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Drawn by J.C. Brown.

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LIVERPOOL.

A

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. IV.

HENSBURROW—LURIN.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

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HENSBURROW, or Hensborough, a mountain near St. Austell's, in Cornwall. It is a boss of granitic high land, elevated 1,034 ft. above sea-level, and one of the highest points in the co. The prospect from its summit is very extensive and beautiful, stretching on the E into Devonshire, and on the W almost to the Land's End, and commanding views of the English and Bristol channels. The whole district of St. Austell's is sometimes called Hensburrow.

HENSHAW, a township in Haltwhistle p., Northumberland, 3½ m. E of Haltwhistle, on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Pop. in 1831, 619; in 1841, 569.

HENSIES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 11½ m. WNW of Mons. Pop. 1,919. Fine hemp is grown in the vicinity.

HENSINGHAM, a township in the p. of St. Bees, in Cumberland, 1½ m. SE of Whitehaven. Pop. 1,019.

HENSLOW (Cape), a cape on the S coast of New Georgia, in S lat. 10°.

HENSTEAD, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. SE by E of Beccles. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 573.

HENSTRIDGE, a parish of Somersetshire, 6 m. S of Wincanton. Area 4,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,074; in 1841, 1,146.

HENTLAND, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. NW of Ross. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. 612.

HENVIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Taule. Pop. 1,241.

HENZADAH, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddi, a little below the point where the Anoukioup branch of that river goes off in a SW course to Bassein.

HEONG-SHAN, a town of China, in the prov. of Quang-tong, on an arm of the Canton river, 22 m. NW of Macao.

HEPBURN, a township in Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, 9 m. N of Williamsport. Pop. 1,570.

HEPPACH (Gross), a large village of Würtemberg, 8 m. SE of Stuttgard, on the r. bank of the Rems. Pop. 1,300.

HEPPENHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the Bergstrass, 17 m. NNW of Heidelberg. Pop. 4,170.—Also a town of Bavaria, 4 m. SE of Worms, on the Eisbach.

HEPTONSTALL, a township in the p. of Halifax, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. W of Halifax. Pop. 4,791.

HEPWORTH, a township in Kirk-Burton p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S of Huddersfield. Area 3,370 acres. Pop. 1,436.—Also a parish of Suffolk, 11 m. NE of Bury St. Edmund's. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. 582.

HERACLEA. See Erekli.

HERACLIA, an uninhabited rocky islet of the Archipelago, 6 m. S of Naxos.

HERALETZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, near Humbolecz.

HERAT, or Heraut, a district in the NW of Afghanistan, formerly an independent state. Its present extent, from Ouch on the E, to Ghorian on the W, is only about 120 m.; and its breadth, from Kurakh on the N, to Salzawar, or Isfazar, on the S, is about 90 m. In the present article we shall describe the whole territory to which the name has been applied, and which includes the tract to the N of the mountain-range that bounds the plateau, as well as the range itself, and the ancient Aria to the S of it; so that it comprehends the ancient *Margiana*, the hill-country of Paropamisus, and *Aria* or *Ariana*. The NW angle is an immense desert connected with that of Khowarazm, or Khorassan. In this there is no cultivated spot or permanent dwelling; and the shifting pop. consists of a few tribes of wandering Turkomans. The N face of the dividing range of mountains which overlooks this desert, sweeps down so gradually to its base as to afford, in its valleys and ravines, a quantity of rich land watered by numerous streamlets. This was once a well-peopled and cultivated district. It contained the large cities of Nisa, Bawerd, Duruhu, Mehineh or Mahan, Shurukhs or Serukhs, Jaferi, and Caender or Gandar, with their dependent villages; all of which — Shurukhs excepted — are now totally deserted, in consequence of the continual attacks of plundering Turkomans, who have full possession of the whole tract, and pitch their tents on the ruins of ancient civilization. From the city of Herat to Marou the road lies through a desert. From Murghab to Herat the country is quite uninhabited, except by a few Eels. To the E of Herat the country is wholly mountainous, and the abode of pastoral tribes. To the S, lies a desert of some extent, separating it from the district of Furrah, in the Durani country.

Mountains.] The great range of the Elburz, separating Persia from Khowarazm and the basin of the Oxus, passes to the N of Herat. It corresponds to the *Montes Seriphi* of Ptolemy; and runs E till it joins the Hindu-kush, or Indian Caucasus. We can say but little concerning the elevation or breadth of this range, as it has not been explored in this part of its course by any European traveller. On the road from Meschid to Herat, the range runs generally to the l. of the route at no great distance, and is denominated by the natives the Kohistan, or 'Mountain country.' It increases in height as it

proceeds eastward, and is of considerable elevation to the NW of Herat. E of Herat it expands to a breadth of 200 m., according to Elphinston's information, and is 350 m. in length; presenting a confused mass of mountains such as the most intimate knowledge could scarcely enable the traveller to trace, and which, though affording a habitation for wandering tribes, is so difficult of access, and so little frequented, that no precise accounts of its geography are to be obtained. The western half is less rugged than the eastern; but even in it the hills present a steep and lofty face towards H.,—the roads wind through rough valleys and over high ridges,—and some of the forts are so inaccessible that visitors must be drawn up with ropes by the garrison. Still the valleys are cultivated, and produce wheat, barley, and millet, and almonds. The NW part, inhabited by the Jumshedis, is more level and fertile; the hills are here sloping and well-wooded; the valleys rich, and watered by the Murgab. The south of the Tymuni lands also contains some wide and grassy valleys. The whole of the Paropamisus—Sanscrit *Parapanis*, or 'Mountain of springs'—abounds in springs. The E part is far more rugged, steep, and barren than the W. The country is here in many places impassable for horsemen. From the N face of the Paropamisan range, the descent is sudden and great to the plains of Bactria watered by the Oxus, which stretch, without a single break or undulation, to the very foot of these mountains, as to a wall. Several passes lead through this tract, from the Durani country, or Western Afghanistan, to Bactria. One of these leads straight N from Candahar to Balkh, which is the most western; and another from Cabul to the same city, by Bamian; but these passes are generally covered with snow, and impassable in winter. At Akrobat, a few m. N of Bamian, another route strikes off to the NW, and crosses the Paropamisus at a lower elevation. From Bamian another route runs straight W, and joins the road from Candahar to Balkh, 50 m. W of Bamian. The mountains on this route are covered with snow only about 4 months annually. The eastern termination of this mountain-plateau is exceedingly lofty, containing in its embrace the sources of the Bactrian rivers, those of Cabul and Ghizni, and the upper course of the Helmund and its northern tributaries. This tract includes the high land of Bamian, the Koh-i-Baba, the Kohistan of Cabul, and the western termination of the Hindu-kush.

Rivers.] There are but few rivers of any note in this country. The chief is the Hury or Herirud, or river of Herat. It rises in the territory of the Hazarehs, and runs W, passing 3 m. S of the city of Herat, whose beautiful and extensive valley it waters and fertilizes. A bridge originally of 33 arches crosses the river at this point. It then turns NW, and runs in that direction to Maru Shah-Jehan, receiving a little below Shurukhs the Tedjen, and a little farther on, the river of Meschid. From Maru it runs N and NW; but whether it falls into the Oxus, or into the Caspian sea, or is lost in a marsh or pool, has not yet been fully ascertained. By Rennel, it is made to fall into the Oxus at Amol; Fraser and Elphinston represent it as being lost in the marsh of Balacamber. It is believed, with good reason, to have once entered the Caspian, under the name of the Ochus, at the bay of Balkan. It receives a number of streams before it arrives at Herat, where the greater part of its water is expended in the vicinity on the cultivation, as several canals are cut from it and pass through the city.—The Murghab, the *Margus* of Ptolemy, rises in numerous streams in the Hazareh hills. It runs a NW course to Marushah, or Maru-al-Rudd, where it is joined by the Kyser flowing NW from the same mountains. A little farther to the NW the combined stream joins the Palimalan or Herirud at Seri Bund.—The Tedjen is rather a small and unimportant stream, rising in the mountains to the N of Herat, and running NW to the Palimalan.—There is no lake of consequence in this country.

Climate and productions.] The climate of this region must vary much with physical circumstances. At Herat the winter cold is extreme; while in summer, were it not for a permanent NW wind, the heat would be oppressive. On the high upland of Paropamisus, the cold must be severe, while the summer-heats will be temperate, unless in deep and narrow glens and valleys. As the general level of the Paropamisan country cannot be under 5,000 ft. of elevation, and must be much more at the E extremity, near the base of the Hindu-kush, the cold of winter must be excessive here. In that season, we know, it is impossible to travel from Herat to Cabul, on account of the deep snows, which continue to fall for weeks together. Sultan Baber tells us, in his *Memoirs*, that, in attempting the road in winter through this region, though in the lat. of 34°, he and his men narrowly escaped perishing on the road between Chekcheran and Yekeauleng.—As the Paropamisus is a pastoral country, its agricultural productions are scanty; but the valley of Herat is renowned for its fertility. This valley is 30 m. in length, and about half that extent in breadth, and the whole is covered with villages and gardens, and well watered with streams and canals drawn from the river. Besides abundance of the finest fruit-trees, the environs of Herat produce vast numbers of mulberry-trees, which are planted in the gardens for rearing silk-worms. Cotton is largely cultivated, and a considerable quantity of opium is grown. Pasture of the best quality exists on the neighbouring hills; wheat and barley are abundantly produced; and all the necessaries of life are cheap and plentiful. The districts of Ghorian and Iam, on the road from Herat to Meschid, are said to be fertile and well-peopled, thickly interspersed with gardens and villages. The district of Maru, or Merve, is said to be renowned for its fertility. It is, however, but a small district—a mere oasis in a desert of sand, as the cultivable soil does not extend above 12 or 14 m. around the city. The district of Seahbund, in the SW angle of the Paropamisan hills, is fertile and well-watered. Baber remarks in his *Memoirs*—for it is from him chiefly that we have our information respecting this country—that all the grazing-grounds are in the valleys; the hills are not clothed with grass like the mountains of Turkistan, nor are they even well-wooded with pine-forests. Above the hills, the country is good riding-ground, and level. Deer are numerous in these mountains. The courses of the streams are profound glens, often quite perpendicular, and incapable of being descended. Baber mentions it as a singular circumstance, that while, in all other mountainous tracts, the strong-holds, and steep and rugged places, are at the tops of the hills, here they are all towards the bottom. These remarks he applies to the hill-countries of Ghour, Karmed, and Hazareh.

Inhabitants and population.] Our materials on this subject, as well as on the physical geography and features of this region, are very scanty. The inhabitants of the district are mostly denominated Taujiks, an appellation generally bestowed on the agricultural population, who speak Persian as their vernacular tongue, in opposition to their Turkish and Afghan masters, who use the Turkish and Pushtu languages. These Taujiks are the descendants of Persians and Arabs, commingled by marriage, lan-

guage, religion, and manners; and are by far the best and most industrious part of the pop. of Eastern Persia. They are a race remarkable for their love of fixed dwellings, and their attachment to agriculture and settled employments, in which they are a perfect contrast to the other inhabitants, the descendants of Scythian horsemen, who still retain the roving, desultory, unfixed habits of their pastoral ancestors. The Taujiks are a mixed race, of Arab and Arian descent. The other inhabitants are Durani Afghans, Turks, erroneously called Moguls, Hindus, &c. The Paropamisan country is inhabited by the Eimaks and Hazarehs. They are different in language, appearance, and manners from the Afghans, and bear some resemblance to their Turkish neighbours on the N, but differ in this, that they use a dialect of the Persian language. The Eimaks inhabit the western division, and the Hazarehs the eastern division of this region. The whole numbers of the Eimak pop. E of Herat, exclusive of the Timuris and Hazarehs, are estimated by Elphinston's information at from 400,000 to 450,000 souls; by Fraser's account they are made much fewer.

Cities and Towns.] In the Paropamisan country are the cities of Ghorat, Bamian, and Seabund, of which we have no other information than that they are or were the abodes of the hakims of the Afghan monarchs, appointed to keep the Eimaks and Hazarehs in order. The present city of Bamian is certainly not on the spot of the old city, ruined by the Mongols, but on another site in the immediate neighbourhood. Ghorat is about two degrees to the S of Bamian. Seabund or Shahbund is on the SW angle of the Paropamisan country, in the prov. of the Eimaks. What is called the kingdom of H., in contradistinction to the rest of Eastern Persia, once abounded in numerous and populous cities, as Nesa, Bawerd, Caendar, Maru-Shah-Jehan, Maru-al-Rud, Mahan, Badagis, Sherruks, Turbut-i-Jami, Ahengeran, Gorian, Herat, &c. But the most of these have long since disappeared, leaving nothing but their ruins, from the want of a sufficient protecting government, the frequent revolutions for political power, and the vicinity of these powerful and constant enemies of peace and industry, the Turcomans and Usbeks. Maru-al-rud is on the Murghab, 120 m. SE of its junction with the Herirud. Nesa apparently corresponds with the *Nisaia* of Strabo, and the *Aparbartica*, and *Gadar*, of Isidore; of Charax. The inhabitants of Caendar and its district are named *Gandarii* by Pliny and Herodotus. Badagis corresponds to the *Bitaxa* of Ptolemy. It was once a place of note, but is now of small account. Its site does not appear in the maps of Elphinston and Fraser, but it lies NW of Herat. Mahan is called Mehineh by Fraser, and lies in the Attock, or skirt of the hills that separates Gurgan from the desert of Khawarism. Shuruckhs is a very ancient place, the *Siroc* of Isidore, 120 m. NE of Meschid, on the N slope of the Sariphi mountains. Being a caravanstation on the road from Meschid to Bokhara and Balkh, it is a place of some consequence. Turbit-i-Jami, half-way between Herat and Meschid, is the cap. of a well-peopled and fertile district, and is famed for being the birth-place of the poet Jami, author of the poem of 'Yussuff and Zuleika,' a production greatly admired in the East. Ahengeran, the cap. of the Ghoriani district, lies to the W of Herat. We have little difficulty in identifying Ghorian with the *Guriane* of Ptolemy. He places it between what he calls the two principal branches of the *Margus* in Margiana; but it is clear to us that his S branch of the Margus is the river of Heri, and his *Arius* the river of Furrah; for the *Etymandrus* or Helmund is not mentioned by him.

Herat, or Heraut, the ancient *Aria*, or *Artacoana*, at present the largest and most populous city in the district above described, and of Khorassan in its widest signification, has always been a city of note. It owes its importance to its fine situation, and the commerce it enjoys, as the chief if not the only channel of transit between Eastern and Western Asia. It is situated in N lat. 34° 22′, E long. 62° 9′, in a spacious plain surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and having an alt. of 2,759 ft. above sea-level. This plain—as already noticed—owes its fertility to the river Hury or Herirud, which runs through the centre of it. The city embraces an area of 4 sq. m., and is encircled with a lofty mound and wall, and a wet ditch 30 ft. wide. The citadel, on the N face, is a small square castle elevated on a mound flanked with massive towers at the angles. The wall has a gate in each face, and two in that which fronts the N; and from each gate a spacious and well-supplied bazaar leads up towards the centre of the town. The principal street, from the S gate to the cattle-market opposite the citadel, is covered with a vaulted roof. H. is admirably supplied with water, almost every house having a fountain of its own, independent of the public ones on either side of the bazaars; yet the city itself is one of the dirtiest places in the world. The houses are generally two stories in height, built of mud, and with windows filled with Russian paper instead of glass. The residence of the prince is, in appearance, a mean building. The Mesjid-i-Jama, or chief mosque, was once a noble edifice, enclosing an area of 800 sq. yds.; but, having been much neglected, is now falling into decay. This, however, cannot be said of the other buildings of H. No city, perhaps, in the East has so little ground unoccupied. Christie computed it to contain in 1810, 100,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 were Patans; the remainder are Afghans, a few Jews, and about 600 Hindus. But Conolly, who visited H. in 1830, did not estimate the pop. at more than 45,000; while Mohan Lal estimated it in 1833 at 60,000, and the number of houses at 4,000. From its extensive trade, H. has obtained the appellation of bundar, or port. It is the emporium of the commerce carried on between Cabul, Cashmere, Bokhara, Hindostan, and Persia. From the former are received shawls, indigo, sugar, chintz, muslin, leather, and Tartary skins, which are exported to Meschid, Yedz, Kerman, Ispahan, and Tehran. In return are received dollars, tea, china-ware, broad-cloth, copper, pepper, and sugar-candy: dates and shawls from Kerman, and carpets from Ghaen. The exports of H. itself are silk, saffron, assafœtida, pistachio-nuts, almonds, dried fruits, and rose-water. Its principal manufactures are whips, sadlery, silks of various fabrics and colours, silken and woollen carpets which are celebrated and in high demand over all the East for the beauty of their patterns and brilliancy and durability of their colours, sword-blades and cutlery, the former of which are equal to those of Meschid, and owe their excellence to the same cause, the transportation to this place of Damascene sword cutlers by Timur-Bek. The duties on merchandise, according to Captain Christie, was in 1810 a 16th part of a rupee on every 20 rupees' worth of goods sold in the city, which was levied on the purchaser; and a toll of 2 rupees on every camel's load of merchandise that leaves it; and taxes were imposed upon all serais, shops, and gardens. The aggregate amount of all was 4½ lacs of Persian rupees; and the revenue of the whole principality was estimated at 1,000,000 rupees, or £125,000 sterling.

History.] Amid the revolutions which have afflicted, and still continue to afflict Persia, H. long continued to prosper; and no city in all Persia, with the exception of Ispahan, could vie with it in riches or population. It was a favourite residence of Shah

Rokh-Mirza, the greatest and best of the sons of Timur, and of his successors, till it was taken by Shaibani Khan in 1509, who put an end to the dynasty of Timur in Khorassan and Mawaralnahar. At this period it possessed numerous and magnificent buildings, and was the chosen abode of science and literature in the East. During the reign of Hussein-Mirza, the court of H. was the most splendid and luxurious in Asia. A detailed account of the principal buildings of H., as they stood more than three centuries since, is given by Khondemer—himself a native of the place—who has described a tedious succession of mosques, colleges, caravanserais, palaces, &c., as also by Baber. On the defeat and death of Shaibani-Khan at Marou, by Shah Ismael Suffi, in 1510, H. remained under the Persian government till the period of the Afghan invasion, when it fell into the hands of the Abdali or Durani Afghans. It was recovered, after a ten months' siege, in 1731, by Nadir Shah. After the death of that conqueror it fell, in 1749, into the hands of Ahmed Shah Abdali, founder of the short-lived dynasty of the Cabul sovereigns, and has ever since been considered with the adjoining territory as a dependency of Cabul, and the residence of an Afghan prince. In the civil dissensions by which the Afghan monarchy has been torn to pieces, H. fell to the share of Mahmud Shah; who was succeeded by his son Shah Kamran. The Persians, stimulated it is said by Russian influence, besieged it in 1838; and though baffled in the attempt to take it, left it nearly in ruins. At the moment of this article going to press, intelligence has reached us of the death of Yar Mahomed Khan, the prince of H., on 4th June, 1851. He has been succeeded by his eldest son, Syed Mahomed Khan. But it is reported that the wily Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul, alive to the opportunity afforded by this event of extending his power to the westward, has placed his son Hyder Khan at the head of a large army, with instructions to invade H. by the Balkh route. Hyder Khan, who married, according to Afghan custom, the widow of his brother Akbar Khan, daughter of Yar Mahomed, aspires to the succession of H., in virtue, it is understood, of that connexion; and Syed Mahomed is represented as an imbecile prince, utterly incompetent to the management of the country. It is not improbable that Persia also may again take the field with the view of annexing H. to her dominions, and that she will invoke once more the assistance of Russia, which Power, it is reported, has already, under pretext of repelling an invasion of Turkomans, landed a body of troops on the S coast of the Caspian.

HERAULT, a river of France, which has its source in the mountain of Laigoual, in the chain of the Cevennes, dep. of the Gard, arrond. and 11 m. N of Vigan, and 5 m. NW of Vallerangue. After passing the latter town, it directs its course to the S, and enters the dep. of the same name, in which it bathes the walls of Ganges, flows near Aniane, waters Gignac, Montagnac, Pezenas, and Bessan, and after a total course of about 93 m., of which 11 are navigable, falls into the Mediterranean 5 m. below Agde. Its principal affluents are the Arre, Vis, Boyne, and Tongue, on the r.; and on the l. the Ricutort. A little above Agde it is crossed by the Canal-du-Midi.

HERAULT, a department in the S of France, which takes its name from the river above described, and which consists of a portion of the ancient prov. of Languedoc. It lies between 43° 15′ and 43° 55′ N lat., and between 2° 33′ and 4° 11′ E long.; and comprises an area of 618,046 hectares. It is bounded on the N by the deps. of Aveyron and Gard; on the E by that of the Gard, from which it is partly separated by the Vidourle; on the SE by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the dep. of the Aude; and on the W by that of the Tarn. Pop. in 1801, 275,449; in 1821, 324,126; in 1831, 346,207; in 1841, 367,343; in 1846, 386,020. — The interior of the dep. consists of extensive, and, in some parts, marshy plains; the N and W districts are covered with the ranges of the Espinouze, the Orbe, the Black mountains, and the Garrigues, all moderately elevated branches of the Southern Cevennes; and numerous ramifications of that chain penetrate it towards the S, gradually declining in height as they approach the Mediterranean. The principal of these mountains are the Saranne, which rises on the r. bank of the Vis, at the confluence of that river with the Herault; the Gardiole, between the lagune of Thau and the town of Montpellier, and belonging to the ridge which separates the basins of the Vidourle and Herault; and the Malpas, which is 6 m. SW of Beziers, and which is crossed by the Canal-du-Midi. The coast along the Mediterranean is to a great extent below sea-level, and forms vast lagunes, separated only from the sea by narrow tracts of land, and opening into it by narrow channels locally named *grau*. Of these lagunes the largest are those of Mauguio, Perols, Maguelonne, Thau, Vendres, and Capestang. The general inclination of this dep. is to the Mediterranean, and the principal rivers by which it is watered flow either directly into the sea, or into the lagunes which communicate with it. Of these rivers the Vidourle, the Lez, and the Herault flow from N to S, the first of these skirting the E frontier of the dep.; the Orbe flows from NE to SW, and then from SW to SE, and receives the Jean, the Vialas, and the Bernasobres. The Canal-du-Midi enters the dep. on the SW, and runs to Agde near Herault, whence the Canal-d'Agde runs to the town of Cette on the Mediterranean. The Canal-des-Etangs runs 17 m. along the line of lagunes between Aigues Mortes and Cette.—The climate of this dep. is pleasant and genial, and presents neither extreme of temp. The prevailing winds are from NW and SE.—The soil is fertile. Of the total area, 156,566 hect., or about one-fourth part, are arable; 103,682 are in vineyards; 77,644 are in wood; and 214,040 are heaths and wastes. The principal productions are wine, grain, olive-oil, timber, fruit, inclusive of figs and pomegranates, which are here found in great quantities. The culture of wine forms a staple branch of local industry. The annual produce is estimated at 2,080,000 hectolitres, of which 1,280,000 hect. are made into brandy and spirits; 400,000 are consumed in the dep., and 400,000 exported. The best kinds are the red wines of Saint-George-d'Orgues, Verargues, Saint-Geniez, and Castries, and the Muscat wines of Frontignan and Lunel. The quantity of grain raised in this dep. is inadequate to its consumption. The annual produce does not exceed 948,500 hect. of cereals, and 256,000 hect. of potatoes. Few cattle are reared; but between 500,000 and 600,000 sheep of an improved breed are reared, and form one of the chief sources of local wealth. Mules, pigs, and goats are numerous. The culture of silk is carried on here with great success, and produced in 1835, 372,390 kilog. of cocoons, and 21,072 kilog. or 46,358 lbs. of raw silk. Bees are also reared in great quantities; and yield an average export of wax to the value of nearly 1,000,000 francs. The pilchard, and other fisheries in the Mediterranean and in the lagunes, form another important branch of employment. Their annual produce is 75,000 quintals, valued at 545,000 francs. H. abounds with iron, copper, lead, coal, lignite, marble of the finest quality, gypsum, puzzolano, alabaster, granite, aluminous earth, and petroleum; and has numerous mineral springs, of which the most celebrated are those of Balaruc, Gabian, Montpellier, Perols, Malou, and Avesne. In 1837, 12 mines of lignite, 9 of coal, 3 of iron, 4 of copper, and 1 of lead, were wrought within this dep.—H. possesses also considerable manufacturing industry. The distillation of brandy holds a chief place; that of Montpellier is esteemed the best in France. It has also extensive manufactories of cloth, silk and cotton fabrics, hosiery, liqueurs, comfits, perfumery, verdigris, and other chemical substances, leather, oil, salt, pottery, and wax-candles; also numerous wool-spinning and paper mills, and several dye-works. Wine and brandy form the chief articles of export in this dep.; but it has also an active trade in fruit, salt, wood, wax, and articles of local manufacture. A large portion of the cloth manufactured in this dep. is used in military clothing; the rest is sent to Spain, Italy, and the Levant. The

silk hosiery finds also good markets in Italy and Spain.—The dep. of H., of which Montpellier is the capital, is divided into the 4 arrond. of Beziers, Lodeve, Montpellier, and St. Pons; and is subdivided into 33 cant., comprising 326 com. The number of electors in 1834 was 3,182; and the dep. returned 6 deputies to the legislature.—It forms the see of a bishop, suffragan of Avignon.—The entire territorial revenue was valued in 1846 at 21,586,000 francs; and the number of proprietaries at 120,616.

HERBAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. S of Salamanca.

HERBAULT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 9 m. W of Blois. Pop. of com. 724; of cant. 12,995.

HERBERTINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the Danube circle, 4 m. NW of Salgau. Pop. 1,340.

HERBEUMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, 7 m. WSW of Neufchateau, on the Semoy. Pop. 992. There are extensive slate-quarries here.

HERBIEIS (Les), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, 23 m. NE of Bourbon-Vendee. Pop. of com. 2,826; of cant. 13,142.

HERBIGNAC, a canton, town, and commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. and 17 m. WNW of Savenay. Pop. of com. 3,176; of cant. 8,065.

HERBLAIN (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 6 m. W of Nantes, near Chatenay. Pop. 2,380.

HERBLAY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 m. WNW of Paris. Pop. 1,564.

HERBLON (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. NE of Ancenis. Pop. 2,500.

HERBOLZHEIM, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 14 m. NNW of Freyburg. Pop. 2,057.

HERBORN, a town in the duchy of Nassau, on the Dille, 3 m. SSE of Dillenburg, 32 m. NE of Nassau. Pop. 2,267. Here is a celebrated Calvinist high-school, founded in 1584, which has the privileges of a university.

HERBRANDSTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. WNW of Milford. Pop. 249.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, 5 m. SE of Heidenheim. Pop. 1,524.

HERBSLEBEN, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 9 m. NE of Gotha. Pop. 1,480.

HERBSTEIN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the principality and 13 m. W of Fulda. Pop. 1,616.

HERCK, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, situated on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Damer, 23 m. NW of Maestricht. Pop. 1,763.

HERCOLE. See Ercole.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Italy, 7 m. ESE of Naples, near the site of the modern Portici. It was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A. D. 79; and its site had long been a matter of doubtful discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 ft. The neighbouring *Pompeii*, on the river Sarno, one of the most populous and commercial cities of this coast, and *Stabiæ*, which stood on the site of the modern Gragnano, together with *Oplontia* and *Teglanum*, experienced the same fate. Earlier excavations on this spot had long been forgotten, when three female statues—now in the Dresden museum—were found in digging a well at Portici. After this discovery, farther excavation was prohibited by the government, and nothing more was thought of the matter till Charles, king of Spain, having taken possession of Naples, chose Portici for his spring-residence in 1738. The well was now dug deeper, and traces of buildings were found. The theatre was the first discovery. In 1750, *Stabiæ* and *Pompeii* were explored. The latter place, being covered with ashes rather than lava, was more easily examined. In 1759, 1,696 papyrus rolls were discovered in a villa of the buried H. The rolls were of a cylindrical form, and so much charred as to have the appearance of tobacco rolls. Antonio Piaggio invented a simple, but ingenious machine, to unrol the manuscripts, previously strengthened by gold-beater's skin, by means of silk threads attached to their exterior edge. The uses of this machine were, however, limited; and various other experiments on the manuscripts—which were for the most part not only reduced to a coal, but almost entirely dissolved by the moisture which had penetrated them—afforded no satisfactory results. According to an examination instituted by Sir Humphrey Davy, in Naples, in 1819, 407 of the 1,696 rolls discovered had been unrolled, of which only 88 were found legible; 24 had been sent as presents to foreign princes, and, of the remaining 1,265, only from 80 to 120 were in a state which promised any chance of success, according to the chemical method invented by him. [See *Journal of the Royal Institution*, April 1819.] The authors of the works hitherto discovered are Epicurus, Philodemos, Demetrius, Polystratus, Colotes, Phædrus, Phanas. There have been published *Herculanensium Voluminum quæ supersunt*, Tom. i. and ii., Naples, 1793—1809, fol. In 1824, the university of Oxford published *Herculanensium Voll. Partes duæ*, containing fragments from the papyri at Oxford. The antiques discovered in these buried cities are represented in the great work, *Le Antichità d'Ercolano* (Naples, 1757), which, with the *Catalogo degli Antichi Monumenti d'Ercolano*, by Bayardi (1755), comprises 10 fol. vols.

HERCULANEUM, a town of Jefferson co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Joachin, half-way between St. Louis and St. Genevieve. The country behind is hilly, but well-timbered. Several mills and shot-factories have been erected in the neighbourhood of this place; and boat-building is carried on here.

HERDICKE, or Marien-Herdecke, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, on the Ruhr, 26 m. W of Arnsberg. Pop. 2,308. It has paper and gunpowder mills.

HEREFORD, an ancient city, the capital of the co. of Hereford, in the hund. of Grimsworth, nearly in the centre of the co.; 19 m. N of Monmouth, and 136 m. WNW of London. It stands on a gentle eminence sloping from the N bank of the Wye, in the midst of luxuriant scenery, and surrounded by a highly cultivated champaign country. A bridge of 6 arches here crosses the Wye. The streets in general are broad and straight; and the town is neat and cheerful in appearance. The principal and public edifices,—besides the cathedral and bishop's palace, and the churches, chapels, schools, and infirmary,—are the county-hall, a handsome building forming one side of the open space called the High-town, erected in 1817, after a plan by Sir Robert Smirke, and containing two well-arranged court-halls; the county-jail and house-of-correction, a spacious structure enclosed within a high brick wall, built in 1797, on Howard's plan; the old town-hall; and the theatre, a neat modern building, claiming notice from the circumstance of its having nurtured the histrionic genius of a Clive, a Siddons, and a Kemble. The income of the borough in 1839 was £2,886; in 1848, £3,464. Amongst the ancient privileges of H. was that of returning 2 members to parliament,—a privilege which it still retains. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 909; in 1848, 1,002. H. is the principal place of election for the co. members.—This city has never been of any note for manufactures, excepting that of gloves, which was long tolerably flourishing. There are manufactories of hats, leather, earthenware, ropes, cutlery, and other iron-work, in and near the city, and some ale and porter breweries. Six fairs, besides the bishop's fair, are held at H. in the year. They are all of more or less importance to the city, but the October fair is the largest. The pop. of the city in 1801 was 6,828; in 1831, 10,280; in 1841, 10,921.

Diocese, &c.] H. is one of the most ancient bishoprics in England. This dio. consists of the archdeaconries of H. and Salop, in the prov. of Canterbury. The number of benefices in this dio. returned to the commissioners in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 321, besides 7 not returned. The average gross income of incumbents in the 321 returned benefices was £291. The total number of curates was 159; average stipends, £81. The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see for 3 years ending 31st December 1831, was £3,090; net yearly income, £2,516. By order in council of date 21st August 1837, the eccle-

siastical commissioners are empowered to raise the average annual income to the sum of £4,200. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £3,544. The corporation consists of the dean and 5 residentiary prebendaries, besides a precentor and 22 prebendaries. There is also a college of vicars forming a corporate body, with an average net yearly income of £986.—The cathedral, built about the year 1280, stands on the S side of the city. It is a cruciform building, with a small transept towards the E, and a chapel beyond it dedicated to the Virgin. From the intersection of the nave and transept, rises a square tower which had formerly a spire upon it, cased with lead, and rising 92 ft. in height above the battlements; but this was pulled down in order to relieve the arches of the tower from so much superincumbent weight. The general dimensions of the cathedral are as follows:—Extreme length, 325 ft.; from the W door to the choir, 130 ft.; length of the choir, 96 ft.; from the choir to the library door, 24 ft.; length of the library, 75 ft.; extent of the great transept, 100 ft.; breadth of the nave and side aisles, 74 ft.; breadth of the nave, 38 ft.; height of the body of the church, 91 ft.; height from the area to the vaulting, 70 ft. The exterior is very dissimilar in its parts, and has lost much of its original design, but the interior is still very attractive. Almost all the buildings dependent on the cathedral are situated on its S side. The bishop's cloisters, which form the communication between the cathedral and the palace, enclose an area of about 100 ft. square, appropriated to the purposes of sepulture. The bishop's palace is an ancient building, pleasantly situated at a little distance from the banks of the Wye.—The antiquity of H. is very remote. It became the capital of the Mercian kingdom, and acquired additional importance from the building of the cathedral, and the advantages to the city derived from the visits of multitudes to the tomb of Ethelbert. H. was repeatedly the seat of hostilities in the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the castle was much injured. The city also suffered much during the civil war. The Devereaux family receive the title of Viscount from this city.

HEREFORD, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Sherbrooke, extending N from the boundary-line. It has a generally hilly surface, and is well-watered by several branches of the Connecticut, and by several lakes, all of which abound with excellent fish. Its soil is generally good, and is to a great extent under cultivation. Pop. 160. It contains a mountain of the same name.—Also a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 80 m. E of Harrisburg, bounded on the NE by Shoub's mountain, and watered by the main and W branches of Perkiomen creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,235.

HEREFORD (Little), a parish in Herefordshire, 7 m. NNE of Leominster, on the river Teme, intersected by the post-road from Ludlow to Tenbury. Area 3,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 477; in 1841, 462.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England; bounded by Salop on the N; Worcestershire on the NE and E; Gloucestershire on the SE; Monmouthshire, from which it is separated by the river Monnow, on the SW; Brecknockshire on the W; and Radnorshire on the NE. Its form is nearly an ellipsis; but some detached parishes are situated beyond the general outline. The greatest extent of the co. from Ludford on the N, to the opposite border, near Monmouth on the S, is 38 m.; its greatest width from Clifford on the W to Cradley on the E, is 35 m. Its circumf. is 180 m.; area, 860 sq. m., or 550,400 acres.

Physical features.] The surface of this co. is undulating, and the valleys occasionally stretch into plains. The elevations do not rise to a great height, but are sufficiently high to afford the ground-work of a pleasing diversity of scenery. The highest land within the limits of the co. is the Hatterel range of the Black mountains which borders it on the WSW. The prospects from these hills are peculiarly pleasing, as are those from the Malvern hills, which constitute the highest land on the E. Through the SE quarter a range of hills extends from the Lea NE towards Stoke-Edith. The most conspicuous hills in the N are those in the hund. of Wigmore near Downton, Leintwardine and Ludlow, with the chain running SW towards Kington, and through the hund. of Huntington to Brilley mountain. A peculiar and important feature in the aspect of the co. is seen in the two chains of hills running parallel with the Hatterel range, one beginning at Mynydd-Ferdinn, and terminating at the Vagar hill; the other a lower, lengthened, narrow ridge or chain, running from Monington-stradle to Middlewood, and forming the NE boundary of 'the Golden vale,' a rich and fertile tract of low land watered by the river Doyer. The general aspect of this co. is extremely rich. Exclusive of the orchard-like appearance which its fruit-trees and hop-gardens give it, it may properly be termed a woodland co. The sides and summits of the hills and upland grounds are often covered with extensive coppice-wood plantations; and alder coppices are plentiful in low and marshy situations. H., moreover, is almost all enclosed; and as most of the enclosures have been fenced with hedge-rows, the co., from this cause independently of others, has a woody, sylvan aspect. The romantic beauties of the rapid and majestic Wye have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter; and the scenery displayed in river excursions from Hereford to Chepstow, is acknowledged to be unrivalled by that on any other stream in England.

Rivers.] The Wye, the Lugg, the Arrow, and the Frome, together with the Monnow and the Teme, are the larger rivers in this co.; but the two latter can scarce be claimed as H. streams at all. The Wye enters H. from the Hay in Brecon, and flows to Hereford, through a level but pleasant country. It is navigable by barges of from 18 to 40 tons up to Hereford, and for smaller craft to Hay, but the navigation is often interrupted either by a scarcity of water during greater part of every dry summer, or by the force of its stream when swelled by the mountain-torrents during winter. The Lugg enters this co. on the NW near Stapelton-castle, and flowing SE and S, receives the Pinsley near Leominster, and joins the Wye near Mordiford. Like the Wye, it is subject to sudden overflow, and is frequently swelled by partial rains. It is navigated to Lugwardine bridge. The Arrow, which has its source in Radnorshire, flows by Kington, Eardisland, and Monkland, to the Lugg. The Frome originates in the NE quarter of the co., and running by Bromyard, Bishop's-Frome, Castle-Frome, and Canon-Frome, and being joined by the Loden near Stretton-Grandison, falls into the Lugg a little above Mordiford. The Ledden and the Doyer are the largest of the other streams which intersect this co.—Some medicinal springs rise on the Hereford side of the Malvern-hills. Petrifying springs are met with in the neighbourhood of Moccas, Fownhope, Wormsley, Llanrothel, and other hilly parts of the co. where the soil is calcareous.

Canals, roads, and railroads.] Attempts have been made to increase the inland navigation of this co. to some extent, by the partial introduction of canals. In 1796, a canal, extending 20 m. between Leominster and the Mamble coal works in Worcestershire, was completed; and in the following year, other 8 m., forming the entrance of this line into the Severn, was opened. This canal passes through two tunnels, extending together to 3,975 yds., between Mamble and Stourport.—The H. and Gloucester canal was cut from Gloucester to Ledbury in 1798; and in 1839 the work was resumed. [See Gloucestershire.] According to the original plan, this canal proceeds from Ledbury to Hereford, by Canon-Frome, near which it passes through a tunnel, and afterwards crosses the Frome; it then runs W to the Lugg, which it also crosses, and then passing through another tunnel, terminates at Hereford.—The principal roads radiate from Hereford to Abergavenny and Newport; to Bristol and Bath by Monmouth; to Gloucester by Ross and by Ledbury; to Worcester by Castle-Frome; to Kidderminster, Birmingham, &c., by Bromyard; and to Leominster. whence, as well as from Hereford direct, roads leave the co. by Tenbury, Ludlow, Presteign, Kington, and Hay. Not many years ago the roads of H. were proverbially bad. The returns of turnpike trusts for 1836 show a total expenditure of £27,031 8s. 6d. by 14 turnpike trusts in this co.; and the highway returns for 1839, an expenditure of £13,138 on 1,374 m. of road.—The Hay railway, for which an act was passed in 1811, runs in a circuitous course of 24 m. through a mountainous district, betwixt the wharf of the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, near Brecon, and the v. of Parton-cross, passing by Hay. The Kington

joins the Hay railroad at Parton-cross, and is carried by Almeley and Kington, to the lime-works near Burlinjob in Radnorshire. This railroad is about 14 m. in length. It is also employed for the conveyance of coal, iron, lime, and agricultural products. The Hereford and Abergavenny railroad, or line of railroads separately termed the Hereford, Grosmont, and Llanfihangel railroads, pass from Hereford by Pontrilas, Llangue, Grosmont, and the rivers Monnow and Honthy, and running along by Llanfihangel-crugorney-court and Abergavenny, terminate at the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal. The nearest locomotive lines of railway are the Bristol and Gloucester, and the Gloucester and Birmingham.

Strata, soil, &c.] The prevailing subsoil in this co. is the old red sandstone formation, except in a few detached parts, especially on the W, where it is limestone. Among the mineral productions are red and yellow ochres, pipe-clay, and fuller's earth. Iron-ore occurs on the borders of Gloucestershire, but not in profitable quantities, although it has been thought that iron-works were established here as early as the Roman times. Deep beds of gravel are occasionally met with in the vicinity of Hereford, and the subsoil of several of the hills is of siliceous grit. The general character of the soil is argillaceous earth, or deep and heavy red loam, with a mixture of marl and calcareous matter, and in some districts a substratum of clay; in others of gravel.

Produce.] This co. is chiefly distinguished for its wool, wood, wheat, hops, cider, and perry. The usual rotation of crops is wheat, turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and pease or vetches. Wheat is most plenteously produced about the central parts of the co., and between Hereford and Ledbury. Oats are chiefly raised on the high grounds both on the W and E sides of the co., and barley in the vicinity of Ross. The wheat of the H. vales, and the barley of its high grounds, are considered equal to the best in England. The cultivation of hops forms a considerable branch of the rural economy of H. The plant cultivated for use—the *Lupulus fœmina*, or female hop—was introduced to England from the Netherlands in 1524. In 1528 a petition was presented to parliament against the use of it, wherein it is styled "a most pernicious and wicked weed." The partiality of the English for their native wormwood, however, by degrees gave way; and if the hop was thought at first to communicate a disagreeable and nauseous taste, the palate of the country soon became so reconciled to the exchange, that in 50 years thereafter, hops had gained the entire protection of the legislature. At what time they were first planted in H. cannot be clearly ascertained; but in 1656 they are said to have made extensive progress in the co., the Herefordshire farmers aiming "to be the chief hop-planters in England." From a parliamentary return, we find that in 175 Herefordshire parishes, the average annual number of acres occupied as hop-yards, exclusive of several parishes from which the returns could not be ascertained, during 7 years ending in 1835, was 11,978; the average of hops annually charged 2,022,092 lbs.; the average annual amount of duty £16,961 5s. 3d.—H. is even more generally celebrated for its cider than its other vegetable produce. Orchards abound in every quarter of the county. Various sorts of apples, yielding liquors of different strength and flavour, are grown. Amongst the old sorts is the styre apple, which is almost peculiar to this district of England, and has long stood first in general estimation, being remarkable for producing cider of unusual flavour, strength, and body. The hagloe-crab and the golden-pippin were next in esteem at the time when Marshall wrote his observations on the management of orchards and fruit liquor in H. The old red streak was brought into repute by Lord Scudamore, and has been considered peculiar to this co. The colours of good cider fruits are red and yellow: green is avoided as affording liquor of the harshest and generally of the poorest quality. The annual produce of the orchards greatly varies. In some years, 20 hhds. of cider have been made from the produce of a single acre of orchard-ground; but the more usual average from trees in good condition is 12 hhds. an acre. The labour of picking a sufficiency of apples and converting them into a hhd. or 110 gals. of cider, has been estimated at from 4 to 7 s. A hhd. is sold at from 3d. to 2s. per gal., according to the quality and the abundance of crop; in ordinary years the price varies from 4d. to 1s. 2d. per gal. The quantity of cider made in a favourable year in this co. cannot be exactly ascertained, but it has been estimated at no less than 20,000 hhds. The orchards are of various sizes: from 4 or 5, to 30 or 40 acres.—The H. cattle are held in estimation by the best informed judges; but excepting the production of cheese for home consumption or the Hereford market, dairy-farming is never practised here. The breed of sheep has long been celebrated amongst wool-growers. Their fleece is famed for the silkiness of its pile, and the delicacy of its texture. The stock of sheep in the co. is very large, being estimated at about 500,000 head; and the quantity of wool now annually brought to market is rated at about 8,300 packs.—Horses of good quality are extensively bred in this county for agricultural purposes; and the riding and coach-horses of the northern districts are highly bred, compact, and active.

Climate and vital statistics.] With the exception of the north riding of Yorkshire, more females, and, with the exception of Durham,—adjoining to the north riding,—and the north riding itself,—more males, live to the age of 80 and 90 years in this co. than in any other throughout all England and Wales. From parliamentary returns we find that in 1837 the rate per cent. of pauper lunatics and idiots on the whole pop. of 1831 in H. was ·17, the average for England being ·10, and for Wales ·12. The number of lunatics was 61; of idiots, 132. In another table the proportion of the same numbers to the pop. are stated as $\frac{1}{576}$, while the proportion for all England is $\frac{1}{1033}$.

Manufactures, trade, &c.] H. has no manufactures of any great importance, excepting the semi-agricultural branches of cider and perry making. Some coarse woollens are made in a few places. Woollens and linsey fabrics are still manufactured to a small extent in Hereford; and coarse linseys and check horse-collaring are made at Leominster, where also leather gloves and hats are made; rope and sacking is made at Ledbury; and at Kington, iron, nails, and gloves. Oak timber and oak-bark are important articles of export; these, with hops, cider, wheat, and other agricultural produce, are the principal articles of trade.

Divisions, Statistics, &c.] This co. comprises the hundreds of Wormelow, Webtree, Ewyas-Lacy, and part of Huntington, to the SW of the river Wye; and, to the NE, the remainder of Huntington, with Stretford, Grimsworth, Greytree, Radlow, Broxash, Wolphy, and Wigmore: in all 11 hundreds. It comprises 221 parishes; 1 city, Hereford; 2 boroughs, Hereford and Leominster; 7 market-towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobly, Ross, Ledbury, Kington, and Bromyard. Pop. in 1801, 75,260; in 1821, 87,643; in 1841, 96,515; in 1851, 99,112. The rate of increase per cent. in 50 years from 1801 to 1851, has been 31·69; the annual rate of increase per cent. 0·55.—This co. is comprehended in the diocese of Hereford, with the exception of the parishes of Clodock, Dulas, Ewyas-Harold Llandillo, Michaelchurch-Escle, Rowlstone, St. Margaret's, and Walterstone, and the chapelries of Craswell, Long-town, and Llanwinno, which are all in the dio. of St Da-

vid's. The dio. of Hereford is in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, and the co. forms an archd. comprising the 7 deaneries of Frome, H., Irchingfield or Archenfield, Leominster, Ross, Weobley, and Weston. Of about 220 parishes in the archdeaconry, 50 are perpetual curacies, and the remainder consist of an equal number of rectories and vicarages.—The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £5,056 on the poor of this co.; for 1803, of £48,067; for 1832, of £63,468; for 1839, of £41,100; for 1847, of £45,363, being at the rate of 1s. 3½d. per pound on the annual value of property rated to poor rates, viz. £699,529.—The total number of savings banks in the co. in 1838 was 6; of depositors, 6,325; amount deposited, £162,880; average amount invested by each depositor, £26. In 1848, the number of savings banks was 6; of depositors, 8,998; amount deposited, £215,962; average amount of deposits, £24.—The total number of charities in H. in 1836, was 730, and their aggregate annual income, £13,153.—This co. returns 3 members to parliament, who are polled for at Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Ross, and Kington, the principal place of election being at Hereford. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837 was 7,216; in 1848, 7,371.—H. is comprehended in the Oxford circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Hereford. The number of criminals to every 100,000 of the pop. being for all England, in 1801, 54, the proportion for this co. was in that year, 34; in 1830–2, 136, that for all England being 146; and in 1848, 232, that for all England being 177.

HEREM, a fortress of Syria, in the pash. and 40 m. W of Aleppo, in the territory and 20 m. E of Antakia.

HERENCHUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 6 m. WSW of Salvatierra, and 13 m. E of Alava, in a plain. It is divided into 2 parts, one named Herenchun, and the other Aonza or Abaunza. Pop. 208.

HERENCIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Ciudad Real, partido of Alcazar-de-San-Juan, in a plain near the r. bank of the Giguela. Pop. 6,400. It has a parish church and a convent; and contains extensive manufactories of soap. A weekly market for grain is held here.

HERENCIAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 50 m. W of Toledo, partido and 9 m. SSW of Talavera-de-la-Reina, in a plain, 3 m. from the Tagus. Pop. 896.

HERENS, a dizain of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais. It comprises the valley of the same name, called in German Eringer-thal, and several communes. This valley extends N from the l. bank of the Rhône, a little above Sion, to the Col-d'Oren, in the Pennine Alps, a distance of 24 m. The Borgne, by which it is watered in its entire extent, takes its rise in the glaciers of Tourmente, at the Col-d'Oren. It possesses considerable fertility, but has little cultivation.—The dizain contains 8 parishes, and 6,320 inhabitants, of whom more than half dwell in the valley. Its cap. is Hermence.

HERENT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, arrond. and 2 m. NW of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 2,362; of village, 1,554. It has several breweries, an oil-mill, and a gin-distillery.—Also a commune in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Nierpelt. Pop. 200.

HERENTHALS, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. of dep. 3,300. The town is 20 m. E of Antwerp, and 13 m. SSW of Turnhout, on the l. bank of the Little Nethe. Pop. 2,470. It has manufactories of common woollen fabrics, lace, cordage, and leather, and several distilleries. This town is of great antiquity, and was originally named St. Vaudru. It was surrounded by walls and ditches, and erected into a town, in 1209, by Henry I., duke of Brabant.

HERENTHOUT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Antwerp, arrond. of Turnhout, 5 m. WSW of Herenthals, on the Great Nethe. Pop. 2,290. It has several distilleries of gin and manufactories of cloth, and carries on an active trade in butter.

HEREPIAN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 6 m. SE of St. Gervais, near the r. bank of the Orbe. Pop. 643. Fairs for cattle, sheep, salted meat, stuffs, pottery, &c.

HERFFELINGEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant. Pop. 1,729.

HERFOLGE, a parish of Denmark, in the diocese and island of Sieland, bail. and 23 m. NNE of Prästöe, and 21 m. SW of Copenhagen. It contains 2 hospitals, and the abbey of Vallöe, founded by Queen Sophia Madelene in 1737.

HERFORD, or Herforden, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 18 m. SW of Minden, on the Aa, at the confluence of the Werra. Pop. in 1846, 5,550. It was formerly fortified, but its only defence now is a wall, its ramparts having been converted into public walks. It is divided into an old and new town, and has a suburb. The houses are built in the old Westphalian style of architecture. It contains 3 public squares, 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, 5 schools, a gymnasium, a museum, a large prison and an arsenal, and had formerly an imperial abbey. The manufacture of leather, tobacco, oil, calico and linen, and cotton spinning, form the chief branches of local industry. Pop. of circle, 22,325.

HERGEST, or Mottonaiti Islands, a group of islands in the Marquesas, or Mendana archipelago, in the S. Pacific, WNW of Noukahiva island, in S lat. 8° 40′, and W long. 140° 25′. They take their name from the English mariner by whom they were discovered.

HERGESTS-BOTH, a township in the p. of Kington, Herefordshire. Pop. 224.

HERGIBETTE (L'), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Arc-Ainières. Pop. 230.

HERGINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Condé-sur-l'Escaut, on the r. bank of the Schelde. Pop. 2,213. It has extensive coal-mines and brick-kilns, and manufactories of woollen hosiery.

HERGISDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency of Merseburg, W of Eisleben.

HERGISWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Luzern, SW of Willisau. Pop. 2,181.

HERGUIJUELA-DE-LA-SIERRA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. SSW of Salamanca, partido of Sequèros-del-Condado, in a mountainous and infertile district. Pop. 800, of whom a large majority are muleteers. Honey forms the chief article of local produce.

HERHET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Houyett. Pop. 120.

HERHOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, dep. of Thollembeek. Pop. 418.

HERIAMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Pont-à-Celles. Pop. 104.

HERIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Nord. Pop. in 1841, 3,927.

HERICOURT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, arrond. of

Lure. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,243; in 1841, 14,665. The town is 15 m. SE of Lure, on the l. bank of the Lizène. Pop. 2,907. It has an old castle, and a Protestant consistorial church, and possesses extensive manufactories of hosiery, chintzes, linen, and pottery, several cotton-spinning mills and tanneries, and numerous dye-works. Fairs for ironmongery, straw-hats, cattle, &c., are held here monthly.

HERIMONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Blamont. Pop. 561. It has a cotton-spinning mill, several tanneries and dye-works, and extensive manufactories of iron and steel ware.

HERING, a town of the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, district of Dieburg, 14 m. ESE of Darmstadt, at the foot of Mount Otzberg, which is surmounted by a fort. Pop. 478, of whom 153 are Catholics.

HERINGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, circle and 8 m. E of Hersfeld, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 1,224.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 51 m. W of Merseburg, circle and 18 m. W of Sangerhausen, on the r. bank of the Helme. Pop. 2,120. It has a castle.

HERINNES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 4,211. The village is 18 m. SW of Brussels, near the Marcq. Pop. 3,040. It has several breweries and distilleries of gin.—Also a dep. and commune in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 2,032. The village is 10 m. N of Tournai, on the r. bank of the Schelde.

HERIOT, a parish of Mid-Lothian, on a stream of the same name, which is joined by the Gala at Halltree. Area 23½ sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 355.

HERIRUD, Rood-Malan, or Hury River. See Herat.

HERISAU, a town of Switzerland, capital of the district of Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden, and of the division Hinter-der-Sitter, 5 m. SW of St. Gallen, and 9 m. WSW of Trogen, on the Glatt, a small affluent of the Sitter, at an alt. of 2,493 ft. above sea-level. Pop. (Protestant) 2,500; and including the com. 7,150. It has a court-house, an arsenal, an ancient church-tower in which the archives of the district are kept, a court-house, a savings'-bank, a large public library, 2 printing-establishments, and an orphan's asylum; and possesses extensive manufactories of fine muslin, varieties of cotton fabrics, printed muslins and tulle, numerous dye-works and bleacheries, paper and saw mills, and several tanneries. Fairs are held here 4 times a-year. On the summit of adjacent heights are the ruins of the castles of Urstein, Rosenberg, and Schwanberg, and at the distance of about 3 m. are the celebrated sulphureous baths of Heinrichsbad. This town appears to have been known to the Romans, and its church-tower is supposed to have been a Roman erection. It is also said to have been the first place in Switzerland in which Christianity was embraced.

HERISSON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, arrond. of Montlucon. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,855; in 1841, 11,922. The town is 14 m. NNE of Montlucon, and 31 m. WSW of Moulins, on the Omance. Pop. 1,407. It is surrounded by an old wall, now in ruins, and commanded by a castle also much dilapidated. Quills form its chief article of trade. Cattle fairs are held here 6 times a-year.

HERISTAL. See Herstal.

HERJAS. See Eljas.

HERJE, or Herje-an, a river of Sweden, in the län or prefecture of Jamtland, which issues from the mountains which separate the haerad of Herjedalen, from the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, runs first E, then NE, and after a course of about 45 m., joins the Ljusne on the r. bank, a little below the village of Sveg.

HERJEDALEN, a haerad or district of Sweden, in the prefecture of Jamtland. It derives its name from the Herje-an, which flows through it in the SE; in the W it is covered by the range of the Kölen-Mölen and its ramifications. It is well-wooded, and has a fertile soil, but possesses little cultivation. The rearing of cattle and manufacture of cheese form the chief branches of local industry. Although this district comprises an area of 840 m., its pop. does not exceed 4,000 persons. Its principal village is Hede.

HERJEHAGNA, a mountain of Sweden, in the prefecture of Jämtland, and haerad of Herjedalen, near the confines of Norway. The Sor and the Gor, head-streams of the E and W Dal, take their rise in this mountain.

HERKEYENHOCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nazareth. Pop. 579.

HERKIMER, a county in the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 1,370 sq. m., intersected in the SW by the Adirondack mountains, and, except to the S of the Mohawk, where it is level and very fertile, generally hilly. The Erie canal and the Utica and Schenectady pass through its S part. Iron ore is found here in great abundance, and also in considerable quantities gypsum and lead. Pop. in 1840, 37,477. The capital, which bears the same name, is pleasantly situated on the N side of Mohawk river, 78 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 800. The township presents, except in the N, a level surface. It is bordered on the S by the Mohawk, the alluvial flats of which are extremely productive, and intersected by West Canada creek. Pop. 2,369.

HERKLA, or Herklia, a ruined town situated on the E coast of Tunis, on a promontory stretching into the gulf of Hammamet, 57 m. SE of Tunis. Dr. Shaw supposes it to mark the site of the *Adrumetum* of the earlier ages, the *Justiniana* of the middle, and the *Heraclea* of the lower empire. It appears to have been about 1 m. in circuit; but the ruins, though considerable, did not appear to Shaw so extensive as might have been expected.

HERKE. See Herck.

HERKENBOSCH, a town of Dutch Limburg, 5 m. SSE of Ruremonde. Pop. 1,231.

HERLEN. See Heerlen.

HERLISHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bischweiller, on the r. bank of the Zorn. Pop. 1,943.—Also a town in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, on the Lauch, 5 m. S of Colmar. Pop. 1,260.

HERLUFSHOLM, a parish and village of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, bail. of Soröe, 27 m. ESE of Corsoer.

HERM, a small island within 2½ m. of Guernsey, sheltering the roadstead of St. Peter's-port. Its length, from N to S, is about 1½ m.; its breadth half-a-mile. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1841, only 38, a decrease attributed to the stoppage of granite quarries in the island. The shores afford abundance of sea-weed for manure. The shell-beach, as it is called, is composed exclusively of shells. Gneiss and granite constitute the basis of the island. Large quarries of granite are wrought on this island; and several hundreds of acres under potatoes and corn. Wild rabbits are numerous. There is a small harbour near the granite quarries.

HERM (L'), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of Muret. Pop. 1,135.

HERMAGOR, or Ermachor (Saint), a small town of Carinthia, 11 m. S of Saxenburg, on the r. bank of the Gostringbach. There are copper-mines in the neighbourhood.

HERMANCE, a small town of Switzerland, in the cant. and on the lake of Geneva, 7 m. NNE of Geneva. Pop. 380. It was a fortified town in the early ages; but was burnt by the Bernese in the 16th cent.

HERMANMIESTETZ, a large village of Bohemia, in the circle and 4 m. W of Chrudim, on the Goldenbach. Pop. 2,565. Marble and gypsum are quarried in the vicinity.

HERMANNSTADT [Hungarian, *Szebeni Szek*], an administrative prov. of Transylvania, composed of various isolated territories in the Saxon-land, lying within the basin of the Aluta, an affluent of the Danube. It is a mountainous territory, being traversed by the Carpathians. The only extensive plain is that in which the cap., which gives name to the district, stands. It has an area of 37 German, or 785 English sq. m. The pop. in 1837 was 114,785. Grain, wine, and fruit, are the chief productions. Cattle, honey, and wax, are exported.

HERMANNSTADT, or Nagy-Szeben, the *Cibinium* or *Hermanopolis* of the middle ages, a large town of Transylvania, of which it was formerly and has been recently re-appointed the capital. It stands on the river Szeben, or Zibin, in N lat. 45° 47′, E long. 24° 9′, in a beautiful plain, surrounded on three sides by pleasant elevations, and on the S by the mountains of Fogaras. The plain itself is 1,300 ft. above sea-level; and the higher peaks of the Carpathians that overlook it, about 8,000 ft.; the Ventura Bufraria having an alt. of 7,953 ft., and the Negoi of 8,040 ft. It contained, in 1838, 18,337 inhabitants. Its streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved; and there are few modern houses in the place. It is the chief town of the Saxon settlers in Transylvania, the place of deposit for their archives, and the seat of some establishments for the education of Protestants. It has also a convent and three monasteries, one of which belongs to the Greek monks of St. Basil. The principal square is large, and pretty regular, and contains a fine statue and a fountain. The other remarkable objects are the orphan-hospital, the barracks outside of the town, the theatre, and the palace of the Bruckenthal family. The last contains a library of 13,000 vols., and a valuable collection of pictures, antiquities, and natural history. The manufactures chiefly consist of woollens, cottons, felt, hats, leather, and soap. The town is still fortified, being surrounded by a mound and ditch; but a portion of its walls and towers have been taken down. It suffered by the removal, about 1790, of the seat of the government of Transylvania to Clausenburg; but if recent ordinances are carried into execution, the chief seat of government for Transylvania will be again transferred to H., which will become the residence of the *statthalter*.

HERMANOS, a small river of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Parana, on the r. bank, 25 m. above San Pedro.

HERMANOS (Dos), two islands in the entrance of Lyell sound, in the strait of Magelhaens, bearing S 48°, W 5½ m., from Cape Froward.

HERMANOS (Dos), two small islands in the Philippine group, near the W coast of Luçon, in N lat. 15° 48′.

HERMANOS (Los), seven islets off the coast of Venezuela, 40 m. N of the Morro of Roldar, and stretching 7 m. NNW. See also Brothers.

HERMANNS KRAAL, or Fort Brunn, a military post and village in S. Africa, 18 m. NE of Graham's Town, situated on a rising ground close to the Great Fish river, and surrounded on every side by bare rocky hills of slight elevation. The soil along the river affords excellent pasturage, but is either thickly covered with bush or entirely naked and barren at some distance from the river.

HERMANSTHAL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin. Pop. 310.

HERMATRA, one of the smaller Hebrides, a little to the NE of N. Uist.

HERMENAULT (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, 8 m. NW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. of com., 900; of cant., 11,678.

HERMENT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. of cant., 3,816; of com., 564.

HERMERODE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Mansfeld. Pop. 188.

HERMERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Lebus. Pop. 312.

HERMERSWEILER, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Seltz. Pop. 218.

HERMIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Bertincourt. Pop. 2,301.

HERMINE (Sainte), a commune and canton of France, in the dep. of Vendee, 12 m. W of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. of com. 1,823; of cant. 11,886.

HERMIONE, or Castri, a village of Greece, in the prov. of Argolis, near the ancient promontory of H. Pop. between 700 and 800.

HERMITAGE, a vineyard of France, in the dep. of Rhone, arrond. and 12 m. N of Valence, on the r. bank of the Rhone. It has an area of about 300 acres. The noted wine called 'Hermitage,' both red and white, takes its name from this place; and is grown here to the annual extent of 2,500 hectolitres.

HERMITAGE, a river of Scotland, in the co. of Roxburgh, which, after a course of 10 m. through a fertile country, falls into the Liddel, 1½ m. above Castletown.—Also a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SSE of Sherborne. Area 450 acres. Pop. 132.

HERMITAGE (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. NE of Mordelles. Pop. 445.

HERMITE ISLAND, one of the Montebello group, off the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 27′, and 0° 8′ 23″ W of Swan river.

HERMITES (Les), a small group in the Pacific, to the NW of the Admiralty isles, in S lat. 1° 28′ 30″.

HERMITE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands of unequal extent, situated at the S extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego, so called from Jacob Hermite, admiral of the Dutch fleet, in 1624. On the southernmost is Cape Horn, in S lat. 55° 58′ 41″, W long., 67° 10′ 53″; but the island which is generally distinguished by navigators as H. island lies about 10 m. NW of the Cape. It is of irregular form, with bold steep shores deeply indented by bays and coves; and surmounted by conical peaks, amongst which Mount Kater attains an alt. of 1,742 ft. above sea-level. Its greatest length from E to W is 12 m.; its breadth, 7 m. Its geological structure is syenitic greenstone resting on granite. Its S point, Cape Spencer, encloses a crater 200 ft. in depth, the bottom of which is now occupied by a lake. The scenery of the island closely resembles that of many parts of the W of Scotland. The evergreen beech [*Fagus Forsteri*] is the most prevalent tree. Ferns and mosses abound.—*Ross* and *Hooker*.

HERMOGENES (Saint), an island in the N. Pacific, near the entrance of Cook's channel, in N lat. 58° 13′. It is about 6 leagues in circuit, and is separated from the adjacent coast by a channel 1

league broad. It was discovered by Behring, and farther explored by Cook.

HERMON, a township in Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 7 m. W of Bangor. Pop. 1,042.—Also a township in St. Lawrence co., New York, 201 m. NNW of Albany. Pop. 1,271.

HERMON (Little), a small range of hills in Syria, on the E side of the great plain of Esdraelon, or 'the valley of Jezreel,' running parallel with the mountains of Gilboa, and 5 m. distant from Mount Tabor.

HERMON (Mount), a mountain-chain of Syria, the Jebel-Es-Sheikh of the Arabs, forming the SE and the loftiest branch of the Anti-Libanus.

HERMONT, or Hermontis, a village of Egypt, between Asfun and Thebes, in a recess about 1 m. from the Nile. The ruins of the ancient *Hermonthis* lie between the v. and the hills which skirt the valley of the river. They consist of a temple and a prodigious heap of unburnt brick rubbish.

HERMONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Fimes.

HERMOSELLOS, a small but fortified town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, at the junction of the Douro and Tormes, 9 m. below Miranda-de-Douro.

HERMOSILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, on the Orca. Pop. 180.

HERMSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Bolkensheim-Landshut, 5 m. S of Landshut.—Also a v. of Silesia, in the circle and 4 m. SSW of Hirschberg, at the foot of the Kynastberg. Pop. 2,000. It has large bleachfields, and a mine of cobalt.—Also a village in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. 235.—Also a v. in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Ohlau. Pop. 353.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 683.—Also a v. in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Friedeberg. Pop. 249.—Also a v. in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Gorlitz. Pop. 564.—Also a v. of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz, 24 m. NW of Glatz.

HERMSDORF (Hinter), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. of Hohenstein.

HERMSDORF-BEI-BIELITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 796.

HERMSDORF-BEI-LIPSA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 266.

HERMSDORF-BEI-LOHSA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 190.

HERMSDORF-BEI-PRIEBUS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Sagau. Pop. 292.

HERMSDORF-BEI-WEIDENAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 543.

HERNAD, a river in the N of Hungary, which rises to the E of Teplicz, near the source of the Waag; flows E by S to Lemes, where it turns S; passes Kaschau; and pursues a S by W and then a S by E course, to the Theiss, which it joins on the r. bank, 18 m. SW of Tokay. Its principal affluents are the Tarcze which it receives, on the l., 16 m. below Kaschau; and the Rima, which joins it on the r. at Onod, a little above its confluence with the Theiss. It has a total course of 150 m.

HERNANI, a small town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 3 m. SE of San Sebastian, and 7 m. NE of Tolosa, on the declivity of Mont Santa Barbara, near the Urumea. It consists of two good streets. Pop. 2,555. It has some trade in timber, iron, and linen thread. The British legion were defeated here by the Carlists in 1837.

HERNE, a parish and village in Kent, 6½ m. NE by N of Canterbury, near the coast. The p. also comprises the thriving town of Herne-bay. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,232; in 1831, 1,876; in 1841, 3,041. The church is a large, handsome, and ancient structure. The v. of H., or Herne-street, stands near the centre of the p., about 1¾ m. from Herne-bay, a modern watering-place, situated on a point of land which juts abruptly out from the line of coast in the Thames' estuary, between Whitstable and Reculver. This latter place is rapidly springing up into an important town, and is regularly visited by steamers, and crowded by fashionable visitors. Its pop. in 1841 was 1,572. The town is built on a gentle elevation, commanding a noble prospect of the ocean, and extends along the shore about 1 m. from E to W. Its distance from Canterbury is about 8½ m., from Margate 15 m., Ramsgate 17 m., and Dover 24 m. The pier forms one of the distinguishing features of the bay. Its length is nearly 3,000 ft. Its head runs parallel with the shore, 400 ft., and forms an efficient breakwater from the force of winds and tides. The width of the pier is 24 ft.; and the whole is constructed with great strength and solidity. A parade, 50 ft. wide, and running nearly the whole length of the town facing the sea, is constructed a few feet above the pebbled beach. It is of a firm, gravelly consistence, and furnished with iron balustrades. A clock-tower stands conspicuously fronting the sea adjoining the parade, and about equidistant from the two extremities of the town.

HERNE-HILL, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. ESE of Faversham. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. in 1801, 359; in 1831, 507; in 1841, 603. The land is divided into farms varying in extent from 60 to 150 acres, so that the employment of the people is entirely agricultural; and they are by no means destitute of physical comforts; yet it was in this p. that a riot was occasioned in May 1838, by a wretched fanatic calling himself Sir William Courtenay, which was not quelled until several lives were lost.

HERNIN (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. S of Carhaix. Pop. 1,250.

HERNŒN, or Hernö, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, at the embouchure of the Angerman-elf. It is 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is separated by a narrow channel from the main.

HERNOSAND, a laen or administrative prov. in the N of Sweden, between the parallels of 62° and 64°, comprising the districts of Angermannland, Jemptland, and Medelpad; and sometimes known as Western Norrland. Its territorial extent is fully 18,000 sq. m., or two-thirds of the area of Scotland; but so thin is the pop. that in 1839 it was returned at only 85,242. In 1805 it was 59,684. The country is in general covered with wood. One-half of this surface exceeds 320 ft. in elevation above sea-level. It is subdivided into 3 fogderi, and 67 parishes. Its principal towns are H. and Sundsvall.

Hernösand, or Hernosund, the capital of the above government, stands on the W coast of the island of Hernœn, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 62° 38′, E long. 17° 59′; and is united to the mainland by a bridge. Its pop. is about 2,500. It has a small provincial college, an establishment for printing books in the Lapp tongue, and a botanical garden. It has a good harbour, and was formerly a staple town; its trade, particularly in linen and Baltic produce, is still considerable. The port was entered in 1849 by 74 vessels = 9,035 lasts, and cleared by 83 = 10,596 lasts, of which 18 were for England. H. is the see of a bishop, and the residence of the provincial magistrates. It has suffered repeatedly from war with the Russians, having been attacked and partly burned by them successively in 1710, 1714, and 1721.

HERO (North and South), two islands in Lake Champlain. The first, which is 13 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, forms a township annexed to Chittenden co., in Vermont, U. S. Area 6,272 acres. Pop. in 1840, 716. South H., belonging to the same co., and separated from North H. by a narrow strait, is 10 m. long, and 5 m. broad, and produces good crops of wheat and other grain. A ferry connects the island with Colchester point, and a sand bar which is fordable on horseback, with Milton in Chittenden co. Pop. 664.

HEROLDSBERG, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. ESE of Erlangen. Pop. 360.

HERON, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Couthain, 8 m. WNW of Huy. Pop. 1,028.

HERON ISLES, a small group in the gulf of Mexico, a little S of the entrance to the bay of Mobile, in N lat. 30° 12′. The channel between them and the main has only 4 ft. water, and is nearly 6 m. in length.

HERON (Lake), a sheet of water, 15 m. in length, between Island lake and Woody lake, in the course of the Missinippi, or Churchill river, in North America, in N lat. 55° 25′.

HERPF, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which rises in the co. of Henneberg, and falls into the Werra, 2 m. N of Meiningen.

HERQUEGRES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Frasnes-lez-Buissenal. Pop. 746.

HERRADON (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of Avila, on the l. bank of the Gasnatas. Pop. 400.—Also a castle and small port in the prov. of Grenada, 16 m. W of Motril, and 20 m. E of Velez-Malaga. A fleet of galleys, under the command of Juan de Mendoça, was lost here in 1562.

HERRADURA, a port of Chili, in S lat. 29° 58′ 40″, W long. 71° 25′ 45″.

HERRADURA-DE-CARRISAL, a port of Chili, in S lat. 28° 05′ 45″, W long. 71° 15′ 45″.

HERRADURA (Pointe-de-la), a cape on the coast of Costa-Rica, at the SE extremity of Salinas bay, in N lat. 9° 36′.

HERRAMELLURI, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 7 m. NW of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, near the Tiron. Pop. 1,188.

HERRENALB, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black forest, 18 m. S of Carlsruhe. Pop. 340.

HERRENBERG, a small town of Wurtemberg, 14 m. SSE of Stuttgard, and 24 m. NE of Freudenstadt. Pop. 2,106.

HERRENBREITIMGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, 5 m. WNW of Schmalkalden, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 939.

HERRENGRUND, or Urvölgy, a small town of Hungary, 4 m. NNW of Neusohl, situated in a district rich in copper-mines, and inhabited chiefly by miners. Pop. 1,550. Near it is a spring impregnated with sulphate of copper, the most productive perhaps of its kind in Europe. The metal is obtained in the form of an oxide by precipitation with iron in the usual way, and is called 'cement copper.'

HERRERA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 57 m. W of Caceres. Pop. 950.

HERRERA-DEL-DUQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, 30 m. E of Villanueva. Pop. 3,697. Excellent wines are made here.

HERRERA-DE-PISUERGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NW of Burgos. Pop. 987.

HERREROS-DE-SUSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Avila. Pop. 350.

HERRIARD, a parish in Hampshire, 4½ m. SSE of Basingstoke. Area 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 427.

HERRIEDEN, a town of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Altmuhl, 5 m. SW of Anspach. Pop. 1,000.

HERRIN, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Palencia. Pop. 600.

HERRINGFLEET, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NW of Lowestoft. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 197.

HERRINGSWELL, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. SSE of Mildenhall. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. in 1841, 219.

HERRINGTON (East and West), two townships in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, 4 m. SW of Sunderland. Area of East H. 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 231. Area of West H. 720 acres. Pop. 343.

HERRLISHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Wintzenheim, 4 m. S of Colmar, on the Lauch. Pop. 1,214.—Also a com. in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Bischwiller, on the r. bank of the Zorn, 11 m. NE of Strasburg. Pop. 2,100.

HERRMANNSERFEN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 27 m. N of Königgratz.

HERRNAH, a town of Lower Austria, or suburb rather of Vienna, 1½ m. N of Vienna, on the Alser. Pop. 2,950. There is here a seminary, founded in 1775, for the education of the daughters of officers.

HERRNHUT, a small town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, 6 m. S of Lobau, founded by Count Zinderdorf in 1722, for the use of the Moravian brethren. It is a modern-looking town, composed of white houses built in streets crossing at right angles. "All is extremely neat, clean, and profoundly quiet." [*Howitt.*] Pop. 1,100. Cotton and linen stuffs, stockings, sealing-wax, hats, coloured paper, ribbons, and utensils of copper, brass, and steel, are manufactured here.

HERRNKRETSCHEN, a romantic village of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 10 m. SE of Königstein in Saxony. Pop. 500. This place stands on the Saxon frontier, and carries on a great traffic in wood. It belongs to the prince of Clary, and is inhabited by foresters, sawyers, and a few farming-agents of the proprietor.

HERRNSBAUMGARTEN, a town of Lower Austria, in the circle of Korneuburg, on the Grotbach. Pop. 1,583.

HERRY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. of Sancergues. Pop. 2,124.

HERSBRUCK, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the Peguits, 15 m. E of Nuremberg. Pop. 1,500.

HERSCHELL (Mount), a magnificent mountain on the coast of Victoria Land, in S lat. 72° 04′, E long. 170° 08′, terminating to seaward in Cape Roget.

HERSEAUX, a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, cant. of Courtrai. Pop. 2,188.

HERSELT, a town and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Antwerp, in the cant. of Wasterloo. Pop. 4,022.

HERSFELD, or Hirschfeld, an administrative subdivision of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda. Area 10·25 German sq. m., or 139,300 acres, of which a little more than one-fourth is under cultivation, and a large proportion under forest. The live stock in the circle in 1840 amounted to 1,770 horses, 4,125 oxen, 7,100 cows, 833,700 sheep. The manufacture of coarse linens is the principal branch of domestic industry. Pop. in 1840, 35,034.—The circle is subdivided into 1 *langericht*, and 2 *zustiz-amts;* and comprises 1 city, 2 towns, and 82 villages.—The cap., which gives name to the circle, is situated on the l. bank of the Fulda, at the confluence of the Haune. It is walled, and is defended by a citadel. It possesses 2 churches, a gymnasium, a polytechnic school, an orphan hospital, and an infirmary. The manufacture of fine woollen cloth is the most important

branch of trade carried on in the town. There are also tanneries, dye-works, and soap-works; and 5 fairs are held here in the course of the year.

HERSIN-COUPIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Houdain. Pop. 1,126.

HERSTAL, or Heristal, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 3½ m. NE of Liege, on the Maese. Pop. 6,032. From the abundance of coal and iron in the vicinity, it has considerable manufactures of hardware.

HERSTEIN, a small town of the Prussian states, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, 31 m. E by N of Treves.

HERTAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Tournay. Pop. 261.

HERTFORD, an ancient borough and market-town, the cap. of the co. of Hertford, situated on the river Lea, 21 m. N of London, and 5 m. NW of Broxburn, a station on the North-eastern railway, with which it is connected by a branch-line. Pop. of the old borough in 1801, 3,360; in 1831, 4,028; of the new borough, as recently enlarged by act of parl., in 1821, 4,235; in 1831, 5,247; in 1841, 5,450. It lies sheltered in the valley of the Lea, and consists of several neat and clean streets, built with tolerable regularity. Among the principal buildings are All Saints' and St. Andrew's churches, the East India company's preparatory school, Christ's hospital, the county-jail and house-of-correction, and the town-hall, sessions-house, and market-house.—The East India company's school, preparatory to the course of instruction at their college at Haileybury, is a large brick building. The college itself was established here in 1806, and originally occupied this edifice, till it was removed to Haileybury, about 2½ m. distant. The object of these institutions is to give a suitable education for youths about to be appointed to any post in the civil department of the company's establishment in India; as the seminary at Addiscombe in Hampshire is intended to do in relation to the military department. The buildings at Haileybury were erected at an expense of £70,000. Besides residences for the principal, and several professors, they contain accommodation for upwards of 100 students. The students, who must enter between the ages of 16 and 20, are classed in 4 successive terms of 6 months each. Every student pays £105 per ann., and costs the Company in addition £117, before he is ready to sail for India.—Christ's hospital is partly an independent institution, and partly a preparatory seminary for the splendid royal institution of the same name in Newgate-street, London. Upon an average of 14 years to 1834, the income of the borough was £550. H. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 619; in 1848, 611. H. is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election, for the co. members.—There is no manufacture in H.; but numerous mills are situated on the rivers Lea and Mimram, through which a good deal of business is done in malting and mealing. Its commerce has hitherto chiefly depended on the navigation of the Lea. The most important articles of trade, besides malt and flour, are wheat and wool, much of which is sent to London, whence coal and other heavy commodities are brought in exchange. One of the largest corn-markets in the kingdom is held here.—At the time of Domesday survey H. contained 146 burgesses, and had two churches. In the 25° of Elizabeth, the Michaelmas term was adjourned from London to H., on account of the plague that was raging in the metropolis, and all the courts were kept in the castle. This was also the case, and from a similar cause, in the 34° and 35° of the same reign.

HERTFORD, a county in North Carolina, U. S., situated towards the NE part of the state, and watered by branches of Chowan river. Area 356 sq. m. The cap. is Winton. Pop. 7,484.—Also the cap. of Perquiman's co., in North Carolina, 50 m. S by W of Norfolk.

HERTFORDSHIRE, or Herts, an inland county of England, bounded by Cambridgeshire on the N; by Essex on the NE, E, and SE; by Middlesex on the S; by Buckinghamshire on the SW and W; and by Bedfordshire on the NW. It is separated from Essex, on the E and SE, by the rivers Stort and Lea. Its form is very irregular. It lies NE and SW; and a small part of the co. belonging to Cashio hundred is isolated in Buckinghamshire; on the other hand, similar parts of Bucks and Bedfordshire are isolated in Dacorum and Hitchin hundreds, Herts. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is about 35 m.; its greatest breadth, from NW to SE, about 27 m. Its circuit is between 130 and 140 m.; and its area has been variously estimated at 528 and 630 sq. m.; and in the population and other returns for 1831, at 400,370 acres. The general appearance of H. is extremely pleasant, especially as seen from eminences or from the high roads, though its eminences are not sufficiently elevated, nor its vales sufficiently depressed and broken, to afford the decisive character of picturesque or romantic beauty. The N part is the most hilly. A range of high ground stretches out from the neighbourhood of King's Langley, towards Berkhampstead and Tring, which in many parts commands a great extent of country. Most of the country is enclosed; and the enclosures being principally live hedges, intermixed with flourishing timber, have a verdant and pleasing effect.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Lea and its affluents, the Stort, the Rib, the Quin, the Beane, the Mimram, and the Ash; and the Colne, with its affluents, the Ver or Meuse, the Gade, and the Chess. The Lea rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and entering the county at Hide Mill, proceeds at first in a SE direction, and then NE, flowing past Hertford and Ware. Changing its course to the S after its conflux with the Stort, it finally quits the county near Waltham abbey. This river is navigable to Ware and Hertford. The Stort enters this county from Essex, a little to the N of Bishop-Stortford, and divides the county from Essex to its junction with the Lea. The Rib has its rise near Cornybury, above Buntingford, past which it flows, and proceeding in a SE direction falls into the Lea between Hertford and Ware. The Beane rises near Cromer, and taking a S course, flows past Watton, and joins the Lea at Hertford. The Mimram or Moran runs past Welwyn, and flows on in a meandering course till it falls into the Lea at Hertford. The Colne is formed by the union of several small streams, one of which rises in Middlesex; flowing on to Watford, it passes that town on the SE; and then turning SW, about 1½ m. beyond Rickmansworth it leaves this county and enters Middlesex. The Ver or Meuse rises on the confines of Bedfordshire, and flowing SE, passes Redburn and Redburn-bury, and unites with the Colne, which is but a very inconsiderable stream till thus enlarged by the waters of the Meuse. The Gade has its origin on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and flowing to the S, near Rickmansworth falls into the Colne. Many other streams rise in this county, and several of them form the heads of more considerable streams in the adjacent shires.

Canals.] In the reign of Henry VI., government was induced to attempt to make the Lea navigable. For this purpose, dams were constructed at the upper part of the river's course, in order that a sufficient depth of water for floating boats might be procured. These attempts, however, were found to be very inept;

and in 1767 application was made to Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, to improve the works. A canal was then made from Hertford, where the river is upwards of 111 ft. above sea-level, to near the confluence of the Stort with the Lea, E of Hoddesdon; and thence various cuts were made to Tottenham. From Lea bridge at Clapton, another cut was made to Olford near Bowbridge. From Bromley, a cut 1½ m. in length has been opened into the Thames, at Limehouse, by which the circuit of the isle of Dogs, in the Thames navigation, is avoided. In 1824, a cut 1 m. in length was opened from Oldford, near Temple-mills, to the Regent's canal, at Bethnal-green. By these numerous cuts the sinuosities of the old river are avoided, and an easy navigation for barges from the Thames to Hertford has thus been effected. The length of the whole line, along the canals and the rivers, is about 25 m. The Grand Junction canal enters this co. N of Tring, where it is joined by the Wendover cut, a navigable feeder, and a collateral cut to Aylesbury. Here its elevation above the level of the Thames is 402 ft. Running along the valley of the Quin, by Berkhampstead, and SW of Hemel-Hempstead to Watford, along the valley of the Gade, a branch of the canal communicates with the latter town. The main trunk continues SW along the valley of the Colne, to Rickmansworth, and thence passes into Middlesex.

The Carlisle and Glasgow, or high North road, enters this co. from Whetstone to Chipping-Barnet, whence it crosses a narrow part of Essex to Little-heath, and then proceeds N by Hatfield, Welwyn, Stevenage, and Baldock, into Bedfordshire. The road to Liverpool branches from this road near Chipping-Barnet, and runs, along the line of Watling-street, through St. Alban's to Dunstable. The highway returns for 1839 show an expenditure of £11,862 on 1,475 m. of road in this co.

Railways.] The Northern and Eastern, or London and Cambridge railway, enters this co. near Waltham-cross, and running nearly in the line of the Lea river navigation by Broxburn and Hoddesdon north-eastwardly, enters Essex and Middlesex. The Broxburn and Hertford railway runs from the North-Eastern line at Broxburn to Hertford. The London and Birmingham railway, open throughout, runs through the SW quarter of Herts nearly in the line of the Grand Junction canal; and has stations at Watford, Berkhampstead, and Tring.

Subsoil, soil, &c.] The basis of almost the whole co. is chalk intermixed with silex. Most of the valleys are deep enough to expose some of it, and in the north-western district, near Bedfordshire, it rises to the surface in hills of considerable elevation. The whole co. is comprehended in the London chalk-basin.—The soil may be divided into chalk, clay, and gravel, according to the prevalence of each ingredient; and the mixture forms loams of various qualities. Arthur Young, who estimates the area of the co. at 302,088 acres, states the following as the proportions of these soils:

Chalk,	46.720 acres.
Clay,	90,240
Loam,	142,720
Rich loam,	5,120
Poor gravel,	17,280
Total,	302,080

The prevailing soils thus appear to be loam and clay. The most productive of the sandy loams are found on the W side of the river Lea, extending in a line of between 2 and 3 m. in breadth, through the parishes of Cheshunt, Wormley, Broxburn, and Hoddesdon, and on the S to the hills about Amwell. The principal clay district is on the NE or Essex side; yet even here the upper surface is in general a strong wet loam, improved by draining, and by ample dressings of manure from the capital.

Produce.] At an early period in the agricultural history of England, this co. was superior to most others in its husbandry; but it has not lately made equal improvement with some other parts of the country. Large quantities of turnips are grown, and artificial grasses are cultivated to a great extent; but the principal part of the land is under tillage for wheat, barley, and oats. Wheathempsted, on the river Lea, derived its name from the excellence of its wheat. A few acres of hops were introduced in the ps. of Lambourne and Stapleford-Abbott in 1835. The meadows on the river Stort, extending from Hackerill to Hertford, are very productive: as are those likewise in the vicinity of the Lea, and in the neighbourhood of Rickmansworth. In the SW corner of the co., and particularly in the ps. of Rickmansworth, Sarrat, King's Langley, Abbot's Langley, Flaunden, Bovington, Watford, and Aldenham, are numerous orchards. On the best soils nearest to London, cabbage, potatoes, pease, and other culinary vegetables are forced for market. In the poorer soils throughout the county, there are numerous small woods and coppices interspersed with cultivated fields; but these have latterly been much encroached on by the principal objects of H. husbandry. The wood-lands contain timber, chiefly consisting of oak, beech, and elm.—Live produce is not an object of marked regard in H. There are no peculiar breeds of cattle. The sorts kept on farms are principally the Suffolk, Hereford, Devon, &c., breeds. The sheep are mostly ewes of the South-down and Wiltshire kinds, or a breed between the Coteswold and Leicester. The horses preferred for farm-work are the Suffolk punches and a few Lincolns.

Climate.] The climate is considered to be mild and healthy; but it does not differ materially from that of other cos. equally southern.

Manufactures, trade, &c.] There are few manufactures in this co.; but silk and cotton goods are manufactured in the vicinity of St. Alban's, Rickmansworth, and Watford. The total number of hands employed in silk mills within the co. in 1847 was 912. Straw-plait has latterly been the principal employment of the labouring females in most parts of the county. Black lace used to be made to some extent about Berkhampstead; but the business has declined, and straw-plait is the chief manufacture there also. Malting is carried on to a great extent at Hitchin, Royston, Baldeck, and Ware; and there are several large paper-mills.

Divisions and Statistics.] This co. is divided into 8 hundreds, viz.:

Name.	Pop. in 1831.	1841.
Braughing,	17,827	19,146
Broadwater,	17,043	17,126
Cashio,	33,291	29,947
Dacorum,	28,872	33,693
Edwinstree,	9,237	9,925
Hertford,	19,217	15,404
Hitchin and Pirton,	10,711	11,972
Odsey,	7,143	8,047
Hertford borough,		5,450
St. Alban's do.,		6,497
	143,341	157,207

These hundreds are divided into 134 parishes, which contain 1 county-town, Hertford; 2 boroughs, Hertford and St. Alban's; and 19 market-towns, the principal of which are: Baldock, Barnet, Berkhampstead, Bishop's-Stortford, Hatfield, Hemel-Hempstead, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Royston, Tring, Ware, and Watford. Houses in 1831, 26,549; in 1841, 30,155; in 1851, 33,954. Pop. in 1801, 101,892; in 1831, 147,575, consisting of 29,250 families, of whom 13,268 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 8,552 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 7,430 otherwise occupied; in 1841, 162,394; in 1851, 173,963. The annual value of real property assessed to income tax in 1815 within this co. was £571,107; in 1842–3, £849,793, whereof £438,225 were on lands, and £340,267 on houses.—H. was partly in the dio. of London, and partly in that of Lincoln; but has recently been transferred to the dio. of Rochester.—The number of Friendly societies in the co., on 20th November, 1838, was 65; income, £9,036; in 1848, 110; income, £13,944. The number of savings' banks was 5; total number of depositors, 2,595; total amount deposited, £84,179; average amount invested by each depositor, £32. In 1848, the savings' banks were 7 in number, and the amount deposited in them £114,482 by 4,255 depositors.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years, to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £16,452 on the poor of this co. In 1803,

the expenditure was £58,638; in 1839, £53,800; in 1847, £64,589, being at the rate of 1s. 8½d. in the pound on the annual value of property rated to poor-rates.

Franchise and government.] This co. returns 3 members to parliament, who are polled for at Hertford, Stevenage, Buntingford, Bishop's-Stortford, Hoddesdon, Hatfield, and Hemel-Hempstead, the principal place of election being at Hertford. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837, was 5,245; in 1848, 5,430. Besides the co. members, 4 borough members are returned, 2 each for Hertford and St. Alban's. H. is comprehended in the home circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Hertford.—It appears that in a list of 11 agricultural counties, including all the surrounding district except Middlesex and Essex, H. ranks highest in crime, being 1·34, while the average is 1·07. The total number of offenders committed for trial or bailed within the co. in 1847 was 291, of whom 216 were convicted.

History.] H., with the adjoining counties of Bedford and Buckingham, previous to the Roman invasion, was chiefly possessed by the Cassii or Catieuchlani. After the complete subjugation of the southern parts of Britain, H. was included in the district named *Flavia Cæsariensis;* but on the conquest and division of the island by the Saxons, subsequent to the Roman departure, it became divided between the East Saxon and Mercian kingdoms; though by far the greater part was included in the latter. Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, built the castle of Hertford. After the general rising of the peasantry under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, many of the ringleaders were executed at St Alban's, where the king, with a guard of 1,000 men, attended. In the war of the Roses, two sanguinary battles were fought at St. Alban's, between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the parliamentary war, this co. was the scene of one of Cromwell's earliest exploits, who, when he was yet only captain of his own troop of horse, seized the high-sheriff when he was on his way to St. Alban's, to denounce the parliamentary men as traitors.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a parish in Hertfordshire, 2 m. WSW of Hertford. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 753; in 1841, 737.

HERTKOUCZE, a village of Austria, in Military Slavonia, comitat of Peterwardein, to the N of Klenak.

HERTOGENSBUCH. See Bois-le-Duc.

HERTRE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 2 m. W of Alençon. It is noted for a species of crystal found in the environs, called Alençon diamonds.

HERTS. See Hertfordshire.

HERTSBERGHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 510.

HERTSWEGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Duysbourg. Pop. 140.

HERTSMONCEAUX, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. E of Hailsham. Area 4,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,338; in 1841, 1,445.

HERTSEK. See Hertzegovine.

HERTZO, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, in the laen of Pitea, E of Lulea, in N lat. 65° 35′. It is about 12 m. in length, and 6 m. at its greatest breadth.

HERVAL, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, in the mountain-range of the same name, and near the Rio Jaquarão. The Serra-H. gives rise to several streams which flow into the lake Dos Patos.

HERVAS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 63 m. NNE of Caceres, and partido of Jarandilla. Pop. 2,600. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a convent, and has some manufactories of common cloth.

HERVE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 3,354. The town is 5 m. NW of Verviers, and 11 m. E of Liege, on a rising ground. Pop. 3,304. The environs afford excellent pasturage, and are noted for their butter and cheese. It has also considerable manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, shoes, and hosiery, and possesses an active transit-trade with Germany.

HERVE′ (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. of Uzel, 9 m. NNW of Loudeac. Pop. 1,301.

HERVEY BAY, an extensive indentation of the coast of E. Australia, enclosed on the E by a long and narrow island named Great Sandy island, terminating on the N by a cape of the same name, in S lat. 25°, and E long. 153°. The depth of its embrasure is about 45 m., and the breadth of its entrance, which opens to the N, nearly the same.

HERVEY ISLANDS. See Harvey Islands.

HERVIAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Logrono, partido and 7 m. SW of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada. Pop. 426.

HERWIG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Sainte-Marie-Hoorebeke. Pop. 177.

HERWIGSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 48 m. NW of Liegnitz, circle and 3 m. WSW of Freystadt. Pop. 1,385.—Also a village of Saxony, in the prov. of Upper Lusatia, SE of Löbau. Pop. 958.

HERWYNEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 15 m. WSW of Thiel, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Geldermalsern, on the r. bank of the Waal. Pop. 1,834.

HERXHEIM, or Herxenheim, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, cant. and 6 m. SE of Landau. Pop. 3,557. An engagement took place here between the French and Austrians on the 17th June, 1793.

HERY, or Airy, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 1½ m. E of Seignelay, and 9 m. NNE of Auxerre. Pop. 1,453. It contains the remains of an ancient Benedictine convent, noted for the national council held in it in 1015, which decreed the junction of the duchy of Burgundy with France.

HERY-SUR-UGINE, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Upper Savoy, mand. of Ugine, and 10 m. NNE of Conflans. Pop. 1,200.

HERZBERG, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the landr. and 40 m. SSE of Hildesheim, and 21 m. ENE of Gottingen, on the l. bank of the Sieber, near the S declivity of the Harz. Pop. 3,706. It has a castle, which belonged to the electors of Brunswick, and a church; and possesses an extensive manufactory of arms, a public granary, manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, a spinning and a paper mill. Pop. of bail. 6,492.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 63 m. ENE of Merseburg, circle and 12 m. SE of Schweinitz, on an island formed by an arm of the Elster. Pop. 3,720. It is walled round, and has a suburb, and 2 churches. Common cloth and pottery form the chief articles of local manufacture. To the E of the last-named town is Old Herzberg, a village containing 200 inhabitants. The direct Berlin and Dresden railway passes H., and has a station here 47 m. from Berlin, and 23 m. from Dresden.

HERZEELE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Wormhoudt, 13 m. SE of Dunkirk, near the r. bank of the Yser. Pop. 1,805.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 13 m. E of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 1,903; of v. 725. It has a considerable trade in lint and linen.

HERZEGOVINE, Hertzegovine, Herzegovina, or Hertsek, a sanjak of Bosnia, but forming a kind of debateable land between the Austrian and Turkish frontiers. It lies between the parallels of 42° 25′ and 44° N; and between the meridians of 16° 20′ and 19° 10′ E. Its length from NW to SE

is about 130 m.; its mean breadth 60 m. Its superficial area may be taken at 7,000 sq. m. On the NW it is bounded by the sanj. of Bagnalouka; on the N and NE by that of Trawnik, from which it is separated by the Dinaric Alps; on the E it has the sanj. of Novibazar, from which it is likewise separated by the Dinaric Alps; on the SE it skirts the Montenegro territory, and on the SW and W, the frontiers of Dalmatia, through which it throws out a narrow projection to the Adriatic coast, terminating in the point of Kleck. The entire country is crossed by ramifications of the Dinaric chain. The only extensive plains are those of Gabela and Grahovo, on the frontiers of Montenegro. The general declination of the surface is towards the SW, to the Adriatic; and nearly all its streams are carried into that sea by means of the Narenta, which receives on the r. the Dretsnitza, the Josinitza, and the Trebisat; and on the l. the Drinovnik, the Jesero, the Bouhna, and the Croupa. The chief towns are Mostar, which is the cap., Stolacz, Trebigno, Nikitsch, and Poscitel.

HERZMAN-MIESTECTZ. See Hermanstadt.

HERZNACH (Ober and Unter), two contiguous villages in Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, S of Frick. United pop. 766.

HERZOGAU, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 2 m. SSE of Waldmunchen, and 39 m. NE of Ratisbon. Pop. 220. It has 2 churches and an alms-house, and possesses a brewery and 2 large glass-houses.

HERZOGENAURACH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 14 m. NW of Nurnberg, and 26 m. NE of Anspach, on the l. bank of the Aurach. Pop. 1,827. It has a castle and a church, and possesses several manufactories of woollen fabrics, a cotton spinning-mill, and a considerable trade in cattle and fish.

HERZOGENBUCHSEE, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. and 5 m. SE of Wangen, and 8 m. ESE of Soleure. Pop. (Prot.) 6,000. It has a government corn-magazine, and several well-frequented markets.

HERZOGENBURG, a market-town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwalde, 8 m. NNE of St. Polten, in a marshy plain on the r. bank of the Trasen. Pop. 1,280. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has an old castle, and an Augustine convent founded in 1244, and containing an extensive library. This town is the ancient *Ducum-Burgum*.

HERZOGENRATH, or Rode-le-Duc, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 8 m. N of Achen, on the Worno, near the Belgian frontier. Pop. 466. It was formerly fortified, and has the ruins of an ancient castle, and 2 Catholic churches. In the environs are extensive coal-mines and quarries of freestone.

HERZOG-ERNST, a summit of the Noric Alps, on the confines of the archduchy of Austria, and of the kingdom of Illyria, 57 m. S of Salzburg. It rises to the height of 9,600 ft. above sea-level.

HERZOGSWALDAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 51 m. NW of Liegnitz. Pop. 848. In the circle and 3 m. NW of Freystadt is the v. of Nieder H., containing 646 inhabitants..

HERZOGSWALDE, a village of Saxony, in the Meissner circle, SW of Dresden. Pop. 667.—Also a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, S of Liebstadt. Pop. 467.

HESARAB, Hezar-asp, or Asarys, a town of Turkomania, in the khanat and 69 m. ESE of Khivah, a little to the S of a canal of the same name, and near its junction with the Amu or Jihun. It is enclosed by a rampart of earth, and contains about 600 houses. A considerable trade is carried on by the inhabitants with the surrounding countries.—The canal of H. extends from the capital to the Amu, and forms one of the numerous drains by which the country to the S of the sea of Aral is intersected.

HESDIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Montreuil-sur-Mer. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,087; in 1841, 14,606. The town is 15 m. SE of Montreuil, and 35 m. WNW of Arras, in a marshy and insalubrious valley, on the Canche, a little above the confluence of that river with the Ternoise. Pop. in 1841, 3,790. It is surrounded by walls, with bastions and considerable outworks; and the Canche, by which it is intersected, maintains a constant supply of water in the ditches. It has a town-hall, a church, and a house-of-detention; and possesses manufactories of hosiery, soap, oil, earthenware, bricks, tiles, and leather, several breweries, and extensive bleacheries. Fairs for cattle, horses, and local produce, are held here 4 times a-year.—This town was founded in 1554, by Charles V., on the site of the village of Menil, 3 m. from Hesdin-le-Vieux. It was removed to its present situation by Louis XIII., in 1639, and in 1659 was united by the treaty of the Pyrences to France. The valley of the C. is highly productive in hemp and flax.

HESDIN-LE-VIEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Parcq, 12 m. W of St. Pol, and 3 m. ESE of Hesdin, on the r. bank of the Canche. This was formerly a place of considerable strength, and was the scene of frequent engagements during the wars of Charles V. and Francis I. It was destroyed in 1555 by Philibert-Emmanuel, duke of Savoy.

HESHBON, or Husban, a tent village of Syria, in the pash. and 105 m. SSW of Damascus, and 51 m. ENE of Jerusalem.

HESKEN, or Hisken, a township in the p. of Eccleston, Lancashire, 2 m. N of Prescot. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1841, 359.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish in Cumberland, 9 m. NNW of Penrith, W of the Eden. Area 16,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,107; in 1841, 2,018. It comprises the townships of Nether and Upper H., 7½ m. SSE of Carlisle. Pop. 883.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, a small market-town in the p. of Caldbeck, Cumberland, 9 m. SE of Wigton, on the Caldew.

HESLERTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ENE of New Malton, on the York and Scarborough railway. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. in 1841, 563. It includes the townships of East and West H.

HESLERTON (East), a township in the p. of Heslerton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Yeddingham, S of the Derwent. Area 3,990 acres. Pop. 235.

HESLERTON (West), a township in the p. of Heslerton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. SW of East H. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 299; in 1841, 328.

HESLETON-COLD, a township in the p. of Dalton-le-Dale, co. of Durham, 6½ m. N of Hestleton-Monk. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1841, 83.

HESLETON-MONK, a parish and township in the co. of Durham, 13 m. N of Stockton-upon-Tees, on a small stream which flows into the North sea. Area of p. 6,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 501; in 1841, 935. Area of township 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 490.

HESLEY-HURST, a township in the p. of Rothbury, Northumberland. Pop. in 1831, 40; in 1841, 36.

HESLINGTON (St. Paul), a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. ESE of York. Area 2,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1841, 1,246.

HESLINGTON (St. Lawrence), a township in the p. of St. Lawrence, E. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 265.

HESN-KEIFA, a fortified town of Turkey in

Asia, capital of a sanj. in the pash. and 70 m. S of Diarbekir, and 63 m. NW of Jezirah, on the r. bank of the Tigris. It has a fortress on an adjacent height. This town bore in ancient times the name of *Castrum Cepha.* Its fortifications were destroyed by Justinian.

HESN-MANSUR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Marash, sanj. and 10 m. NE of Someisat, on the r. bank of the Euphrates.

HESPHOUDT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Gaesbeeck. Pop. 73.

HESSAY, a township in the p. of Moor-Monkton, ainsty and 5½ m. NW of York. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1841, 149.

HESSE-CASSEL, Kur-Hessen, or Electoral Hesse, an electorate of Germany, created out of the former landgraviate of the same name. It lies between the parallels of 49° 56′ and 52° 26′ N, and the meridians of 8° 31′ and 10° 33′ E; and is composed of 6 distinct portions. The principal section is bounded on the NW by the Prussian prov. of Westphalia; on the NE by the kingdom of Hanover; on the E by the Prussian prov. of Saxony, the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and by Bavaria; on the SE by Bavaria; on the SW by the grand-duchy of Hesse and the republic of Frankfort; and on the W by the duchy of Nassau, the grand-duchy of Hesse, and by Waldeck. The two principal *enclaves*, or detached portions, are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg. The surface is 204·09 German sq. m., according to Hassel; Stein gives 209. Perhaps, including the detached territories, 4,350 British sq. m. will be near the truth. The pop. was returned to the confederacy at 545,208; subsequently it was estimated at 585,100, by Stein; in 1826 it amounted to 592,000, according to Balbi; in 1837 it was 782,671; but in 1846 it was returned at only 754,590. The following table presents the area and pop. of this electorate, according to the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1851:

	Area.	Pop. in 1832.	Pop. in 1846.
Lower Hesse, with Schaumburg,	98·3	325,765	366,663
Upper Hesse, ...	41·3	113,837	122,432
Fulda, ...	41·8	128,584	140,718
Hanau, ...	27·5	109,663	124,782
	208·9	677,849	754,590

Physical features.] Situated in the NW angle of the great German plateau, or Hessian terrace, H. is a mountainous country, but is intersected with valleys which offer much picturesque scenery,—particularly the fine valley of the Fulda, in which the cap. lies. The principal mountains are those of the Thuringian forest, to which belongs the Inselberg, 2,791 ft. in alt.; the Werra mountains, in which the Meisner attains an alt. of 2,327 ft.; the Rhön; the Fulda mountains, which are not very high, but remarkable for their volcanic origin and beautiful forests; the mountains of Hanau; and the Sünter. The principal rivers are the Weser, with its two branches the Werra and the Fulda; and the Main, and the Lahn, both affluents of the Rhine. Among the minor streams are the Diemel, the Edder, with its affluent the Schwalm, and the Haune, all tributaries of the Fulda; the Ohm, an affluent of the Lahn; and the Nedda and Kinzig, affluents of the Main. The Fulda and the Kinzig are the only streams whose course lies wholly within the electorate.

Productions, &c.] H. produces game, corn, fruit, wine, wool, flax, and hemp. Among the minor articles of cultivation are chiccory, hops, and poppy-seed; and juniper-berries form an article of export from Lower H. Near Frankenberg is a gold-mine; and copper is mined at Richelsdorf. Silver, copper, lead, and iron, are found in considerable quantities; also alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, marble, and alabaster. About 50,000 quintals of raw iron, and 19,000 q. of bar or wrought iron, are annually made; and upwards of 5,000 cwts. of cobalt are obtained. Anthracite and coal are extensively wrought. The export of wool in 1835 amounted to 27,533 lbs. There are several salt springs, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. With the exception of the territory of Schmalkalden, the prevailing branch of industry in H. is that of agriculture and its immediately related arts; yet the state of agriculture here is inferior to that of the neighbouring Hanoverian, Prussian, and Saxon provs. About 1,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1840. Next to the cultivation of the cerealia, that of lint is the most important; and wine is grown to a considerable extent as far N as Witzenhausen. The tobacco of Hanau is much esteemed. The forests occupy 1,578,333 morgens, of which 835,314 belong to the state.—There are few manufactures, except linen-weaving, which is carried on all over the country, and exported to the yearly value of 1,000,000 dollars. Carpets, porcelain, leather, paper, cutlery, gunpowder, and tar, are made. The transit-trade is very considerable.

Population.] In 1818, there were 329,200 Calvinists, 140,000 Lutherans, 90,000 Catholics, 8,500 Jews, and 200 Mennonites in this country. Later returns estimate the Protestants at 605,000; Roman Catholics at 105,000; Jews at 15,000. With the exception of the Jews, and about 4,000 of French and Flemish extraction, all the pop. is of German descent. There are 3 Protestant consistories: viz., those of Cassel, Marburg, and Hanau; 12 Protestant dioceses; and 291 parishes. The Catholics are under the bishop of Fulda, a suffragan of Friburg; and have 64 parishes. There are 6 convents within the electoral territory, and 18 synagogues. The Hessians are a strong and well-formed race. The women of the lower classes are neither handsome nor pleasant, and the lower class of villages are dirty and squalid in all their attributes. Hassel represents them as having no genius, and being little adapted for the cultivation of the arts. "No distinguished poet or author of genius in German literature," he says, "has been born in H."

Education.] The H. establishments for education are inefficient. The elementary schools are not good, and the university at Marburg, though a little improved of late, cannot compete with any other German university. It is generally attended by from 220 to 260 students. An ordonnance issued or renewed in 1818, allowed only the sons of nobles, and those civil officers who had equal rank with them, and the eldest sons of clergymen to enjoy a liberal education! There existed likewise a very severe censorship not only upon native publications, but also on the importation of foreign books, lest any liberal and enlightened principles might, by this means, be diffused in the country. The number of primary schools in 1840 was 1,255, attended by 107,600 pupils; there were also 6 gymnasia with 74 professors, and 980 pupils. There are several special institutes for educational purposes.

Government.] H. holds the eighth place in the German confederacy, and has 3 votes *in plenum.* The elector was an absolute sovereign, until compelled to grant a constitution in 1830. The assembly of estates which it granted, consisting of one chamber of 52 members, were elected partly by the town and the agricultural districts, by direct election. The franchise was possessed by every individual 30 years of age whose civil rights had not been destroyed by a felonious offence. The smaller portion of the members of the estates were the collateral branches of the electoral house and the representatives of the nobility. Religious freedom was

promised; but nothing was said respecting freedom of the press in the constitution. From 1830 to 1848 the liberal party struggled to impede the reactionary tendencies of the elector and his government, and to procure from them trial by jury, freedom of the press, and the other essential elements of popular political progress. In this struggle they have unhappily been defeated by Austrian influence. The succession runs in the male line; the prince is of age at 18.—The members of the ministry are, the ministers of finance, of war, of foreign affairs, of justice, of the interior, the director of the grand state chest [*haupstaatskasse*] and 2 ministerial councillors.—For administrative purposes the 4 provs. are subdivided into 21 circles; and the principal towns are governed by a burgomaster and a communal council.—The supreme court-of-justice is composed of two chambers, a civil and a communal chamber; and there are 5 *obergaricht* or superior tribunals at Cassel, Marburg, Fulda, Hanau, and Rinheln. Each of the provincial caps. has a head-police-court, subordinate to the tribunals in the cap.

Revenue.] The revenue amounted to about £643,750 in 1826, according to Balbi; and the debt to £274,166. In 1834–36, the expenditure was 3,258,212 dollars; and the revenue for the same period only 3,069,540 d. In 1846, 1847, and 1848, the entire revenue for the three years was taken at 12,942,460 d.; and the public debt in 1840 was 1,642,566 d. In round numbers the revenue may be stated at £650,000; the debt at £250,000.

Army.] The whole military force consists of about 18,000 men. In 1826, the contingent amounted to 5,679, levied by conscription.

History.] Hesse belonged to the Frankish empire; and till about the middle of the 13th cent. its history is blended with that of Thuringia. It was only after Henry I., after a violent struggle with the house of Meissen, had got into tranquil possession of Hesse, that the emperor Adolph of Nassau declared it an immediate fief of the empire. Henry made Cassel his residence. After his death the country was divided between his two sons; but one of them having died, it was again united under the other. After several unions and dismemberments, we find it, in 1500, again united under William, who left it at his death to his son Philip, then only five years of age. The troubles which distracted Germany, at this period caused the emperor Maximilian, in 1508, to declare the young landgrave—whose great qualities he foresaw—of age at fourteen. Philip, who obtained for himself the honourable appellation of 'the Magnanimous,' introduced the Reformation into Hesse; and with the secularized goods of the Church, founded the university of Marburg. It was he who, in 1529, negotiated the famous interview between Luther and Zuingle for the purpose of adjusting their differences. He undertook, together with the elector of Saxony, the direction of the Schmalkaldian league. He became a prisoner of Charles V., in the battle of Muhlberg; but obtained his freedom after a captivity of five years. He divided his possessions in 1562 among his four sons; but two of them having died, only the two lines of Cassel and Darmstadt remained. William IV. founded the line of Hesse-Cassel. William VIII. was an ally of England in the Seven Years' war. His son, Frederic II., maintained a brilliant court, and a considerable army, which he sold to England to fight against the cause of American independence. His son, William IX., took part in the war of the Revolution against France; but entered into the treaty of peace at Basle. He was indemnified for his cessions beyond the Rhine by some other districts, and named elector. In the war between France and Prussia, he declared himself neutral; but after the battle of Jena, he was driven from his country on the allegation of his having secretly favoured the Prussian interest, and his dominions were incorporated with Jerome Bonaparte's kingdom of Westphalia. After the victory of Leipzig, the elector returned to his country, and retained his title, although election no longer exists in Germany. William convened an assembly of the States in 1814, but could not agree with them regarding a new constitution. He died on the 27th of February, 1821, and was succeeded by his son, William XI., who established a new administration, and a new division of the country. On the 20th of November, 1847, Frederic William I. succeeded his father William XI Being the son of the sister of the king of Denmark, the succession to the Danish crown, by the law of 1665, comes to the present elector of H. in the event of the extinction of the male branch of the reigning sovereign.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, or GRAND-DUCAL HESSE, a grand-duchy of Germany, consisting of two large and several smaller districts, comprised between the parallels of 49° 22′ and 51° 4′ N, and the meridians of 7° 54′ and 9° 50′ E. The southern part is bounded on the NW by Nassau; on the N by Frankfort and Hesse-Cassel; on the NE and E by Bavaria; on the S by Baden; on the SW by Bavaria; and on the W by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. The northern part—of which some small districts lie enclosed in the counties of Waldeck and Nassau—is surrounded on the NE and S by Hesse-Cassel; on the SW by Frankfort and Hesse-Homburg; and on the W by Nassau, and the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. Besides these sections there are 9 *enclaves*, or isolated districts, belonging to this grand-duchy: viz., Vohl, Horinghausen, and Eimelrode, lying within the principality of Waldeck; Finkenhof, Helenhof, and Wimpfen in the grand-duchy of Baden and in Wurtemberg; the other 3 sections lie within the foreign territory intervening between the two main sections of this grand-duchy. Stein estimates the superficial extent of this country at 153 German sq. m.; Hassel at 193·30, or 4,156 British sq. m. The following table is from the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1851:

	Area.	Pop. in 1832.	Pop. in 1846.
Upper Hesse,	72·9	271.642	310,141
Starkenburg,	54·8	256.745	317.093
Rhenish Hesse,	25·	189,986	225,445
	152·7	718,373	852,679

Physical features.] The whole country is mountainous; but where the majestic Rhine breaks through the S part, it expands on both sides into fertile plains. The N part partakes of the features of northern Germany, whilst the southern is adorned with the luxurious vegetation of the S of Germany.—The principal mountains are the Odenwalde, along and across which runs the celebrated road from Darmstadt to Frankfort called the *Bergstrasse*, or 'Mountain-road,' begun by the Romans, and celebrated for the romantic scenery of its environs. To this ridge belongs the Malchen, [alt. 1,640 ft.] formerly believed to be the *Melibockhus* of Ptolemy, and from which there is a beautiful view. The Herhenheimer-Höhe, a mountain known by the Romans under the name of *Taunus*, and of which the Feldberg, 2,605 ft. high, is one of the principal points, rises here. The Vogelsberg is a ridge consisting principally of basalt. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Nahe, the Neckar, the Nidda, the Main, or Mayne, the Lahn, the Schwalen, and the Fulda.

Productions.] Of 3,128,586 morgens, or acres—of which there are 22,018 in a German sq. m.—of land in this duchy, 1,589,634 were under the plough; 381,408 in meadow; 38,173 under vines; and 1,081,410 under wood, in 1840.—Copper, iron, and salt are extensively wrought. A considerable amount of linen and coarse woollen goods are woven in this duchy; and paper, chemical substances, and works in metal are principal items in the manufacturing industry. The export of wool in 1835 was 810,714 lbs. The productions in the southern part are those of the S of Germany. The rearing of cattle is a principal branch of agricultural labour in the highland districts. In 1828, the stock was returned at 38,072 horses; 244,029 cattle; 224,243 sheep; 140,501 pigs; and 11,723 goats.

Population.] Hassel is of opinion that the pop. of this duchy has reached a higher point of civilization than that of Hesse-Cassel. There are a few Frenchmen and Waldenses, and about 15,000 Jews. Of the pop. in 1828, the Lutherans amounted to 366,000; there were 140,000 Catholics; 98,000 Calvinists; and 1,000 Mennonites. In 1832, when the pop. had increased to 718,373, there were 516,687 Protestants; 177,888 Catholics; 1,295 Mennonites; and 22,174

Jews. The Protestants had 3 superintendentships, 41 deaneries, and 421 parishes. The Catholics had 1 bishop, 17 deaneries, and 146 parishes.—The number of primary schools in 1840 was 1,594. There were 6 elementary polytechnic schools, 7 gymnasia, a university at Giessen founded in 1605, and several special educational establishments.

Government, &c.] Hesse-D. holds the 9th place in the confederacy, with 3 votes *in plenum*. The succession goes in the male line; the grand duke is of age at 18. The constitution secures equality of rights to every citizen without distinction of religious creed in the Christian confessions. But a short time since the chambers were dissolved on account of their democratic spirit; and in 1848, Duke Ludvig II. retired from the government, and the present duke succeeded, who is supposed to be under Austrian and Bavarian influence. There are two legislative chambers, the constitution of which has been recently liberalised.—The revenue amounted in 1826, according to Balbi, to £652,763; and the debt to £1,125,000. The revenue in 1834 was 6,576,106 florins; and the public debt amounted to 11,564,377 florins. In 1850, the revenue was 7,795,555 florins. In round numbers, the revenue may be taken at £650,000; and the debt at £450,000.

HESSE-HOMBURG, a small landgraviate or principality of the German confederation, at the foot of the Taunus mountains, to the N of Frankfort-on-the-Main, belonging, with the title of landgrave, to a younger branch of the family of Hesse-Darmstadt, and containing, with the seignory of Messenheim, an area of 5 German or 106 English sq. m., with a pop. in 1840 of 23,689; in 1846, of 24,203. In 1806, when the confederation of the Rhine was formed, the landgrave was deprived of his states; but the congress of Vienna not only restored these completely, but gave him an additional district on the l. side of the Rhine. He is also a member of the Germanic confederation; and his contingent to the federal army is 200 men. The government of the little state was absolute until a constitution was granted in January 1850, creating a representative chamber to be elected on the principle of one deputy for every 1,500 of the pop. The administration is managed by 3 commissions; and the supreme tribunal is the court of appeal at Darmstadt. The revenue of the landgraviate is about £75,000. Its debt amounts to £130,000.—The military force amounts to 488 men. The mediatised possessions of the landgrave are the seignory of Oebisfelde, comprising 15 villages, and 3,681 inhabitants, in the circle of Gardelegen, in Prussian Saxony; the seignory of Hœtensleben with 5 villages and 3,256 inhabitants, in the circle of Neuhaldensleben; and the seignory of Winningen, with 2 villages and 1,214 inhabitants, in the circle of Aschersleben.—The pop. is mostly Calvinist. There are about 3,000 Roman Catholics, and 1,000 Jews.—The family residence is at the town of Homburg, which see.

HESSEL, a small river of Prussian Westphalia, which runs into the Ems, 3 m. W of Sassenberg.

HESSELOE, a small island of Denmark, 15 m. N of Sieland, in N lat. 56° 11′. It is about 1¼ m. in length.

HESSEN, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 14 m. NW of Halberstadt, and 6 m. E of Hornburg. Pop. 1,400.

HESSEN (Nieder), or Lower Hesse, an administrative province of Hesse-Cassel. Area, with the *enclave* of Schaumbourg, which is administratively annexed to this prov., 98·3 German sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 353,220; in 1846, 366,663. It is divided into 10 circles, viz.: Cassel, Hofgeismar, Wolfhagen, Fritzlar, Homberg, Melsungen, Rotenburg, Eschwege, Witzenhausen, and Schaumbourg; and comprises 34 towns and 592 villages and hamlets. Its cap. is Cassel.

HESSEN (Ober), or Upper Hesse, an administrative province of the landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt. Area 72·9 German sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 297,672; in 1846, 310,141. It is divided into 15 *landraths-bezirk*, viz.: Alsfeld, Battenberg, Büdingen, Friedberg, Giessen, Gladenbach, Grünberg, Hungen, Kutorf, Lauterbach, Nidda, Schlitz, Schatten, Vilbel, and Vöhl; and comprises 34 towns, 13 burghs, and 510 villages and hamlets. Its cap. is Giessen.—Also an administrative prov. of Hesse-Cassel. Area 41·3 German sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 119,008; in 1846, 122,432. It is divided into 4 circles, viz.: Marburg, Frankenberg, Kirchhain, and Zeigenhain; and comprises 15 towns, 5 burghs, and 250 villages and hamlets. Its cap. is Marburg.

HESSEN-RHENANE, Rhein-Hessen, or Rhenish-Hessen, an administrative province of Hesse-Darmstadt. Area 25 German sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 213,671; in 1846, 225,445. It is divided into 11 cantons, viz.: Alzei, Bingen, Mayence, Niederolm, Oberingelheim, Oppenheim, Osthofen, Pfeddersheh, Wöllstein, Wirrstadt, and Worms; and comprises 10 towns, 12 burghs, and 168 villages and hamlets. Its cap. is Mayence.

HESSET, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. ESE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. 417.

HESSLE, a parish in Yorkshire, in the co. of the town of Hull, 4 m. W of Hull, with a station on the Leeds and Hull railway. There is here a ferry over the Humber to Barton in Lincolnshire. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,388.

HESTOE, one of the smaller Faroe isles, 6 m. N of Sandoe.

HESTON, a small island on the coast of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Urr.—Also a parish of Middlesex, 1½ m. N of Hounslow. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. 4,071.

HESTRAD, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. NE of Solre-le-Chateau. Pop. 200.

HESWALL, a parish in Cheshire, 3 m. NNW of Great Neston, on the Dee. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1841, 546.

HETA, a village of Mandshuria, in the prov. of Kirin-Oola, on the r. bank of the Amur.

HETAN, a district of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Biafra, to the N of that of Aosa.

HETEREN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 9 m. NW of Nimeguen, and cant. of Elst, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,426.

HETEYM, a tribe of pastoral Arabs, who inhabit the vicinity of Belbeis, in the prov. of Sharkieh, Lower Egypt. They are said to be able to bring upon the field 2,000 foot-soldiers and 200 horsemen.

HETHAURA, or Hettowra, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the state of Nepal, district of Mokvanpur, 18 m. SW of Khatmandu, in a fine plain on the Rapti, an affluent of the Gunduck. It is the chief mart for the trade carried on between the northern Nepaulese provinces and the British. The heat of this place is less intense than in Terriani; but in consequence of the forests by which it is surrounded, it is extremely insalubrious. The only accommodation for the merchants is a brick building enclosing a square court and a few shops.

HETHEL, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NE of Wymondham. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1841, 211.

HETHERSET, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. WSW of Norwich. Area 3,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,138.

HETHERSGILL, or Heathersgill, a township in the p. of Kirk-Linton, Cumberland, 6½ m. NE of Longtown, on a branch of the Eden. Pop. in 1831, 743; in 1841, 799.

HETI (Ras el), or Bistona, a cape of Persia, in Farsistan, on the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 30′, and E long. 54° 20′.

HE-TONG, a maritime town of Corea, in the prov. of Chuen-lo, on the S coast of the peninsula, 96 m. WSW of Sing-chu.

HE-TSING, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Chu-sin, 51 m. NE of Ku-fu.

HETT, a township and village in the p. of Merington, co. and 4 m. S of Durham. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1841, 234.

HETTANGE-LA-GRANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Cattenom, 4 m. N of Thionville. Pop. 1,106. It has manufactories of pottery; and in the environs are extensive quarries of free and paving stone.

HETTEVAER, a group of islands in the West fiord, near the coast of the Norwegian diocese of Nordland, to the N of the Salten-fiord.

HETTINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the E of Buchen. Pop. 1,058. —Also a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in the seignory of the barons of Speth, 3 m. S of Gamartingen, and 11 m. N of Sigmaringen. Pop. 544. It has a castle, and possesses numerous spinning-mills.

HETTON-with-BROADLEY, a township in the p. of Burnsale, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NNW of Skipton. Area 4,980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 191.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a township in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, co. and 6 m. NE of Durham, connected by railways with Sunderland, Durham, Hartlepool, &c. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,887; in 1841, 4,158.

HETTSTADT, a town of Prussia, prov. of Saxony, regency and 32 m. NW of Merseburg, circle and 6 m. NNE of Mannsfeld on the Wipper. Pop. in 1846, 4,000. It has several Lutheran churches; and possesses several distilleries, a large copper-finery, and a vitriol-work.

HETTSTADT (Gross), a village of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, NE of Stadtelm. Pop. 200.

HETVELD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Beernem. Pop. 250.

HET-Y. See Y-Het.

HETZENDORF, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, circle of the Lower Weinerwalde, 5 m. SSW of Vienna. Pop. 360. It has a fine castle.

HETZERATH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and NE of Treves.

HETZFELD. See Heidingsfeld.

HEUBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 5 m. E of Gmund, and 35 m. E of Stuttgard, on the Rems. Pop. 1,189. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics, especially handkerchiefs and cotton-yarn.—Also a small district in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. of Spaichingen, to the E of Rotweil. It gives rise to some of the head-streams of the Neckar and Danube.

HEUBACH (Gross), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 5 m. SE of Klingenberg, and 20 m. S of Aschaffenburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,850. In the vicinity, on a height, is a capuchin convent. In the same circle is the village Klein-H., containing 1,571 inhabitants.

HEUBUDE, a village of Prussia, in the regency and to the E of Danzig. Pop. 561.

HEUCHELHEIM, or Heichelheim, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the N of Weimar. Pop. 242.

HEUCHIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise. The cant. comprises 33 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,103; in 1841, 13,294. The town is 8 m. NNW of St. Pol, and 27 m. NW of Arras. Pop. 574. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here 3 times a-year.

HEUDICOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 5 m. N of Roisel. Pop. in 1841, 1,546.

HEUGAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Dax. Pop. 1,189.

HEUGH, a township in the p. and 1¼ m. NE of Stamfordham, Northumberland. Pop. in 1841, 442.

HEUKELUM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 6 m. NE of Gorcum, and cant. of Vianen, on the l. bank of the Linge. Pop. 599.

HEULE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. of dep. 3,778. The village is ½ m. NW of Courtrai, on the r. bank of the Heullebeke, an affluent of the Lys. Pop. 3,473. Hemp is extensively cultivated in this locality.

HEULE-BOUTER-MEULIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Flanders, dep. of Heule. Pop. 305.

HEULLEKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Linke-Beke. Pop. 468.

HEULLIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Westerloo. Pop. 332.

HEURE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 535. Lace forms the chief article of local manufacture.

HEURE (Le Grande), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Ingouville, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 500. It stands on a tract of land reclaimed from the sea, and in 1811 was submerged by an inundation.

HEURE-LE-ROMAN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 1,040; of com. 1,000.

HEUR-LE-TIEXHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 211.

HEURNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Ghent, on the Schelde. Pop. 700.

HEUSAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Beyne-Heusay. Pop. 1,230.

HEUSCHEUER, a mountain of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 12 m. WNW of Glatz, in N lat. 50° 28′ 25″. It belongs to the Grunewald chain; and has an alt. of 3,080 ft. above sea-level.

HEUSDEN, a small but strong town of Belgium, in N. Brabant, built in the midst of marshes, near the Maese, 15 m. NE of Breda, and 8 m. NW of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,889. It was taken by the French in 1672 and in 1795.—Also a commune and village in E. Flanders, 2½ m. E of Ghent, on the Schelde. Pop. 1,953.

HEUSENSTAMM, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 m. SE from Frankfort-on-Main, on the Bieberbach. Pop. 818, Catholics.

HEUSEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Cerexhe-Heuseux. Pop. 248.

HEUSTREU, a village of Bavaria, in the duchy of Wurzburg, on the l. bank of the Saale, near Neustadt. Pop. 250.

HEUSY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Hedimont. Pop. 717.

HEUVEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Eyne. Pop. 201.—Also a com. in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Overpelt. Pop. 238.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant,

cant. of Aerschot. Pop. 387.—Also a com. in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Hasselt. Pop. 370.

HE'VE (Cape de la), locally Quief, or Chef-de-Caux, a cape on the N coast of France, on the English channel, 54 m. ESE of Cape Barfleur. It has two lights upon it distant NE and SW 70 yds., in N lat. 49° 30′ 43″, E long. 0° 4′ 15″. It was the *Caletorum Promontorium* of the Romans.

HEVER, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Haecht. Pop. 1,488.

HEVER, a parish in Kent, 7½ m. WSW of Tunbridge. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. 582.

HEVERKEIR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Gundwana, on the Pak, 50 m. ENE of Ellichpur.

HEVERLE', a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, cant. of Louvain. Pop. 1,770. There are large gin distilleries here.

HEVERSHAM, a parish and village in Westmoreland, 7 m. SW of Kendal. Area 19.350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,163; in 1841, 815.

HEVES, a palatinate of Upper Hungary, now united with that of Külsö-Szolnok; bounded on the N by the coms. of Borsöd, Gomor, and Neograd; on the E by Szabolcs and Grand-Kumania; on the S by the coms. of Csongrad and Bekes; and on the W by Neograd, Pesth, and the district of Jazyges. Area 1,207 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 292,354. Towards the centre and S this prov. is flat and marshy; in the N rise the lofty mountains of Matra, a spur of the Carpathians. The Theiss is the principal stream of the district, and here receives the Erlau or Eger, the Nuller, and the Zagyva. The Körös waters the S part of the prov. The climate is mild; and the soil generally good and productive. The chief products are wine, corn, and tobacco. Mines of alum are wrought. The inhabitants are almost all of Hungarian descent, mixed, however, with a few Slavonians, Germans, and gipsy wanderers. The prov. takes its name from the small town of Heves, but the diets are held at Erlau; and the archb. of that place is upper palatine *ex officio*. It is subdivided into 4 marches or *jaras:* viz. Gyöngyös, Tarna, Theiss, and Matra; and comprises one town, 16 market-towns, and 127 villages.

HEVES, a small town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of the same name, jara of Tarna, 61 m. E of Pest, in N lat. 47° 36′ 8″. Pop. 5,690.

HEVILLERS, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Perwez. Pop. 650.

HEVINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. S of Aylesham. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 893.

HEVOSKARI, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland, in N lat. 64° 12′.

HEWELSFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. NNE of Chepstow. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1841, 531.

HEWISH, a parish in Wilts, 3 m. NNW of Pewsey. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1841, 133.

HEWORTH, a chapelry of Durham, 2 m. ESE of Gateshead. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,424; in 1841, 7,008, employed in potteries, ropeworks, and ship-building.

HEX, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Looz. Pop. 392.

HEXAMILIA, a village of Greece, in the nom. of Corinth, on the site of the ancient town of that name, at a spot where the isthmus is 6 m. wide. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a temple, a theatre, a stadium, and some ramparts.

HEXHAM, a parish of Northumberland, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, on which there is here a station, 20 m. from Newcastle, and 39¾ from Carlisle. It is about 11½ m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth; and has an area of 28,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,042; in 1841, 5,989. The valleys, in general, are rich and highly cultivated; but the high quarter of the p. is a large, wild, and mountainous district, extending from 6 m. SW of the town of H. to the borders of the co. of Durham. The H. poor-law union comprehends 69 parishes, embracing an area of 318 sq. m.; with a pop. returned, in 1831, at 27,271; in 1851, at 30,436. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,903: expenditure, in 1839, £7,491; in 1847, £7,891. In this parish are the castles of Prudhoe, Chipchase, Ayden, Langley, and Haughton; the towers of Fenwick, Halton, and Bywell; the halls of Wallwick, Beaufort, and Dilston; the villas of Spital, Hermitage, and Brunton; and many other beautiful seats.

Hexham, an ancient market-town in the above parish, and once the see of a bishop, 20½ m. W of Newcastle, 40 m. E of Carlisle, and 279 m. NNW of London, is delightfully seated along the sides of a low eminence whose sides slope down to the plain of the Tyne, which flows past the town about 150 yds. to the S, a mile below the confluence of its two great branches, the North and South Tyne. It is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow, except a few of the principal ones. In the outskirts of the town, on the SW, there are a number of neat houses in modern style. The quarter-sessions for Northumberland are held here annually in the first week after July 7th, in their course with Alnwick, Morpeth, and Newcastle. H. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the S division of Northumberland. It has long been famous for its manufacture of leather, particularly gloves, of which about 24,000 dozens of pairs are made and exported annually, giving employment to about 1,000 women and girls, and 120 men and boys. Not less than 80,000 raw skins are used here yearly, besides about 18,000 skins of dressed leather. There are four tanneries in the town, in which upwards of 20,000 calf and sheep skins and hides are dressed every year. The making of stuff hats is another considerable branch of trade; and there are also two worsted manufactories, and a variety of trades. Immense quantities of vegetables are sent from H. to the Newcastle markets.

Ancient diocese and see.] The episcopal dignity of H. was derived from Wilfrid, a Northumbrian by birth, and educated at the monastery of Lindisfarne. The famous St. Cuthbert was the third bishop of H. The 12th and last bishop, Tydferth, died in 821. In 876, H. was completely destroyed by 'the terrific seakings of the Baltic,' and about a year after was appropriated, together with Holm. to the formation of a prebendal stall in York cathedral. In the 36° of Henry VIII., the archb. of York exchanged H. for other abbey lands, retaining nothing but episcopal jurisdiction.—The cathedral, or abbey-church, is the greatest ornament and boast of the town. It is in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the centre to the height of 90 ft. The transept is 156 ft., and the choir upwards of 70 ft., in length; but the appearance of the building is much injured by the want of a nave. The interior presents "one lofty aisle, open on all sides, grand in its pristine nakedness; pleasing in its simplicity; and astonishing in the magnitude of its proportions, and the unity of its parts. At equal distances from the centre, four light and lofty arches spring from as many masses of tall clustered columns supporting the tower, and opening into each division of the edifice." The choir, which is now used as the parish-church, consists of one aisle divided into three. The abbey, formerly the seat of the Beaumont family, occupies the site of the ancient monastery, and is separated from the church, on the W side, by the space on which the cloisters were built.

History.] The battle of Hexham Levels, which for some time decided the important contest of the rival Roses, was one of the most remarkable events connected with the history of this interesting town. The contest took place on the 14th of May, when victory declared for the army of Edward. The inhabitants of H. were staunch loyalists during the civil wars: and their attachment to the house of Stuart was conspicuous during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. A direful commotion occurred here on the 9th

of March, 1761, in consequence of the newly-established regulations for raising the militia.

HEXHAMSHIRE, a district of Northumberland, comprising the parishes of Hexham, Allendale, and St. John Lee, in the S division of Tyndale ward. This district anciently constituted a regality, county-palatine, and diocese; but it was united, *quoad civilia*, to the co. of Northumberland, by act 14° Elizabeth, cap. 13. It had been previously held, both as a regality and a diocese, by the bishop of Hexham.

HEXTON, a parish and village in Hertfordshire, 6 m. NW by W of Hitchin. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 294; in 1841, 295.

HEYBRIDGE, a parish in Essex, 1 m. N of Maldon, on the Pant, and intersected by a navigable canal which joins the river Chelmer. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,064; in 1841, 1,117. Here are large salt-works. H. unites with Maldon in the election of 2 members of parliament.

HEYCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 6 m. SW of Vaubecourt. Pop. 1,360.

HEYD, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep., 715; of com., 435.

HEYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 281.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Cortenacken. Pop. 104.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Desschel. Pop. 235.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Homburg. Pop. 630.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Leest. Pop. 400.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Lubbeek. Pop. 181.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Neerlinter. Pop. 247.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Oost-Eecloo. Pop. 230.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Steenuffel. Pop. 220.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Veerle. Pop. 225.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Wichelen. Pop. 288.

HEYDE (Klyn), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Stegem. Pop. 186.

HEYDEKANT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Berbroek. Pop. 214.

HEYDEKAPELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Waesmuntter. Pop. 126.

HEYDON, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. W by N of Aylsham. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1841, 321.

HEYDUKES. See Haiducks.

HEYENDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lokeren. Pop. 688.

HEYERSUM, a village of Hanover, in the princip. and 6 m. W of Hildesheim. Pop. 220. There are large salt works here.

HEYFORD (Nether), a parish in Northamptonshire, 7 m. W by S of Northampton, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway, and crossed by the Grand Junction canal. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 507; in 1841, 599.

HEYFORD-PURCELL, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4¼ m. SSE of Deddington, on the banks of the Cherwell. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 562.

HEYFORD-WARREN, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6 m. NW by W of Bicester, on the E bank of the Cherwell. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1841, 337.

HEYHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Cruybeke. Pop. 200.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Hever. Pop. 126.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lembeke. Pop. 201.

HEYHOEK, or Banhenshoek, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Nieukerken-Waes. Pop. 350.

HEY-HOUSES, a township in Whalley p., Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Clitheroe. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 155; in 1841, 156.

HEYKANT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Esschen. Pop. 215. Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Herenthout. Pop. 166.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Mariekerke. Pop. 206.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rotselaer. Pop. 225.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Zell. Pop. 779.

HEYKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Hever. Pop. 118.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Loenhout. Pop. 169.

HEYKEN-EN-WOLFELAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Waesmuntter. Pop. 192.

HEYL, a river in Cornwall, formed by the union of several streams near St. Erth-bridge. From this point it pursues a N course; and, at its mouth, after being joined by a brook from the E, forms a broad estuary opening into the bay of St. Ives. It is 11 m. in length, 2¼ m. of which are tidal.

HEYLAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Beerasse. Pop. 151.

HEYMA, one of the Westmanna isles, off the S coast of Iceland, in N lat. 63° 14′. It is the largest of the group, 6 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth.

HEYMELAERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Moorslede. Pop. 740.

HEYMOLEN, or Kattenhey-et-Weverstraet, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Nicolas. Pop. 208.

HEYNA, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the princip. and 9 m. WNW of Gotha, on the r. bank of the Nesse. Pop. 364.

HEYNDONCK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Malines, on the Rupel. Pop. 600.

HEYNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Capryck. Pop. 233.

HEYOP, a parish in Radnorshire, 3¼ m. WNW of Knighton, on the river Teme. Pop. in 1841, 259.

HEYPLASCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lede. Pop. 173.

HEYRIEUX, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Isere, 11 m. NE of Vienne. Pop. of cant., 12,402; of town, 1,424.

HEYSHAM, a parish and village in Lancashire, 4¼ m. W of Lancaster, on a peninsula between the bay of Morecambe and the estuary of the Loyne. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1841, 698.

HEYSHOT, a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. SSE of Midhurst, on the Rother. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 358; in 1841, 408.

HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG, a canton and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 12 m. ENE of Malines. Pop. of cant., 6,902.

HEYSTRAET (Kuyldam-et), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 149.

HEYTESBURY, a parish and borough in Wilts, 4 m. ESE of Warminster, on the borders of Salisbury-plain, and on the N bank of the river Wilby. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,072; in 1831, 1,412; in 1841, 1,311. The borough is chiefly comprised in one street. It returned 2 members to parliament, until disfranchised by the reform act. There is a large and well-endowed hospital here.—H. is an ancient town. In old records it is called Heightsbury, and the name has also been variously written Hatchbury and Haresbury. A great part of it was burnt down in 1776. It gives the title of baron to the family of A'Court, whose heirs-male formerly held the baronetcy of A'Court.

HEYTHORPE with DUNTHORPE, a parish in

Oxfordshire, 3 m. E by N of Chipping-Norton. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 198.

HEYTHUYSEN, a village of Dutch Limburg, arrond. and 6 m. NW of Ruremonde. Pop. 1,279.

HEYVOORT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Olmon. Pop. 152.

HEYWOOD-IN-HEAP, a chapelry and extensive village in Bury parish, Lancashire, 8 m. NNW of Manchester, and 42 m. E by N of Liverpool. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,283; in 1831, 10,429; in 1841, 14,856. The Manchester and Leeds railway, and the Rochdale canal, intersect the chapelry and township, passing 1½ m. to the E of the town, to which a branch railway has been formed. The cotton manufacture is the staple trade; the village being situated at an easy distance from Manchester, and plentifully supplied with coal from the numerous pits in the neighbourhood. There are numerous steam-engines employed in moving machinery and power-looms in manufacturing woollen-cloth, spinning fine cottons, making paper, constructing wheels, &c.

HEYWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Meirelbeke. Pop. 591.

HEYZYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Turnhout. Pop. 140.

HEZ (Sur-les), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Saive. Pop. 156.

HEZE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Grez-Doiceau. Pop. 508.

HIA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the dep. of Keai-tchau, prov. of Shan-si, 50 m. NE of Pou, in N lat. 35° 10′.

HIA-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the dep. of Len-Kiang-fu, prov. of Kiang-si, on the l. bank of the Kan-Kiang, 30 m. N of Kin-ghan, in N lat. 27° 32′, E long. 115° 14′.

HIAL-CHE, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Quang-si, in N lat. 22° 10′.

HIA-LOUI-CHU, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Kwang-si, on an affluent of the Hong-Kiang, 42 m. NW of Tai-ping, in N lat. 22° 54′, E long. 106° 34′.

HIANG-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the dep. of Chun-thien-fu, in N lat. 39° 46′, E long. 117° 12′.

HIANG-WOU-CHU, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Kwang-si, in N lat. 23° 12′, E long. 106° 45′, on an affluent of the Ngv-ou-Kiang, 30 m. SSE of Tchin-ngan.

HIAO-FUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in N lat. 30° 30′, E long. 119° 36′.

HIAO-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in N lat. 37° 10′, E long. 111° 45′.

HIAQUI, a river of Mexico, which rises on the borders of Chihuahua and Sonora; runs SSW and then W; and enters the gulf of California at the village of Huiribis, after a course of about 350 m. Its banks produce abundant harvests of maize, French beans, a kind of pease, and lentiles.

HIARNOE, an island of Denmark, off the E coast of Jutland, at the entry of Horsens bay. Pop. 115.

HIA-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the dep. of Kouei-te-fu, prov. of Ho-nan, 30 m. SSE of Koue-ti, in N lat. 34° 20′.

HIBALDSTOW, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSW of Glandford-Brigg. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. 688.

HIBBE. See Geib.

HIBBERT, a township in the Huron district of Upper Canada, intersected by an affluent of the Bayfield. Pop. in 1842, 95.

HIBBS (Point), an elevated and projecting cape on the W coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 39′.

HIBORNIA, a village in Callaway co., in Missouri, U. S., 1 m. N of Jefferson.—Also a v. in Clarke co., in Iowa.

HICKES'S BAY, a bay on the NE coast of New Zealand, in S lat. 37° 42′, 14 m. WNW of Cape Runaway.

HICKES'S KEYS, a cluster of islets and rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 17° 10′.

HICKES'S POINT, a cape on the SE coast of Australia, in S lat. 38° 0′, E long. 148° 53′.

HICKLETON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW of Doncaster. Area 770 acres. Pop. 157.

HICKLING, a parish in Norfolk, 9¾ m. ESE of North Walsham. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 762; in 1841, 860.—Also a p. in Nottinghamshire, 11 m. SE of Nottingham, on a branch of the Smite, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1841, 581.

HICKMAN, a county in the central part of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area of 750 sq. m., watered by Duck river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 8,618, of whom 1,379 were slaves. Its cap. is Centreville.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 350 sq. m., drained by Little Obion river and its branches, and by Bayou Desha creek. Pop. 8,968, of whom 1,615 are slaves. Its cap. is Clinton.

HICKORY, a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,831.

HICKORY-GROVE, a village in Warren co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 81 m. ENE of Jefferson city. Pop. in 1840, 828.

HICKORY-TOWN, a village of Plymouth township, Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 101 m. E of Harrisburg.

HICKSVILLE, a village in Greenville co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 62 m. S of Richmond, on the SW side of Meherrin river, a branch of Chowan river, which, at a little distance from the v., is crossed by the Petersburg railroad.—Also a v. of Oyster bay township, Queen's co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Long Island railway.—Also a v. of William's co., in the state of Ohio, 177 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 67.

HIDANG, a fort of Hindostan, in the state of Nepaul, district and 30 m. NNE of Khatang, and 100 m. E of Khatmandu, near the r. bank of the Arun.

HIDCOAT-BATRIM, a hamlet in the p. of Mickleton, Gloucestershire. Pop. in 1841, 74.

HIDDA, a village of Afghanistan, 5 m. S of Jellalabad, remarkable for its topes, mounds, caves, and other remains of unknown antiquity.

HIDDEN-SOE, or Hiddensee, an island of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 12 m. N of Stralsund, circle and 15 m. WNW of Bergen, in the Baltic, to the W of the island of Rugen, from which it is separated by Frogg strait. Pop. 500. It is 11 m. in length, but does not exceed 1½ m. in breadth. Its soil is sandy, and affords good pasturage, but is completely destitute of wood. Yellow amber is found in considerable quantities on its shores. It contains 4 villages, of which Kloster is the principal. Fishing and the manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry. The language spoken in this island consists of a melange of Danish, Swedish, and Teutonic words.

HIDDIR, or Hadrar (Jebel), a mountain-range in Marocco, running S from the town of that name, and forming the S branch of the Atlas chain. It presents rounded and verdant summits, and abounds, it is reputed, in iron.

HIDE (East and West), or Hyde, a hamlet in the p. of Luton, Bedfordshire. Pop. 631.

HIDE (West), a parochial chapelry in the p. of

Stoke-Edith, Herefordshire, 7 m. ENE of Hereford. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1841, 159.

HIDJELLEE, Hijala, or Injellee, a town and pergunnah of Hindostan, properly in the prov. of Orissa, but generally included in that of Bengal, and district of Hugli, 66 m. SSW of Calcutta, on the l. bank of the embouchure of the Hugli, at the confluence of a river of the same name, in N lat. 21° 50′, E long. 88° 4′. It occupies an important but insalubrious situation, and is now but rarely touched at by vessels. A portion of the surrounding district is defended from inundation by embankments carried along the banks of the numerous streams by which it is intersected, and is extremely fertile, producing rice, betel, and cocoa-nuts, in great abundance. Other parts, distinguished as the *duns*, or salt land, are left exposed to the periodical incursion of the tides, for the purposes of the salt-manufacture. This place was taken and fortified by the English in 1687, but a treaty of peace having been entered into with Aureng-Zeyb, they quitted it after the short period of 3 months, half of their forces having perished from its insalubrity.

HIDVEG, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Upper Weissemburg, near the r. bank of the Aluta, 15 m. N of Cronstadt. It is of considerable extent, and is noted for its dye-works.

HIDVEG-RABA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 14 m. SSE of Steinamanger.

HIELM, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, near the coast of Jutland, in N lat. 56° 8′, E long. 10° 49′, 3 m. distant from the peninsula of Ebeltoft.

HIELMAR, or Hiælmar, a lake in the central part of Sweden, in the laen of Œrebro, intersected by the parallel of 59° 15′ N. It is about 40 m. long from E to W, but of small comparative width. Its waters communicate with the Mälar lake by a rapid torrent; but, for the purpose of navigation, a canal has been led from the N bank of the lake, a little to the W of Oja, to the Arboga-an, which flows into the W end of the Mälar lake.

HIELMELAND, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. and 21 m. NE of Stavanger. Pop. 2,485.

HIENHEIM, a village of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 7 m. SW of Kelheim. Pop. 600.

HIEN-NING, a town of China, in the dep. of Wu-chang-fu, prov. of Hou-pe, in N lat. 29° 55′.

HIEN-YANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, 15 m. NW of Si-an, in N lat. 34° 20′, E long. 108° 38′.

HIEOU-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the prov. of Hou-pe, in N lat. 29° 53′, 60 m. S of Han-yang.

HIERDAL, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg, 112 m. NNE of Christiansand. Pop. 2,850.

HIE`RES. See Hye`res.

HIERRO. See Ferro.

HIERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Marennes. Pop. 815.

HIERSUC, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Angouleme. Pop. of cant. 10,045; of v. 621.

HIETZING (Maria), a village of Lower Austria, 3 m. SW of Vienna, on the Vienne. Pop. 2,000. Its environs are thickly studded with summer-villas of the citizens of Vienna.

HIGANQUET, a town on the E coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 9° 26′.

HIGGANUM, a village of Haddam township, Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 21 m. S of Hartford, on Connecticut river.

HIGGINS (Point), a cape on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 55° 27′, forming the NW point of the N entrance into the Canal de Revilla-Gigedo.

HIGGINSPORT, a village of Lewis township, Brown co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 124 m. SSW of Columbus, on the N bank of the Ohio, below the confluence of the White Oak river.

HIGHAM, a hamlet in Shirland p., Derbyshire. Pop. 451.—Also a parish in Kent, 4¼ m. NNW of Rochester, S of the Thames, and crossed by the Thames and Medway canal. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 703; in 1841, 777.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 5 m. S of Hadleigh, at the confluence of the Bret with the Stour. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1841, 259.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a parish and borough in the co. of Northampton, 16 m. ENE of Northampton, and 65 m. NNW of London. Area of p. 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 965; in 1841, 1,030.—The town stands on a rocky elevation abounding in springs, and consists of two streets and a market-place. The church is one of the most handsome in a co. distinguished for the beauty of its ecclesiastical structures. The borough returned 1 member to parliament till disfranchised by the reform act. Lace-making, which formerly flourished here, has gone to decay since the introduction of machinery.

HIGHAM-GOBION, a parish in Bedfordshire, 11½ m. SSE of Bedford, and about 5 m. SW of Shefford. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 109.

HIGHAM-GREEN, a hamlet in Gazeley p., Suffolk. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. 370.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL with LINDLEY, a parish in Leicestershire, 3½ m. NW of Hinckley, intersected by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1841, 556.

HIGHBRAY, a parish in Devonshire, 8½ m. NE of Barnstaple. Area 4,150 acres. Pop. in 1841, 314.

HIGHBRIDGE, a village in Somersetshire, on the Bristol and Exeter railway, 7 m. N of Bridgewater.

HIGHCLERE, a parish in Southampton, 7¼ m. NNW of Whitchurch. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. 468.

HIGH-CROSS, a summit on the borders of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, 5½ m. NW of Lutterworth.

HIGH FALLS, a village of Marbletown township, Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 69 m. S of Albany, on Rondout creek, and on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. 200.

HIGHGATE, a chapelry and populous village in the ps. of Hornsey and St. Pancras, Middlesex, 4½ m. NNW of St. Paul's, delightfully situated on the summit and sides of one of the highest hills in the co., rising 400 ft. The pop. of H. is returned with the respective ps. in which the v. is situated. H. comprises many elegant villas, the seats of opulent merchants in the metropolis. In 1839, a spacious and tasteful cemetery, having an area of about 20 acres, was formed here.

HIGHGATE, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 71 m. NW of Montpelier, on the E side of Lake Champlain, watered by Missisque and Rock rivers. Pop. 2,292.

HIGHLAND, a county in the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 555 sq. m., between Scioto and Miami rivers, and watered by Paint and Brush creeks, and the E fork of Miami river. Its surface is elevated, and its soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 22,269. Its capital is Hillsboro'.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the state of Tennessee, 69 m. ENE of Nashville, on the W side of Cumberland river.—Also a village of Fairfield township, Highland co., in the state of Ohio, 50 m. SW of Columbus, on Lee's creek. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, 45 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 566.—Also a village of Vermilion co., in the

state of Indiana, 72 m. W of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,653.

HIGHLAND MILLS, a village of Monroe township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 97 m. SSW of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 25 dwellings.

HIGHLANDS (The), a thinly inhabited division of Scotland, comprehending somewhat more than one-half of its surface, and remarkable for the peculiar character of its ancient inhabitants and history, and for a pervading mixture of wildness, beauty, and sublimity in its scenery. To define the limits of the H., or rather to trace the boundary-line with the Lowlands, requires a previous fixation of the differential or characteristic features of the region. If by the H. be meant the territory commensurate with the use of the Gaelic language, and with marked vestiges of ancient Celtic manners, the limits must include considerable districts in the present day, such as the isle of Bute, and large tracts in the shires of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen, which were undoubtedly included at comparatively a very modern date. If *high lands*, in the literal signification of the words, be understood, the broad mountain-belts S of the Forth, and S and E of the Clyde, though sometimes popularly called the Southern H., were never included by community of peculiar name or history or manners in the H. properly so designated, and stand far apart from them in geographical position; while, on the other hand, the stretches of low country which intervene amongst the H. mountains, and in some instances—as in Dumbartonshire and Caithness—come down from these mountains in gentle slopes to points where they are terminated by a great natural barrier, never were included in the Lowlands. Though, with these exceptions, mountainousness of surface, and the perpetuation to the present day of the Celtic language and some Celtic usages distinctively characterize the whole H., yet the definition of the territory which best suits the purposes of history, and in all respects most nearly accords with those of political and moral geography, is one which makes it commensurate with the country or locations of the ancient H. clans. This definition assigns to the H. all the continental territory N of the Moray frith, and all the territory, both insular and continental, W of an easily traccable line from that frith to the frith of Clyde. The line commences at the mouth of the river Nairn; it thence, with the exception of a slight NE or outward curve, the central point of which is on the river Spey, runs due SE till it strikes the river Dee at Tullach, nearly on the 3d meridian of long. W of Greenwich; it then runs generally S till it falls upon West-water, or the southern large head-water of the N. Esk; it thence, over a long stretch, runs almost due SW, and with scarcely a deviation, till it falls upon the Clyde at Ardmore, in the p. of Cardross; and now onward to the Atlantic ocean, it moves along the frith of Clyde, keeping near to the continent, and excluding none of the Clyde islands except the comparatively unimportant Cumbraes. All the Scottish territory W and NW of this line is properly the H. Yet both for the convenience of topographical description, and because, altogether down to the middle of the 13th cent., and partially down to the middle of the 16th, the H. and the Western islands were politically and historically distinct regions, the latter are usually viewed apart under the name of the Hebrides. See article Hebrides. The mainland H., or the H. after the Hebrides are deducted, extend in extreme length from Duncansby-head or John o'Groats on the N, to the Mull of Kintyre on the S, about 250 m.; but over a distance of 90 m. at the N end, they have an average breadth of only about 45 m.; over a distance of 50 or 55 m. at the S end, they consist mainly of the Clyde islands, and the very narrow peninsula of Kintyre; and even at their broadest part, from the E base of the Grampians on the E to Ardnamurchan-point on the W, they scarcely if at all extend to more than 120 m. The district comprehends the whole of the cos. of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyle, the large parts of Nairn, Perth, Dumbarton, and Bute, and considerable portions of Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Forfar, and Stirling. Those cos., all of which are comprehended—with the exception of Caithness, and the addition of the Perthshire and Dumbartonshire sections—contain, in a geographical or physical point of view, nearly all the territory and the scenic features which are strictly Highland.

General features.] A district so extensive can be but faintly pictured in a general and rapid description. Mountains, chiefly covered with heath or ling, but occasionally, on the one hand, displaying sides and summits of naked rock, and on the other exhibiting a dress of verdure, everywhere rise at short intervals, in chains, ridges, groups, and even solitary heights. Their forms are of every variety, from the precipitous and pinnacled acclivity, to the broad-based and round-backed ascent; but in general are sharp in outline, and wild or savagely grand in feature. Both great elongated ridges, and chains or series of short parallel ridges, have a prevailing direction from NE to SW, and send up summits from 1,000 to upwards of 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Glens, valleys, and expanses of lowland, stretch in all directions among the mountains, and abound in voluminous streams and large elongated lakes of picturesque and magnificent appearance,—nearly all the inland lakes extending in stripes either NE and SW, or E and W. Along the whole W coast, at remarkably brief intervals, arms of the sea, long, narrow, and sometimes exceedingly rugged in outline, run NE or SE into the interior, and assist the inland fresh water lakes in cleaving it into sections. The rivers of the region are chiefly impetuous torrents, careering for a while along mountain-gorges, and afterwards either expanding themselves into beautiful lakes and flowing athwart delightful meadows, or ploughing narrow and far-stretching valleys. Native woods, principally of pine and birch, and occasionally clumps and expanses of plantation, climb the acclivities of the gentler heights, or crowd down upon the valleys, and embosom the inland lakes. On the E side, along the coast to the Moray frith, and toward the frontier in the cos. of Nairn, Elgin, and Perth, gentle slopes and broad belts of lowland, fertile in soil and favourable in position, are carpeted with agricultural luxuriance, and thickly dotted with human dwellings, and successfully vie with the S of Scotland in towns and population, and in the pursuit and display of wealth. But almost everywhere else, except along Loch-Fyne, and the S shore of Loch-Etive, the H. are sequestered,—a semi-wilderness, where a square mile is a greatly more convenient unit of measurement than an acre.

Population, &c.] The H., till less than a century ago, were exclusively occupied by a people whose manners, language, and framework of society were strikingly peculiar, and quite as different from those of the inhabitants of the S of Scotland as if the two races had been separate nations, mutually removed by the intervention of an ocean. The transition of the Highlanders from their ancient moral and social condition to a state of enlightenment and of begun community of character and interests with the inhabitants of the Lowlands, did not commence till the 18th cent. Two years after the quelling of the last rebellion, or in 1748, two acts were passed, and an old one revived, with a view of entirely destroying

the clan-system of the Highlanders. One of the new acts abolished hereditary jurisdictions; the other proscribed the use of the Highland dress. The Highland peasantry were now made masters of their own actions; and in numerous instances the chieftains—now converted into plain landed proprietors—came down with true dignity of character from their barbarous grandeur to the morally great position of cultivators of the soil and encouragers of an industrious tenantry in the valley.—But the beneficial effects of obliging the pop. to employ themselves chiefly as husbandmen and graziers could never, to any considerable degree, have been realized, had not the country been laid open by facilities of communication. The H., in their original state, were almost utterly inaccessible from without, and were traversable within their own limits only by the light-footed pedestrian, bearing no heavier a load than the accoutrements of war. During the rebellion of 1715, when the royal troops made a vain attempt to penetrate farther than Blair-Athol, government began to see the necessity of cutting paths through the mountain-fastnesses even as a measure of national police. In 1730, several great lines of road were commenced,—one from Luss, both by the head of Lochlomond and by Inverary, to Tyndrum,—another from Callander, near Stirling, to the same point,—another, in continuation of these, from Tyndrum, through Glencoe, to Fort-William, and thence along the great glen to Fort-George,—another from Cupar-Angus by Braemar to Fort-George,—and another from Crieff and from Dunkeld by Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie, to Fort-Augustus and Inverness. So great a social and moral revolution as the formation of the H. roads has gradually accomplished cannot easily be conceived. Regular carriers have for a considerable period been established on all the principal roads, carrying goods at all seasons of the year; and the communication of intelligence by letters and newspapers, or the working of the post-office system, is the same on all the great lines of road as in the Lowlands.—But a prodigious addition to what the roads have effected, is found in the results of cutting the Crinan canal, and of constructing the magnificent work called the Caledonian canal; and the great lines of railway skirting the E coast from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, and the W coast from Glasgow to Ayr. As regards also the whole coast-line of the continental H., the whole length of the Great glen, and the entire extent of the Western islands, improvement has been achieved probably much more by the constructing and amending of harbours, introduction and exploits of steam-navigation, than in other districts by all sorts of wheeled conveyances along the roads. Parts adjacent to the Clyde, and to the principal ramifications of its estuary, and portions of the W coast and of the islands, have, with the simple appliance of steam-navigation, suddenly passed from a state of wildness and desolation to the possession of almost a suburban character. Large villages or little towns—as in the instances of Helensburgh, Dunoon, Campbelltown, Bowmore, and Oban—have either sprung up from the unoccupied soil, or arisen out of poor and inconsiderable hamlets. The consequent and continuous increase of traffic, not only by the new method of steam-navigation and railways, but by the old one of sailing-vessels, has been proportionate to the gigantic movements of everything connected with H. amelioration.—Certain patriotic institutions have likewise operated powerfully to rouse the mind of the Highlander from its dormancy, and incite and direct him to avail himself of the advantages which were accumulating round his position. No surer criterion of the vast amount of agricultural improvement which has taken place can be found—even abating for the advantageous influence of the war period upon landed property—than in the fact that the value of Highland estates has undergone a fourfold, a sixfold, and in some instances nearly a tenfold increase.

Agriculture and manufacture.] Owing to the very great extent of surface which is available only as grazing-ground and sheep-walk, much of the attention which was anciently paid in an engrossing way to stock required to be perpetuated and enlightened. Great effort and skill have been employed in improving the black cattle by diffusing over the region the best breeds of its choicest districts, and by importing cows from Ayrshire. The H. cattle are small; but they furnish the shambles with beef of a peculiarly delicate quality; and are driven southward for sale to the number annually of about 20,000 from Inverness-shire, and about the same number from the other northern counties, and of a still larger number from the southern Highlands.—Besides due care being used, on account of the very fine flavour of its mutton, for the black-faced sheep which the commencement of the improving era found in possession of the sheep-walks, attention is universally given on account of the fineness of their wool and the largeness of their size, to imported cross-breeds, and especially to the Cheviots. Considerable attention has been paid to the breed of horses, for the purposes both of tillage and of draught, and has even in some instances been successfully directed to the rearing of horses of the finest description. Highland ponies are small, but strong, hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue; and are annually driven southward in large numbers for the uses of the Newcastle coal-mines, and for general disposal in the Lowland and the English markets. For the disposal of stock, various trysts or markets are held in the interior, and along the southern borders of the region. To supersede the inconveniences of a scattered market, and of purchasers having sometimes to seek out their commodity at the homes and fanks of the farmers, a great annual sheep and wool market was established in 1817 at Inverness; and here all the disposable fleeces and sheep in the N of Scotland are usually sold or contracted for in the way of consignment. The manufactures of the H.—excepting in the annual production of about 11,000 or 12,000 tons of kelp, about £200,000 worth of whisky, and an inconsiderable quantity of hempen cloth—are so trivial as to be seen or estimated only by a minute statist. In commerce, however, or in the exportation of the produce of the soil and of the seas, and in the importation of the conveniences and the luxuries of life, the region exhibits an increase of importance quite sufficient to demonstrate that a process of enrichment, or at least of growing prosperity, is going on throughout its territory. The state of traffic by navigation will be seen by reference to our articles Caledonian Canal, Crinan Canal, and those on the various ports; and that of the fisheries, by reference to the articles Wick, Ullapool, Tobermory, and Stornoway. The annual exportations from the whole of the H. and Western Islands are estimated by the Messrs. Anderson, in their *Guide to the Highlands*, at £1,100,000,—consisting of sheep and wool, £250,000; black cattle, £250,000; herrings, £200,000; grain, £100,000; whisky, £200,000; salmon, kelp, wood, pork, &c., £100,000. Two remunerating productions of a kind not very likely to be generally adverted to, may be particularly specified,—timber and game. H. timber consists principally of pine, or fir, and birch. The former, when raised from planting, is disposed of chiefly in the form of props for coal-mines; and the latter is sold as material for herring-barrels. Between 200 and

300 cargoes of props, logs, and deals are annually shipped from the Moray frith. Game, though not strictly an article of exportation, draws profits to the country as directly as if it were. Highland proprietors now so very generally let the right of sporting on their lands, that moors, varying in their accommodations and resources to suit the different classes of bidders in the market, may be rented at all prices from £50 to £500. Partridges and hares in the low grounds, the ptarmigan and the mountain hare in the lofty uplands, the stately red-deer in the sequestered wilds, the roe in the lower coverts, the heath-fowl as a substitute for the pheasant,—these, and grouse, woodcocks, snipes, wild-ducks, and other game, attract the sportsman, and bring rental to the proprietor.

Education and Ecclesiastical affairs.] The H. and Western islands, after the extinction of Culdeeism and the full establishment of Popery, were distributed into the 6 dioceses of Dunkeld, Argyle, Moray, Ross, Caithness, and the Isles. On the abolition of Popery in 1560, the first draft of the constitution of the Reformed church, portioned the H. and Islands, including the Orkneys, into the districts of Argyle, Ross, and Orkney, and assigned to them 3 of the 10 superintendents which it provided for the kingdom. But there followed struggles between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, alternate ascendancies of the two systems, which operated with a most malign influence; and in the earlier years succeeding the Reformation, the paucity of preachers which could be found for the whole kingdom, the obstacle of the Gaelic language, and the poverty, thinness of population, and physical obstructions of the Highlands, prevented many parts of the region from becoming the scene of any pastoral ministrations, or even occasional religious services. So late as 1650, Lochaber, and some other equally important districts, remained untrodden by any Protestant pastor. The people were profoundly ignorant of the art of reading; and, even though the schoolmaster had gone amongst them, they possessed not a single copy of the Scriptures. After the Revolution, in 1688, and the immediately subsequent settlement of the Established church upon its present basis, considerable solicitude was evinced to make more extensive religious and educational provision for the H. Still, in spite of all efforts, the 18th cent. closed without any considerable enlightenment of the pop. having been effected. Since the commencement of the 19th cent., however, the ecclesiastical and educational and literary history of the H. partakes largely of the bright tints of improvement which depict the history of their agriculture and their political condition. According to the report of the General Assembly's committee, in 1833, the H. and Islands, including the Orkneys and the Shetlands—or the synod of Argyle, the presbyteries of Alford and Kincardine O'Neil in the synod of Aberdeen, and the synods of Moray, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney and Zetland, comprehending 220 parishes, and a pop. in 1831, of 504,955—contained 273 parochial schools, attended by 14,202 scholars, —315 societies' schools, attended by 18,085 scholars, —137 privately endowed schools, attended by 6,314 scholars,—372 unendowed or voluntary schools, attended by 13,728 scholars,—418 Sabbath schools,—20 week-day evening schools,—and about 80 schools of industry supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

HIGHLANDS, a range of mountains in the state of New York, U. S., sometimes called Mattoawan, or Fishkill mountains, and forming a branch of the Alleghany chain. They run NE and SW through the counties of Rockland, and across the Hudson into Orange, Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess counties, and present a varying breadth of from 15 to 20 m. Their highest summit does not exceed 1,685 ft. above sea-level.

HIGHLEY, a parish in Salop, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Bridgenorth, W of the Severn. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1841, 360.

HIGH-SHOALS, a village of Walton co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 70 m. NW of Milledgeville, near a rapid of the same name in Appalachee river.

HIGHTAE, a village in Dumfries-shire, in the p. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Lochmaben. It forms one of 4 small contiguous villages, named Four Towns, the united pop. of which is 664 individuals.

HIGHTOWN, or Hieton, a village of Roxburgh-shire, in the p. of Roxburgh, on the turnpike from Berwick to Carlisle, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Kelso. Pop. about 300.

HIGHTSTOWN, a village of East Windsor township, Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 19 m. E of Trenton, and intersected by the Camden and Amboy railroad, and consisting, in 1840, of about 60 dwellings.

HIGHWAY, a parish of Wiltshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Calne. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 147.

HIGH-WEEK, a parish of Devonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Abbots-Newton. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,303.

HIGHWORTH, a market-town and parish in Wilts, 22 m. NE of Chippenham, 40 m. NE of Salisbury, 74 m. NW of London, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of the Shrivenham station of the Great Western railway. Area of p. 9,810 acres. Pop. 3,939. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the Vale of the White Horse. It is chiefly built of stone. Pop. of tything of H. town, 891.

HIGUERA (La), or El-Higuer, a cape of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, to the NW of the embouchure of the Bidassoa. It has but little elevation, and forms the W point of the entrance to the port of Fuenterrabia.

HIGUERA (Isla de la), or Isla Cristina, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Huelva, partido and 12 m. E of Ayamonte, on the Mediterranean, between the embouchures of the Guadiana and Odiel. Pop. 1,819. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, a safe and commodious harbour, and possesses extensive pilchard fisheries. This v. was founded by the Catalans after the great earthquake in Lisbon in 1755.

HIGUERA-JUNTO-A'-ARECENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Huelva, partido of Arecena, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1,195.

HIGUERA-DE-ARJONA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 19 m. NNW of Jaen, partido of Andujar, on the r. bank of the Salado-de-Arjona, near the confluence of that river with the Guadalquivir. Pop. 704. It has an hospital.

HIGUERA-DE-BARGAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. S of Badajoz, partido of Olivenza. Pop. 1,711. It has some manufactories of cloth.

HIGUERA-DE-LLERENA, or Llerena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Badajoz, partido and 11 m. NE of Llerena, on the great road from Badajoz to Madrid. Pop. 81.

HIGUERA-DE-MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen, partido of Martos-y-Fuensanta.

HIGUERA-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 2 m. SW of Fregenal-de-la-Sierra, on a hill covered with vines, olive-trees, &c. Pop. 4,992. It has a parish-church, a Jesuits' college, and several convents, and possesses considerable trade.

HIGUERA-DE-LA-SERENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Badajoz, partido of Castuero. Pop. 1,297.

HIGUERON, a river of Central America, in the republic of Costa Rica. It descends from the chain which runs centrally through the republic, flows SW, and throws itself into the Pacific at English-Harbour, after a course of about 60 m.

HIGUERUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. E of Albacete, and partido of Chinchilla, on a declivity of Mount Hiagos. Pop. 2,372. It has a parish church and an elementary school.

HIGUEY, a bay on the SE coast of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of Ozama, in N lat. 18° 20′, and W long. 68° 35′, to the W of Cape Espado. It receives a small river of the same name, which passes in its course a town also called Higuey. It is 84 m. E of St. Domingo, and has about 500 inhabitants. The river H. has a course of about 30 m.

HI-HO, a river of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-haï. It has its source in the mountains which extend in a S direction through the interior of the peninsula, runs W, and throws itself into the Yellow sea, in N lat. 38° 45′, and at the confluence of the Ping-Yang. It has a course of about 75 m.

HIJAR, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 62 m. NNE of Teruel, on the brow of a hill, on the Martin. The partido comprises 13 pueblos. Pop. 3,060.

HIKLAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Karamania, in the sanjak and 15 m. N of Kaisarieh, and 90 m. SW of Sivas, on the slope of a rocky hill which forms the N extremity of the plain of Kaisarieh, and the summit of which is crowned by an artificial mound, supposed to be the tomb of one of the kings of Cappadocia. The streets are narrow and very steep.

HILAIRE (St.), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, arrond. of Saint-Jean-d'Angely. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,365; in 1841, 8,324. The village is 7 m. S of St.-Jean-d'Angely, near the source of the Bramerit. Pop. 1,321.—Also a canton, commune, and town, in the dep. of the Aude, arrond. of Limoux. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,671; in 1841, 4,681. The town is 5 m. ENE of Limoux, on the Languette. Pop. 983. It has 2 oil-mills. Fairs for cattle, mercery, linen fabrics, and other commodities, are held twice a-year.—Also a village in the dep. of the Indre, cant. of Belabre. Pop. 1,010. It produces good red wine.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Ogen. Pop. 1,127.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Carnieres. Pop. in 1841, 1,905.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and com. of Rouen. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 8 m. S of Bourbon-l'Archambaud. Pop. 782. Cattle fairs are held here 5 times a-year.—Also a village in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Roulans-l'Eglise. Pop. 140. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here 4 times a-year.

HILAIRE-DU-BOIS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Clisson, 17 m. SE of Nantes. Pop. 1,224.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Vihiers, and 26 m. WSW of Saumur. Pop. 1,293.

HILAIRE-BONNEVAL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Pierre-Buffière. Pop. 780. In its vicinity are mines of copper, iron, lead, and tin.

HILAIRE-DE-BRENS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Cremieux. Pop. 265. A fair is held here once a-year for cattle, ironmongery, and agricultural implements.

HILAIRE-DE-BRIOUZE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Briouze. Pop. 1,090.

HILAIRE-DE-CHALE'ONS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NE of Bourgneuf-en-Retz. Pop. 800. It has an annual cattle fair.

HILAIRE-DE-LA-COTE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 4 m. E of La-Côte-Saint-André. Pop. 1,259.

HILAIRE-SOUS-COURS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 2 m. SW of Vierzon, on the l. bank of the Arnon. Pop. 289.

HILAIRE-LE-DOYEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 1 m. N of Montreuil-Bellay, and 9 m. SW of Saumur. An important fair is held here once a-year for cattle, pigs, grain, wine, casks, ironmongery, and mercery.

HILAIRE-CUSSON-LA-VALMITTE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Bonnet-le-Château. Pop. 1,014. It has an annual fair.

HILAIRE-DE-DURFORT (Saint). See Durfort.

HILAIRE-D'ESTISSAC (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Villemblard. Pop. 400. It has several iron-works.

HILAIRE-FROISSAC (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. of Lapleau. Pop. 1,145.

HILAIRE-DU-HARCOURT (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Mortain. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,389; in 1841, 14,568. The town is 9 m. SW of Mortain, and 39 m. S of Saint Lô. Pop. in 1841, 2,994. It has a communal college, and possesses numerous tanneries, several wax-works, a wool-spinning-mill, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics. It has 5 annual fairs, and carries on an active trade in grain, horses, cattle, wax, honey, sheep's leather, linen thread, and jewellery.

HILAIRE-DES-LANDES (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Brice-en-Cogles. Pop. 1,789. It has several tanneries.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. of Chailland. Pop. 1,775.

HILAIRE-EN-LIGNIE'RES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 2 m. S of Lignières, on the l. bank of the Arnon. Pop. 1,838. Ochre of excellent quality is found in the environs.

HILAIRE-DES-LOGES (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, arrond. of Fontenay-le-Comte. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,478; in 1841, 10,914. The village, called also Hilaire-sur-l'Austise, is 8 m. E of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 3,570. It has an annual cattle fair.

HILAIRE-DE-LOULAY (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 2 m. N of Montaigu, and 24 m. NNE of Bourbon-Vendee. Pop. 1,845.

HILAIRE-DES-MONTS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. SE of Chatellerault, and 21 m. NE of Poitiers. Pop. 1,300.

HILAIRE-LES-MORTAGNE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 2 m. SE of Mortagne-Sur-Sèvre, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise. Pop. 629. It has a paper-mill.

HILAIRE-LA-PALLU (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. of Mauzé, 14 m. WSW of Niort. Pop. 1,645. A cattle fair is held here monthly.

HILAIRE PEYROUX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 8 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 1,619. Fairs for cattle and pigs are held here 6 times a-year.

HILAIRE-DE-RIEZ (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 2 m. N of Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, and 20 m. NNW of Les Sables. Pop. 2,560. Cattle fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

HILAIRE-DU-ROSIER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1,015.

HILAIRE-SAINT-MESNIM (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 5 m. SW of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,282. It has a paper-mill.

HILAIRE-DE-LA-SONE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Marcellin, and 26 m. WSW of Grenoble. Pop. 765. Cattle fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

HILAIRE-DE-TALMONT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep, of the Vendée, cant. and ¾ m. E of Talmont, and 10 m. ESE of Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. 2,420. In the vicinity is a mine of sulphurated argentiferous lead.

HILAIRE-LA-TREILLE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Magnac-Laval. Pop. 1,098.

HILAIRE-DE-VOUHIS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. of Chantonnay. Pop. 1,040.

HILARY (Saint), a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. SE of Cowbridge. Pop. 164. See also Heliers (Saint) and Hillary (Saint).

HILCHENBACH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 30 m. S of Arnsberg, circle and 9 m. NNE of Siegen. Pop. 1,279. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, of tobacco, leather, and steel-ware, and several powder-mills.

HILCOT, a tything in the p. of North Newnton, Wilts. Pop. in 1841, 262.

HILDBURGHAUSEN (Saxe), a duchy in the interior of Germany, bounded by Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg, and now united to Saxe-Meiningen. It contains a territorial extent of 217 sq. m. The soil is in general of little fertility, particularly in the N, where the surface is covered with part of the forest of Thuringia. The chief wealth of the country consists in its woods and pasture. Woollens, linen, thread, glass, dye-stuffs, salt, and vitriol, are exported in small quantities. The duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen held the fourth rank among the princes of the house of Saxe, and had a share of a vote in the smaller Germanic diet, and a full vote in the larger. This miniature principality had a military force of little more than 100 man; and a revenue of £20,000, materially encumbered, after the fashion of greater empires, by the interest of debt. The administration was also divided, with true German minuteness, into the departments of justice, finance, education, police, public works, and the army.

Hildburghausen, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, the cap. of the duchy of the same name, situated on the r. bank of the Werra, 17 m. SE of Meiningen. Pop. 4,181. It has a gymnasium, an orphan asylum, and a seminary for schoolmasters. Its manufactures are woollen cloth and *papier-maché*.

HILA'L (Ras El). See Hal-al.

HILDEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Pop. 975. It has manufactures of cloth, and cotton spinning mills.

HILDERSHAM, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 2 m. NNW of Linton, on the Cam. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1841, 238.

HILDERSTONE, a township in the p. and 3 m. ENE of Stone, Staffordshire. Pop. in 1841, 501.

HILDERTHORPE with WILSTHORPE, a township in the p. and 1½ m. S of Bridlington, E. R. of Yorkshire. Area 480 acres. Pop. in 1841, 116.

HILDESHEIM, a considerable province in the S of Hanover, lying between 51° 44′ and 52° 25′ N lat., adjacent to the prov. of Göttingen. The superficial extent of the whole is estimated at 660 sq. m., and the pop. at 162,000. The surface is uneven throughout, particularly in the S, where it is intersected by ramifications of the Harz. It is watered by the Innerste, the Oker, the Ecker, and the Fuse. Corn, fruit, flax, hops, cattle, and wool, are objects of export. H. was long an independent ecclesiastical state, the bishopric having been founded by Charlemagne in 822, and its territory having received large additions from time to time. It was noted for a succession of warlike bishops, one of whom having undertaken a contest, in 1519, with the dukes of Brunswick and Hanover, these princes procured a ban of the empire against him, and took possession of the greater part of his states, which they did not restore till 1643. The treaty of Westphalia preserved the bishopric, placing it under the protection of Hanover; and this arrangement continued till 1802, when the territory of H. was included among other secularizations, and given to the king of Prussia. After 1807, it formed a part of the kingdom of Westphalia; and in 1815 it was added by the congress of Vienna to the kingdom of Hanover. It is governed as an independent province, and has its own states. It is divided into 15 bailiwicks; and still has a bishop, but without temporal authority.

Hildesheim, the chief town of the above principality, situated 18 m. SE of Hanover. Pop. in 1845, 14,734. It is old and irregularly built, and presents numerous quaint old houses, with gables to the street, and many of them very lofty, consisting of several stories, each swelling out above the one beneath it. It was formerly fortified; but its walls have been demolished; and converted into public walks. It stands on a declivity near the small river Innerste, which, dividing into two branches, here forms an island covered with gardens. The town is divided into an old and new quarter, which have each their own magistrates, but in affairs affecting the general interest, hold meetings in common. The council and the majority of the citizens are Lutherans; the bishop and a part of the inhabitants are Catholics. The cathedral is a large, "severe, old" Gothic building, containing many antiquities, but it has been disfigured by recent repairs. The Catholics have 10 other churches, the Lutherans 8. The other public buildings are the episcopal palace, the council-house, the arsenal, the public stables, and the mint. The chief employment of the inhabitants is brewing and the manufacturing of yarn and coarse linen. A branch railway runs from this town to the Hanover and Brunswick railway, which it joins at Lehrte, 10 m. E of Hanover.

HILELA, or Hilel, a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Tafilet, in the upper part of the valley of the Ziz or of Tafilet.

HILFIELD, a parochial chapelry in Dorset, within the p. of Sydling-St.-Nicholas, 9 m. S of Sherbourn. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 147.

HILGAY, a parish in Norfolk, 3¾ m. SSE of Market-Downham, on the Wessey. Area 7,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,176; in 1841, 1,515.

HILGERSDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 39 m. NNE of Leitmeritz, consisting of about 150 houses.

HILL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. SSW of Berkeley, on the Severn. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 257; in 1841, 227.—Also a township in the p. of Hales-Owen, Salop. Pop. in 1841, 936.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Leamington-Hastings, Warwickshire. Pop. 109.

HILL, a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 24 m. NNW of Concord, watered by Pemigewasset and Smith's rivers. The surface, especially towards the S, is hilly, but the soil possesses considerable fertility. The village consists of a long street, on the Pemigewasset, opposite Sandbornton, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 999.

HILL-DEVERILL, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. S of Warminster, on the Willey. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 129; in 1841, 118.

HILL-END, a hamlet in the p. of Leigh, Worcestershire. Pop. in 1841, 350.

HILL-FARRANCE, a parish in Somerset, 3¾ m. W of Taunton, on a branch of the Tone, and on the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 850 acres. Pop. 564.

HILL-GORE, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 30.

HILL-MARTON, or Hillmarton, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. NNE of Calne. Area 3,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 651; in 1841, 806.

HILL-AND-MOOR, a township in the p. of Fladbury, Worcestershire, 3 m. NNE of Pershore, N of the Avon. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1841, 334.

HILL-MORTON, or Hillmorton, a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ m. SE of Rugby, on a branch of the Avon, and intersected by the Birmingham and London railway, and the Oxford canal. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 873; in 1841, 953.

HILL-RIVER, a river of British North America, which has its source to the NE of Lake Winnipeg; runs first E through Winnipagosses lake; thence bends NNE, traverses Holy and Knee swampy lakes; and throws itself into Hudson's bay, at York, to the ESE of Port-Nelson, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of 300 m.

HILLAH, or Hellah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 60 m. S of Bagdad, on the W bank of the Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert, in N lat. 32° 28½′, E long. 44° 28′, 91 m. by water, or 61½ m. direct S, 33° E of Felujah. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The town is well-built, has an extensive and well-regulated bazaar, several stately caravanserais, chiefly built of materials obtained from ruins in the vicinity, and a number of coffee-houses along the banks of the river. It is governed by a hakim, under the pasha of Bagdad. A quarter of the town, situated on the E bank of the river, is connected with the other by a bridge of boats, but is not nearly so considerable as the W quarter. The soil in the vicinity is fertile, but almost quite neglected. The Euphrates widens considerably as it approaches H., where it is about 200 yds. wide, and in spring about 40 ft. deep. Its ordinary depth here is 15 ft., with a current of 2½ knots per hour. A floating-bridge, with a moveable boat in its centre, 450 ft. in length, here crosses the river. A tolerably active commerce is carried on here by means of sharp well-built latine vessels of from 50 to 80 tons, and drawing from 5 to 9 ft. water. Some of the smaller of these vessels make their way as far up the river as to Hit and Anna, which they supply with rice, dates, oil, cloth, and Indian goods. The distance along the Euphrates from Anna to H. is 440 m.; from H. to Kornah, 348 m.; to Bassora, 390 m. — The modern features of H. possess very little interest, compared to that derived from the circumstance, that upon it, and a district immediately to the N, appear to be situated the remains of the ancient and renowned capital of the eastern world. See article Babylon.

HILLAM, a township in the p. of Monk-Fryston, W. R. of Yorkshire, on the York and Derby railway, 4 m. N of Ferrybridge. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 291; in 1841, 342.

HILLARE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Lokeren. Pop. 486.

HILLARTSHAUSEN, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle of Cassel, on the l. bank of the Weser, 10 m. E of Immenhausen, and 2 m. NNW of Munden. Pop. 102. In the vicinity of this village is an extensive glass-work.

HILLARY (Saint), a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. E by N of Penzance. It includes the town of Marazion. Area 3,380 acres. Houses 560. Pop. in 1801, 1,999; in 1831, 3,121; in 1841, 3,649. Among the examples of brecciated lodes, observed during the Ordnance geological survey, were noticed, in this district, fragments of slate cemented by oxide of tin and yellow copper-ore, at Wheal-Fortune, near Marazion, and angular portions of slate joined by oxide of tin at Perranuthno downs, near St. H. Between the sea in Mounts bay, and the tidal water in the Heyl river, the land is of very moderate height, probably not above 100 ft. At Wheal-Fortune, according to the approximative heights obtained during the survey, it is only 90 ft. Even at St. H., on the high ground separating the Heyl river, near Tregember, from the sea in Mounts bay, the elevation was found to be only 190 ft.: the Marazion mines 148 ft., and Penberthy cross, near St. H., also 148 ft. The Heyl and its tributary-stream, from Germoe, nearly cut this part, with the Land's-end high land, across from the Bristol to the English channels. In the year 1800, there were 4 copper-mines in St. H., but none of them were amongst the most productive in Cornwall. The quantity of copper-ores from the Marazion mines, sold at the Cornish ticketings, during the year ending 30th June, 1838, was 1,659 tons, value £9,729 9s.; from the Great Wheal-Fortune, &c., mines, 3,143 tons, value £19,079 2s. The quantity of black tin sold by ticketing, in 1837, from the Marazion mines, was 102¾ tons, value £4,575 8s. 9d.; from East Wheal-Fortune, 3½ tons.

HILLAYA, or Hilaya, a village of Sinde, on the W bank of the Oxus, 32 m. S of Kotri, near the Kinjor lake.

HILLBECK, a township in the p. of Brough, Westmoreland, ½ m. NNE of Bough. Pop. in 1841, 42.

HILLBOROUGH, or Hillburgh, a parish and village in Norfolk, 6 m. S of Swaffham, on a branch of the Wessey. Area 3,230 acres. Pop. in 1841, 237.

HILLE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 8 m. NW of Minden. Pop. 2,486. —Also a village of Sweden, in the laen and 4 m. NE of Gefle.

HILLEBRUGS-EYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Bevel. Pop. 133.

HELLEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Audenard. Pop. 1,135.

HILLEGOM, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 11 m. NNE of Leyden, cant. and 8 m. NE of Noordwyk, pleasantly situated on the W side of the lake of Haarlem, and near the Haarlem and Leyden canal. Pop. 1,538. Legumes and fruit are extensively cultivated in the environs.

HELLEROD, a town of Denmark, in the island and diocese of Sieland, bail. of Frederiksborg, 21 m.

NNW of Copenhagen, on a little lake. Pop. in 1840, 1,800. It possesses a church, a grammar-school, and two hospitals. It has several distilleries, and extensive tanneries. In the vicinity is the fine royal castle of Frederiksborg, built by Christian IV., in the chapel of which the crown of Denmark is kept.

HILLESDEN, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. SSW of Buckingham. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 251; in 1841, 262.

HILLESGONDSBERG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 2 m. N of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,991.

HILLESHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 39 m. N of Treves, circle and 11 m. NW of Daun, at the foot of the Eifel mountains. Pop. 700. In the vicinity is an extensive iron-mine.

HILLESTED, a parish of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, 2 m. SW of Marieboe. Pop. 500.

HILLIAR, a township of Knox co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,012. It contains the village of Centreburg.

HILLIER, a township of Upper Canada, in Prince Edward district, comprising an area of 30,717 acres, of which 16,460 are under cultivation, bounded on the S and W by Lake Ontario, and watered by several creeks which flow into the bays by which the W side of the township is indented.

HILLIER, or Hellier (Point), a headland of SW. Australia, on the S side of the peninsula which forms the E side of William bay, in S lat. 35° 4′, E long. 117° 9′.

HILLIE'RE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Samatan, 4 m. E of Lombez. Pop. 987.

HILLINGDON, a parish in Middlesex, 1 m. SE of Uxbridge, intersected by the Great Western railway and the Grand Junction canal. Area 4,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,885; in 1841, 9,246.

HILLINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 6¾ m. SE of Norwich, on the Yare. Area 220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 52; in 1841, 64.—Also a parish 3¾ m. E of Castle-Rising. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1841, 321.

HILLION, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. E of Saint-Brieux. Pop. 2,518.

HILLOCK POINT, a headland of NE. Australia, on the E side of a small island, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and to the N of Halifax bay, in S lat. 18° 50′, E long. 146° 40′.

HILL'S POINT, a headland of the state of Maryland, U. S., in the co. of Dorchester, on the E side of Chesapeak bay, between the embouchures of the Choptank and Hudson, in N lat. 38° 35′.

HILLSBORO', a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 132 m. E of Jefferson city, on the E side of Big river.—Also a river in St. John co., Florida, which has its source to the SW of Lake George; runs SW; and falls into the bay of Espiritu-Santo, in the gulf of Mexico, after a course of about 78 m.

HILLSBOROUGH, a parish and market-town in co. Down, 3 m. SSW of Lisburn. Pop. of p. 6,524; of town, 1,338.

HILLSBOROUGH, the capital of the island of Carriacou, one of the Grenadines. It stands on the SW side of the island, and has a good port. The adjacent district is covered with cotton plantations.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., comprising an area generally hilly of 1,245 sq. m., watered by Merrimac, Contoocook, Nashua, Souhegan, and Piscataquoag rivers. The soil possesses various degrees of fertility. Pop. in 1840, 42,494. Its cap. is Amherst.—Also a county of Florida, bounded on the W by the gulf of Mexico, and including Tampa bay. It is watered by Hillsboro', Alafia, and Asterual rivers, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. 452. Its cap. is Tampa.—Also a township of the co. of the same name, in New Hampshire, 24 m. WSW of Concord. It has a hilly surface, watered by Contoocook and Hillsborough rivers, and possesses considerable fertility of soil. Pop. 1,807.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, bordered on the N by Raritan river, on the E by Millstone river, and watered by Roy's brook. It is partly hilly, and its soil is partly clay loam and red shale. Pop. 2,863.—Also a village of Bethlehem township, Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 203 m. W of Harrisburg, at an alt. of 1,002 ft. above the level of the Ohio at Wheeling. It consists of a single street, and contained in 1840 about 180 inhabitants.—Also a village of Caroline co., in the state of Maryland, 59 m. E of Annapolis, on Tuckahoe creek.—Also a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, 166 m. N of Richmond. Pop. 175.—Also a village of Orange co., in the state of North Carolina, 40 m. NW of Raleigh, on Eno river, a branch of Neuse river.—Also a village of Jasper co., in the state of Georgia, 28 m. NW of Milledgeville. Pop. about 75.—Also a village of Scott co., in the state of Mississippi, 48 m. E of Jackson, on a small branch of Pearl river.—Also a village of Fleming co., in the state of Kentucky, 91 m. E of Frankfort. Pop. 200.—Also a town of Highland co., in the state of Ohio, 75 m. SW of Columbus, near the source of Rocky fork of Paint creek. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Illinois, 64 m. S of Springfield. Pop. 400.—Also a parish of New Brunswick, on the W and S side of the Peticodiae river.

HILLSBOROUGH (Bay), an extensive indentation of the S coast of Prince Edward's island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The depth and greatest breadth of its embrasure are about 15 m. Three rivers—one of the same name, the Gork, and the Elliot—flow into this bay at Charlotte's town. Of these the H. is the largest, being navigable for large ships 7 or 8 m.—Also a bay on the coast of Kerguelen island.

HILLSBOROUGH (Cape), a headland of New South Wales, to the SE of Repulse bay, in S lat. 20° 53′ 40″, E long. 149° 0′ 15″.

HILLSBOROUGH (Island), an island of the Atlantic, near the E coast of Labrador, to the N of Nain, in N lat. 57° 15′, W long. 61° 40′.

HILLSDALE, a county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising a surface generally hilly of 576 sq. m., drained by St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, St. Joseph of the Maumee river, Little Saint Joseph, Goose and Tiffin's creeks, Hog and Sandy rivers, and the S branch of Kalamazoo river. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam; and iron ore is found here in considerable quantities. Pop. in 1840, 7,240. Its cap. is Jonesville.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, 45 m. S of Albany. It is intersected by ranges of hills, including Taghkannic mountain, and is drained by Ancram and Copake creeks. The soil consists of gravelly loam and clay. Pop. 2,470.—Also a village of Fayette township, Hillside co., in the state of Michigan, 98 m. WSW of Detroit, on the outlet of St. Joseph or Baubese lake, near the entrance of French creek.

HILLSIDE and STAPELY, a tything in the p. of Odiham, county of Southampton. Pop. 411.

HILLTOP, a township in the p. of Wragby, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NNW of Sheffield, S of the river Lochy. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1841, 92.

HILLTOWN, a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 100 m. E of Harrisburg, drained by branches of Nishaming creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,910.

HILO. See Ilo.

HILONGOS, a town of the island of Leyte, one of the Philippine islands, on the W coast. To the N of the town is a cape of the same name, in N lat. 10° 22′, E long. 124° 40′.

HILPERTON, or Hilprington, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. NNE of Trowbridge, intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Area 980 acres. Pop. 973.

HILPOLSTEIN, or Hillpoldstein, a langerichtbezirk, or presidial, and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Pfalz, 22 m. S of Nuremburg, and 32 m. ESE of Anspach, on a small river. Pop. 1,495. It has a town-house, remarkable for its antiquity, and a castle. Pop. of presidial, 12,010.—Also a town in the circle of Upper Franconia, 4 m. ENE of Grafenberg, and 23 m. SSW of Baireuth, on a rising ground. Pop. 400.—Also a town in the circle of Middle Franconia, SE of Schwabach. Pop. 1,200.

HILSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Bahar.

HILSBACH, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, cant. of Sinsheim, 21 m. SSE of Heidelberg, on a small stream of the same name, at an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,366, of whom 527 are Catholics. It has a Lutheran and a Reformed church. Fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

HILSBORO, or Reggala (Port), a bay of the W coast of Marocco, in the district of Suse, to the NE of Cape Non, at the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Atlantic, in N lat. 29° 10′.

HILSEA, a hamlet in the p. of Wymering, island of Portsea, co. of Southampton, 3 m. NNE of Portsmouth. Pop. 227.

HILSENHEIM, or Hiltzen, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. of Marckolsheim, 7 m. NE of Schelestat. Pop. in 1841, 1,747. Sugar from beet-root is extensively manufactured here.

HILSTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. ENE of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1841, 41.

HILTENFINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, 17 m. SSW of Augsburg. Pop. 689.

HILTERFINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the Thuner-see. Pop. 350.—Also a v. of Bavaria, in Suabia, NE of Turkheim. Pop. 760.

HILTERS, or Hilders, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 66 m. NE of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1,070. It has a castle.

HILTON, a township in the p. of Marston-upon-Dove, Derbyshire, on a branch of the Dove. Pop. in 1831, 651; in 1841, 723.—Also a parish in Dorset, 7½ m. WSW of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 685; in 1841, 730.—Also a township in the p. of Staindrop, co. of Durham, 5¼ m. SSW of Bishop-Auckland. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1841, 112.—Also a parish in Huntingdonshire, 3½ m. SSW of St. Ives. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 329; in 1841, 344.—Also a township in the p. of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, W of Bilston. Pop. in 1831, 45; in 1841, 57.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. ESE of Yarm, on the Tees. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 113; in 1841, 126.—Also a township in the p. of Appleby-St.-Michael, or Bongate p., Westmoreland. Pop. 271.—Also an ancient parish of Berwickshire, now conjoined with that of Whitsome.

HILTON, or Hylton, a township in the p. of Monkwearmouth, co. of Durham, 3¼ m. NW of Sunderland, on the Wear. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 420; in 1841, 350. It contains the hamlet of Wilton, and the village of Wilton-Ferry.

HILTON, or Hulton, three adjacent townships, distinguished from each other by the names of Over, Middle, and Little Hilton, in the p. of Dean, co. of Lancaster. They extend from Walkden-moor on the E, to West Houghton on the W, 4 m. SW of Bolton-le-Moors, and 10 m. NW of Manchester. 4 m. SSW of Bolton-le-Moors is the v. of Hilton-laneends. Little or Peel H. is 5½ m. NE of Leigh. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,981; in 1841, 3,052. Middle H. is 8 m. E of Wigan, and is W of Little H. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 934; in 1841, 902. Over H. is 3 m. WNW of Little H. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 538; in 1841, 445.

HILTON-HEAD, or Trenche's Island, an island near the shore of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., to the S of the entrance of Port Royal, and NE of the embouchure of the Savannah. It is separated from the continent by a channel 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. At its NE extremity is a cape of the same name, in N lat. 32° 12′, W long. 90°.

HILTOWN, a village in the p. of Fearn, Rossshire, on the Moray frith. Pop. 310.

HILVARENBEEK, a town of Holland, capital of a district in the prov. of N. Brabant, arrond. and 17 m. WNW of Eindhoven, and 17 m. SSW of Bois-le Duc. Pop. 2,500.

HILVERSUM, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, arrond. and 17 m. SE of Amsterdam, and 5 m. S of Naarden. Pop. 3,500. Woollen fabrics and carpets are extensively manufactured here.

HILZINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the See, amt and 6 m. SE of Blumenfeld, and 11 m. NNE of Schaffhausen. Pop. (Cath.) 1,009. It has a castle.

HIMA'LAYA MOUNTAINS, a magnificent barrier running along the N frontiers of Hindostan, and separating it throughout its whole extent from Tibet and Chinese Tartary; and having on the S the plains of Northern India whose greatest elevation above sea-level does not exceed 1,200 ft.; and on the N the elevated table-land of Tibet. It is the *Imaus* of the ancients,—that appellation being the Greek form of the Sanscrit noun *hima*, signifying 'snow,' 'cold,' or 'frost.' From the term *hima* arise the various appellations given to this chain, of *Himadri*, *Himachull*, *Himalichull*, *Himavat*, *Himavati*, *Himalleh*, and *Himalaya*, which last is the most general name, and signifies 'the abode of snow.' To the W of Cashmere, the Persian appellative *Hindu-kush*, or 'the Indian mountain,' is substituted for that of Himalaya. Commencing to the W of the Dihong branch of the Brahmaputra, at the snowy chain of the Lang-tang, which runs off from the main range in 97° 25′ E long., 28° N lat., it runs W and WNW till it meets the Cashmerian range, in N lat. 34°, E long. 76°. Thence it turns N to 36° N lat., whence taking a W direction it runs to the NW frontier of Cabul, in 35° N lat., 67° E long., where it joins the Gaurian mountains, or Paropamisan range, NW of Bamian. Between these extreme points, comprehending 30° of long. and 8° of lat., the H. cannot be less than 1,800 geog. m. in extent. It has, however, become an opinion well-supported by able observers, that the H. is not a distinct mountain-chain apart from the general mass of the great table-land of Tibet, but just the S edge of that vastly elevated plateau. The appearance of this remarkable barrier, as far as it borders Hindostan, especially between the sources of the Gogra and Gunduck, or from the meridians of 81° to 83°, is so imposingly grand as to induce the belief of ocular deception in those who have witnessed its glories. Hardwicke, Elphinstone, Raper, Webb, Fraser, Hodgson, Strachey, Herbert, Hooker, and others, who have visited this elevated region, seem to have been utterly lost in astonishment when it was first disclosed to their view. The magnificence and variety

of its lofty summits, their sharp and pointed peaks soaring sublime from broad but lofty bases,—the dazzling brightness of their snowy mantle when illumined by the rays of an almost tropical sun,—and the awful and undisturbed repose which reigns amidst their eternal solitudes,—fill the mind with admiration and astonishment which no language can express. "During the day, the stupendous size of the mountains, their interminable extent, the variety and sharpness of their forms, and, above all, the tender clearness of their distant outline melting into the pale blue sky, contrasted with the deep azure above, is described as a scene of wild and wonderful beauty. At midnight, when myriads of stars sparkle in the black sky, and the pure blue of the mountains looks deeper still below the pale white gleam of the earth and snowlight, the effect is of unparalleled solemnity, and no language can describe the splendour of the sunbeams at daybreak streaming between the high peaks, and throwing their gigantic shadows on the mountains below." [*Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geography.*] But this unparalleled scene is best observed in the clear soft light which prevails between dawn and sun-rise,—misty exhalations hiding it during the heat of the day. The sun gilds the pinnacles of the snowy mountains long before it is visible to the inhabitants of the plain, and lights them up again at the close of the day, while darkness already pervades all the lower regions.

Elevation.] *Imaus* and *Emodus* were well known to the ancients as ranges clothed in perpetual snow, but they had not, of course, any accurate idea of their real height. Even the Hindus were equally ignorant on this point; and, as to the moderns, though the combined testimony of several travellers, as Andrada, Grueber, Dorville, Bernier, Freyre, Desideri, and Cassiano, had established the fact of their great elevation,—though Rennel had stated that they rose considerably above the horizon, when viewed from the plains, at the distance of 150 m.,—though the illustrious Jones had declared that Chumulari was distinctly visible at a distance of 244 m.,—and finally, though Bogle and Turner, in crossing the H. from Bengal to Lassa and Tishulumbu, had borne witness to the fact by their own experience,—yet all these testimonies long passed almost unheeded. Philosophers and their followers, reposing in perfect security on the theories of Bouguier, Kirwan, and Leslie,—which, built on a few partial facts, pretended to fix with mathematical accuracy limits of congelation for every latitude of the globe,—believed that no mountains could equal, much less excel, the Andes; and Mont Blanc in Savoy, though inferior to Chimborazo by nearly 6,000 ft., was unceasingly proclaimed as the loftiest summit in the old continent. The height of the H. had not indeed been hitherto ascertained by actual measurement; and therefore it was believed that though it might perhaps equal the Alps, it probably did not surpass them. Col. Crawford was the first to throw doubts on these opinions, by the actual measurement of several peaks in the vicinity of Nepal, and he was followed by Colebrook and Webb. The task of defence was undertaken by one theorist in the *Quarterly Review*, whilst Professor Leslie boldly declared his utter disbelief in the measurements of Webb, and affirmed that though the peaks of the H. might perhaps rise to an elevation of 17,000 ft., they could not exceed it. The chief objections were founded on the want of barometrical measurements,—the too great distances of the measuring stations,—the uncertainty of terrestrial refraction,—and above all, the inconsistency of such altitudes with the received doctrine of isothermal lines, and the believed limits of inferior congelation, which latter were stated as curves gradually diminishing in height from the equator to the poles all over the globe. But all these objections were answered and confuted by Webb; who, in order to evince the truth of his measurements, ascertained the elevation of the Niti pass, by a series of observations made with four different barometers on the 21st of August 1818, to be 16,814 ft. above the level of the sea, though not a vestige of snow appeared on the crest of the pass, nor on a shoulder of the mountain 300 ft. higher. By this stubborn experimental fact, the limit of inferior congelation in 31° N lat. was demonstrated to be more than 17,200 ft. above the level of the sea, or 6,000 ft. higher than that stated in Leslie's tables, and 1,453 ft. higher than the limit on the side of Chimborazo.

"The mean height of the H. is stupendous, certainly not less than from 16,000 to 20,000 ft., though the peaks exceeding that elevation are not to be numbered, especially at the sources of the Sutlej; indeed, from that river to the Kali the chain exhibits an endless succession of the loftiest mountains on earth; forty of them surpass the height of Chimborazo, the highest but one of the Andes, and many reach the height of 25,000 ft. at least."

The following are the highest peaks which have yet been measured; and for the sake of comparison, we subjoin the altitudes of the highest observed summits in the South American Andes:

I. Himalaya.

Jamnutri,	in N lat.	30°	55′, E long.	78°	12′	25,669 ft.
Manda-Devi,	,,	30	22 ,,	79	50	25,598
Dhawalagiri,	,,	29	10 ,,	83	0	27,600
Gosain-than,	,,	28	20 ,,	86	0	24,700
Kang-shang,	,,	27	42 ,,	88	10	28,176
Chumulari,	,,	27	52 ,,	89	18	23,929
The Zwillinge or Twins,	,,	27	50 ,,	92	50	21,600 21,476

II. Andes.

Aconcagua,	23,199 ft.
Chimborazo,	21,424
Sorata,	21,286
Illimani,	21,149
Descabasado,	21,100
Desyacassada,	19,570

Subsequently to this survey of Kumaon by Webb, another survey of Gurwhal, or Sirinagur, was made by Messrs. Hodgson and Herbert, for the purpose of determining the altitudes of the H. in that district. This survey was not finished till 1821. It presents a list of 202 elevations, amongst which are 50 peaks. Successive surveys were also made by Gerard, from 1818 to 1823 inclusive, in Kunawar, bordering on Ladak. By these different surveys of Webb, Hodgson, Herbert, and Gerard, all the peaks of that portion of the H. extending from 78° 34′ 4″ E long. and 31° 53′ N lat., to 81° 2′ E long. and 29° 49′ 43″ N lat., were determined with the utmost apparent exactness. From these memoirs, and the elevations taken by Crawford on the Nepal frontier, and by Captain Blake, we subjoin the following tables, with the authorities for each:—

I. Altitudes.

No.	Authorities.	Height.
1 Snowy range on the table land of the Indus,	Gerard,	Feet. 29,000?
2 Dhawalaghiri, or 'Great white mountain,'	Webb and Blake,	28,1044
3	Webb and Hodgson,	25,749
4 Swetaghar, E of Dhawalaghiri 36 miles,	Blake,	25,261
5	Crawford,	24,924
6	Do.,	24,809
7	Do.,	24,744
8	Blake,	24,108
9	Crawford,	24,418
10	Do.,	23,410
11	Hodgson and Herbert,	23,351

12	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	23,441
13	. . .	Do. Do.,	23,317
14	. . .	Webb, .	23,263
15	. . .	Crawford, .	23,236
16	. . .	Webb, .	23,164
17	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	23,072
18	. . .	Do. Do.,	23,062
19	. . .	Blake, .	23,007
20	Surga-Rouini, near Gangutri, . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	22,906
21	St. Patrick, near the snowy arch of the Ganges,	Do. Do.,	22,798
22	Mount Moira, .	Do. Do.,	22,792
23	. . .	Webb, .	22,727
24	Pour Khyal, on the Spiti,	Hodgson and Herbert,	22,700
25	Peak of St. George, snow-bed of the Ganges,	Do. Do.,	22,654
26	. . .	Webb, . .	22,635
27	. . .	Do., . .	22,578
28	. . .	Do., . .	22,498
29	. . .	Do., . .	22,442
30	. . .	Do., . .	22,419
31	. . .	Crawford, .	22,419
32	Rudru-Himala, near Gangutri, . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	22,390
33	. . .	Webb, . .	22,345
34	. . .	Do., . .	22,313
35	. . .	Do., . .	22,277
36	. . .	Do., . .	22,238
37	. . .	Do., . .	22,058
38	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	21,964
39	. . .	Do. Do.,	21,940
40	. . .	Blake, . .	21,935
41	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	21,772
42	. . .	Webb, . .	21,612
43	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	21,612
44	. . .	Webb, . .	21,439
45	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	21,412
46	. . .	Do. Do.,	21,389
47	Pyramid peak, .	Do. Do.,	21,379
48	. . .	Webb, . .	21,311
49	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	21,178
50	Bunderpuch, or the Monkey's Tail, .	Do. Do.,	21,155?
51	. . .	Webb, . .	21,150
52	. . .	Do., . .	21,045
53	. . .	Do., . .	20,992
54	. . .	Do., . .	20,923
55	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	20,916
56	. . .	Webb, . .	20,686
57	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	20,668
58	. . .	Do. Do.,	20,668
59	. . .	Do. Do.,	20,501
60	Peaks of the Hindu-kush above the valley of Peshawur, . .	Macartney, .	20,493
61	. . .	Webb, . .	20,407
62	Sree Kanta peak, .	Hodgson and Herbert,	20,296
63	Peak behind Shipke on the Sutlej, .	Gerard, .	20,150
64	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	20,122
65	. . .	Do. Do.,	19,928
66	. . .	Webb, . .	19,857
67	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	19,530
68	. . .	Do. Do.,	19,512
69	. . .	Webb, . .	19,497
70	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert	19,481
71	Tuwara peak, .	Do. do,	19,352
72	. . .	Crawford, .	19,333
73	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	19,292
74	. . .	Webb, . .	19,153
75	. . .	Do., . .	19,106
76	. . .	Do., . .	19,099
77	Needle peak, .	Hodgson and Herbert,	19,044
78	Jhala peak, .	Do. do.	18,795
79	. . .	Do. do.,	18,681
80	. . .	Do. do.,	18,798
81	. . .	Webb, . .	18,398
82	. . .	Do., . .	17,994
83	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	17,425
84	. . .	Do. do.,	17,353
85	. . .	Do. do.,	17,337
86	. . .	Do. do.,	17,331
87	. . .	Do. do.,	17,174
88	. . .	Crawford, .	18,960
89	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	17,035
90	. . .	Do. do.,	17,044
91	. . .	Do. do.,	17,017
92	. . .	Do. do.,	16,982
93	. . .	Crawford, .	16,803
94	. . .	Hodgson and Herbert,	16,203
95	. . .	Webb, . .	15,811
96	. . .	Do., . .	15,733
97	. . .	Do., . .	15,246

In the above Table, *No.* 1 was observed by Gerard from Hangarang in 1823. "I stood on the crest at noon," says he, "the therm. 25°. In front was a granitic range of most desolate aspect; not a blade of vegetation visible; the snow itself only finding a resting place at 19,000 ft. Beyond it, through a break, were seen snowy mountains, pale with distance, appearing to rise out of the table-land on the banks of the Indus; and from the angles of alt. which I observed, their pale outline, and the broad margin of the snow, they cannot be less elevated than 29,000 ft. The impression which their faint cloud-like appearance leaves on the mind of the spectator who views them on the verge of the horizon, language fails to convey. It is like something we have seen, but of which the idea retained is vague and ill-defined, appearing, through the dimness of distance, as objects mingling with the skies. As I had no time nor place for fixing their position, I adopted Humboldt's plan of vertical lenses, the results of which should give an approximation to their height." He observed it also from the pass of Keobrung, and says, that it was so completely covered with snow that not a rock was distinguishable even by a telescope of large magnifying power.—*No.* 2 was measured from different stations by Webb, and his measurements were confirmed by those of Captain Blake in 1814; but Captain Hodgson estimates Dhawalaghiri at over 27,600 ft.—*No.* 3 is given at 25,669 ft. by Webb, and 25,829 ft. by Hodgson and Herbert. The mean between the two measurements is 25,749 ft. as given in the table.—*No.* 18 seems to be the peak, 4 m. to the N of Kedarnaut temple and whose height is given by Webb at 22,840 ft., difference 222 ft. It is denominated the Sumeru Purbut or 'great mountain Meru,'—an appellation commonly given by the Hindus to very lofty mountains. Its angle of alt. above that temple is 26° 15′ 15″, and it is elevated above it 11,062 ft.; the temple itself being 12,000 ft. above the sea.—*No.* 20 is not more than 5 m. from the temple of Gangutri, and is elevated 12,586 ft. above it. Its angle of alt. from Gangutri must be enormous. *Nos.* 21, 22, and 25, are more than 10,000 ft. above the bed of the Ganges, though not more than from 6 to 8 m. distant, and surround the snowy vale from which it emerges.—*No.* 24 is given at 22,488 ft. by Gerard, or 212 ft. less than the table from Hodgson. This vast mountain rises to the height of 14,662 ft. above the Spiti which is washed by its base. Such an elevation from the immediate bank of a river has no parallel in any mountain of the globe, so far as known to us.—*Nos.* 30, 38, 39, and 41 belong to the Gangutri valley, and are like No. 20 invisible from the plains of Hindostan. —*No.* 45 is the huge Ruldung peak, which at the distance of only 5 m. from the village of Ribe, near the Baspa, makes an angle of 27° with the horizon, and an elevation of 13,412 ft. above that place.—*No.* 47, or the Pyramid peak, was distant only 14,800 ft. from Hodgson and Herbert's station near the great snow-bed of the Ganges, and had an angle of elevation of about 33°, and 8,465 ft. of height above their station. To form a proper idea of the imposing appearance of such a snowy peak, seen at so short a distance and with such an angle of elevation, it may be remarked that, if even when viewed from the plains of Hindostan, at angles of elevation of 1° and 1½°, the H. peaks towering over many intermediate ranges of mountains, inspire the mind with ideas of their grandeur, at so vast a distance, how much more sublime must they appear when their whole bulk cased in snow from the base to the summit at once fills the eye. It falls to the lot of few to enjoy the pleasure of contemplating so magnificent an object as a snow-clad peak rising to the height of more than 1½ m. at the short horizontal distance of only 2¾ m.—*No.* 49 is the high conical peak at the source of the Baspa.—*No.* 50 is the highest peak of the Jumnotri range at the source of the Birhai-Gánga, the main branch of the Jumna; but an alt. in this quarter has since been stated by Hodgson at 25,669 ft.—*Nos.* 57, 58, 59, belong to the large three-peaked mountain between the sources of the Tonse and Rupin.—*No.* 60 is the elevation of the Hindu-kush peaks taken by Macartney, above the valley of Peshawur. But that valley itself cannot be less than 1,500 ft. above the level of the sea, and consequently the absolute height of these peaks must be 22,000 ft.—*No.* 62. This peak was supposed by Fraser to be the highest in the valley of the Baghirathi, and to be far higher than Bunderpuch, which was presumed by Barrow, in his review of Fraser, to be 25,000 ft. high, as had been previously determined, but erroneously, by Webb, who had placed it 23′ too far N from his point of observation. The ascertained height in the table, has proved that Fraser and Barrow were both wrong.—*No.* 63 makes an angle of 28° above the point of Shipke. E of Purkhyal, the banks of the Sutlej are bristled on both sides with a succession of sharp snowy pinnacles more than 20,000 ft. high.

The subjoined table of passes, determined in the cases marked B by the barom., will give some idea of the elevation of the ridges themselves, as in continuous ranges these are always the lowest parts of the *jugum* or ridge. It is these, and not the peaks, which indicate the mean elevation of the range, or great buttress rather, that is itself the base of the peaks, —the latter being the culminating points, and the former the minima points of the crest. In the Alps and the Caucasus, the relation of the minimum of crest is to the culminating points as 1 to 2, or the latter are double the elevation of the former. But in the H., so far as observed, the crest is to the peaks as 1· to 1·8. From the subjoined table it appears

that the mean height of the H. is upwards of 17,000 ft., and not, as Humboldt imagines, only equal to the culminating points of the Alps. The passes below 16,500 ft. do not belong to the main crest, but to the lateral ridges or ribs projecting from the spine, and to the S ridge of the H. Humboldt assigns near 12,000 ft. as the mean elevation of the crest of the Andes; but this can only be applied to the Andes of Quito. The mean elevation of the passes of the Andes of Titicaca is from 15,030 to 15,195 ft., and even this is 2,000 ft. lower than the mean height of the H. range. It must be admitted, however, that where mountains form groups or clusters, and not a continuous line, it is impossible to determine the mean height from passes.

II. PASSES IN THE GREAT HIMALAYA.

	Feet.
1 Pass crossed at the NE frontier of Khunawur, near the stone bridge, by Dr. Gerard, upwards of (B)	20,000
N.B. Gerard attained this elevation without crossing the perpetual snow. This is undoubtedly the highest spot on the globe hitherto attained by man. It is higher by 800 ft. than Humboldt attained on the side of Chimborazo.	
2 Point of elevation attained by Gerard, in 1818, on the mountain Pargiula, near Nako, on the Sutlej, by the barom.,	19,411
The same taken geom., in 1821,	19,442
3 Pass into Tibet by Lebong, crossed by Webb, (G)	18,871
4 Do. of Manerung, crossed by Gerard, in 1818 and 1821 (B)	18,612
5 Do. Keoubrung, do. do. (B)	18,313
6 Do. Gungtung, do. do. (B)	18,295
7 Do. Shirang, from Shipke to Gortope, upwards of	18,300
N.B. Only one small stripe of snow on it.—Gerard.	
8 Do. Oota-Dhoora, a day's march beyond Milum. Monson, (B)	17,780
9 Do. at the head of the Ihannevie. Hamilton,	18,000
10 Do. of Lachung, in N lat. 28°, and a little to the E of 88° 30′ E long.,	18,000
11 Do. of Takklacote, crossed by Webb in 1816, (G)	17,598
12 Do. Meyang-La, from Shipke to Gara, (B)	17,700
13 Do. Charang, crossed by Gerard in 1821, (B)	17,348
14 Nitee pass, crossed by Webb 1818. (B)	16,814
15 Do. of Wallanchung, to the W of Kanglachem pass, in E long. 87° 35′. Hooker,	16,700
16 Pass between Shipke and Ladauk. Gerard. (B)	16,500
17 Kongma pass, between Numjea and Shipke. Gerard, (B)	16,007
18 Kanglachem pass, in 87° 40′ E long. Hooker,	16,000
19 Kimlia pass, attempted by Gerard in 1821,	17,000
20 Nibrang pass (Southern Himalaya), (B.) Gerard,	16,035
21 Gunass do. do. (B.) do.,	16,020
22 Yusu do. do. (B.) do.,	15,877
23 Ghusul do. do. (B.) do.,	15,851
24 Shotul do. do. (B.) do.,	15,556
25 Lachen do. over the Kongra-Lama, to the W of Lachung pass. Hooker,	15,500
26 Bamsuru pass from the Jumna to the Ganges,	15,447
N.B. This pass was crossed by Fraser in 1816, and by Hodgson in 1818.	
27 Buranda pass, crossed by Fraser, from the Pabur to the Sutlej. Gerard, (B)	15,248
28 Nalgun do., crossed by Fraser. Gerard. (B)	14,891
29 Hangarang do., N side of the Sungnaum valley. Gerard. (B)	14,837
30 Snow bed of the Ganges. Hodgson and Herbert,	14,600
N.B. Farther advance was impracticable for snow.	
31 Runung pass, S of Sungnaum,	14,500
32 Point of emersion of the Ganges from the snow,	13,800
33 Lapcha pass from Shealkur to Surma,	13,625
34 Tungrung do. from Marang to Nisung,	13,739

No. 10 in the above table was first visited by Dr. J. D. Hooker in 1849. *No.* 11 is the most eastern pass measured by Webb. Takklacote is at the N foot of the range in Chinesian Tartary. But beyond Takklacote another range must be crossed before we can arrive at the valley of the Mansaroar lake, and at the station of Gurdon or Gharewdhoon, the abode of a Chinese deputy.—*No.* 3 lies to the W of this, and is the highest pass crossed hitherto next to that attained by Dr. Gerard.—*No.* 8 was not crossed till 1827. It lies E of the Niti pass, and a day's journey N of Milam village in the purgunnah of Juwahir, the most northern station of the Juwahir Bhotiyas. Herbert was unable from indisposition to scale this pass, but his assistant, Monson, advanced to it, and found it to be loftier than those of Niti and Takklacote crossed by Webb. It is on the road to Gortope or Gertokh; and between it and this pass are several ridges of equal elevation. The whole space is destitute of vegetation, the road being for one march on this side of the pass more than 1,000 ft. above the line where shrubs of any kind are found. This pass is practicable only two months in the year. During the rest it is blocked up by the snow. Notwithstanding the difficulties of the journey, however, this is the most frequented pass throughout the whole range by the Bhotiya traders. It is computed that above 7,000 sheep, the only beasts of burden used in the Himalaya country, pass this mountain annually, importing about 9 or 10,000 maunds of salt and borax. Here we have another proof, amongst many, of the absurdity of determining by mere lat. the inferior line of perpetual snow, as at this elevation of 17,780 ft. the pass is two months free from snow.—*No.* 4 leads from the valley of Sungnaum, over the range to the NW into the Spiti of Ladak, and is tremendously difficult, as Gerard experienced in September 1821. It is not so much the intensity of the cold as the presence of wind, that causes fatal consequences in these elevated regions. Captain Gerard found the cold endurable at an alt. of 18,700 ft. when the therm. was 22° below the freezing-point, during a perfect calm; but at another time was almost frozen in a temp. of 4° above 32°. Mr. Strachey, in an article in the 20th vol. of the *Geographical Journal*, says, "The valleys that traverse the mountains between the snowy ranges and the plains are for the most part little more than gigantic ravines, at the bottom of which flows the river each contains, in a very contracted channel, which at intervals only opens out into an alluvial flat, capable of cultivation. The level of the bottom of these valleys is, of course, very various; but in tracing up the courses of the larger streams we usually arrive within 10 miles in a direct line from the snowy peaks, without having risen to more than 4,000 or 5,000 ft. In proceeding, however, we find that where we cross the line on which the great peaks are situated the ascent very rapidly increases, and a very few miles carries the river-bed up to an altitude of 9,000 or 10,000 ft.; thus showing that the sudden increase of height of the mountains along this line is not confined to the peaks alone, but is a general elevation of the whole surface. As we pass to the N from the line of greatest elevation, the diminution of the altitude of the ridges is not much, while the level of the bottom of the valleys is constantly increasing in height; it is, therefore, not improbable that the mean height of the whole may actually increase as we recede from the great peaks until we reach the watershed of the streams that flow to the S, which is found at about 25 m. to the N of those peaks. In passing through the most elevated portions of the mountains, the traveller, who naturally expects to see scenes of surprising magnificence amid these gigantic snow-clad pinnacles, is too often doomed to be disappointed; for, in his painful progress along the narrow gorges that traverse these regions, he can but seldom see anything beyond the rocks that frown immediately over his head. Exceptions however there are, though few, to this rule, and we are sometimes able to snatch from the summits of the higher passes, in the rare intervals during which they are not shrouded in mist, views of stupendous and chaotic masses of mountain that fill the mind with astonishment and awe. Nor is the scene that presents itself, when we at length reach the watershed, less remarkable. After weeks have been spent in traversing mountain after mountain, of the seeming interminable succession of which the eye begins to tire, while the incessant roar of the torrents

that rush by begins to weary the ear, we are here suddenly arrested by seeing spread out before us a plain, that without sign of water, of vegetation, or of animal life, stretches away, as far as the eye can reach, in a north-westerly direction; behind which rise mountains that gradually fade away in the distance, with here and there only a peak lightly tipped with snow. This, in fact, is the very plain which was seen by some of the earliest missionary travellers in Tibet, and the account of whose existence gave rise to the idea that the whole country was a vast plain of immense altitude. When it became apparent, as it ultimately did from the accounts of subsequent travellers, that a great part of Tibet was a confused mass of mountain, doubts were thrown on the existence of any plains at all, and it has become necessary, so to speak, to re-discover this very remarkable feature of these mountains. The plain immediately to the N of the British Himalayan provs. is about 120 m. in length, and 15 to 60 m. in extreme breadth. The mountains that bound it to the N, as I have already noticed, hardly appear to be what we should call snowy, and they are by no means so high as the ranges of the H. on its S edge. The height of the celebrated peak Kailás has been determined by purely trigonometrical operations to be not quite 22,000 ft.; while another peak, more to the W, one of the few that just entered the region of perpetual snow, was similarly found to be little above 20,500 ft. The surface of the plain itself, which has been traversed throughout its length by my brother Captain Henry Strachey, as well as to a less extent by myself, in company with Mr. Winterbottom, varies in elevation from above 16,000 ft. along its southern edge to about 15,000 in its more central parts, where it is cut through by the river Sutlej, which flows at the bottom of a stupendous ravine furrowed out of the alluvial matter of which the plain is composed to a depth not much less than 3,000 ft. As we advance into the eastern parts of the plain, we find that it gradually becomes more obstructed with mountains, which rise abruptly from the level surface like islands and rocky coasts from the sea; and if at any time it requires but little effort of the imagination to reproduce to the mind the picture of the days long gone by, when an ocean rolled over this expanse, now upraised above the level of the highest of the puny mountains of Europe, even that little is sometimes not needed when the mirage that plays over the arid surface of the ground, under the influence of the intense heat of the sun's rays, unrolls before the eye its fairy vision of the things that were."

Geology.] It is said that gneiss is the prevalent rock in the H. This is however as yet but mere conjecture, as the geological composition of the range has been but very partially examined by mineralogists. Throughout the H. comparatively little granite has as yet been detected; the most extensive rock being gneiss; a circumstance which might lead geologists to assert that the present H, vast as they are, are but secondary to some more mighty formation that once existed. From the plains through the first and second or Sivalik ranges of hills, to the great barrier itself, there appears to be a series of bands of supermedial rocks succeeded by sandstones and limestones, and transition rocks reposing alternately on mica slate, gneiss, or granite. "The first great mass of mountain," says Mr. Strachey, "which rises over the outer hills and 'Dúns' consists of argillaceous schists, grits, and limestones, all devoid of fossils, and it is not till we pass beyond the line of greatest elevation that we find any trace of organic remains to guide us in our speculations as to the age of the strata with which we meet. The whole area between the outer hills or the sandstones that succeed them, and these fossiliferous beds, is made up of every variety of metamorphic rock, amongst which several lines of eruptive action are met with, all following more or less the general line of the strike. Two lines of granite are thus found to traverse this portion of the mountains, the more northern of which is coincident with the line of greatest elevation, while the southern, which is of a totally different mineral character, appears to have no very marked influence on the elevation of the surface. Several distinct lines of eruptive rocks of the greenstone order have likewise been traced. It may also be noticed that the actual quantity of granite in these districts is on the whole small; the granite that follows the line of maximum elevation is chiefly in the form of veins, and in very few instances expands into mountain masses, the great peaks for the most part being composed of stratified rocks, as may be very distinctly seen from a great distance. Immediately following the crystalline schists that accompany the northern line of granite, we find a considerable thickness of slaty beds, both argillaceous and calcareous, on which rest strata that are certainly of Silurian age. The fossils obtained by me from these beds, the upper part of which rises to a height of between 19,000 and 20,000 ft., have been partially examined by Mr. Salter, and he has no hesitation in ascribing them to the Silurian period. Succeeding the palæozoic strata we find a remarkable bed, apparently quite analogous in the form of its fossils to the muschelkalk of Europe; and still ascending we come to oolitic beds, among which the presence of the Oxford clay is well marked, while the lias seems to be altogether wanting. But probably the most remarkable feature of the geological structure of these mountains is that to which I shall next advert. The plain of Tibet is found on examination to be a tertiary deposit of boulders and gravel, which has attained its present wonderful elevation, above 15,000 ft., without any sensible disturbance of the horizontality of the beds in which it was originally laid out. Bones of elephant, rhinoceros, and horse, the latter apparently identical with the horse of the Siwaliks, also of some large undetermined ruminant, as well as of a new species allied to the goat, are found embedded in these strata. The existence of such animals in the country in its present state being a physical impossibility, there can be no doubt that these strata have been elevated from some lower level since the time of their deposition. There is no direct proof that these beds are marine, no shells having been got from them, and they might possibly have been laid out by some large body of fresh water at a considerable elevation above the sea; but it appears to me to be far more probable that we have a real sea-bottom to deal with. The general extension of some of the older fossiliferous rocks along the northern face of the H., over a very great longitudinal distance, is a fact of which we have certain proof. It follows, therefore, that the line on which they occur, distant about 20 or 30 m. to the N of the great Himalayan peaks, has been a sea-margin from the remotest ages of the earth's history till as late, certainly, as the oolitic period. The existence of other plains, apparently of a similar nature, at distant points along the mountains, seems to indicate the probable extension of the body of water by which these tertiary strata were formed, to such dimensions as would, of necessity, show that it was the ocean and no lake."

Vegetation.] The general upper limit of the forest on the S face of the H. is about 11,500 ft. above the level of the sea; oaks and pines reach that alt.; birches ascend a few feet higher; and juniper has been seen growing at 13,300 ft. of elevation. The prevailing trees are the oak, pines of great variety, and rhododendrons; the smaller trees are *juniperus*, *salix*, and *ribes;* the grasses, *agrestis*, *poa*, *festuca*, *bromus*, and *phleum*. The extreme height of cultivation on the S slope is 10,000 ft.; the highest habitation is 9,500 ft. On the N slope villages are found at 13,000 ft.; cultivation at 13,600 ft.; fine birch trees at 14,000 ft.; and furze at 17,000 ft. Captain Strachey carries the extreme limit of vegetation N of the great snowy peaks to 19,000 ft., and saw a variety of barley growing at 15,000 ft. alt. in Ladak.—As to animals, the *entellus*, of the monkey family, here ascends to 9,000 ft.; and the tiger, leopard, and others of the feline tribe, follow their prey to about the same height. The ounce has his peculiar abode in the higher parts of Tibet, but occasionally commits ravages among the flocks down to 11,000 ft. The wild dog and hog abound; the *Cervus jurao*, or great stag, is common, as is also the *Cervus rutiva* or 'barking deer.' The different species of antelopes are generally found in the higher regions. The *kyang* or wild ass roams over the plains to the N of the H.; and the wild sheep is common both in Tibet and the higher parts of the H. The yak forms the only species of horned cattle in the higher parts of Tibet, and is met with wild along the S edge of the plateau. The eagle and vulture are seen on the highest peaks; the hoopoo, at an alt. of 16,500 ft.; bustards, ducks, and teel at 15,500 ft.; pheasants, partridges, and crows abound everywhere. The lakes and smaller streams abound in fish.

Snow line.] Dr. J. D. Hooker, whose recent explorations of the H. extended from Chumulari westward to the head-streams of the Tambur in about 87° 35′ E long., estimates the line of perpetual snow at about 17,000 ft. on the S slope of the range

in this quarter; and 18,000 ft. on the N or Tibetian side. Mr. Royle offers the following explanation of the remarkable fact, that the limit of the line of snow rises higher on the northern than on the southern flank of the H. "From the details which have been given, it seems abundantly clear that the elevation of the Indian snowy range is sufficient to prevent the passage across of the cloudy masses which deluge the plains of N. India with rain, both in the cold and in the warm season. The atmosphere, therefore, on the N face of the H. preserves unimpaired the dryness which is the characteristic of the rarefied air of lofty situations: hence the little deposition of snow which takes place in winter in proportion to the lowness of the temperature. The returning warmth of spring rapidly dissolves this thin layer of snow from level places, in consequence, it appears, of the undiminished power of the solar rays in passing through so rare and transparent a medium; a fact tending to confirm Mr. Daniel's views respecting the superior energy of the solar rays in the higher regions of the air; and as this seems already to have been done with respect to his opinions of their great power in polar regions, the fact is interesting as giving an additional cause for the analogy between alpine and polar vegetation. When the snow is once melted, these elevated tracts, surrounded and confined by towering mountains, absorb heat as readily during the presence of the sun as they radiate it freely while he is absent; and becoming, like the surface of the earth at ordinary levels, the source whence the heat received from the sun is diffused to surrounding objects, they cause the line of perpetual congelation to recede higher and higher in proportion to their own elevation. Peaks and pinnacles, on the contrary, projected into the air like promontories into the ocean, partake rather of the equability of temperature of the media into which they intrude, than impress on them, like plains and table-lands, their own extremes of heat and cold."

HIMBERG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, circle of the Lower Wienerwalde, 9 m. SSE of Vienna, near the confluence of the Kallenganger with the Triesting-bach. Pop. 1,230. Chintz, muslin, and linen are manufactured here.

HIMBLETON, a parish of Worcestershire, 4 m. SE of Droitwich, on a branch of the Avon, and on the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 478; in 1841, 424.

HIMBLIATAUELLE, a military post of the island of Ceylon, in the district of Ouva, situated on the summit of a bleak hill, 4,000 ft. above sea-level, to the SW of Mount Namma-Couly-Kandy, and 42 m. SE of Kandy.

HIMER (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. S of Pont-l'Eveque, and 27 m. ENE of Caen. Pop. 1,060.

HIMLE, a haerad of Sweden, in the N part of the prefecture of Halmstadt, between the haerads of Wiske and Fauras. Warberg is its chief town.

HIMLEY, a parish and village of Staffordshire, 3¾ m. W of Dudley. The Stafford and Birmingham canal passes about 1½ m. W of the village. Area of p. 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 409.

HIMMELPFORTEN, a town of the kingdom of Hanover, in the gov. and 9 m. W of Stade. Pop. 420.

HIMMELSKRON, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 10 m. NNE of Bayreuth, and 32 m. NE of Bamberg, on the l. bank of the White Main. Pop. 682. It has a royal castle, and an ancient monastery.

HIMMELSTADT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 45 m. NE of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, circle and 5 m. NNW of Landsberg. White iron is manufactured here.

HINA, a district of Ceylon, in the W part of the island, to the N of the district of Hevagam, to the S of those of Allont-cour and to the W of that of Belligalé. It is watered on the S by the Kalenyganga.

HINAUMETZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Thieulain. Pop. 155.

HINCASTER, a township in the p. of Heversham, Westmoreland, 2½ m. NNE of Milnthorpe. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 136.

HINCHE, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of Ozama, 36 m. S of Fort Liberty, and 60 m. NNE of Port-au-Prince, at the confluence of a river of the same name with the Guayanuco. Pop., with dependencies, 4,500. The river H. forms an affluent of the Artibonite.

HINCHINBROOK, an island of the South Pacific, in the archipelago of the New Hebrides, a little to the N of Sandwich island, in S lat. 17° 33′, E long. 168° 20′.—Also an insular mountain of New South Wales, on the shore of the Pacific, to the SE of Rockingham, and to the N of Halifax bays, in S lat. 18° 25′, E long. 146° 30′. It rises to the height of 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and is visible at sea at the distance of 18 leagues.—Also a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Beauharnois, bounded on the S by the United States, and separated from Godmanchester by the Chateauguay. It comprises an area of 38,000 acres, to some extent hilly, but tolerably fertile. In some parts are swamps covered with cedar, spruce fir, and hemlock trees; and the rising grounds are thickly covered with timber. Towards the Chateauguay are gentle slopes and fine meadow-land, watered by the affluents of that river. Pop. 1,214. The v. of H., or Huntingdon, is built on each side of the Chateauguay, partly in H., and partly in Godmanchester, and is connected by a bridge 240 ft. in length. Pop. 125.

HINCHINBROOK, or Tkhalkha, an island of the N. Pacific, near the S coast of Russian America, at the entrance of Prince William's sound, in N lat. 60° 24′, W long. 146°. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and 12 m. in breadth, and terminates in the S in a cape of the same name. The coasts are extremely irregular, and present numerous bays. Of these, one of great extent lies to the NE; and to the S is Port Constantine and Helen.

HINCHINBROOKE, a township of Upper Canada, in the Midland district. Near its centre is a large lake, with an island in the middle, and several small lakes are scattered over its surface.

HIN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si. The div. comprises 2 districts, viz., Ting-jang-heen and Tsing-heen. The town is 45 m. NNE of Tae-yuen, on an affluent of the Houto-Ho, in N lat. 38° 26′.

HINCKLEY, a parish and market-town in Leicestershire, 13½ m. SW of Leicester, and 99 m. NW by N of London. The p. comprises the township of Hinckley-Bond, the chapelries of Dadlington and Stoke-Golding, and the hamlets of Wykin and Hydes-Pastures. Area 6,200 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,676; in 1831, 7,180; in 1841, 7,291.—The town, which is the principal one in the hund., is pleasantly situated on an elevated table-land, near the borders of Warwickshire. It formerly enjoyed the privileges of a borough. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the S division of the co. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on here to a very considerable extent. Excepting Leicester, more stockings have been manufactured in H. than in any other place in the kingdom; the inhabitants have long been chiefly employed in this manufacture, which was introduced here in 1640. It is computed that there have been upwards of 2,500 frames employed in the town and the villages in its vicinity, giving employment to 6,000 persons. The coarser kinds of stockings, both cotton and worsted, are chiefly produced here. H. has likewise manufactories of coarse cotton, thread, and worsted.

HINCKLEY, a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 132 m. NNE of Columbus, watered by a branch of Rocky river. Its surface is elevated, but its soil is fertile, and affords grain, as well as excellent pasturage. It contains red sandstone, iron-ore, and coal, in considerable quantities. Pop. in 1840, 1,285.

HINDAOU, or Gartaas, a district of Nubia, in the territory of the Kenous, on the l. bank of the Nile, 20 m. SSW of Es-Souan. It is celebrated for the numerous ruins which it contains. The only

habitations to be found here are a few miserable cabins.

HINDELANG, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, 17 m. S of Kempten. Pop. 1,288.

HINDELBANK, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. NE of Berne, bail. and 5 m. W of Berthoud. It has a church, in which is a fine mausoleum of the sculptor Nahl; and in the environs are 2 castles. Pop. 960.

HINDELOPEN, or HINDELOOPEN, a seaport town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, capital of a cant., in the arrond. and 14 m. SW of Sneek, and 27 m. SW of Leeuwarden, on the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 1,207. Ship-building, fishing, and navigation, form the chief branches of local employment.

HINDELWANGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the See, N of Stokach. Pop. 280.

HINDERCLAY, a parish in Suffolk, 14 m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmunds. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 387.

HINDERWELL, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. WNW of Whitby, on the coast of the North sea. Area 3,960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,970.

HINDIA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kandeish, capital of the district of the same name, 102 NE of Buranpur, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Nerbudda, opposite Nemavor, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,000 yds. in length. It is populous, and has a fort which commands the river, but possesses little military strength. The district is bounded by the Nerbudda on the N, and on the SE by the Calygong or Caligrama hills. Its chief towns are Hindia, Hussingabad, and Charwan.

HINDIAN, a nomade tribe of Arabs, who inhabit the shores of the Persian gulf, in the prov. of Fars.

HINDIKEES, a people of Afghanistan, of Indian origin. They are more numerous than the Taujiks, with whom they divide the local commerce. Their language bears a close resemblance to that of the dialect of the Punjab.

HINDLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Wigan, Lancashire, 2¼ m. ESE of Wigan, in the line of the Wigan and Newton railway. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,575; in 1841, 5,459.

HINDLIP, or HINLIP, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. NNE of Worcester, in the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1841, 139.

HINDOEN, one of the Lofoden islands, in the Arctic ocean, near the NW coast of Norway, dio. of Nordland, between 68° 25′ and 69° 2′ N lat., and 14° 20′ and 16° 10′ E long. This island, which is the largest of the Lofoden group, is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and lies to the E of the islands of Ost-Vaagen, Hasselt, and Langöen, and to the S of that of Andöen. It is 54 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 30 m. in breadth; and is divided into two nearly distinct parts by the Gullesfiord, an arm of the sea running S, the western section belonging to the bail. of Nordland, and the eastern to that of Finmark.

HINDOLVESTON, or HILDERSTON, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. N of Foulsham. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 797; in 1841, 839.

HINDON, a parish, borough, and market-town in Wilts, 8 m. SSE of Warminster, and 94 m. WSW of London. Area 270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 991; in 1841, 772.

HINDONE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 65 m. SW of Agra, belonging to the rajah, and 74 m. ESE of Jypur. It was formerly large and populous, but has been greatly reduced by the frequent incursions of the Maharattas. It is chiefly built of dark red sandstone, squared in large masses, and finely polished, and contains 2 spacious chowks, with a Hindu temple in each.

HINDOSTAN.

The classical appellation, *India*, seems to have been anciently given to the whole of that vast region which stretches from Persia and Bactria on the W, to the country of the Sinæ or Chinese on the E; and from the Scythian desert on the N, to the ocean on the S. Within these stupendous limits, comprising an area of 40 degrees both of lat. and long., were included the lofty mountain-ranges of Tibet,—the romantic valley of Cashmere,—all the rugged domains of the old Indo-Scythians,—the countries of Nepal, Butan, Kamrup, and Assam,—together with Siam, Ava, and Arracan, and the bordering states as far as the China of the Hindus,—the island of Ceylon, and the whole Western peninsula. The name itself is generally supposed to have been derived from the river Indus, which waters the W extremity of this region. Under the appellation of *India beyond the Ganges*, some writers have comprised the whole group of countries lying between the bay of Bengal and the Chinese sea. In the early part of the 15th cent. we find India made to comprehend nearly the same portion of the globe as that on which we so vaguely bestow the appellation of *East Indies*, the islands of the Indian archipelago being included.

The modern name *Hindostan*, or *Hindúst'han*, is a Persian appellation; and if, as some regard it, composed of the words *hindu*, 'black' or 'swarthy,' and *stahn*, 'a place,' signifies 'the black or swarthy country.' According to other philologists, the term *Sind'hu*, signifying in the ancient Indian language 'the ocean,' was originally given to the largest river of India; whence the Persians called the country separated from them by that river *Sind'húst'han*, or *Hindúst'han*, *i. e.*, 'the Sindian' or 'Indian country:' the substitution of *h* for *s* being common in the early languages of this region of the globe. By Mahommedan writers the term *Hindostan* was applied to the countries immediately subject to the Mogul sovereigns of Delhi, or the eleven provinces lying to the N of the Nerbudda; while the tract to the S of that river was denominated the *Deccan*, or 'south country.' By the Bramins, Hindostan is denominated *Medhyama*, or 'central,' and *Punyab'humi*, or 'the land of virtues'—appellations vague and unmeaning in geography. Some modern geographers consider the limits of Hindostan as co-extensive with those of the Hindu religion. "This delineation," Hamilton remarks, "has the advantage of being singularly well-defined on three sides by strong natural barriers." According to this arrangement, H. is separated, on the N, from the table-land of Tibet, by the lofty chain of the Himalaya mountains. To the S, it is everywhere bounded by the ocean; and on the W by the course of the river Indus. Its limits on the E are more difficult to define; "but the most distinct are the range of hills and forests that skirt the Bengal districts of Chittagong and Tiperah, and stretch N to the Brahmaputra, near to where that immense river, after having long flowed almost due W, makes a sudden sweep to the S. In this NE corner the Hindu religion is irregularly diffused, as it extends, far beyond the limits assigned, into Assam and Cassay, while that of Buddha prevails in Butan, and protrudes into the Brahminical regions on the banks of the Tista."

Boundaries and extent.] H., then, assigning to it the limits thus indicated, is bounded on the N by the S front of the Himalaya, which, commencing near the Indus, and circling Cashmere on the N, runs in an uninterrupted line, with a southern inclination, beyond the eastern extremity of the coun-

try; on the E, by Arracan, Cassay, and the Langtang mountains; on the SE, by the bay of Bengal; on the S and SW, by the Indian ocean; and on the W, by the course of the Indus. According to these boundaries, the extreme length of H., from N to S, is 27 degrees of latitude—viz. from Cape Comorin, in 7° 57′, to the crest of the Himalaya, in 35° N lat. —or 1,620 geog. m., which are equivalent to 1,880 British m. Its length from E to W, or from the mountains which, in 92° E long., separate the circar of Silhet from Cassay, to the NW mouth of the Indus, in 67° E long., is 25 degrees, which, in that latitude, are equal to 1,400 geog., or 1,620 British m. These boundaries comprise an area of 1,100,000 geog., or 1,280,000 English sq. m., according to Arrowsmith's large map of India, and Hamilton's *Statistical Description of Hindostan*. We apprehend this approximation must be near the truth; but, until the trigonometrical survey shall be extended over the whole, we cannot speak with perfect assurance on this point.—The following table of the classification, area, and pop. of the political divisions of this great region, was originally formed, in 1820, by Mr. Hamilton:

	British sq. m.	Pop.
I. British Territories.		
Bengal, Bahar, and Benares,	162,000	39,000,000
Additions in Hindostan since 1765,	148,000	18,000,000
Gurhwal, Kumaon, and the tract between the Sutlej and the Jumna,	18,000	500,000
Total under the Bengal presidency,	328,000	57,500,000
Under the Madras presidency,	154,000	15,000,000
Under the Bombay presidency,	11,000	2,500,000
Territories in the Deccan, &c., acquired since 1815, consisting of the Peishwa's dominions, &c., and mostly attached to the Bombay presidency,	60,000	8,000,000
Total under British government,	553,000	83,000,000
II. British Allies and Tributaries.		
The Nizam,	96,000	10,000,000
The Nagpur raja,	70,000	3,000,000
The king of Oude,	20,000	3,000,000
The Guicowar,	18,000	2,000,000
Kotah, 6,500; Bundi, 2,500; Bopal, 5,000,	14,000	1,500,000
The Mysore rajah,	27,000	3,000,000
The Satara rajah [annexed in 1842],	14,000	1,500,000
Travancore, 6,000; Cochin, 2,000,	8,000	1,000,000
Under the rajahs of Judpur, Jeypur, Odipur, Bicanir, Jesselmere, and other Rajput chiefs, Holcar, Amir-Khan, the Row of Cutch, Bhurtpur, Macherry, and numerous other petty chiefs, the amirs of Sind, Sikhs, Gonds, Bhils, Coolies, and Catties, all comprehended within the line of British protection,	283,000	15,000,000
Total British government and allies,	1,103,000	123,000,000
III. Independent States.		
The Nepal raja,	53,000	2,000,000
The Lahore raja,	50,000	3,000,000
The amirs of Sind,	24,000	1,000,000
The dominions of Sindia,	40,000	4,000,000
The Cabul sovereign, E of the Indus,	10,000	1,000,000
These last four territories may now [1851] be regarded as incorporated with British India.		
Grand total of Hindostan,	1,280,000	134,000,000

Recent events have operated to transfer Sind, the Punjab, Sattara, and the greater portion of the Lahore territories, from the list of independent states to those standing immediately under the dominion of Britain; and to enlarge the total area of British India by some 100,000 sq. m.; to which must be added, the acquisitions made in India-beyond-the-Ganges, in 1824 and 1825, viz.:

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Countries south of Rangun, consisting of half the prov of Martaban, and the provs. of Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, and the Mergui isles,	21,000	51,000
The prov. of Arracan,	11,000	100,000
Countries from which the Burmese have been expelled, consisting of Assam and the adjacent petty states,	45,000	150,000
Total,	77,000	301,000

The present political distribution of this magnificent region, over which England holds imperial sway, is sketched in another paragraph of this article.

Progressive geography.] The first notice of India is given by Herodotus. Prior to the invasion of that country by Darius Hystaspes, the Persian monarch sent Scylax of Caryandra to trace the course of the Indus, and ascertain the place where it discharged itself into the sea; and it was from his account that Herodotus was supplied with his knowledge of India, which evidently does not extend beyond the sandy tract which lies E of the Indus and S of the Punjab.—The conquests of Alexander supply us with the next step in the progressive geography of this country. He is generally supposed to have crossed the Indus at Attock; but Major Wilford is of opinion that he crossed at the ferry of Torbeilam, a few miles to the S of Attock. From the E side of the Indus, he advanced to the *Acesines* or Chenab, which he crossed, and also the *Hydraotes* or Ravi. After this he deviated from the direct road leading to the Ganges, and advanced by a SW route to Sangala; where he turned again to the E, and reached the *Hyphasis* or Beas. This was the limit of his march; consequently the information which Arrian and other historians afford respecting India, derived from his victories, does not extend beyond this tract of country,—that is about 200 m. across the Punjab,—and the countries which, on his return, Alexander traversed from Multan to the sea.

Our first knowledge of the Ganges is derived from Megasthenes, who was sent ambassador by Seleucus to Chandragupta or Sandracottus king of the Prasii. The cap. of his kingdom was Palibothra, generally supposed to be Patna, on the S side of the Ganges, in N lat. 25° 37′, and E long. 85° 15′. In this city Megasthenes resided three years; and as he kept a journal of what he saw and heard regarding India during his residence, it may be supposed that his information added much to the knowledge which the ancients possessed of India.—Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Arrian, and Pliny seem to have derived all the accounts which they gave of India from Megasthenes. All these authors lay down the proportional dimensions of this country with tolerable accuracy. According to Diodorus, the breadth is seven-eighths of the length. Arrian's geography of India is principally confined to the N parts which had been visited by Alexander and Megasthenes. He gives a tolerably accurate account of most of the rivers which flow into the Indus and Ganges; and the extent of India, which he derived from Megasthenes, is as near the truth, according to Rennel, as that which we assigned it 90 years ago. Pliny was evidently acquainted with the form of the peninsula, from the measures which he gives along the coasts between the mouths of the Ganges and the Indus.

One of the most important ancient records of this country is to be found in the map and description of Ptolemy. In some respects this author is very minute and accurate; but in others he is grossly erroneous. Though he lived 60 years after Pliny, he describes the peninsula of India as stretching from the gulf of Cambay from E to W, instead of from N to S. This is the more extraordinary, not only because he had access to the comparatively accurate information respecting India recorded by Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and Pliny, but because he himself traces with great minuteness the sea-coast,—specifies the most remarkable places on it, and assigns the lat. and long. of each, from Cape Comorin to the mouth of the Ganges. Hence it would appear that his general account of the form of India was expressly contradicted by his detailed description of the country. To Ptolemy also we are indebted for the enumeration and relative position of the different mouths of the Ganges; and for a curious delineation of various roads used by the traders to China, across the N of India. The geography of this part of H. is also greatly illustrated by the description given by Pliny, Dionysius Periegetes, Ptolemy, and the Peutingerian tables, of the famous royal or Nyssean road. This was made with great care: and at the end of every Indian Itinerary measure a small column was erected. The first part of it corresponds with the route pursued by Alexander from the Indus to the Hyphasis; the remainder led to Palibothra. Its whole length was nearly 1,500 m. This road has been illustrated with considerable learning, but not always with the soundest judgment, by Major Wilford.

After the age of Ptolemy, we derive no additional or more accurate information regarding India till the 6th cent. after Christ. At this period Cosmas, an Egyptian merchant, made some voyages to India. From his work it appears that he was well acquainted with the W coast of the peninsula, which he particularly mentions as celebrated for its trade in pepper.—After this time, till the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, the geography of India is almost entirely illustrated by the Arabian writers, particularly by two Mahommedan travellers in the 9th cent., whose travels have been published by Renaudot; by Mas-

soudi, and by another Arabian author, who wrote about the middle of the 14th cent. The Mahommedan travellers mention a great empire on the Malabar coast: their relation in this and other respects is confirmed by Massoudi, who published his account of India in the 10th cent. This last author describes India as divided into four kingdoms. The first comprised the provs. on the Indus and its tributary streams, of which Multan was the capital. Of the second, which seems to have lain on the banks of the Ganges, Kanoge was the cap. This kingdom and its cap. are much celebrated in the most remote times of ancient Hindu history. The third kingdom was Cashmere; the fourth, Gujerat. It is evident that the information respecting India possessed by Massoudi, and probably by his countrymen in general, was confined to H. Proper. The Arabian author who wrote about the middle of the 14th cent. divides India into the northern part, comprehending all the provs. on the Indus; the middle, which stretched across from Gujerat to the Ganges; and the southern, which he calls Comar, probably from Cape Comorin.—About the middle of the 13th cent., Marco Polo visited different parts of Hindostan. He is the first author who mentions Bengal and Surat by their present names as rich and powerful kingdoms.

The next illustration of the geography of H. is derived from the Ayin Acbari, a work executed under the reign of the emperor Acbar. This sovereign divided H. Proper into eleven *subahs* or provinces, which were again divided into *circars*. Cabul and the countries W of the Indus constituted a 12th subah; and the conquests in the Deccan afterwards were divided into 3 more. The details given in the Ayin Acbari of the extent, boundaries, divisions, productions, military force, &c., of these provs. is surprisingly minute, and apparently the result of much attentive and laborious investigation and inquiries.

The conquests and settlements of the Portuguese in India were almost entirely confined to the coast, and did not much increase the geographical knowledge possessed by Europeans respecting this country. Indeed till the conquests of the English, during the middle and latter end of the 18th cent., little was accurately known respecting the interior of H. In 1788, Major Rennell published the first edition of his *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan*. In this work, with wonderful research and information,—though not always with the most perspicuous or satisfactory arrangement,—he has thrown great light on the geography of this country; and except with regard to those districts which at that time had been little if at all explored by the English, he left scarcely any point uninvestigated. In the subsequent editions of his memoir, as well as in the *Oriental Repertory* of Dalrymple, the *Asiatic Researches*, the valuable *Travels* of Dr. Francis Buchanan, *Malcolm's Memoir on Central India*, *Todd's Annals of Rajasthan*, the *Travels* of Burnes, Masson, Hugel, Wood, Vigne, and others, the *Erdkunde von Asien* of Ritter, the *Transactions* of different Indian literary and scientific societies, the results of Parliamentary inquiries, and a variety of other sources,—the geography of H. has received such ample and minute investigation as to leave few parts of this extensive country altogether unexamined and reported upon.

General Physical features.] Two sides of the irregular four-sided figure which this great and diversified region forms are washed by the sea; the other two are bounded by land. The bay of Bengal, which washes the SE shore, is not so broad as the Arabian sea which laves the SW side; but the countries on the latter sea, especially towards the N, are more arid and sterile than those which lie along the former. The land-boundary on the NW toward the sea is flat and desert; as it recedes inland, the elevation increases and the scenery improves. The remaining or NE side, from the termination of the low and swampy grounds near the bay of Bengal, is formed by mountains of prodigious elevation. From this vast chain the two great rivers of India have their sources, and flow to opposite points of the continent. The countries on the Indus,—the central desert, as it is called,—and the valley of the Ganges,—comprise the whole of India N of a line drawn from the gulf of Cutch, eastward of the mouth of the Indus, to the mouth of the Ganges. All the features of this continental portion of India are on the most magnificent scale; those of the southern or peninsular part are less bold, and partake more of the nature of an island. From the mouth of the Ganges to that of the Kristna, in about N lat. 16°, the E coast lies nearly in a straight line NE and SW, and the general outline of the country is that of a great oval basin, of which the S portion approaches near to the Arabian sea, but is divided from it by high land. From the mouth of the Kristna, a very irregular mountain barrier, called the Eastern Ghauts, extends southward at varying distance from the coast, which is here for the most part sandy and barren. The elevated country within this mountain-barrier gets the name of *Balaghaut*, or the country 'above the gates,' in opposition to the *Payinghaut*, or country 'below the gates.' The name of Balaghaut is given to the whole upland country from Cape Comorin to the Ganges.—From Cape Comorin another mountain-barrier runs parallel to the western shore for an extent of about 900 m. This range, nearer to the coast, loftier, and less interrupted than the other, is called the Western Ghauts. The termination towards the N is near the gulf of Cambay; and here, for a short distance, the general slope of the country is towards the W, where the valley of the Nerbudda is formed.—Under the 13th parallel, the Eastern and Western Ghauts are connected by a cross ridge, and the country does not immediately slope down to the N and S of this transverse ridge, but forms a table-land of considerable extent. N of the gulf of Cambay, the peninsula of Gujerat, beautifully diversified with hill and dale, extends towards the gulf of Cutch. To the N of the latter gulf, and extending northwards to the great central desert, there is a dreary marsh called the Runn, measuring about 250 by 70 m. If we enter H. at the NW corner, in Lahore, the face of the country is hilly, till we reach the S extremity of this prov., where the Punjab commences. Passing thence to Multan, we again meet with hills in the N extremity of that prov. The face of the country in Ajmir is nearly the same; but when we pass SW into Guzerat, it becomes very flat; on the contrary, if we pass S or SE into Malwah, we enter a very elevated region,—one of the most elevated, indeed, in H., as great rivers flow from it in every direction. If from Lahore we enter Delhi, we find the face of the country very flat; indeed, Delhi, Oude, and Bengal, are the most flat provs. in H. The surface of Orissa, N of the river Chumbul, is likewise flat; but to the S of that river, as well as on the NW, it is hilly. Proceeding S, the first lofty land we meet with in H. Proper is in the Bundelcund district of the prov. of Allahabad, in the SW. The S part of Bahar is also hilly, while the N division of this prov., beyond the Ganges, partakes of the flat character of Bengal and Oude. On the E side of the Deccan, before we arrive at the Ghauts, there is a mountainous ridge, extending from the Godaveri to the Mahanada. Proceeding across the country in a direction nearly due W from this ridge, we enter Berar, the surface of which is for the most part elevated and hilly; the same character applies to the provs. of Gundwana, Candeish, Hyderabad, Orissa, and the Northern Circars. The S of India consists of table-land, or rather an elevated surface considerably broken in the centre, and remarkable for numerous isolated precipitous rocks, the natural strength of which has been greatly augmented by the erection of fortresses on them. The Ghauts lie on the E and W of this table-land; and a flat country extends between both chains of the Ghauts and the sea. In Malabar, however, there is a chain of low hills, separated from one another and from the Ghauts by narrow valleys. In some places these hills rise to the coast; but in other parts there is between them and the sea a flat tract, seldom above 3 m. wide, and in general not so much. Near the low hills these plains are the most level.

Mountains.] On the north, H., in the largest acceptation of the word, is bounded by the Himalaya mountains, a chain superior in elevation to any other yet known. See HIMALAYA. Branches spread from them to the S as far as the borders of Bengal, Oude, and Delhi. The last prov. is also separated from Northern H. by the Sivalic or Kemaun mountains.—

The Vindhya mountains, among which lies the Arcadia of India, pass through Bahar, Benares, Allahabad, and Malwah, along the N side of the Nerbudda, nearly to the W coast. To the S of these is a less elevated chain called the Tahya hills.—The chain of hills commonly described under the appellation of the Eastern Ghauts, commences in the S, about N lat. 11° 20′, to the N of the Cavery, and extends, with little interruption or comparative deviation from a straight line, to the banks of the Kristna, in N lat. 16°, separating the two Carnatics,—the one named the Carnatic Balaghaut (the true Carnatic); the other the Carnatic Payinghaut, extending along the coast of Coromandel. The exact height of this ridge along its whole course has not been ascertained, which is rather extraordinary; but its general elevation is known to be considerably less than that of the Western Ghauts. About the lat. of Madras, which is the highest part, it is estimated at 3,000 ft.; and the table-land of Bangalore, towards Uscottah, which is within the chain, is more than 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The circumstance that the rivers which have their sources in the upper table-land universally flow towards the E, proves the superior elevation of the Western Ghauts, and they are by far the most abrupt in their ascent. The geology of these mountains is very imperfectly known; but the chief rock is said to be a granite, consisting of feldspar and quartz, with dark green mica in a small proportion to the other two ingredients. The rocks appear stratified, but the strata are very much broken and confused.—The chain of the Western Ghauts is better defined than the other, as it extends from Cape Comorin to the Tupti or Surat river; where, however, it does not terminate in a point or promontory, but departing from its meridional course, bends eastward in a wavy line parallel to that river, and is afterwards lost among the hills in the neighbourhood of Burhanpur. In its line along the Tupti this ridge forms several *ghauts* or passes, from which there is a descent into the low land of Candeish. In their whole extent the Western Ghauts include 13° of lat., with the exception of a break in the ridge about 16 m. wide, in the lat. of Paniani, through which the river Paniani flows to the Western ocean. Their distance from the sea-coast is seldom more than 70 m., commonly about 40 m.; and they are frequently visible from the sea, to which, between Barcelore and Mirjaoa, they approach within 6 m. The Western Ghauts are in general from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. higher than the Eastern Ghauts; several are from 5,000 to 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The peak of Mount Subramani, on the frontiers of Coorg, has been estimated at 5,611 ft.—The Neilgherries, or 'Blue mountains,' were scarcely known to the British public before 1819, when some account of them appeared for the first time in the Indian journals. These mountains are situated to the NW of Coimbatur, about 11° from the equator. They extend nearly 40 m. in length, by 15 or 20 m. in breadth, and form a connecting link between the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The following are the barometrical heights of some stations above the level of the sea: Jackanairy, 5,659 ft.; Jactally, 5,976 ft.; Dimhutti, 6,041 ft.; Oota-Kamund, 6,416 ft.; and Murchurti-Bet, 8,800 ft. In equality and salubrity of temp. this region surpasses any other of the Indian continent. The average range of the therm. is about 30° below that on the adjacent coasts of Malabar or Coromandel. The maximum heat in the shade, at noon, during 14 months, was 68°; and the average for the year 56¾°; whilst the extreme variation was only 12°.

Plains.] From the general description which has been given of the surface of the country, it will naturally be expected that the most numerous and extensive plains must be sought for in H. Proper. Indeed, the whole country through which the Ganges flows, from the Sivalic mountains to the sea, is one vast plain. There is also a plain stretching from Sirhind to the city of Delhi, in a NNW direction, a distance of 155 m. This plain contains the towns of Paniput and Carnal; and is celebrated as having been the scene of two great battles, one in 1525, between the Emperor Babar and the Patan Sultan Lodi; and the other in 1761, between the Mahrattas and the Mahommedan army commanded by Abdalli. Across the E entrance of the pass of Paniani, already described, there is an elevated plain, 60 m. in extent, which rises suddenly from the level of the surrounding country, resembling an extensive terrace. There are similar elevated plains in Bengal, and in the Bundela country S of the Ganges, near the Suhagi Ghaut. From the summit of the minaret in front of the mausoleum of Acbar, at Secundra, 6 m. to the N of Agra, an extensive plain stretches 30 m. in a direct line, filled with the ruins of ancient grandeur.—Of the Sandy desert mentioned by Herodotus, our knowledge is but imperfect. Cutch lies to the S of it; Gujerat to the E; Sind to the W. According to Rennell, it extends from the sea to the Punjab country. In this extent, however, he probably comprehends the Runn, a large salt morass which bounds the W frontiers of the prov. of Gujerat, and communicates with the gulf of Cutch, and which in some places seems to adjoin and in other places to be intermixed with the Sandy desert. The latter is about 550 m. in length, and about 160 m. in the widest part. In some parts of it there are spots of clay mixed with the sand; but in general the surface is bare, desolate, and sterile, and the wells are frequently at the distance of 8 or 10 coss from one another. All over this sandy tract are scattered isolated jungles, but of stinted growth. The Runn or salt morass in some places consists of water only a few inches deep; in others it is an impassable swamp; in others a bank of sterile and loose sand. It bends round the N of Cutch, and, including its windings, is supposed to extend several hundred miles.

Rivers.] The glory of H., it has been remarked, consists in its noble rivers; in this respect it presents a remarkable contrast to Persia, the neighbouring kingdom on the W. The great rivers of India, too, have this peculiarity, that the greater part of them flow along very gentle declivities, and possess great depth of water, so that they may easily be rendered available for the purposes of internal communications; and instead of tearing up and devastating the country, during the rainy season, as in Africa, they merely overflow it with a fertilizing influence. The only rivers of H. of a very lengthened course, or great volume of water, are those which run through H. Proper,—the Indus and the Ganges, with their respective tributary streams. The Indus enters H. about the lat. of 33° 15′. Here it is an inconsiderable stream, but its breadth and volume of waters is much increased by the junction of the Attock, flowing into it from the W. The Indus pursues its course through H. to the beginning of its Delta, about 170 m. from the sea, nearly in a straight line S by W. The whole course of this river, from its entrance into H., is about 900 m. It is navigable to Attock; but the tide does not flow up more than 60 or 65 m. At Tattah, about 130 m., by the course of the river from the sea, the Indus is very narrow; about 5 m. below this town the greatest depth is 4, and the common depth only 2 fath. The breadth here is about a mile. The land-floods, occasioned by the melting of the snow, begin about the middle of July, and do not subside till the end of

August. The tributary rivers of the Indus chiefly flow into it in the northern half of its course, in the prov. of Multan, forming the Punjab, or country of rivers. These rivers, the Jelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej, all rise nearly in the same place, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The Jelum, the *Hydaspes* of the Greeks, after crossing the great road leading from Lahore to Attock, and flowing along the E side of the Joud mountains in the province of Ajmir, unites with the Chenab, about 60 m. above Multan. Its whole course is about 450 m. It is the most westerly of the streams that flow through the Punjab into the Indus; and is navigable to Oin.—The Chenab, the *Acesines* of the Greeks, is nowhere after it enters the Punjab more than 35 m. from the Jelum. About 28 m. above the city of Multan, about 50 m. below its junction with the Jelum, it receives the Ravi; and 60 m. below this point enters the Indus. The length of its course is about 650 m. It is navigable to Aknur.—The Ravi enters the plains of Lahore near Shahpur; its course is SW till it passes the city of Lahore, above which it is 120 yards broad, and very rapid. Its whole course is about 450 m.—The course of the Beas, for the first 200 m., is directly S; it afterwards flows to the W. It unites with the Sutlej about 300 m. from the sea. This junction, however, formerly took place much lower. The whole length of its course is about 220 m.—The Sutlej, the most eastern of the rivers of the Punjab, enters H. at Bellegpur in the prov. of Delhi. Before it is joined by the Beas, it is a very considerable stream; after their junction at Hureki, they lose their respective appellations, and take the name of Ghara, the *Hyphasis* of the Greeks. It is navigable to Ropur. Its whole course is about 860 m.—These five rivers of the Punjab increase the breadth and depth of the Indus so much, that there is water sufficient for flat-bottomed vessels of nearly 200 tons burden, from the gulf of Cutch to Lahore, a distance of 760 geog. m. See INDUS and PUNJAB.

The Ganges rises on the S side of the Himalaya mountains, and enters the plains of H. at Hurdwar, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 29° 57′, E long. 78° 2′. Its course is nearly straight till it passes Allahabad, when it becomes more winding, and its bed deeper and broader. After receiving the tributary streams of Bengal and Bahar, some of which are equal in volume to the Rhine, its channel attains its full breadth, which is commonly about ¾ m. when the river is at its lowest. Its depth, at this time, is 30 ft. for an extent of 500 m., before it reaches the sea. Of the different branches into which this river is divided before it enters the gulf of Bengal, the westernmost, called the Hugli, and the most eastern, which receives the Brahmaputra, are the widest and most important. The whole navigable course of the Ganges is about 1,500 m. For a fuller account of this river, see the article GANGES.—The first large river that joins the Ganges after it enters H. Proper, is the Jumnah. Its source is farther to the NW than that of the Ganges. A little before it enters H., in the prov. of Delhi, the two rivers are only 40 m. distant from each other. After its entrance into H., its course is nearly parallel with that of the Ganges, at the distance of from 50 to 75 m. These rivers unite at Allahabad. Its whole course is about 780 m., on the W side of the Ganges.—Nearly 10 m. below Etaweh, in the prov. of Agra, the Jumnah is joined by the Chumbul, which rises near the source of the Nerbudda in the prov. of Malwah. Its course is NE: its whole length is 440 m. It long constituted the boundary between the British possessions in H. Proper on the S, and those of Scindiah.—The largest rivers that flow into the Ganges from Bengal and Bahar are the Goggra, the Soane, and the Cosa. The first is composed of the waters of the Goggra and the Saregu, which unite at Swargadwara. They afterwards flow through the prov. of Oude, and unite with the Ganges in Bahar. The course of the Goggra is nearly parallel to that of the Ganges on the E side.—The Soane rises near the Nerbudda, on the E side of the table-land of Amercuntuc. Its direction is at first due N; it afterwards turns NE, and joins the Ganges in the prov. of Bahar. Its whole course is about 500 m.—The course of the Cosa, which rises in the Himalaya mountains, is at first SSE; it afterwards winds much. Its junction with the Ganges takes place 45 m. above Rajemal, in the district of Purneah, in the prov. of Bengal. Its course is about 400 m. The Brahmaputra, which afterwards forms the great E branch of the Ganges, is supposed to rise very near that river. Its course for a considerable way is E, and at one place it reaches within 220 m. of the most western prov. of China. It then very abruptly turns W, through Assam,—a country remarkable for the number and magnitude of its rivers, most of which flow into the Brahmaputra. It enters Bengal near Ranjamatti. Its course is now W, and afterwards S, in the Deccan district, where it is joined by the Megna. The Ganges and the Brahmaputra unite below Luckipur. The whole course of this river, as far as it is known, is about 1,650 m. It flows 400 m. through Bengal. Though the Ganges and it rise near each other, yet at one part of their course they are 1,200 m. distant.

The rivers in the Deccan, or central division of H., are the Nerbudda and the Tupti on the W, and the Subunreka, the Mahanadda, and the Godaveri on the E.—The Nerbudda's course has been already noticed; but while the Soane flows to the NW, the Nerbudda takes nearly an opposite course, flowing almost due W. It has fewer windings than most Indian rivers. After passing through part of the provinces of Gundwana, Candeish, Malwah, and Guzerat, it joins the sea 25 m. below Baroach. Its whole course is about 750 m.—The Tupti, or Surat river, rises in the mountains which bound the prov. of Berar on the N. Its direction is W, through Candeish and Guzerat; and, after a course of about 400 m., it falls into the sea about 20 m. below Surat.—Subunreka rises in the southern extremity of the prov. of Bahar. Its course is to the SE for 250 m., when it falls into the bay of Bengal, about 30 m. to the W of the Hughli mouth of the Ganges. This river is by some considered as the NE boundary of H. Proper.—The Mahanada rises in the hilly country of Gundwana. Its course is very winding. In the district of Cuttack, in the prov. of Orissa, it receives several streams. It directs its course to the bay of Coojung, where it falls into the gulf of Bengal. Its whole course is 550 m.—The Godaveri rises in the Western Ghauts at Trembuch-Nassor, about 70 m. to the NE of Bombay. Its course is at first due E, through Arungabad and Telligana; it afterwards turns SE. At Rajamundri, in the Northern Circars, it divides into several branches, which form a fertile delta, and several harbours for small vessels. Its whole course is about 850 m. About 90 m. from its mouth it is joined by the Bainjunga.

To the south of the Tupti the course of all the rivers is to the E, in consequence of the superior elevation of the Western Ghauts. The few rivulets that flow into the western sea descend so abruptly from the mountains that they have not time to collect into streams of any magnitude. Those on the E side are mostly choked with sand-banks thrown up by the violent surf across their mouths. Some of these, however, require notice. The Kristna rises

in the Western Ghauts, not more than 50 m. from the W coast of India. Its direction is to the SW till it reaches Mersetch, in the province of Bejapur. Here it is joined by a number of streams from the Ghauts, united under the common name of Warnah. Its course is now more to the E, where its volume is again increased by several rivers, the principal of which are the Malpurba and Tumbuddra. It forms a delta near Masulipatam, after a course of nearly 650 m. It equals, if it does not surpass, any other Indian river, in the fertility which it creates during its course; watering, and of course fertilizing, the provinces of Bejapur, Beder, Hyderabad, &c.—To the south of the Kristna, is the Pennar, the Palar, and the Caveri. The Panar is said to spring among the hills of Nundydrug in the Mysore. Its course is northerly till it reaches Guti, in the Balaghaut ceded districts, when it changes to the SE, and afterwards to the E. It falls into the sea at Gungapatnam in the Carnatic, 108 m. to the N of Madras.—The Palar also springs from the hills of Nundydrug, but its course is to the S. After flowing for 220 m. through the Mysore and Carnatic, it falls into the sea at Sadrass.—The Caveri has its source in the Kurg country, a district among the Western Ghauts, but it is of no magnitude till it quits it. Near Seringapatam it forms an island; and opposite to Trichinopoly in the Carnatic, it again separates into two branches which surround the island of Seringham. The northern branch is named the Colorun, the southern retains the name of Caveri. About 13 m. farther to the E, these branches approach each other; and an immense mound is formed in order to prevent the Caveri from falling into the Colorun, the bed of which is 20 ft. lower.—The Colorun falls into the sea near Negapatam, and the Caveri at Tanjore. These rivers form a wider delta than any other river in this part of India. Their whole course is about 300 m.

Lakes.] There are but few lakes in H. The Chilka lake divides the northern Circars from the Cuttack district of Orissa. It is about 35 m. long, and 8 m. broad. Towards the E and S, it is bounded by a narrow sand, very plain and flat, and about 1 m. in breadth; and on the NW by a chain of mountains. Its water is salt, as it has a communication with the sea by a very narrow and deep outlet; and, indeed, evidently has been formed by the sea breaking over the flat sandy shore. This lake receives one of the branches of the Mahanada. It contains several islands, which are inhabited.—Between the Kristna and Godaveri, in the lower part of their course, there is an extensive tract of flat and rich country, evidently alluvial, and formed by these rivers, about 150 m. in length along the coast, and from 40 to 50 m. wide. About half-way between the two rivers, a hollow of considerable extent occurs in this alluvial soil, in the lowest parts of which there is a lake at all seasons. The whole extent of this hollow ground is 47 m. from W to E, and 14 m. from N to S. During the rainy season, the whole is covered with water, except 60 or 70 small eminences, on which the inhabitants take refuge. This is the Colair lake. Between it and the Godaveri and the Kristna, there are traces of a channel which has been formed either to drain the lake, or to irrigate the adjacent lands. The latter purpose has indeed been effected by various other channels. — The lake of Pulicat, on the coast of the Carnatic, is about 33 m. from N to S, and 11 m. across in its broadest parts. Its water is salt, as it communicates with the sea by several narrow channels; and it evidently owes its origin to the same cause which produced the Chilka lakes. There are several large islands in it.—The lake of Onore, in North Canara, reaches nearly to the Ghauts. It is almost salt during the dry season but when the rains bring down the torrents from the mountains its waters become fresh.—In the N parts of Hindostan there are few lakes, especially in the vicinity of the Ganges and the Indus. There are two lakes close under the walls of Ajmeer; the most northern is 6 m. in circumf., and very deep.

Canals.] The greater part of H. Proper is so much intersected by navigable rivers that canals seem scarcely necessary; while, in the Deccan, and the south of India, the surface is in general so very uneven that they are almost impracticable. Nevertheless this mode of internal communication was formerly not neglected in H. Proper, though the canals were rather intended for the purpose of irrigation than that of conveying goods. The most celebrated were those partly executed in the reign of Feroz II. It is doubtful whether they were ever completed; if they were, they would have united the Indus and the Ganges; for one of them was drawn from the Jumna, near the northern hills, to the city of Hissar; and the object of the other was to form a water-communication between the Sutlej and the same town. The first canal, which seems to have been completed, was 114 geog. m. in length. It was repaired and first used to Delhi, in 1626, by Shah-Jehan; thus making its whole length 185 geog. m. There is no precise or clear information respecting the part of the Sutlej from which the other canal was drawn. It is said to have been 100 m long. Besides these main canals, there were several branches which united them in different parts, and in different directions. The design of Feroz was to fertilize a vast tract of land naturally very dry and sterile, and also to facilitate and increase inland navigation. In 1817–20, the British government cleansed and repaired the canal from the hills at Rair to Delhi, which, during the convulsions of the Mogul empire, had been almost wholly choked up; and in 1823–9, the canal of Feroz-Shah with its branches, was cleansed and restored.—From Shahpur, where the Ravi enters the plains, a canal was drawn from that river to Lahore, about 80 m. in length; the object was to supply the city with water during the dry season. For the same purpose three other canals were drawn from the Ravi, near Shahpur, to the S and E of Lahore. Between the years 1823 and 1830 these canals of the Doub, having a total length of 160 m., were restored.—In 1803, a canal was made from the Black-town of Madras to the river Ennore. Its length is 10,560 yds.; its greatest breadth at the top 40 ft.; greatest depth 12 ft. By means of this canal, boats convey charcoal and fire-wood, the produce of the high land behind Pulicat, to Madras. The rivers of Tripapolore and the Panar, which approach within about 1,800 yds. of each other, near Fort St. David, are joined by a canal, which runs nearly parallel to the sea, at the distance of about 1,000 yds.

Coasts.] The eastern and western coasts of India differ in a very striking manner. The Malabar, or W coast, is high and bold, and possesses a few excellent small harbours, formed by insulated rocks and promontories. The Coromandel, or E coast, is low, sandy, and full of shoals and banks, without a port of any kind; the entrance to its small rivers being blocked up by the sand thrown in by the dangerous surf, which beats against it at all seasons.—Cape Monze, in the lat. of 24° 55′ N, and in the long. of 65° 46′ E, is considered as the commencement of the coast of H. on the W. The bay of Kurrachi, between this cape and the Indus, admits vessels of 300 or 400 tons during the rainy season. The tide rises here 12 ft. From Cape Monze to the gulf of Cutch, is called the coast of Sind. The gulf of Cutch runs far inland towards the E. Its upper part is full of shoals, and is bounded by a low narrow plain always overflowed during the rainy season.—On the S shore of this gulf, the coast of Guzerat begins. Between it and the gulf of Cambay the coast is rather high. The gulf of Cambay, bounded by the coast of Guzerat on the W, and by that of Surat on the E, runs nearly 150 m. inland. Near Cambay, the upper part of the gulf, the tides run nearly at the rate of 6 m. an hour; at high water rise 40 ft.; and at low water leave the gulf dry for 7 leagues below the town. At 15 m. to the E of this town the breadth of the gulf is only 6 m. It is here also completely dry at ebb tide; but the bottom is covered with mud and quicksands, so as to render a passage across without a guide extremely dangerous. In the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the *bore*, or rush of the tide, is nearly as rapid as that at the mouth of the Indus and Ganges. As we approach further to the S, the coast becomes more level. The first sea-port that occurs is Surat, on the l. bank of the Tupti, about 6 leagues from the sea. This river, however, is so shallow at the town, that large vessels are obliged to anchor at its mouth. The coast between Surat and Cape St. John continues so very low, that, during the prevalence of the SW monsoon, and high tides, it is inundated.—From this cape to Bombay, a reef, lying 3 leagues off, stretches along. Bassein, a port in the prov. of Aurungabad, lies on a narrow strait which separates it from the island of Salsette. Across the mouth of this there is a bar of sand, so that only small vessels can enter. Salsette, 18 m. long, and 14 m. broad, was formerly divided from Bombay by a strait 6 m. long, and about 200 yds. across, which was occasionally fordable; but these islands are now united by a causeway. Bombay, with Salsette, Caranga, and Elephanta, forms a most commodious harbour. The tides rise higher here than in any harbour possessed by the English in their Indian settlements. The usual height is 14 ft., but they sometimes rise to 17 ft.—We now enter on the coast of Concan,

on which the first object of importance is a rocky promontory, joined to the continent by a narrow neck of sand, about 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad, on which stands Gheriah, formerly the cap. of the celebrated pirate Angria. A river of some magnitude runs from the Ghauts into the sea, on the N of this promontory. About 30 m. to the S of Gheriah lies Melunday, or Malwan island. To the S of it, 4 leagues off the coast of Bejapur, lie a cluster of rocks called the Vingorla, or burnt rocks. On the l. bank of a navigable river, and about 7 m. from the sea, stands the town of Goa. Here a fine bay, bounded on the S by the peninsula of Marmagon, presents itself. From Goa to Cape Ramas the coast is low, with a beach of sand. There are few coasts so much broken into small bays and harbours, and at the same time retaining so straight a general outline, as the coast between Bombay and Goa, a distance of nearly 220 geog. m.

After passing Cape Ramas, the coast of Canara begins. At Fort Carwar there is an inlet of the sea, with a wide and deep but intricate channel. To the S of this is the island of Anjediva, about 2 m. from the shore, in front of a bay, formed by two promontories so lofty that they afford some shelter to ships even during the SW monsoon. Mirjahur, a river which, in the month of February, 7 m. from the sea, is 700 yds. across, affords the most convenient wooding and watering-place on the coast of Malabar.—The lagune of Onore, already described, succeeds in N lat. 14° 18′. Mangalore, in S. Canara, in lat. 12° 49′, is situated on a peninsula, which stretches into a large salt lagune separated from the sea by a sand beach. Across this beach there was formerly an opening capable of receiving large ships; but at present this channel has become so shallow as to admit only vessels drawing less than 10 ft. Nearly 25 m. E by S from Mangalore stands Cumly, on a high point of land between two rivers, which run into a salt-water lake divided from the sea by a narrow sand bank. In the rainy season both the rivers and the lake are fresh. From Cumly, for several leagues to the S, the coast is lined by a range of salt-water lakes, which, however, are of little use to navigation, in consequence of the sand-banks which lie between them and the sea.

The coast of Malabar begins at the river Chandragiri, in lat. 12° 27′. This coast is much indented by inlets of the sea, and salt lagunes lying within a chain of sandy and narrow islands. These inlets run for great lengths parallel to the coast, and receive the small and rapid streams that descend from the Ghauts. They open to the sea by narrow and shallow channels. The first remarkable spot on the coast of Malabar is Mount Dilla, which is separated from the main land by salt-water creeks. The best bay on this part of the coast is formed by a point of land on which stands the fort that protects the entrance to the town of Cananore. The town itself is situated at the bottom of the bay. Tellicherry, in lat. 11° 44′, succeeds; it stands on a small river. The coast here is very low and sandy. At Vadagherry, in lat. 11° 35′, the series of salt lakes commence, which run without interruption to the S, forming a kind of inland navigation protected from the sea by a chain of sandy islands. Calicut is situated on a river, navigable by boats, 100 m. up the country. It is the port principally frequented by the Arabs of Muscat. Paniani, 40 m. SE from Calicut, is situated on the S side of a river which flows from Animalaya. The entrance of this river, though wide, is so obstructed by a bar, that only the trading-boats of the natives can reach the town. The salt lakes, islands, and small ports situated on them, now become numerous; but the first of consequence, to the S of Paniani, is Cochin, which is built on a very low island. The inlet to it is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. Cape Comorin, the S extremity of H., in N lat. 8° 5′, and E long. 77° 30′, is in itself low and level; but, about a ½ m. to the N of it is the mountain of Komari, the S termination of the Ghauts, the summit of which is said to be 1,294 yds. above the level of the sea. This is regarded by mariners as the cape.

The SE extremity of H. is occupied by the coast of Tinnevelly. On it are no ports of any consequence. On some parts of it the tide rises only two or three feet. Between the island of Ceylon and Point Ramen is the island of Ramisseram, about 11 m. long and 6 m. broad. It is low and sandy. The strait between it and the main land is about 1 m. wide; but so obstructed by rocks, and with an entrance from the N so very narrow, that it cannot be navigated except by very small vessels. From Point Calymere to the river Caveri is the coast of Tanjore, which is so extremely low and flat that the first objects seen in approaching it are the tops of the cocoa palms.—Negapatam, 48 m. to the E of the town of Tanjore, in lat. 10° 45′, is situated on a small creek. Only coasting vessels, or ships for refreshments, frequent it.—Tranquebar, in lat. 11°, is situated on a small river, across the mouth of which is a bar. The best roadstead on this part of the coast is off the town of Portonovo, in lat. 11° 30′. It is sheltered on the S by a shoal.—Pondicherry, on the river Gingie, is a port of little consequence with respect to trade, as the river can only receive small vessels even during the rainy season. Its roadstead, however, is not so dangerous as that of Madras; and landing may occasionally be accomplished in ships' boats. To the N of Sadras, and about 38 m. S by W from Madras, the coast seems to have been encroached upon by the sea to a considerable extent. According to the traditions of the Bramins, a large city, called Mahabalipuram, or 'the city of the Great Ball,' stood here in very remote times; and the surf is said still to break over its ruins.—Madras, in N lat. 13° 5′, E long. 80° 25′, lies on a coast where a rapid current runs, and on which a dreadful surf breaks, even when the weather is calm. The shore here is perfectly straight. Hence the roadstead of Madras is the worst in India; the most dangerous season to remain in it is from the beginning of October to the end of December. Large ships generally anchor about 2 m. from the shore. When the surface is unusually high, catamarans are used to convey passengers from the Manilla boats. In lat. 15° 30′ the coast of the Carnatic terminates, and that of the Northern Circars begins. After passing Masulipatam, on a branch of the Kristna, and some other plains of less importance, we arrive at the bay of Coringa, in lat. 16° 49′. Into this bay one of the branches of the Godaveri falls. A bar of mud lies across its entrance, through which ships must be forced. This is the only place on the E coast of Hindostan where there is smooth water during the SW monsoon, so that a ship of above 200 tons can be thoroughly refitted here by being hove down.—A little to the N of Coringa bay the low coast terminates, and a ridge of high mountains commences which lines the coast to Ganjam in lat. 19° 23′. There is nothing remarkable as we proceed N, till we arrive at Point Palmyras, which forms the entrance into the bay of Balasore on the S. A reef extends nearly 10 m. to the ENE of this point. There is little depth of water in the bay of Balasore. In some places the water leaves the shore for half-a-mile at low tide; and even at the distance of 3 leagues there is not more than 7 or 8 faths. water. This arises from the immense quantity of mud and sand carried out by the Ganges. The shores of the bay are intersected by several small streams, some of which are navigable. The town of Balasore stands on the Buri Bellan river, in which the tide commonly rises 8 ft. At high-water vessels of 100 tons burden can cross the bar.

The coast of Bengal commences at the town of Piffey on the Subunrika river, about 22 m. NE from Balasore, in lat. 21° 42′. This was formerly a port of considerable trade, but it is now little frequented, in consequence of the flood having formed a dangerous bar across the mouth of the river, as well as washed away a great part of the town itself. Across the entrance of the Hugli, or W branch of the Ganges, there are several sounds, which render the navigation difficult and dangerous, particularly two called the E and W sea-reefs. The whole of the coast from the W to the E mouth of the Ganges consists of low islands, divided from one another by inferior branches of the river, and intersected in almost every direction by creeks.—The coast of Chittagong, a district lying at the SE extremity of the prov. of Bengal, is divided from that prov. by the E mouth of the Ganges; and from Aracan by the river Naup. On this coast there is one good port, Islemabad, about 2½ leagues off the river Chittagong. Ships of considerable tonnage are built here.—To the S of the river on which Islemabad stands there is an island called Kuttubdea, separated from the continent by a strait in no place more than 3 m. broad; and to the S of Kuttubdea is Mascale island, which is larger and of greater elevation.—The coast which we have described, from Cape Comorin to Chittagong, forms the W side and the bottom of the bay of Bengal. The depth of water on the W side is very great, at a comparatively short distance from the shore, there being no soundings about 30 m. off. At the bottom of the bay, however, the sea is shallow.

Climate.] The climate of India is much affected by the three great modifying causes of position in latitude,—the nature of the surrounding region,—and the form of the surface. It has been said of India that it has only two seasons,—the dry and the rainy,—produced by the SW and NW monsoons; but the truth is, it is Southern and Peninsular India only that is governed by the monsoons.

Monsoons.] In treating of the climate of India, the monsoons first claim our attention. It is generally said that the monsoons do not extend beyond the tropics; this, however, is not accurately the fact. At present, however, we shall regard them as blowing on the coast of India, from Cape Comorin to the tropic, and point out their effects on the climate of this region. On the Malabar coast the SW monsoon commences about the middle of April, and continues till August or September. It begins to blow first on the S parts of this coast, and gradually advances to the N. In September it has generally lost its violence; and for the next six weeks there are light variable winds. At the latter end of October the NE monsoon begins on this coast. It also blows first in the S, and about 15 days afterwards is felt on the N parts of the coast: this monsoon continues till April. On the Coromandel coast the SW monsoon begins about the end of March or early in April; but it is not regular or strong till the month of June, land and sea breezes being not uncommon in March, April, and May. In June, July, and August, this monsoon is very steady, regular, and strong; but even during these months a land or W wind blows from the shores for 24 or 48 hours. In August and September the SW monsoon begins to lose its steadiness and violence; and the NE monsoon commences about the middle of October. From this period till the beginning of December it is very boisterous, and navigation is rendered extremely dangerous; but in December, January, and February it is steady well-settled weather. On both coasts the setting in of the monsoons is generally attended by violent hurricanes. Such is a short description of the monsoons as they appear on the W and E coasts of India; but before we proceed to point out their effects on the climate, it will be proper to advert to the circumstance of their extending beyond the tropics. This is decidedly the case at Tattah, which lies in N lat. 24° 44′. The monsoon, however, does not reach Kurachi in N lat. 24° 51′. There are indeed at

this place, as well as along the coast of Mekran, from April to October, SW and W winds; but, as they often veer round to the N and NW, they cannot be regarded as monsoons, especially as they are seldom attended with squalls and rain,—the invariable marks of the SW monsoon on the coast of Malabar. The climate of that part of India—as far as respects rain—in which the monsoons prevail, and the Ghauts are situated, is remarkably regular. It will easily be conceived, that when the SW monsoon prevails on the coast of Malabar this coast will be deluged with rain, in consequence of the Western Ghauts intercepting the clouds brought by this monsoon; and that the same monsoon, on the Coromandel coast, will occasion dry weather; while, on the latter coast, the rainy season will be occasioned by the NE monsoon, which dashes the clouds, surcharged with moisture, against the Eastern Ghauts. On the Malabar coast, on the contrary, this monsoon will occasion dry weather. Hence it appears that the rainy season on the Coromandel coast must commence with the NE monsoon, about the middle of October, while, at that time, the dry weather begins on the coast of Malabar; and that the rainy season on the Malabar coast must begin in April or May, the period of the commencement of the dry season on the Coromandel coast. The rains on this coast are not, however, so violent as those on the Malabar coast. This seems to arise from the circumstance that the Eastern Ghauts are farther from the sea than the Western; and, consequently, the clouds are not so soon broken, and have also a greater space over which they can spread themselves before they are broken. It is not improbable, too, that the greater height of the Western Ghauts may intercept a larger portion of the clouds than the Eastern, and break those which it does intercept more completely. As the Western Ghauts extend no farther than the lat. of Surat, the SW monsoon, to the N of this lat., as far as it blows, carries the rain without interruption over the whole country. We have already mentioned the break in these Ghauts near Paniani. In consequence of this break affording a passage to the NE monsoon, from the Coromandel coast, ships which navigate the Malabar coast commonly experience a stronger gale in the neighbourhood of Paniani than on any other part of this coast. The lower part of the province of Coimbatur partakes of the rainy monsoon of the Malabar coast, which is probably occasioned by the same break permitting the SW winds to blow through the Ghauts in this part. The SW monsoon blowing so long, and part of the time with such violence, forces a great body of water into the gulf of Bengal; and during its prevalence, the surf on the Coromandel coast is very tremendous. The NE winds continue this surf, by impelling the waves on the shore, which is very steep, having, as was before observed, no soundings at the distance of 30 m.

Seasons in H. Proper.] Having thus briefly explained the monsoons and their effects in the S part of India, we shall now make some observations on the climate, as it respects wind, rain, and heat, in other parts of this country. In that part of Bengal which lies near the head of the bay, the winds blow alternately from the N and S, during unequal portions of the year. A N wind prevails during the cold season, that is, during October, November, and December; and a S one during the hot, that is, from March to the end of May. In the E parts of Bengal, a NW wind begins about the middle of March. During the prevalence of this wind, there are sudden and violent squalls of wind and rain, which are often very destructive to the boats on the Ganges. These squalls are more frequent in the E than in the W parts of Bengal. The most settled weather is between the end of the rainy season and the beginning of the NW winds. The seasons in Bengal are generally divided into cold, hot, and dry; but the natives are more minute in their divisions, assigning six seasons to the year. The spring and dry season occupy four months, that is, February, March, April, and May. The periodical rains commence nearly at the same time over the whole of this part of H., that is, in the beginning of June. During the first two months there is scarcely an interval of two dry days; and the rain falls in such abundance, that 4 and 5 inches have fallen in the course of a single day. In August and September the intervals are more frequent and of longer duration, and the weather becomes sultry. As the cold season approaches, fogs and dews are very common and dense. See article BENGAL. This description of the climate of the prov. of Bengal will apply, in almost every particular, to the climate of the whole of H. Proper, except that in the mountainous parts the rainy season begins early in April.

Rain.] When the quantity of rain that not unfrequently falls in Bengal, in the course of a single day, during the rainy season, and the long continuance of that season, are considered, we shall not be surprised that the average annual fall of rain in the lower parts of the prov. should be between 70 and 80 inches. During the SW monsoon at Bombay, the quantity of rain generally exceeds 100 in.; sometimes it reaches 110 or 112 in. At Madras, according to Mr. Cockburne, upwards of 30 in. fall in the course of one month; and yet he estimates that only from 45 to 70 or 80 in. fall in the course of the year, according to the situation and severity of the monsoon. During the first part of the rainy monsoon on the coast of Malabar, that is, in the months of May and June, a considerable quantity of rain falls on the table-land of Mysore; but it is uncertain whether this is the effect of the monsoon, or is merely the periodical tropical rain. In the NW extremity of the rajah of Mysore's territories, on the summit of the Western Ghauts, there are usually nine rainy months in the year. During six of these months the rain is so violent and constant that it is impossible to go abroad, and "it is customary to make the same preparatory arrangements for provision — water excepted—as are adopted in a ship proceeding on a voyage!" The elevation of this part of India is so great that the climate is a month later than it is on the sea-coast. In the mountainous parts of the prov. of Coimbatur, there are two rainy seasons; the first is in April; the second in July, August, September, and October. The NW parts of H. Proper seem the driest with respect to climate. "During the greater part of the SW monsoon, or at least in the months of July, August, and part of September —which is the rainy season in most other parts of India—the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls except very near the sea. Indeed few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this cause, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts which bound it to the E, and are not far removed from it on the NW, the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, resembling the funnels of small chimneys."

Temperature.] The general temperature of India, it is evident, must be very high, especially in those parts, which, like Sind, are of a sandy soil, and dry climate, and in the southern provinces. In the more elevated regions, however, a considerable degree of cold is often experienced. The following table affords a comparative view of the monthly and yearly mean temp. at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Neilgherry hills, [8,000 ft. above sea-level,] compared with the temp. of the city of London:

	CALCUTTA.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		NEILGHERRIES.		LONDON.	
	Mean max. 3 P. M.	Mean min. 6 A. M.	Mean max. 4 P. M.	Mean min. 11 A. M.	Mean max.	Mean min.	Monthly means. 6 A. M.	3 P. M.	Mean max.	Mean min.
January,	75·1	63·	78·	76·	82·2	74·1	45·$\frac{3}{4}$	57·$\frac{1}{4}$	39·6	32·6
February,	80·	67·	78·	76·	84·5	73·8	45·$\frac{3}{4}$	59·$\frac{1}{2}$	42·4	33·7
March,	88·1	68·	81·	80·	87·6	78·7	58·	63·	50·1	33·7
April,	95·1	79·1	84·	83·	92·	84·1	58·	63·$\frac{3}{4}$	57·7	42·2
May,	97·1	80·1	85·	85·	94·3	85·1	57·	63·$\frac{1}{4}$	62·9	45·1
June,	88·	78·	86·	85·	90·	84·2	57·$\frac{1}{2}$	60·	69·4	48·1
July,	86·1	78·1	81·	81·	92·6	85·3	52·$\frac{3}{4}$	61·$\frac{3}{4}$	69·2	52·2
August,	86·2	79·3	84·	84·	89·9	83·1	57·	60·$\frac{1}{4}$	70·1	52·9
September,	86·	78·	80·	79·	89·7	83·3	54·$\frac{1}{4}$	60·$\frac{3}{4}$	65·6	50·1
October,	89·2	76·1	85·	84·	87·8	82·4	50·$\frac{1}{4}$	62·	55·7	42·1
November,	78·	65·2	85·	84·	84·3	80·1	50·$\frac{3}{4}$	61·$\frac{1}{4}$	47·5	38·3
December,	75·	59·	81·	80·	80·2	76·	46·$\frac{1}{4}$	60·	42·2	35·4
Annual means,	85·3	73·4	82·4	81·5	87·9	80·8	52·$\frac{3}{4}$	61·	56·1	52·5

In Calcutta the heat is sometimes so great that people drop down dead at noon, while flying over the open plain. In the middle districts of Bengal the heat is moderated by occasional thunder-storms during the hot season, which render the atmosphere cool; and in the E districts the same effect is produced by occasional showers of rain. In the higher parts of Bengal, the weather is sometimes very cold. Between the latitudes of 28° and 29°, in the prov. of Delhi, the heat during summer is very intense; but when the wind blows from the northern mountains in the winter, the therm. often falls below 30°, and water freezes in the tents. The same description applies to the Shahrampore district of Delhi, which lies farther to the N, principally in the Doab. But the cold here is moderate, compared with what it is in some parts of Northern H. At the end of May in 1808, there were masses of snow about 70 ft. in thickness, lying undisturbed on the road to Bhadrinah, in lat. 30°. Even in the Benares district of Allahabad, the cold of winter is so severe as to render fires necessary, while in April, May, and June, the heat is very oppressive. The winters in the Deccan, which contains a large portion of high land, are cold. At Hyderabad, and the provs. to the N of it, the therm. during three months is often as low as 45°, and sometimes only 35°.—The climate of Sind, on the NW coast, has been generally described. It may be here added, that in the months of June and July, the therm. ranges from 90° to 100°. At Surat the variations are, in the course of the year, from 59° to 96°. At Bombay from 64° to 98°; the former about the end of the year. The hottest months on the Malabar coast are April and May. In the former month, the maximum height of the therm. at Cochin is 105.

The temp. of the coast of Coromandel is in general much higher than that of the provinces on the coast of Malabar; and the Carnatic and the NW extremity of the Northern Circars are deemed the hottest, not only on the Coromandel coast, but in all India. Taking the average of the whole year, the heat at Madras is less than that of Calcutta. In January the therm. is about 70°; this is the lowest temperature. The highest is in July, when the therm. is about 91°. Taking Madras and Bombay as medium stations on the two coasts, the difference in winter-temp. may be stated at 7°,—Madras being 71°, and Bombay 64°. In April and May, before the showers, the therm. at Calcutta rises to 110°; and a *coup de soleil* is almost the certain result of exposing one's self to the direct rays of the sun.—Extraordinary hailstorms occasionally occur in H. On the 22d of May, 1851, a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, occurred near Bangalore, during which the hailstones which at first made their appearance, were about the size of limes and oranges, and broke through the tiles and roofs of houses, and destroyed gardens and fruit trees. Some of the hailstones found next morning were as large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins; one block, found in a dry well, measured 4½ ft. in length, 3 ft. in breadth, and 1½ ft. in thickness. It was probably the result of the cementation of several of the smaller pieces into one lump, although the fall of pieces of ice of this size is not unfrequent in India. In the reign of Tippu Sultan a piece was found the size of an elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1826, a piece of similar size fell in Candeish; in 1838, a block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailstones, was found near Dharwar, measuring 20 ft. in circumf.

Diseases.] It will be readily apprehended that miasma, or malaria, must be very prevalent in this country, especially in the tracts contiguous to the larger rivers. The incessant decomposition of animal matter, the insalubrious exhalations from the dense low jungles, the presence of extensive forests, and the extent of rice-grounds, are all powerful sources of malaria in this country; and it seems to be an established fact that miasmatic influence generates ague, remittent fever, malignant continued fever, dysentery, and disorders of the liver and spleen. In the Bengal presidency, fever is most frequent in the rainy and hot seasons, dysentery and diarrhœa during the rainy and cold seasons,—and hepatitis and cholera in the hot season. The banks of the Hugli and the district of Jessore, Murshedabad, Gundwana, and Cuttack, are considered very unhealthy places. The prevailing diseases in the presidency of Madras are fever, dysentery, and hepatitis; and the sickliest period is about the commencement of the monsoon, or from August to November. In Travancore, diseases of the liver appear to be particularly endemic among Europeans. The presidency of Bombay is the least salubrious. The singular affection of hemeralopia, or night-blindness, is very frequent among the natives. Pulmonary and bronchial affections are said to accompany fever in the northerly provinces. Rheumatism is the disorder of the elevated districts of the N provs. of Hindostan. Dr. Rankin considers as the primary cause of the endemic disorders to which Europeans are subject in India, an excess of heat amounting on an average to 30° above the temp. of Great Britain. At the same time it must be confessed that Europeans in India are seldom sufficiently attentive to their diet and regimen. Nothing can be more pernicious to a European constitution, under such a climate as that of India, than the practice of consuming a quantity of fish, meat, and eggs at breakfast; rich soups, roast meat, and fowl at tiffen, with the usual allowance of wine, and occasionally malt liquor.

Soil.] The soil of H. exhibits perhaps fewer varieties than might be expected in such a vast tract of country. In the whole of that district which is watered by the Ganges, the most prevalent soil is a rich black mould, evidently of alluvial origin. No other soil appears between the Tipperah hills on the E and the district of Burdwana on the W, nor below Dacca and Borleah to the N; nor is there any substance so coarse as gravel either in the Delta or nearer the sea than 400 m. along the course of the Ganges at Oudanulla. At this place, a rocky point, evidently stretching from the base of the neighbouring hills, projects into the river. In other parts of Bengal and the adjacent provs., there is a considerable extent of clayey soil; and that this was the original soil, where the black mould is now found, is proved by the appearance of the beds of the rivers, which are of clay. The substratum of the soil in this part of H. Proper is in many places calcareous; in others clay; in a few instances rocky. The soil of the Punjab resembles that which chiefly prevails in Bengal, and is equally fertile. As we approach to the SW into Sind and Gujerat, the soil becomes more sandy; in Malwah, it is a deep, black, rich mould. Of this kind of soil there is one variety, named by the natives *eyrey*, which is deemed very unhealthy. The whole of the plain of Chitteldrug, in the Mysore, which is 10 m. from N to S, and 4 m. from E to W, consists of this kind of black mould to a great depth. The provs. of Gundwana and Orissa contain the largest proportion of poor unproductive soil perhaps in all H. To the S of these the soil near the coasts both of Malabar and Coromandel is sandy, and generally of a poor quality; it is more fertile, however, as the mountains are approached. In the prov. of Malabar, the soil at the foot of the low hills which intervene between the sea and the Ghauts is a red clay or brick earth. On the Coromandel side, the sandy soil continues nearly to the foot of the Eastern Ghauts. The soil on the table-land, and also in the extreme southern provs. of India is of various quality; but is in general a loam on rock, and very fertile.

Vegetable kingdom.] We can only devote a few sentences to the natural history of this country, rich indeed though it be both in vegetable and mineral treasures. India produces those species of grain which are most common to Europe; but rice, as it forms the chief food of the inhabitants, is the great object of culture, and is a grain which the levelness of the country peculiarly fits it for producing. There are no fewer than 27 varieties of it cultivated; and

under the best cultivation the land brings forth crops all the year round. Maize seems next to rice to be the most extensive crop at least in the western provs., but wheat and barley are likewise successfully cultivated. Sugar-canes and cotton are reared in many places; but the tobacco of H. is said to be inferior to that of America, probably because it is cured with less skill. Mulberry-trees are carefully reared for the purpose of breeding silk-worms. Indian silk, however, is considered inferior to China silk by 9, and to Italian silk by 11 per cent.—The species of trees are very numerous. Among them may be distinguished several species of the numerous and peculiar family of palms, of which that producing the cocoa-nut—*Cocos nucifera*—is the most remarkable. This palm is seldom seen wild; but is everywhere cultivated on account of its nuts, which are chewed with betel. A vigorous tree will yield 500 full grown nuts in the season. On the coasts of Malabar and Canara palms are very abundant. The large fan-palm has leaves of which one is sufficient to cover ten men; and three or four will thatch a cottage. The leaves of the smaller fan-palm are used as paper; and from its trunk, as also from the nut-bearing palm, is procured a liquor called *palm-toddy*—the palm-wine of Africa—which becomes *arrack* after it has undergone the vinous fermentation; and when boiled down to a syrup is called *jagary*, and serves as a substitute for sugar. The plantain produces a fruit which in many places is used as bread; and the teak-tree—*Tectona grandis*—is said to excel British oak in the building of vessels. The bamboo—*Bambusa arundinacea*—is a most valuable tree, or, to speak more correctly, reed. It will shoot up to the height of 60 ft. in a season; in one year it attains its full growth, and during the next the wood consolidates, and acquires those properties of hardness and elasticity which render it so useful for a variety of purposes.—The fruits of H. are very numerous. Cocoa-nuts and plantains have been mentioned; to these may be added pomegranates, citrons, dates, almonds, grapes, ananas or pine-apples, and tamarinds. In the northern provinces, apples and pears are plentiful. Oranges and lemons are also grown, but are said to be of an inferior quality. The fruit called mango, one of the most exquisite of all the fruits of India, is found abundantly to the W of the bay of Bengal. The mangosteen is the most delicious fruit that grows in British India. The durion is a fruit of most offensive smell but exquisite taste. The small-fruited banana has in all ages been the food of the Indian philosophers.—Many trees and shrubs useful in medicine or the various arts occur in India, though in these respects the country cannot vie with the Eastern archipelago. Among those used in medicine are the *Cassia fistula*, *Nux vomica*, and *Laurus cassia*. Among those useful in the arts are the tree whose gum is well known by the name of *gamboge*, and the *Cæsalpina sappan* used in dying red. The cotton-tree also flourishes here. Many of the trees yield wood of a beautiful grain, capable of the finest polish, and consequently much used in cabinet work. Sandal-wood is almost exclusively confined to the SW of Mysore. The pepper-vine is found native in some places of India. The *Papaver orientale*, from which opium is obtained, thrives in almost all the provinces. Indigo is cultivated on a large scale in Bengal, Bahar, Oude, and Agra. Of the poas, the *Poa cynosuroides*, the kossa grass of the natives, deserves particular notice. It is regarded as a sacred grass, and is held almost constantly in the hands of such as are anxious to be regarded as particularly devout. It is also of considerable use in this climate, as it is from its roots that the kind of mats called *tatts* are made, which are placed against the doors or windows, and constantly watered, to keep the rooms cool; as its natural fragrance is pleasant, it spreads an agreeable scent as well as freshness through the apartments. On the E frontiers of Bengal, there is an immense extent of land covered by a peculiar kind of grass, called by the natives the augeah grass. The soil on which it thrives is sandy. It grows to the height of 30 ft., and is as thick as a man's wrist. The jungle-grass is very common in many parts of H. In the Rajemal district of Bengal, it attains the height of 8 or 10 ft.; and on the top of it there is a beautiful and elegant down, resembling the feathers of a swan. When we come to treat of the agriculture of India, we shall have occasion to notice some plants and productions, which are more properly treated under that head.

Zoology.] The zoology of India is extensive, but our limits preclude us entering into details. Among the domestic or tame animals may be enumerated elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horses, asses, and mules. The Indian elephants differ from those of Africa in having the transverse ridges of enamel in the teeth smaller and more numerous, and a toe more upon each foot. About 9 ft. is the standard height for male elephants; and such an animal will carry a load of nearly a ton.—The dromedary is found in some places, but appears not to be common in every part of H.—Horses are numerous; but as the breed is not equal to that of Arabia, the wealthy are supplied from that country and from Britain. The native breed of horses in India is a small ill-shaped vicious pony, in some parts not exceeding 30 in. in height, particularly on the confines of the Nepalese territories. Wild horses, of a hardy and useful breed, spotted in a singular manner, and with great variety of colour, are regularly brought from the banks of the Bontsu in Nepal, for sale. Horses brought from Candahar and Tibet are sold at the annual fairs of H. In the Chotisgur district of Gundwana, brood mares of the tattu species are kept in considerable numbers. This is the same species that is common in Bengal; it is a thin ill-shaped animal. The horse commonly used by the Mahrattas in war is a poor looking animal, about 14 or 14½ hands high, with large bones; but in the Punah Mahratta territory, particularly near the Bimah river, beautiful horses, of a middle size, and generally of a dark bay colour, with black legs, are reared, which are highly esteemed by the Mahrattas. In the prov. of Aurungabad also great numbers were reared for the Mahratta cavalry. In that part of the prov. of Bahar which lies near the Nepalese territories a number of horses are bred for the British cavalry. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that this animal degenerates in size, and in most of his useful qualities, in low and moist situations; hence the horses of Bengal are of inferior description and small size. In dry and moderately elevated situations, on the contrary, they thrive well, and are strong, active, and handsome. Since the British began to pay attention to the breeding of horses in the N parts of Bahar, many of the very first quality have been reared there, particularly in the districts of Tirput and Hajipur; and they are in such request, that horse dealers from Upper H. frequent the fairs at Hurdwar and other places to purchase them. Farther to the N., however, where the country becomes very mountainous, the horses fall off in point of size; but though nearly as small as those of Bengal, they are much more handsome, active, and strong. The British have also frequently obtained horses from the middle districts of Gujerat and from Lahore; the latter are particularly excellent.—In some parts of India the ass is a common and useful animal, parti-

cularly in Bengal, the Carnatic, and above the Ghauts. They are small in size, and are distinguished by the great variety of their colour. Herds of wild asses are sometimes seen near the mountains in the N.—The cattle kept in India are the common black cattle, and the buffalo. They are both very numerous, particularly in the Ceded districts, where, in 1806, there were 1,198,613 black cattle, and 1,147,492 buffaloes; in Bengal, where it is supposed that there are of both kinds above 50,000,000; and in Gujerat, where the bullocks are reckoned the strongest, swiftest, and handsomest in India. From the Chotisgur district of the latter prov., which contains about 20,000 sq. m.,—part of which is mountainous, or covered with jungle,—are exported in favourable seasons 100,000 bullocks. The British government in India have paid considerable attention to the improvement of the breed of bullocks for their ordnance; but there are only two districts in the Bengal presidency in which bullocks of a size required by the British for this purpose are bred,—the Purneah district of Bengal, and the Sarun district of Bahar. The bullocks of the former are of a large size, very strong and active, well-formed, and much superior to the cattle employed for draught in the lower parts of Bengal. The bullocks in the Sarun district are not so excellent in their qualities, nor so large, but they are little inferior in these respects. The common draught cattle all over India have a hunch on their shoulders, on which the yoke rests; they are of a white colour, small size, but active and well-proportioned.—The sheep in India are small, generally of a black or dark grey colour, with wool like hair for hardness and coarseness, and scarcely fit for any purpose. In Allahabad, and on the Coromandel coast, the sheep are small, and of an inferior quality, even compared with those of Bengal. In 1806, the number of sheep in the Ceded districts amounted to 1,147,492. They are also numerous in the Mysore, where they are of three varieties of colour, red, black, and white. Here the shepherds and their families live with their flocks, the men sleeping in the open air among their sheep, wrapped up in blankets, and the women and children under baskets made of leaves, and about 6 ft. in diam. In the S of India sheep are most extensively bred in Coimbatur, particularly in the Aranasi district. There are in Bengal a few sheep with four horns, and superior in size to the common kind.—Goats are by no means uncommon in the hilly districts of India. They resemble in size, &c., the European goat.—Swine were common in the Mysore till they were almost extirpated by Hyder Ali. They are not numerous in any part of H., either domestic or wild.—The wild beasts are numerous, particularly in such parts of the country as are but thinly peopled. The lion has been supposed to be unknown in H., but our countrymen have both hunted and killed lions in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The chief haunts of the tiger are near the banks of the Ganges. His leap is said to be sometimes not less than 100 ft.,—an assertion in itself not very probable, and the truth of which it would be difficult to ascertain. The minor animals of prey are leopards, jackals, wolves, bears, wild boars, panthers, hyænas, lynxes, and foxes. In the forests near the Circars the ourang-outang is found, and apes and monkeys of different kinds are very numerous. The rhinoceros is common in Northern H.; and is said to occur in some of the isles of the Ganges. Different kinds of antelopes are numerous; with red deer, fallow-deer, musk deer, and elks. In the northern districts are many species of small animals, among which may be mentioned the musk-weasel.

The birds of India are very various, and some of them uncommonly beautiful. This is the native country of the peacock, which here exists in almost every part in a wild state. Near Cambay, and in different parts of the prov. of Malabar, they are particularly abundant. The historians of Alexander mention the delight and surprise with which that conqueror first beheld the peacock, and that he forbade them to be killed under very severe penalties. There are few birds, natives of India, so remarkable, and which have so excited so strongly the attention of naturalists, as the gross-beak—*Loxia Philippina*—the olomari of the Malabars. It is described in the *Asiatic Researches* as "rather larger than a sparrow, with yellow brown plumage, a yellowish head and feet, and light coloured breast, and a conical beak, very thick in proportion to its body." They chiefly frequent the cocoa-nut trees, or the palmyra and Indian fig, being partial to a lofty site. This bird constructs its nest in a very curious way, with the long fibres of plants or dry grass, and suspends it by means of a kind of cord nearly half-an-ell in length, from the extremity of an extremely slender branch of the tree, in order that it may be inaccessible to snakes and other animals. This bird is much valued in H. for its docility and attachment to those who domesticate it. The common fowl is found in the jungles, and is called the jungle bird; and the wild cock, the feathers of which are of various colours, and shine like gold, is found in the Ghauts and the adjacent forests. The *Pelicanus onochrotalus*, or large Asiatic pelican, is found in Malabar. This prov. is also the native country of what is called the Malabar bat, *Vespertilio vampyrus*, or *caninus*. The *Gracula religiosa*, common in the districts adjoining the Ghauts, is a bird held in considerable esteem by the natives on account of its song. The eigrus, the largest of aquatic birds, is found among the lakes in the N of H. Proper, where it is kept by the natives in their gardens for the purpose of picking up the vermin. Parrots of almost all the varieties abound.

The *Coluber naia*, or *Cobra de capello*, the most poisonous of all the species, is one of the most common snakes in Malabar. The mountain-snake of the Ghauts seems to resemble the boa constrictor, as it is represented by Bartolomeo, as being from 30 to 40 ft. long, and as thick as an ox.—The insects are very numerous, and in great variety in all parts of India. The *Termes fatale*, or white ant, which is particularly noticed by Herodotus and Arrian, is here very destructive. The *Meloe trianthema* is found in great quantities in the Doab, and in that tract which stretches along the r. bank of the river Jumna. The *Meloe cicorei* is principally found in Bengal, Berar, and Oude; it subsists on the flowers of the cucurbitaceous plants, and also on those of the hibiscus and sida species, and is most abundant during the rainy seasons. The fire-fly is very common in India, and is one of the most beautiful insects of that country; the trees are sometimes so completely covered with it as to appear like "pyramids of light." The most troublesome insects are the flies, mosquitoes, chinches or bugs, and the chigoe, a small worm which deposits its eggs under the skin.

In the Ganges there is a great variety of fish. Of all the kinds found either in this river, or in any other part of India, the most delicate and highly flavoured is the mango fish, so called because it appears in the rivers while the mangoes are fit for use. The other kinds of fish in highest repute for their flavour are the cockup and the sable fish. The coast of Chittagong is celebrated for oysters. Oysters are also plentiful in the rivers of Cochin, where they are fished for in the same manner as the pearl-oyster. Turtle are found in the Ganges, but small and of inferior quality. The salmon frequents the sea-coast

and the rivers of Malabar, and pilchards in immense abundance are found on this coast. In the Alakananda river there are many fish of the Cyprinus genus, particularly *C. denticulatus*, which grows to the length of 4 or 5 ft., and even 7 or 8 ft. They are represented as very beautiful; the scales on the back and sides are very large, and of a fine green colour, with a bright gold edge; the belly is white, with a slight tinge of gold colour; the tail and fins are of a dark bronze colour. Alligators and porpoises are common in the Ganges. The whale is sometimes seen off Cape Comorin. The sword fish is very abundant in almost all parts of the Indian seas. The sea hedge-hog, sea-star, sea-nettle, &c., are common in the Indian seas.

Mineralogy.] The mineralogy of India has not yet been very carefully or thoroughly examined. The Ghauts are composed of a granite in which the feldspar and quartz, both of which are remarkably white, bear more than the usual proportion to the mica, which is of a dark green colour. Many of the masses of rocks in the Mysore country, on which the almost impregnable fortresses of Tippu were built, are of granitic porphyry, and rise into high sharp peaks. Granite seems to form the principal mountains in H., as well as the Ghauts. It is found mixed with the soil in the neighbourhood of Rajamal, a town situated on the SW side of the Ganges, in lat. 55° 2′, but not lower down the river. Limestone is found in many places, particularly among the hills near the bed of the river Palar, in the vicinity of Arcot, where it is found in the form of nodules. This species of limestone forms the *chunam*, that is used by the natives along with the areca-nut and betel. Chunam is also met with in almost inexhaustible quantities in the Silhit district of Bengal; and from this district Calcutta and the most remote parts of the prov. are supplied with it. In the neighbourhood of Bombay a good deal of chunam is made from shells. The Madras chunam is smooth, hard, and polished as marble. There are marble quarries of considerable extent, which yield marble of excellent quality, in the prov. of Ajmir. Other stone proper for building, particularly what is called the Theban stone, is abundant over H. Proper, and is by no means rare in the Deccan and the S of India. In Bombay there are large quarries. In the prov. of Oude, lapis lazuli of an excellent quality occurs.—The diamond mines of India have been long known and celebrated. The most remarkable is that of Pannah, which seems to have been known to Ptolemy. The emperor Acbar, among his other plans for improving and enriching his territories, paid great attention to this mine, from which he drew 8 lacs of rupees annually. The native chiefs of Bundelcund, as well as the last Mahratta conquerors of this district, also raised considerable revenue from this mine. Besides the diamond mine of Pannah, there is one other to the N of the Deccan, near Sumbulpur, in the prov. of Gundwana, near the junction of the Hebe with the Mahanadda: the other diamond mines are to the S of the Nerbudda. About the middle of the 17th cent. the diamond mines in Sedhout, a district in the Balaghaut ceded territories, were very productive; but these, as well as all the other diamond mines of H., have long ceased to be very valuable, being either exhausted or neglected. There are also mines at Raolconda, about 40 m. NW from the junction of the Bimah and the Kristna; at Colore, on the S bank of the latter river, not far from Condavir, in the Gentur circar; and in Golconda. Cornelian and other opaque stones are found near Cambay, and garnets near Hyderabad.—The metals found in H. are gold, iron, and lead; there are no indications of silver; and with respect to copper, though it has been enumerated by some authors among the metals of H., there seems no foundation for the statement. There are no mines of gold; this metal being only found among the sand washed down by the rivers. The quantity thus obtained from the Indus and its tributary streams was probably much more in ancient times than it is at present. Herodotus informs us that the tribute paid by the Indian satrapy of Persia to Darius Hystaspes was in gold; and that the sum paid was nearly one-third of the whole tribute paid by all the 20 satrapies. In the Ayin Acbari we learn that gold was found in the channels of the Ravi and in Kemaun. In many of the rivers of Assam which flow into the Brahmaputra gold occurs, especially in the Dekrung, which is famous not only for the quantity but the quality of its gold. In the E extremity of the rajah of Mysore's territories, an area of country comprising 130 sq. m. is said to contain gold dust. In the Fernadu district of the province of Malabar, gold dust is found in a branch of the river which falls into the sea at Parapanda.—Iron ore is not common; it seems to be chiefly bog iron ore, or particles of iron mixed with sand. Of the latter there is a considerable quantity in the Mysore rajah's dominions, not far from Severndrug. Indeed, the Mysore seems to be more abundant in this metal than most other parts of H. At some of the iron works 47 per cent. of malleable iron is obtained from the ore, but it is by no means in a pure state. On the W side of the S of India, iron occurs in the Velater district of the prov. of Malabar. The highland district of Bahar is also rich in iron, which is fused for sale by the natives in large quantities. On the SW coast of the Gujerat peninsula, there are likewise extensive works for fusing this metal. There are lead mines in the territories of the rajah of Jodpur, in the prov. of Ajmir; and rich iron-ore is abundant in Cutch, where it is skilfully wrought.—The manufacture of salt from seawater, and of saltpetre, will be noticed afterwards. Mines of rock-salt occur in the district between the Indus and Jelum, in Lahore. They are uncommonly productive; and the fragments of rock-salt are sufficiently hard to be shaped into different kinds of vessels, &c. Large lumps of it are brought down to Amritsir, the cap. of the Sikhs, slung on each side of camels. In some parts of the Mysore, the ground is strongly impregnated with salt, particularly in the low moist parts of the district of Cotlar, where during the dry season it is extracted, the surface of the ground having been previously scraped off, and collected into heaps. The grain of this salt is large, and the crystals well-defined; it is however by no means pure. During the reign of Tippu, when in consequence of his regulations the trade with the Lower Carnatic was declared contraband, the salt was extracted from the soil in very large quantities, but the natives entertained a strong prejudice against it. Earth similarly impregnated with muriate of soda is found in the prov. of Coimbatur, to the S of the Mysore; but here the muriate seems to be mixed with the nitrate of soda. Much of the well-water here has a saline taste. A thick coat of salt, as white as snow, is spread over part of the morass Calud, in the Runn; and salt lakes occur near the sources of the Indus, at an elevation of 16,000 ft. above sea-level.—Coal is wrought in Silhet, and likewise in Burdwan. It has also been found near Hurdwar in the Himalaya, and in Cutch. — Sulphur is found about 30 m. to the N of Odipur, in the SE quarter of the prov. of Ajmir, but it is neither so strong nor so pure as that which comes from Surat. — There are several mineral waters, particularly in the hilly districts of H.; such as are warm are deemed sacred. Most of the wells in the vicinity of the city

of Odipur, though they are by no means deep, are strongly impregnated with some mineral substances, probably with iron, but they have not been analyzed. In the Boglipur district of the prov. of Bahar, about half-a-mile from the banks of the Ganges, in a plain nearly surrounded with rocky hills, is a celebrated hot spring, from which the flow of water is considerable. Though there are several cold springs not more than 20 yds. from it, the water is so hot that the hand cannot be long kept in it. Another hot well, held in great veneration by the Hindus, occurs about 20 m. to the N of Islamabad, in the Chittagong district of Bengal.

Agriculture.] The agriculture of H., generally speaking, is in a very rude and imperfect state: there are, however, districts in which this art has reached a state of improvement not inferior to that in which it exists in many parts of Europe. Perhaps the Burdwan district of Bengal deserves the first place in the scale of agricultural excellence, and the prov. of Tanjore the second. Many parts of the prov. of Allahabad, and especially the district of Benares, rank nearly on a level with Burdwan and Tanjore. In the neighbourhood also of the city of Patna, the cap. of Bahar, the husbandry is excellent, the fields in many places being cultivated with such nice and minute attention as to resemble gardens. Travancore is distinguished for its excellence in what is called the wet-cultivation. The agriculture of the Circars is also good. From this prov. and Tanjore the Carnatic is frequently supplied with grain; the Circars being esteemed its granary during the NE monsoon, and Tanjore during the SW monsoon. Formerly the Punjab exhibited undoubted proofs of good husbandry, and its crops, owing to this and the natural fertility of its soil, were abundant; but in consequence of the devastations from war it has sustained, and the number of petty hostile states into which it was long divided, it is now but imperfectly cultivated, and contains a large proportion of land absolutely waste and neglected. That part of Agra which is called the Doab, was formerly, like the Punjab, cultivated with skill and success, especially during the latter part of the nabob of Oude's government: at present its cultivation is improving, as indeed is the case with most of those parts of India which are placed under British authority. The parts of the Deccan in which the condition of agriculture rises above the level of that generally practised in H., are the low districts of Aurungabad, some parts of Berar, and the Circars. In the S of India, besides Tanjore and Travancore, which rank in the highest class, the industry of the husbandman in the Ceded districts has raised agriculture to a considerable degree of perfection; but in no part of India has the husbandman had to struggle with greater difficulties in the improvement of his land, and nowhere has he surmounted them more completely, than in Canara. The larger portion of the surface of this prov. is so rocky and uneven, that nearly all the agricultural labour, and especially the indispensable previous operation of levelling the ground, must be performed without the aid of cattle. And, even after the land is brought into a state of cultivation, it would soon revert to its original character, and be broken up by the torrents from the mountains, were not the husbandman constantly alert and active. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there everywhere throughout this district appear undoubted proofs of good husbandry, not merely in the quantity produced, but also in the neatness of the culture, and the regularity and method with which it is carried on. The circumstance that each man here cultivates his own land, and that the subdivisions of property are very minute, may doubtless account in some measure for this superiority in the arts of cultivation. The same character applies to the husbandry of Malabar; each proprietor bestowing on his little spot "all that minute labour and attention which is so important to Indian husbandry." The tract of land in N. Coimbatur, which lies near Mutu and Coleagala, and that part of S. Coimbatur which stretches along the banks of the Amarawati, are remarkably well-cultivated, particularly the first district, in which the management of rice is equal to that of any other part of India. The same remarks apply to the rice-cultivation in the valleys of Cochin. From this sketch of the general state of agriculture in H., it will be seen that, with a few exceptions, that of the S of India is superior to that of H. Proper; and that the husbandry of the Deccan is inferior both to that of H. Proper and the S of India.

Modes of culture.] Over all H., as in every country that lies within the tropics or only a little beyond them, the general mode of cultivation, as well as the particular crops cultivated, depends in a great measure on the more or less abundant and regular supply of water. Hence arise two distinct modes of cultivation in H., besides subdivisions of these modes. The two leading species of cultivation are denominated *nunjah* and *punjah;* the first being the wet-grain culture, the other the dry-grain culture. The first is more generally practised than the second, and is deemed more valuable and beneficial. The grain cultivated on nunjah lands is generally only of one kind, or at most of two, and is consequently cut down at one season or two; hence the produce of this land can be stored, watched, and sold, with greater facility and at much less expense than the other kinds of grain. In the S of India the produce of nunjah land was always divided between the government and the cultivator. Punjah land is in almost every respect the reverse of this. The grains sown on this land are very numerous, and are put into the ground at various periods; the produce is uncertain, depending on the rain that falls; and the gathering of the crop must be performed at different times, for that part of it which carries grain in the ear must be reaped at one season, and that which carries it in the pod at another. Hence, the produce being uncertain, and the labour great, the revenue exacted by government from punjah land was uniformly paid in money. This kind of land appears to have been brought into cultivation after the nunjah land, as it generally lies at a considerable distance from the village.—*Nunjah mail* punjah is a species of nunjah cultivation, carried on either in the stubble of paddy or nunjah land, or when, from an accidental deficiency of water, land which is usually cultivated with rice becomes unfit for that grain. In these cases the cultivator, availing himself of the moisture remaining in the ground, or of the water that may be drawn by picotahs to the field, sows the best kinds of dry grain.—*Vanpyer*, or *totical lands*, are lands managed according to garden-culture, in which the more valuable articles, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, chillies, &c., are grown. These lands are generally secured against a failure of water by artificial means.

Irrigation.] The nunjah lands are rendered fit for wet-grain cultivation by the overflowing of the rivers,—by canals and water-courses cut from the rivers and streams, for the purpose of irrigating them,—or by water drawn from tanks and wells. The Ganges and its branches are the great sources of fertility to that vast tract of country which lies near their banks, in H Proper. The Punjab, or that extensive tract of country which is watered by the E branches of the Indus, is not sufficiently inundated and enriched by these rivers: the lower part only, towards Multan, which is very flat, deriving this benefit to its agriculture from the periodical rains which fall between the months of May and October The lower part of Sind is also inundated by the Indus; but this river and its branches do not, unassisted by art, greatly or extensively benefit agriculture. Though artificial inundation from the Ganges is not carried to such extent, nor conducted with so much skill as it might be, it is not entirely neglected; and much has of late years been done for its improvement and extension by opening up the old lines of canals. Tanks, or reservoirs of water, are constructed either by digging, or by shutting up, by an artificial bank, an opening between two natural sides of hills. The former mode is practised in Bengal, and in other parts where the surface is level, and the soil loose, and free of rocks; the latter, in the more hilly districts of the Deccan and the S of India, where natural situations are met with in abundance. In Bengal, and other flat districts, the tanks are generally lined with stone, and their bottoms rendered hard and impervious to water by a mixture of chunum and clay. In these parts of H. they frequently cover 100 acres of land. Tanks are constructed either by government or by rich individuals. In the former case, a tax is levied on the land for their repair; in the latter, they are kept in repair by the person who constructs them, but, as a compensation, one-fourth part of the lands which receive water from the tanks is given up to him in full proprietary right. Tanks are very numerous, and some of them very extensive in the Carnatic; where, indeed, from the extreme aridness

of the soil, and the want of water from other sources, they are indispensably necessary to cultivation. Some of them in this district occupy an area of 8 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; and contain water enough to supply the lands of 32 villages for 18 months. In the villages watered by one tank are 5,000 persons employed in agriculture; and at another place there is a tank which waters 2,500 acres. In Malabar, Congo, Wynaad, and in the vicinity of Surat and Bassein, irrigation by means of tanks is carried to great perfection.—Wells are also constructed in many parts of H., at great labour and expense, not only for domestic purposes, but also for irrigating the land. In the elevated and sandy districts of Ajmir the wells are from 100 to 200 ft. deep, made of brick. In Gujerat there are a greater number of wells. In the sandy soil of this prov., which lies to the N of the river Mahe, the wells are from 80 to 100 ft. deep; but in the adjoining prov. of Malwah they are still deeper; the inhabitants being frequently under the necessity of digging to the depth of 300 ft. before they obtain a sufficient supply of water.—Land under water-courses is more productive than land under tanks or wells, in the proportion, in land of the first quality, of 146 to 97; in land of the second quality, of 119 to 86; and in land of the third quality, of 97 to 75.

Cereals.] Wheat, which is probably indigenous to the region stretching from Afghanistan to the Caspian, is principally cultivated in H. Proper, and in one or two provs. of the Deccan; but the climate to the S of the Deccan is much too hot for it; nor, indeed, is there much demand for it, in consequence of rice being the favourite and almost universal food of all classes; but from Allahabad to the frontiers on the N, wheat is the principal object of the farmer's attention. It is sown on sandy loams, which are ploughed once about the commencement of the rainy season in June, and after the rain ceases are ploughed repeatedly again. In September or October the seed is sown; and when the dry season begins it must be watered. It ripens in January or February. The average crop is estimated at 15 maunds per bejah, or 7 quarters per acre. The wheat of the prov. of Bahar, especially that part of it which is watered by the Ganges, Sone, &c., is of a superior quality to that which is usually grown in India: that perhaps of the worst quality is grown in the Dinajpur district of Bengal. Gujerat is famous not only for the quantity, but also the quality of the wheat it produces, especially on the rich black soil near Wurgaum. From this quarter Bombay is principally supplied with wheat. In the valley of the Nerbudda soft wheat, or *dudya*, sells for 3 rupees per 400 lbs.; hard wheat, or *julalya*, at 4¼ rupees. —Barley is a most abundant crop in all the upper districts of India, where it is made into thin cakes by the natives. March and April are the harvest-months for wheat, barley, and the grains which are sown with them. As there is a very great and almost universal demand for vegetable oil among the natives of H., such plants as produce it are cultivated most abundantly in both harvests, mixed with other crops. Flax and mustard are generally sown along with wheat and barley for this purpose; and as they ripen first, they are pulled from among the wheat and barley. The latter are reaped together; but are necessarily much injured by pulling out the flax and mustard, and still more so when the plant affording the yellow dye is also sown in the same field. The produce of these grains is also diminished by their being often permitted to stand till they are over-ripe.—Rice is cultivated much more extensively than any other crop in India: indeed there are very few provinces in which it is not the most prevalent crop. There seem to be three kinds of it in the S of India. The first is reaped in September; the second in December and January; and the third in March or April. But in most parts of India there are only two kinds; the common rice, and a kind of which the grains are very white and small, with an aromatic taste. There are three modes of sowing this grain practised throughout India generally. According to one mode, the seed is sown dry on the fields which are to bring it to maturity. By the second mode, the seed is steeped in water till it vegetates, and the field in which it is to be sown is watered till it becomes a kind of puddle: this is the sprouted cultivation. The last mode is by transplantation. A piece of rich ground is selected, in which the seed is sown; and as soon as the plants have attained the height of a foot they are transplanted. The means used to sink it to the bottom of the field, which is covered with water, are very simple and effectual. "A small ball of clay is formed around the root of each stalk, to carry it perpendicularly to the bottom, and to secure it nourishment, till the roots, by spreading, procure a more liberal supply." [*Tennant.*] In a wild state, this grain sows itself in the first month of winter, and at the approach of spring begins to appear above the ground; it ripens during the rainy season, and drops its seed at the beginning of winter; but, in order that he may have two crops of this necessary and valuable grain, the ryot sows it not only at its natural period of vegetation, but also during the second month of the rainy season, that he may reap a second harvest at the beginning of winter. In those parts of H. Proper, where rice is cultivated on good land, well managed, 5 quarters per acre are deemed a large produce, or a return of 15 for 1 on the seed. In some parts of Mysore, the first quality of land will produce from 47 to 49 bush.; the second from 35 to 42; the third from 17 to 24. Where it is necessary to use artificial means to water the rice, the rice fields are divided into squares of 100 or 120 yds., round the sides of which borders are constructed high and firmly, to retain a sufficient quantity of water; furrows are made from one square to another, by which the water is without much labour carried all over the rice field; and at harvest it is cut with a sickle, nearly 4 ft. of the shaw being left on the ground to rot and serve as manure. Rice is cleaned with a wooden pestle and mortar; and this operation, like all the other operations connected with husbandry, is paid for in produce,—the person performing it binding himself to deliver back five-eighths of the weight in clean rice, receiving three-eighths with the husks for his labour. It is afterwards scalded in hot water, spread out on mats to dry in the sun, and deposited in *patagas*, or granaries built of teak wood. The district of Dacca-Jellalpur is deemed, from the immense quantity of rice which it produces, the natural granary of this grain for all Bengal.—Maize is little grown, except in the western provs. of H. Proper, on the poorer soils and hilly grounds. Millet is much more extensively cultivated; there are several varieties of it. Though a small-eared grain, it furnishes a great quantity of straw, 10 ft. long, which is used as provender for the cattle. The Doab is particularly distinguished for its culture of millet. A very important grain in the Deccan is *natchni*, or *ragi*,—the *Cognosurus corocanus*, which returns 200 for 1.—The pulses and legumes cultivated are exceedingly numerous.

Indigo, &c.] In a commercial view, indigo has taken the lead of every other Indian product. Though raised and manufactured from time immemorial, it is only about 30 years ago that, through the exertions of several enterprising Europeans, its cultivation was extended, the successful prosecution of which is chiefly owing to the small duty—almost nominal—levied on its importation into Britain. Some idea may be formed of its importance from the fact, that in the presidency of Bengal the cultivation of indigo occupies upwards of 1,000,000 statute acres, and produces annually about £3,000,000. The amount imported into Great Britain in 1844 was 10,642,877 lbs.; in 1845, 9,845,920 lbs.—Silk is another staple article of India. It is produced largely in Bengal, and to

a limited extent in the upper provs. The quantity exported to Britain in 1834 was 1,203,658 lbs.; in 1845, 1,723,295 lbs. The production of this essential and beautiful article of commerce is in the hands of ryots, or small cultivators, to whom advances are made by the Company, who in return expect the amount produced to be delivered to them. In the presidency of Bombay efforts are being made, which promise success, to extend the production of raw silk, by which means England may at no remote period be rendered, in reference to this material, independent of every other country.—Opium is grown almost exclusively in the central provs. It is cultivated extensively in Benares and Bahar, and constitutes in great part a monopoly in the hands of government. It is a very uncertain crop, the produce of an acre varying from 20 to 40 lbs. It also requires much labour in the cultivation, and in the gathering of the juice which is afterwards evaporated into opium. Besides the opium itself, the cultivator obtains about 40 lbs. of poppy-seed from an acre of land, and frequently from the same land a crop of pot herbs, or some other early vegetables or grain. In Bahar, the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium are carried on so extensively that 8,000 chests of the latter may be exported annually; but it is a general complaint in Europe, that in this, as well as other provs. of H., the opium is frequently adulterated by a mixture of cow-dung, an extract from the leaves and stalk of the poppy, the gum of the mimosa, and other substances. In the ceded districts of Mysore, poppies are cultivated not only for the purpose of making opium, but also for their seed, from which when ripe an intoxicating liquor called *post* is made. The opium made from the poppies grown in Malwah is deemed much inferior to that of Bengal, and is almost always adulterated with oil and other substances. In some of the provs. in the S of India, the poppy is cultivated almost entirely on account of its seed. The quantity of opium shipped from Calcutta during 1829–30, amounted to 9,678 chests, and the price at which each chest sold was 1,200 dollars. This stimulating drug—used by the Chinese as we do wine and spirits—has been for many years introduced into China clandestinely to the amount of upwards of £3,000,000 per annum. The quantity of Indian opium introduced into China in 1832–3 was 23,693 chests. The opium exported in 1847–8 was 23,877 chests. — Sugar is another important product, in general use among the Hindus. It forms, indeed, an essential ingredient in almost every domestic preparation, whether of food or drink. The amount produced is not only very great, but the quality is good, equal in purity and strength to the best Mauritius or Demerara sugar. The average import of sugar into this country from British India for the 5 years from 1841 to 1845, was 1,156,773 cwts. — Coffee forms no unimportant article of Indian produce. In Malabar, Coimbatur, and other provs., its cultivation is very extensive, and the berry, when properly attended to, is of a superior flavour. Of this article the East India company in 1834 imported into the United kingdom 1,560,098 lbs.—Pepper is also a valuable product of H. The gardens in which it is reared have been described as occupying the deepest glens, shaded by mountains and dense forests, and as appearing only like specks in the wilderness by which they are surrounded. The imports from the East of pepper amounted in 1827 and 1828 to 14,045,868 lbs.; in 1845, 9,042,944 lbs.; but a small proportion only of this was the native produce of H.—The quantity of tobacco raised in India, though not an indigenous plant, is enormous. It was introduced after its discovery in America, and the fascinating power of this leaf has brought it into general use among the Hindus, who cultivate it in every quarter. Were the duty upon it in England lowered, large quantities might be obtained from the rich soils of the East. Snuff made of the tobacco of Masulipatam is highly prized in this country. It was at one time supposed that the tobacco plant was indigenous in India; but Major Rennell has shown that this notion is erroneous, as there are in existence proclamations issued by the Mogul emperors, especially one by the Emperor Jehangire, in the beginning of the 17th cent., in which tobacco is mentioned as "a pernicious plant, introduced by Europeans." Besides the names by which it is known in H., even the Sanscrit names do not occur in old writings, and are evidently corruptions from the European term. Tobacco is now cultivated in almost every part of H., especially in the N and W provs. of the presidency of Bengal, in Malwah, the Northern Circars, &c. In the S provs. it is not so commonly grown. The district round Bilsah, in the prov. of Malwah, is highly celebrated all over India for the excellent quality of its tobacco. The tobacco grown in the Rungpur district of Bengal, though by no means equal to that of Bilsah, is likewise of good quality, and remarkably cheap. In the vicinity of Baroach in Gujerat, tobacco must be a productive crop, as a begah of land planted with it yielded a net revenue to government of 20 rupees; whereas, according to Mr. Tennant, in the N and E provs. of the presidency of Bengal, "between 16 and 20 maunds of tobacco are reckoned a medium produce from 3 begahs," and the value of each maund is only a rupee. Very rich lands produce about 160 lbs. per acre of the green leaf.

Culture of Cotton.] There is no doubt that India produces abundance of cotton. Its millions of inhabitants are clothed in home-grown cotton,—in the hot weather in calico and muslins,—in the winter in cotton-padded coats. Instead of blankets they cover themselves with quilts; and in place of doors and glazed windows they hang up curtains padded with cotton; while tents and tent ropes, covered carriages, the housings of elephants and of horses, are all made of cotton cloth, besides its being applied to a variety of other purposes, all indicating a very large production of this necessary of life, in addition to the surplus provided for export to this country and to China. At present the native consumption of cotton in India may be estimated at 1,500,000,000 lbs. annually. If each village that now grows cotton were to increase its cultivation to a small extent, its supply would, even in a single season, be enormously increased. Much of it is good enough for all purposes, but some is short in staple and rough in texture, probably from being grown in very dry situations. It has often been disputed whether the "webs of woven air," for which the natives of Dacca were once so famous, owed their beauty to the fineness of finger or the superior quality of their cotton: something probably was due to both; but Mr. F. C. Brown assures us that the species of cotton from which these muslins were fabricated, and which had grown immemorially on the rich banks of the Megna, has become extinct with the manufacture itself. A good deal of what is now known as Surat cotton is of excellent quality; but there is reason to believe that this is produced in Central India, and reaches Surat by a circuitous route. The American planters describe the cotton of Umrawutti, near Nagpur, as fine in quality and long in staple, and the cotton of Central India in general as excellent cotton, and requiring only to be properly picked and carefully cleaned. The produce of cotton per acre in India is only about 100 lbs.; in America it is 400 lbs. India is a coun-

try of such vast extent, and so diversified in soil and climate, that the culture suited to one part is sure to fail in another, unless corresponding differences in treatment are adopted. Thus, in the NW provs. of Bengal very fair native cotton is grown, and a very good return per acre is obtained; but there the American cotton plant did not succeed well, apparently owing to two very dry seasons, when rain fell for only about six weeks, instead of, as usual, for three months. In the moist and rich parts of Bengal the American plants run too much into leaf. This might no doubt be obviated by variation in culture, but the insects are unfortunately also very destructive to the American cotton; but even here some varieties of cotton, either indigenous or exotic, may be found suitable to the soil and climate. In the Madras presidency the experiments at Coimbatur—which is far from a favourable situation for American cotton—have been proceeding successfully, for the cultivation has been going on for some years with the acclimated American seed, and the cotton remains of good quality. But none of these sites are within what is considered the true cotton district of India; that is the country above the Ghauts, as the Mahratta country, the Deccan, Candeish, Nagpur, Hyderabad, all not unfrequently comprehended in the term Central India. There the elevation of the table-land, with the modifying influence of the several ranges of mountains, produces a peculiarity of climate which is equally removed from the excessive moisture of Bengal, or the parching drought of Northern India. With a favourable climate, there is also abundance of the excellent cotton soil of India; and hence the cotton culture has extended almost of itself, and will go on extending in proportion to the encouragement given by the capital and energy of European merchants. The natives of India are well known to be careless in the picking, the cleaning, and packing of their cotton. The Indian cotton, however, has many good qualities, and would be employed by our manufacturers to a much greater extent if it were supplied in a clean state in large quantities. The application of the American gin by Americans to the cleaning of Indian cotton has been completely successful at Coimbatur, at Dharwar, and at Baroach; and the cotton has sold in the Liverpool market at nearly the price of New Orleans cotton. The average export per ann. of cotton from India, during the five years ending 1841–2, was to Great Britain 66,125,966 lbs., and to China 452,795,315 lbs. In 1825 only 39,567 bales were imported into this country; in 1844 no less than 239,718 bales. Some of this cotton was from districts where no cotton was cultivated for exportation a few years since. Mr. Chapman, in a recently published pamphlet on the *Cotton and Commerce of India*, gives it as his opinion, that out of the 480,000,000 lbs. of cotton which we have annually imported, 360,000,000 lbs. were of a quality which India might furnish.

Culture of Tea.] In addition to the exertions making in India for the improvement of the quality of cotton, by the introduction of American and other seeds, experiments to some extent are in progress to increase the growth of tea, coffee, timber, and other necessary articles of consumption, as much for the benefit of the natives themselves, as for a source of profit by exportation to foreign countries. These experiments have been undertaken by the sanction and with the assistance of the East India company, and generally have proved successful. The Hindus are proverbially slow in adopting new customs, especially as regards any article of food or refreshment, yet in the course of a very few years, tobacco and potatoes, which heretofore had been completely unknown, are now both extensively cultivated and largely consumed by them. With the intention of spreading civilization still further by the use of what have hitherto been deemed luxuries, the growth of other articles of a similar kind is progressing, and in addition to the prov. of Assam, in which tea has been so successfully introduced as not only to supply a part of India itself, but also to furnish shipments to this country, it has also been successfully planted in Kumaon and Gurhwal. Plantations have been formed at various elevations beyond the level of the sea, subject to considerable variation in the temp., some in parts where snow seldom falls, but where the frosts are sometimes severe; and in others annually exposed both to frost and snow. See articles Assam and Kumaon.

Implements of husbandry.] The plough used throughout all India is as rude and imperfect an instrument as can well be conceived. It consists simply of two or three pieces of wood clumsily united; or of a piece of crooked stick, with nothing resembling or serving the purposes of a coulter or mould-board. It is so extremely light, that a Hindu, a man of no muscular strength, can easily carry it on his shoulder to the field. In Bengal, and generally in H. Proper, it is drawn by a yoke of oxen guided by the ploughman himself. These, however, work only part of the day, as there are always two or three pair of oxen assigned to each plough. In some parts of Orissa the women are seen holding the plough, and the female children driving the oxen. Where the same person performs both operations, he generally holds the plough with one hand—for it has but one stilt or handle—and occasionally pulls the tails of the oxen with the other. A pair of oxen may be purchased for 6 or 8 rupees, a plough for five-tenths of a rupee, and a yoke for one-fourth. In H. Proper it is calculated that a man and two oxen can plough a begah of land several times in the course of the day; and in the S of India, that 12½ acres of watered land, and 25 acres of dry land, require 5 ploughs. Where it is necessary to plough the ground to a considerable depth, several ploughs follow one another; but even then, unless the soil is very loose and friable, they do not penetrate far, and the field remains full of dirt and rubbish. The second ploughing, where only three or four are given, is generally across, and the third in a diagonal direction. The harrow is, if possible, a more imperfect implement than the plough: it is simply a bough broken from the nearest tree. The roller is a ladder about 18 ft. in length, drawn by two bullocks, and guided by two men, who stand upon it to increase its weight. In most parts of H. there are two *huharies* or ploughing seasons, viz., after the setting in of the rains in June, and after they cease in October. The wages of a ploughman are 5 seers of the grain which is in cultivation, and 2 rupees, for each ploughing season. The wages of the other country-labourers are 5 seers of grain, and a 25th sheaf during harvest. The *hackery*, an ill-constructed and clumsy two-wheeled cart, is used by the ryots of Bengal for some purposes on their farms, where they have not an opportunity of water-carriage; but for heavy burdens to be carried to any considerable distance, oxen and bullocks are most commonly used. Mr. Chapman remarks: "Whatever improvements in culture may be devised, it is clear that they cannot be carried into effect without the aid of appropriate artisans. That improved implements are not without effect in India, may be gathered from the conduct of the cultivators in a district near Nassick, who having been persuaded, with much ado, to try a Scotch plough, were so impressed with its superiority that they painted it red, set it up in one of their villages, and worshipped it! The habits and performances of the workmen in the dock-yard of Bombay, as well as other facts, show clearly that the natives of India are capable of becoming clever and efficient artisans, but nothing can be more deplorable than the present capabilities of the generality of village workmen. As to supply of material, I found that at Ortur, a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, the six or eight smiths in the place must join their stocks of iron on the occurrence of a job wanting 8 or 10 lbs. of it; yet English iron is not dear there. In the same town I was credibly informed there are not half-a-dozen pairs of scissors. At Murr, a small market-town in a Ghaut district, when I wanted what I may term an iron yard-band, the smith had to send to Jooneer, 8 m. off, for the material; and here I attempted in vain to get done little jobs of the commonest kind. From inquiries made at Alleh, I found reason to conclude that not more iron is annually consumed in the cultivation of 100 acres of land in India than in that of a single acre in England. In those districts, as indeed I believe in all Western India, English tools are used; if a file or chisel be disabled, a new one is not to be had nearer than Poonah, 50 m. off. As to works for lifting water, grinding corn, &c., I do not believe that in all Western and Central India, except perhaps near Bombay, there is such a thing as a pump, a water-mill, or a wind-mill."

Manufactures.] Of all the various manufactures carried on in India, that of cotton claims our first notice, on account of its antiquity, of its being the staple and most common manufacture of the country, and of the variety of the fabrics which it pro-

duces. It is estimated that cotton-goods to the value of £20,000,000 a-year are manufactured in British India; and to the value of £20,000,000 per ann. in the tributary states. The perfection to which the natives are known, from the most remote times, to have carried the cotton manufacture, must be mainly attributed to the circumstance, that every distinct kind of cloth is the produce of a particular district, in which the mode of manufacturing it has been transmitted for centuries from father to son. The prov. of Bengal, and the E side of the Peninsula, are the principal seats of the cotton manufacture. The vicinity of Simoga, a town in the Mysore rajah's dominions, 122 m. NW of Seringapatam, is the limit of the manufacture of cotton to the westward, in this part of India; and, with the exception of a particular kind of chintz made at Punah, and painted with gold and silver, there are as fine cotton cloths made on the W side of the Peninsula. On the E side, the Madras investment of cotton piece-goods for the East India company was always provided from the district between Cape Comorin and Ganjam in the Northern circars, a distance of about 1,500 m., and principally in the Northern circars. In Bengal this manufacture, in almost all its branches, still flourishes. It also extends into the provs. of Oude, Allahabad, particularly the Benares district, Bahar, and Orissa. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured in different parts of the prov. of Agra. In the centre of the Doab there is a very coarse and common article made, which is dyed red with cheap materials. The coarsest sort of blue handkerchiefs are manufactured near Calcutta. The cotton goods made in the more southern parts of India in general are not coarse, though there are goods of this description manufactured in the Northern circars, both to the N and S of the Godavery. There is also a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths at Arcot. Dacca, in the E quarter of Bengal, was long celebrated for the manufacture of the finest muslins. In this district there is or was grown a kind of cotton called *banga*, which, though not of a very superior quality, was necessary to form the stripes of such muslins; and this circumstance may have contributed to the perfection of the fabric. Before the fall of the imperial government, the delicate and beautiful fabrics of Dacca were held in such estimation, not only at the court of the emperor, but amongst all the higher orders of the nobility in India, as to render it a matter of difficulty to supply the demand for them. Plain muslins of an inferior quality, as well as flowered, striped, and checkered muslins, are still manufactured in the district of Dacca, and in the N parts of Benares. The manufacture of muslins in pieces, chiefly for turbans, is carried on to a great extent in the Cuttack district of Orissa. Dimities of various kinds and patterns, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen, are made at Dacca, Patna, Taunda, and other places. Chintzes are manufactured principally in the district of Benares, and in the country around Patna and Calcutta; in H. Proper; and at Masulipatam in the S of India. Masulipatam and Madras were also celebrated for their palampores, the ground-work of which is formed of the plain long cloth chiefly wrought in the island of Nagur and its vicinity.

The manufacture of silk next claims our notice. Though the Romans procured their silk from China, and were obliged to depend upon the Persians for a supply of it, there is little doubt that, at that period, it was manufactured in H. In the Sanscrit there are names for the silk-worm and for manufactured silk; and, what is more decisive on this point, there appear to have been from the remotest times two castes of Hindus, whose respective employments were the feeding of silk-worms and the spinning of silk. In 1762, when the power of the East India company was pretty firmly established in H. Proper, they sent over some natives of Italy to introduce the Italian mode of spinning; but the first attempt to establish a silk manufacture, a little below Calcutta, did not succeed. In 1773, buildings for that purpose were erected at Junjipur, in Bengal, and in 1803, about 3,000 people were employed here. This is still a great silk station. At Cossimbazar, Mauldah, Bauleah, Commercolly, Radnagur, and Rungpur, all in the district of Raujeshy, silk goods are made. The raising of silk-worms is principally confined to a part of the district of Burdwan, and to the vicinity of the Bhagiratti and Great Ganges, from the fork of these rivers, for about 100 m. down their streams. The introduction of the silk-worm has not yet succeeded in the warmer districts. The mulberry-tree used for feeding the worms is the Oriental; the dryness of the soil, it is supposed, is prejudicial to the China mulberry. Wild silk-worms are common in the forests of Silhit, Assam, and the Deccan; and from them a kind of coarse silk, called *tisser*, is procured, which is far inferior in colour and lustre to the other silk. The most extensive and flourishing manufacture of wove silks is at Murshedabad and at Ahmedabad. Here are also made various kinds of taffetas, plain and flowered, brocades of silk and gold, and other sorts of silk goods both for home-consumption and exportation. The annual value of the brocades made for home-consumption at Ahmedabad is 40,000 rupees; of these exported, 300,000 r. In the district of Benares, tissues, brocades, and ornamented gauzes are manufactured; in the W and S parts of Bengal, plain gauzes, principally for home-consumption; and mixed goods of silk and cotton, at Mauldah, Boglipur, and in some parts of the district of Burdwan. Though the silk-worm has not been introduced into the Carnatic, and probably would not thrive there, yet in this prov. the silk-weavers make goods of a very strong fabric.

The other manufactures of H. are not of great extent or value, and may therefore be noticed in a more cursory manner. In all the colder parts of H., particularly in the elevated districts of the Mysore, the natives wear woollen cloths called *comelies*. These are worn as they come from the loom, and are of different lengths; some being 6 or 7 ft. long, by 4 or 5 ft. broad; others of a finer texture, are about 10 ft. long, by 6 or 7 ft. broad. Neither of the kinds are dyed, but are of the natural colour of the wool, which, in the fine ones, is almost always a good black; the price of the coarser kind is from 1s. 6d. to 2s., of the finer from 12s. to 15s. The Chitteldrug district of Mysore is celebrated for this manufacture. Flannels well woven, but fulled in a very imperfect manner, are manufactured at Patna. Carpeting of a very durable fabric is made in the Churrar district of Allahabad; and Ellore, the capital of one of the Northern Circars of the same name, is famous for carpets of a rich and beautiful texture.—The best coir cables are made at Anjengo and Cochin, of the fibres of the Laccadive cocoa nut.—Canvass is manufactured from cotton and from the sun hemp; the former in the neighbourhood of Chittagong, Patna, and some other places, and the latter at Calcutta. It is of the same length, breadth, and weight, as English canvass; and has a dross upon it which is removed by bleaching and washing. Pack thread is woven into sackcloth in many places, particularly in the N parts of Bengal, where it is used as clothing by the mountaineers. A coarse, but very strong sackcloth, is also made at Bangalore, in the Mysore, from the Indian hemp. The annual export of

gunnies, or coarse sacking, amounted in 1835–6 to 2½ lacs of rupees; it now exceeds 13 lacs in value. — Saddles, harness, military accoutrements, and other articles of leather, are manufactured by the natives in Bengal. Leather gloves are made at Madras, and shoes all over India. Hyderabad, the capital of Sind, is noted for its artificers who embroider on leather.—Brazen water-pots are manufactured at Bareilly in the prov. of Delhi. Articles of cutlery, and even brass instruments, are made in some parts of India in tolerable perfection. The swords made in the Deccan, and in the N part of India, are equal to the best swords made in any other part of the world. The armourers of Hyderabad, in Sind, are celebrated for the excellence of their workmanship.—At Muteodon, in the Mysore rajah's dominions, glass is manufactured which is used for making the rings which are worn by the Hindu women round their wrists. It is made of five colours, black, green, red, blue, and yellow: the black is in the most request, and bears the highest price. The natives obtain the soda used in this manufacture in the fields, where it forms, by a natural process, during the hot season. The same fields supply them with sand. The ring makers on the W side of India purchase the greater part of this glass. Vizagapatam is celebrated for its beautiful cabinet work, which is painted and inlaid with ivory and black wood with great elegance and art.

The manufacture of opium and indigo, have already been mentioned.—About forty years ago, the cochineal insect was introduced into India; and cochineal, though of an inferior kind, is now produced in different parts of India. The insect is found to thrive best on the indigenous opuntia, which is abundant in Bengal, and in most parts of India.—Tar is extracted from teakwood in most of the places where ships are built of it.—Rose-water is distilled in many parts. Gazipore, in the Benares district, has long been celebrated for it.—Paper is manufactured in some parts of Northern H. from the bark of a tree named *deah*. It is very strong, and capable of being woven, when gilt, into the texture of silks and satins.—Saltpetre is manufactured to a great extent in the provs. of Bengal and Bahar, particularly in the latter. The climate and soil are extremely favourable to its spontaneous production. It is sent to Europe in an impure state, but crystallized, put up in bags, each bag containing two bazar maunds, or about 164 lbs. The total export to England is from 8,000 to 10,000 tons per ann.—Salt is made from sea water along nearly the whole of the E coast, as far as the mouth of the Ganges, in great abundance. Tumlock and Hijeli, which lie to the SW of Calcutta, are the principal places where salt is manufactured for the Bengal presidency. On the W coast of India, salt is made in large quantities on the coast of the island of Salsette. The process is similar to that which is followed in Europe; but when salt of a superior quality is wished for, it is obtained "by fixing a jagged piece of stick in the water, when first let into the reservoirs, to which, as the water evaporates, saline particles adhere, to the weight of 3 or 4 ounces."

The mechanism of the Hindus is very rude and imperfect, and probably has been stationary for at least 2,000 years. The native rice-mill still consists of two round flat stones; in the lower one of which there is a hollow, into which the middle of the upper one is inserted. It is turned round by means of a wooden peg, and the flour comes out through a groove in the under stone. It is in fact the *quern* of Scotland. Two Indians with their hand corn-mill can grind only 60 lbs. of flour in a day. On several of the streams, however, in H. Proper, there are water-mills for grinding corn. The mill that is used to extract the oil from the cocoa nut is very simple in its construction, and, at the same time, answers its purpose extremely well. "The Indian carpenter knows no other tools than the plane, chisel, the wimbol, a hammer, and a kind of hatchet. The earth serves him for a shopboard, and his foot for a hold-fast; but they are a month in performing what our workmen will do in three days. The sawyer places his wood between two joists fixed in the ground; and, sitting carefully on a little bench, employs three days, with one saw, to make a plank which would take our people an hour's work. The blacksmith always carries his tools with him, his forge, and his little furnace; working wherever he is employed. He sets up his forge before the house of the person who calls him, and, with the dirt of the place makes a little wall, before which he places his hearth. Behind the wall are two leather bellows, which the apprentice keeps going, by alternately pressing the top. A stone serves for an anvil; and his whole apparatus consists of a pair of pincers, a hammer, a mallet, and a file. The productions of the goldsmith announce, in every shape, the want of tools. Like the Chinese, they have not as yet arrived at the art of polishing gold or silver, or to work the gold in different colours. The Indian goldsmith carries his workshop with him wherever he is sent for. His furnace is an earthen pot; an iron pipe serves him for a bellows; and a pair of pincers, a hammer, a file, and a small mallet, are all his tools. He makes his crucible on the spot, with clay mixed with charcoal and cow dung. About 1s. are the wages of the master and his servant for a whole day. The shoemaker is of the most despicable caste, and is also the poorest of all the artisans. He has no other tools than an awl and a knife. When a pair of shoes are wanted, the money must be advanced; and with this money he buys a sheepskin, which he prepares on the same day, and on the morrow brings the shoes." [*Sonnerat*]. In a recent paper on the raw products and manufactured articles of India, Dr. Royle makes the following interesting remarks: "India, vast in extent and diversified in surface, is remarkable as the cradle of one at least of the nations who earliest practised the arts and cultivated the sciences which characterize civilization, and from whence these travelled to the West, and perhaps also to the East. Its present inhabitants continue to venerate sciences which they know only by name, and to practise arts of which they know not the principles, and this with a skill not only remarkable for the early period at which it attained perfection, but also for the manner in which it has remained stationary for so many ages. This can be explained only by the fact that the son was unable to add to the manual dexterity of the father, and could not improve an art which he knew only as a routine process. But when commerce was in its infancy, or dealt only in the most precious commodities, these arts could not have been practised unless India had contained within itself all the raw materials which art could convert into useful articles or elegant ornaments. Without cotton the so-called 'webs of woven air' could have had no existence. Without numerous barks, woods, and flowers, dyeing could not have been practised, and calico-printing would probably not have been invented. If an *Indigofera* had not been indigenous, indigo would never have derived its name from India, nor have afforded us the proof, in the stripe of mummy-cloth, of the early commercial intercourse between its native country and Egypt. Neither would sugar have been arranged by the Greeks with honeys, nor the Indians described as those who '*bibunt tenera dulces ab arun-*

dine succos,' unless they had had the cane-like *Saccharum* as a plant of their country. Neither in Persia would the proverb of 'giving an Indian answer' have been considered equivalent to a cut with an Indian sword, unless the Hindus had possessed the ore which enabled them to manufacture their far-famed wootz steel; and gunpowder is likely to have been invented at an early age only in a country where 'villanous saltpetre' is abundant. Besides these, India possesses an immense number both of animal and of vegetable, as well as of mineral substances, well fitted for arts and manufactures of every kind; and the country has often been described as capable of producing within its own limits almost all the useful products of every other quarter of the globe. As India produced the raw material and manufactured it into a costly article, gold and silver have from the earliest times been required to purchase this combination of the gifts of nature with the creations of art; but mechanical invention has deprived the Hindus of many of the advantages of their position, and they have in a great measure lost the commerce which they had themselves created, especially as some of their products were subjected to discriminating duties, which amounted to a prohibition on import into this country. Hence their foreign commerce has not advanced, as might have been anticipated from the enjoyment in many parts of long-continued peace. But fashion, which here is as fickle as the wind, is in the East as steady as their monsoons, and has fortunately preserved some of their manufactures in their pristine excellence, and which, in any general collection of manufactures, would enable those of India still to hold a conspicuous place. For instance, though the muslins of Dacca may not now be produced of as fine a quality as formerly, those of Chunderee are still highly esteemed by the natives of rank and wealth. So the embroidered muslins of Dacca, the brocades of Benares, and the worked shawls of Delhi, will bear comparison with any other goods. The shawls of Cashmere still remain unrivalled. The workers in gold and in silver still produce chains of matchless beauty, and their filagree work displays that delicacy of hand for which the Hindus have so long been famous. The wootz steel, the various arms, the works in copper and brass, and in the different little known metallurgic compounds, the inlaid metals, and the endless variety of images, display many instances of ingenuity and skill."

Internal trade.] The internal trade of India is conducted by boats, land-carriers, travelling merchants, and at fairs. The boats which are used on the Ganges and its tributary streams are of various sizes and constructions; from Patna to Calcutta, where the navigation resembles that of the sea, both from the width of the river and the storms which frequently arise, it is necessary to employ large and strong boats, or rather ships of upwards of 100 tons. In the higher parts of the river, the boats are made either low and deep, or flat and *clinker built*. Between Calcutta and the sea, among the shallows, the boats are made without keel. Those which are used in the Indus are flat-bottomed, with square heads and sterns, low forward, high abaft, and drawing only a few inches water; oars are seldom employed, but they are either dragged by men or pushed along with poles; when the wind admits it, sails are used. The materials of which these boats are constructed are very few, simple, and cheap; and the boatmen scarcely receive any wages except what will purchase them a little salt, tobacco, and clothing; grain is supplied them for food. By the inland navigation in H. Proper, salt, grain, cotton, and manufactured articles, are interchanged. It is said that the whole number of boatmen employed on the rivers of Bengal and Bahar are nearly 300,000; most of these are also labourers in husbandry, or fishermen. See articles BENGAL, GANGES, INDUS.—Land-carriage is performed by oxen, buffaloes, and sometimes by horses; carriages are seldom used, there being no roads adapted for them. The owners of the cattle are generally the owners also of the merchandise they carry, as well as the drivers. One driver is allowed to four oxen. Their food is generally obtained without expense on the road-side; but where buffaloes are employed, it is necessary to give them grain. The articles of merchandise which are thus transported are grain, salt, cotton, sugar, tobacco, betel-nut, &c. In the Deccan there is a wandering tribe of carriers, called Lomballies or Burgarahs, who interchange the commodities of this part of H. for those of Bengal and the adjacent provs. There are also in the Mahratta countries and other parts of India, Vanjaries or itinerant grain-dealers,—a singular race of people. They travel in large parties, with their grain on bullocks, brought from a great distance; but they do not depend entirely on their profits as grain-dealers, nor on their returns of merchandise, for they occasionally become stationary, and apply themselves to husbandry. The Banians or travelling merchants resemble the chapmen in Britain; they come in great numbers from Gujerat to Bombay, selling muslins, cotton cloths, &c. They are chiefly Hindus, though some Mahommedans adopt the name and the profession. They are distinguished by a red turban, shaped in front like the horn of a rhinoceros. The banyans are generally rich, and carry on a stationary as well as an itinerant business. When travelling they are attended by coolies or porters, to carry their merchandise. Besides these there are the Borahs or petty chapmen, who travel about the country with a variety of small and cheap articles in their boxes. The principal carriers between India and Cabul are the Lohanis, a tribe located between Ghuzni eastward to the Indus. They import calicoes, muslins, chintzes, shawls, brocades, and spices.

Markets and fairs.] There are weekly markets over most part of H. Proper, but they are not common in other parts of India. At these there is a considerable interchange of commodities. The most celebrated fairs are those of Kulu, Hurdwar, and Nolucky-Hant. The fair of Kulu, in the prov. of Orissa, is attended by the traders from the inland parts of H., particularly those of Berar, and traders in salt and European commodities from the sea-coast. During the months of January, February, and March, the former arrange their caravans, and bring their merchandise, which consists chiefly of cotton, on bullocks to Kulu. Here they are met by the traders from the sea-coast. Factors are employed to transact the business among them, and they also supply them with huts, food, and other necessaries, during their abode. The commission of the factors is 1 per cent. Nearly all the business is carried on by factors. The fair breaks up about a month before the commencement of the rainy season. The traders then depart, but the factors are stationary.—The common fair at Hurdwar, the place where the Ganges enters H., is held annually; but every 12 years there is a fair here at which are assembled a much greater number of people than at any other fair in the world. Many of these, indeed, perhaps the largest portion of them, visit Hurdwar from motives of superstition, and as a place of pilgrimage; but great numbers are also led hither from commercial motives. At the annual fairs it is computed that between 200,000 and 300,000 people are collected. At the great fair every twelfth year, there are often 1,000,000. In April 1809, it is supposed

there were assembled at Hurdwar, from every part of H., from the confines of China to those of Persia, Hindus of every description, amounting to 2,000,000 of persons. An immense variety of articles are sold at this fair. Cabul, Candahar, Multan, and the Punjab, supply horses, mules, camels, tobacco, antimony, assafœtida, and dried fruits of all kinds. Cashmere, and the country of the Sikhs, send shawls and other goods of that description. Spotted turbans, looking-glasses, toys, with various manufactures in brass and ivory, are supplied from Jeypur; shields from Rohilcund, Lucknow and Silhit; bows and arrows from Multan and the Doab; rock-salt from Lahore; baftas and piece goods from the Punjab; and cotton and woollen goods, cocoa-nuts, &c., from the lower provs. The most frequented place in the fair is the bed of the river,—for at this season of the year it is almost dry. The bargains are conducted and settled without a single word being spoken. A cloth being thrown over the hands of the parties, they communicate with each other by touching the different joints of the fingers, and thus effectually prevent those near them from gaining any information. Before the British gained possession of this part of H., heavy duties were levied on the cattle brought to this fair; but these are now taken off; neither are there any of those scenes of tumult and bloodshed, which formerly always disgraced it. The fair at Nolucky-Hant, in the pergunnah of Bowal, in the Dacca district of Bengal, is held annually for the space of nine days. Here the weavers assemble to purchase their annual stock of trade; and it is computed that the business carried on there frequently amounts in value to three lacs of rupees. There is a great deal of carrying trade between the Deccan and Bengal, and generally between the countries below and above the Ghauts. The manner in which the internal commerce appears to have been originally carried on, and which, in a great measure, still continues, is at *hauts*, or open markets. These hauts are held on certain days only, and are resorted to by petty venders and traders, who wish to buy and sell by retail. They are usually established in open plains, where a flag is erected, to the vicinity of which the farmer, the mechanic, and the fisherman, bring their various commodities. The ground is divided into several plots, or what is in Scotland called 'stands,' and each plot is occupied by one or more venders. The business is conducted in a manner similar to our fairs, only a police-officer attends to preserve the peace; formerly duties or customs were levied by the proprietors of the lands on which these fairs were held; but these are now pretty generally abolished.

Roads.] The Grand Trunk road from Calcutta, the main artery of communication throughout Bengal and H., extends 770 m., with a general breadth of 30 ft., increased in some places to 40 ft. The road from Puri to Bissenpore, which connects Orissa with Bengal, and which is commonly known as the Jugurmath-road, is held to be of the next importance. A road from Sylhet to Gowhatti, the capital of Assam, across the Cassia hills, is in active preparation. The Deccan road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, a distance of 239 m., commenced in 1824, has been completed lately. Another road, small in point of expense, but of great importance, has been made from the E frontier of Bengal, through Cachar, and across the Munipore hills to the limits of the Burmese empire. Besides these roads, which are stated to be the most prominent, a variety of district roads have added greatly to the local convenience of the people, and have proportionately occupied attention. A toll on a road is unknown in India. Mr. Chapman, in his recent pamphlet on the Cotton and Commerce of India, undertakes to demonstrate, by well-arranged facts and tables, that the export of cotton from India to England has risen exactly as the difficulties or expense of its transmission have been diminished, and also that costs and impediments still remain which are sufficient to account for the smallness of the quantity we continue to receive. He next shows that what holds good of India holds good also everywhere else. Those countries whose populations approach most nearly in their characteristics to those of India, depend for commerce upon their relative condition with regard to facilities of transit to the interior. Mexico, Central America, and Ecuador present striking instances of the evils resulting from their deficiency. The way in which the trade of tropical countries, whose inhabitants in the mass are certainly not superior in industry or in their desire for European manufactures to the natives of India, has increased with every extension of means of communication, he argues affords a lesson of the most encouraging character. While it is pointed out that each individual in South America, including Spaniards, Portuguese, mixed classes, Indians, and slaves, takes from us eight times as much in manufactures as each inhabitant of India, it is contended that this disparity is removeable, and that roads and railways might, in an incredibly short time, beget an exchange of produce for manufactures which, as a rise of the Indian demand to the level of the South American, would augment our exports to that country from £6,000,000 to £48,000,000, and would only be limited by our own capabilities of meeting it.

Railways.] India presents peculiar and general fitness for a connected system of railroads. At present, according to Major Kennedy, it costs 22 days' hard work to reach Umballah from Calcutta, a distance of 1,000 m., a good railway train at a moderate speed would accomplish the distance in 40 hours, and save £10 a-ton on heavy goods. The time that heavy goods require to make the same journey by the present conveyances of the country is from two to three months, at a cost of £12 to £15 per ton. Whilst, if a train existed, they would be conveyed this distance in 48 hours at a cost of £4 to £5 per ton. The cost to a traveller making this journey, by the present covered conveyances, in 22 days, cannot be less than £50 to £70. By the train it ought to be done within 40 hours, for less than £6 cost. It is difficult to estimate the increase of mercantile and industrial activity in all its ramifications which must follow the establishment of a good railway system in India. The following great railways are projected in our Indian empire:—The East Indian railway, which is intended to proceed from a station on the western bank of the Hugli, opposite the town of Calcutta, by Burdwan to Mirzapore, with provisions for the collection of the intermediate traffic, and such future extension as circumstances may render expedient.—The Great Western railway of Bengal, which is to proceed from Calcutta along the E bank of the Hugli, which river it will cross at Chogda, 30 m. above Calcutta, and thence pass by Burdwan, Ranigunge, Serampore, and Behar, to Patna and Dinapur. A branch-extension of the first part of the line from Calcutta to Chogda is projected from the latter place along the E branch of the Hugli, by Kishungur and Murshedabad, to the junction of the Hugli with the Ganges, a distance from Chogda of about 120 m. —A line from Madras to Wallajanuggur, about 83 m. from Madras, and the emporium of traffic for the surrounding districts. This line admits of ready extension about the S parts of the Peninsula.—From Bombay, the great emporium of trade and shipping on the W coast of India, the Great Indian Peninsular railway company have projected a line to proceed across the peninsula to Coringa, situate at the mouth of the Godaveri, and offering the most commodious harbour on the E coast. From this main line convenient branches might extend, so as to collect the great staple traffic coming from Central India on the N, and the districts about Hyderabad on the S. At present this line seems only destined to lead from Bombay to Callian, and thence perhaps to the Malsei ghaut. Colonel Grant strenuously urges its being pushed forward to Punah, the cap. of the Deccan, and in the direct line to Ahmednuggur, the S. Mahratta country, the Madras presidency, the Nizam's dominions, and the Calcutta dawk line. See PUNAH.

Commerce.] The commerce of India may be considered under two grand heads: viz., that which is carried on with Europe and America; and the coasting-trade, or that which is carried on from one part of India to another; and from India to the ports of the Indian islands, China, the Arabian and Persian gulfs, and the E coast of Africa. The Indian commerce with Europe is almost entirely carried on by Great Britain; and, till within these few years, it exclusively consisted of the commerce of the East India company. That which was called 'the privilege trade,' was established by an act of parliament in 1793, by which the Company were empowered to grant licences to individuals to trade to India; and 'the private trade' was that enjoyed, under certain stringent regulations, by the commanders and officers of the Company's ships. Since the trade to India was thrown open, a large capital and amount of tonnage have been embarked in it by individuals.

History of the Company's charter.] The first association for prosecuting trade between England and India was formed in London in 1599. Its capital was divided into 101 shares, and amounted to £30,000. On the 31st of December, in the following year, this association procured a charter to last for fifteen years, and constituting the adventurers a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.' In the prosecution of their object, five ships were provided, which sailed from Torbay on the

2d of May, 1601, with cargoes of bullion and merchandise. The result of this expedition was encouraging; and eight other voyages were performed between 1603 and 1613. The clear profits in the trade varied in the other seasons from 100 to 200 per cent. upon the capital employed.—In 1609, the Company obtained a renewal of its charter for an indefinite period, subject, however, to its being dissolved by government upon three years' notice being given. About two years after this time, permission was granted to the Company to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga, upon its agreeing to pay a duty of 3½ per cent. upon all shipments of merchandise. The system of subscriptions, in order to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of each voyage, was discontinued in 1612, when the association assumed the character of a joint-stock company. Capital was now raised amounting to £429,000, which was embarked in four separate adventures or voyages. The advantages derived (87½ per cent.) were sufficiently encouraging to produce a second set of subscriptions; and, in the year 1617–18, a new fund was raised to the amount of £1,600,000.—A third joint-stock company was created in 1632, the subscriptions to which amounted to £420,700. In 1636, a license to trade with India was granted by the king to a body of adventurers wholly distinct from the existing corporation, of whose rights this was deemed to be an invasion. Both associations seem, however, to have become aware of the disadvantages resulting from competition; for in 1650 their interests were joined, and new subscriptions obtained under the denomination of The United Joint stock.

The first of those peculiar privileges to which must be ascribed the growth of the Company's political power in India, was obtained in 1652. Upon payment of a very inconsiderable sum, it obtained from the native government of Bengal an unlimited right of trading throughout the province, without being subjected to the payment of any duties. A new charter was obtained by the Company on the 3d of April, 1661, confirming its former privileges, and giving authority to make peace or war with any prince or people, "not being Christians," as well as to seize all unlicensed persons found within the limits to which its trade extended, and to send them to England. In 1668, the island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II., as part of the marriage-portion of the Princess Catherine. was granted to the Company "in free and common soccage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of £10 in gold, on the 30th of September in each year." In 1693, the king granted a new charter to the Company, under which it was required to augment its capital stock, then £756,000, to £1,500,000, and to export in every year British produce to the value of £100,000; but the power of the crown to grant such exclusive privileges was questioned by the commons, who passed a resolution declaring, "that it is the right of all Englishmen to trade to the East Indies, or any part of the world, unless prohibited by act of parliament." In this situation, the affairs of the Company continued till 1698, when, to obtain a charter conferring an exclusive privilege of trading to India, £2,000,000 at 8 per cent. was offered to government, by a number of subscribers, unconnected with the old company, which, to maintain its privileges, had previously offered to government £700,000 at 4 per cent. As was to be expected, the administration accepted of the larger sum, though at the higher interest; and a new company was erected, but the old company was not abolished. In 1702, by what was called an indenture tripartite, of which Queen Anne formed the third party, the two companies were in some measure united; and in 1708, they were, by act of parliament, formed into one company, under the denomination of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, and secured in the exclusive possession of the trade to the East, till the expiration of three years' notice after the 25th of March, 1726. With the issue of the new charter of the Company, its powers were distributed. All proprietors possessed of £500 stock, and assembled in general court, were invested with the supreme legislative authority; and all laws and regulations, all declarations of dividends, all grants of money, it was declared, should be made by them. The executive power was vested in 24 directors, chosen by the general court from among persons possessed of £2,000 stock. It was their duty to act under the ordinances of the proprietors, and to manage the business of routine. They had a chairman and a deputy chairman to preside in the courts. In India the Company's affairs at this time, and for a long period after, were directed by three councils, at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, which were generally composed of the senior servants of the Company. These officials, however, were not debarred from holding subordinate situations at the same time, and consequently uniformly distributed among themselves the most lucrative situations in their own gift!—In 1732, the Company's charter was renewed; and in 1744, when government was pressed for money, they made a proposal to lend the state £1,000,000, at 3 per cent., provided the period of their exclusive privileges were prolonged to the expiration of three years' notice from March, 1780. The offer was accepted, and the Company borrowed, on their own bonds, the sum which they lent to government. By a law passed in 1753, the qualification for a vote in the court of proprietors was raised from £500 to £1,000 stock. In 1793, the act 33° Geo. III. c. 52, was passed, by which the possession of the British territories in India, together with the right of exclusive trading thither, were, under certain limitations, continued to the Company for the further term of twenty years.

The first breach in the monopoly of the East Indian trade was made, in 1813, when the Company's charter was renewed. On this occasion the trade was thrown open to the enterprise of individuals, under certain restrictions and regulations, as specified at large in the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155. By this act it was declared that the territorial acquisitions in India, with the late acquisitions on the continent of Asia, or in any island N of the equator, were to remain under the government of the East India Company for 20 years, from the 10th of April, 1814. The Company had also the exclusive monopoly for the like term of years, of the trade to and from China. But private traders, subjects of his Majesty, in the United Kingdom, were authorised to export goods to any port or place within the limits of the Company's charter, provided the return cargoes were sent to such ports only in Great Britain and Ireland as should be specified by an order of his Majesty in council. The East India directors were required to keep separate and distinct accounts of their territorial, political, and commercial affairs, which had been heretofore so amalgamated as to render it impossible, with any degree of accuracy, to ascertain the profit or loss on their trade. In the same year, the acts of the 54th of Geo. III. cap. 34, 35, and 36, made further regulations with respect to the East India trade. By the first act, British subjects were authorised to trade between the United Kingdom and the limits of the Company's charter, and to any intermediate port or place situate in N. or S. America —British colonies in America excepted—either directly or circuitously, provided they did not trade in tea, excepting also the dominions of the emperor of China. The second act allowed trade to be carried on with India. in ships not British built, until the 1st of January, 1815. The third act made various regulations with respect to duties, drawbacks, manifests, &c. These four acts of parliament regulated the whole of the trade in India, under the new system which had been established.

In 1833, the constitution of the Company was again restored and remodelled. The following is an analysis of the principal clauses of the act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 85, under which its concerns are at present administered:—

Sec. 1.—The government of the British territories in India is continued in the hands of the Company until April, 1854. The real and personal property of the Company is held in trust for the Crown, for the service of India.
2.—The privileges and powers granted in 1813, and all other enactments concerning the Company, not repugnant to this new act, are to continue in force until April, 1854.
3.—From 22d April, 1834, the China and tea trade of the Company to cease.
4.—The Company to close its commercial concerns and to sell all its property not required for purposes of government.
9.—The debts and liabilities of the Company to be charged on the revenues of India.
43.—The governor-general in council is empowered to legislate for India and for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others.
44.—If the laws thus made by the governor-general are disallowed by the authorities in England, they shall be annulled by the governor-general.
81.—Any natural-born subject of England may proceed by sea to any part or place within the limit of the Company's charter having a custom-house establishment, and may reside thereat, or pass through to other parts of the Company's territories to reside thereat.
88.—Slavery to be immediately mitigated, and abolished as soon as possible.

Up to the 25th of March, 1848, India laboured under a double system of restriction. Whilst the Company retained its exclusive commercial character, all ships, except its own, were virtually prohibited from any trade with India. In 1815, the Americans were, by special treaty with our government, allowed to trade with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. At a subsequent period, the like liberty was granted to British ships. In 1819 the privilege was ceded to Portugal, and at later dates to other countries, as the Indian government continued to charge double duties on all imports and exports in foreign bottoms, but the privilege was practically of little value, and was, in fact, used almost alone by the Americans and Portuguese. And even so lately as 1823, all native ships and English ships, except their own, were, in common with all foreign ships, obliged by the Company to pay double duties on exports, whether to foreign ports in India, or to England or any foreign country. The prohibition was some few years afterwards repealed, so far as concerned British and native ships, but the double tax on imports and exports in foreign vessels was continued until an act passed by the present governor-general in council, on the 4th of March, 1848, opened, so far as the Company were concerned, the trade with India on equal terms to the ships of all nations. This act came into force on the 25th of March in the same year. But it in no way lessened the restrictions imposed by our navigation laws on the trade with India. It could still be carried on direct only in our own ships; and the 17th clause of the 8° and 9° Victoria, cap. 88, enacting that the native sailors of British India were not British seamen, still made it practically impossible for ships so manned to trade with England. In our ports Lascars were held to be, though British subjects, foreign sailors, and the ship must take another crew on board before she could clear outwards from our ports or from any port in our colonies; and as native Indian ships were British ships, and Lascars foreign sailors, our act shut these ves-

sels out from all participation in foreign trade, so that the only beyond-coast trade in which they had any part was in carrying cotton to China and rice to Mauritius, from both which places they had to return almost entirely in ballast. Lord Dalhousie's act prepared the way for India to reap the full benefit of the abolition of our navigation acts.

Progress of Commerce.] The following tables will illustrate the nature and progress of the commerce betwixt Great Britain and India.—The following is a statement of the amount in value of the principal articles exported from India, from 1793–4 to 1809–10 inclusive, consisting of the company's, the private and privilege trade, and the neutral and prize goods:

	Company's goods.	Private goods.	Neutral goods.
Bengal piece goods,	£14,490,378	6,980,505	108,921
Coast and Surat ditto,	11,563,923		
Saltpetre, . .	3,060,956	320,777	18,469
Indigo, sugar, drugs, &c.,	5,031,516	20,191,183	1,484,235
Silk, . .	7,014,986	1,211,081	6,455
Pepper, . .	3,322,835	320,777	18,469

The commerce of India, in its then two great divisions of the trade to and from Europe and America, and the coasting-trade, gave the following general return of imports and exports between 1802–3 and 1810–11:

I. IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.
From London, on account the East India company,	£8,024,793	£5,551,934	£13,576,727
Ditto on account of commanders and officers,	3,895,000	225,062	4,120,062
Ditto on account of private merchants, .	3,584,154	1,425,274	5,009,428
Total from London,	15,503,947	7,202,270	22,706,217
From America, . .	851,306	6,595,400	7,446,706
From Foreign Europe, .	1,327,504	2,626,842	3,954,346
From Foreign Europe and America, .	2,178,810	9,222,242	11,401,052
Total, . .	17,682,757	16,424,512	34,107,269

II. EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.
To London, on account of the East India company,	£12,320,642	£150	£12,320,792
Ditto on account of the commanders and officers,	2,990,867		2,990,867
Ditto on account of private merchants, .	8,881,465	7,756	8,889,221
Total to London,	24,192,974	7,906	24,200,880
To America, . .	7,091,384	22,881	7,114,265
To Foreign Europe, .	3,107,750	787	3,108,537
To Foreign Europe and America,	10,199,134	23,668	10,222,802
Total, .	34,392,108	31,574	34,423,682

III. COASTING TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA, INCLUDING THE COUNTRY TRADE TO CHINA.

The following table shows the value of goods and treasure entered inwards, and cleared outwards, at the custom-houses of the several ports, on an average of six years, commencing in 1802–3, and ending in 1806–7, from and to the districts and places named in the margin:

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay and Surat.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay and Surat.
	Sicca rupees.	Sicca r.	Sicca r.	Sicca r.	Sicca r.	Sicca r.
Coast of Malabar, .	4,49,037	5,28,308	...	45,42,156	4,76,912	...
Northern parts of Gujerat,	...	43,438	71,77,578	...	59,650	64,65,831
Surat and adjacent villages,	...	27,811	17,02,512	...	12,525	28,64,123
Bombay, . . .	...	7,10,850	12,98,075	...	16,78,076	15,34,670
Coast of Coromandel, .	9,56,520	...	2,37,315	31,13,144	...	1,52,238
Northern Circars, .	...	22,42,779	...	...	9,19,466	...
Northern div. of Carnatic,	...	5,39,252	...	...	42,574	...
Madras, . . .	...	11,87,343	...	...	29,10,067	...
Southern div. of Carnatic,	...	5,96,366	...	...	2,77,769	...
Tanjore, . . .	...	5,45,833	...	...	2,19,729	...
Tinnevelly and Ramnad,	...	5,11,576	...	...	1,81,521	...
Malabar, . . .	...	3,73,479	21,14,418	...	3,56,106	8,10,807
Canara, . . .	...	1,82,225		...	1,41,286	
Cochin, . . .	...	23,442	...	...	7,966	...
Bengal, . . .	...	33,01,830	64,91,411	...	5,22,288	4,60,311
Ceylon, . . .	80,278	6,78,284	90,069	2,42,868	8,08,679	63,101
Coast of Sumatra, .	4,06,827	35,064	...	4,53,542	19	...
Arabian gulf, .	11,90,223	1,28,811	25,83,042	18,59,964	2,85,334	15,44,662
Persian gulf, .		75,671	25,60,939		3,85,855	17,20,760
Cutch and Sind, .	...	23,170	22,22,874	...	57,413	14,51,787
Bassein, . . .	...	...	4,31,439	...	...	4,59,576
Goa and Concan, .	...	2,29,039	15,93,955	...	5,50,795	45,62,281
Mahratta dominions, .	...	1,48,710	...	...	1,63,434	...
Travancore, . .	...	73,502	...	...	15,264	...
Tranquebar, . .	...	4,86,365	...	...	5,62,224	...
Pegu, . . .	3,91,118	1,80,744	1,940	1,32,148	1,35,575	2,045
Penang and Eastward,	21,15,153	13,00,373	5,91,199	25,78,257	11,68,340	2,94,494
Batavia, . . .	34,345	1,65,406	1,84,936	1,35,147	47,701	14,097
Manilla, . . .	3,01,709	7,31,003	...	3,30,474	2,41,490	...
China, . . .	38,71,296	8,90,153	59,67,931	55,42,892	6,97,148	69,55,601
Various places, . .	2,77,446	2,45,341	4,93,450	4,16,961	2,35,975	3,03,445
Grand total,	100,73,952	162,06,168	357,43,083	193,47,553	131,61,181	296,00,929

IV. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE THREE PRESIDENCIES IN 1834-35 AND 1841-42.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	1834-35.	1841-42.	1834-35.	1841-42.	1834-35.	1841-42.
Europe.						
United Kingdom,	1,81,20,607 r.	4,72,33,234 r.	27,72,653 r.	56,07,158 r.	96,76,470 r.	1,83,67,092 r.
France,	27,67,258	63,69,004	1,74,668	3,88,855	1,69,099	1,24,204
Holland,	...	...	200	...	...	...
Germany,	...	...	...	47,292	...	...
Portugal,	...	...	...	1,820	...	...
Hamburg,	...	39,734	...	...	...	...
Bremen,	...	98,066	...	...	...	...
Trieste,	...	61,071	...	...	...	...
America.						
North America,	13,17,854	29,90,888	65,883	10,386	1,86,004	11,385
Coast of America,	...	...	...	...	...	4,20,672
Demerara,	...	18,353	...	...	...	...
Berbice,	...	17,061	...	...	...	...
Asia.						
Bengal,	...	...	11,32,795	17,62,225	12,96,545	8,17,032
Bombay,	...	...	61,41,927	78,30,869	...	...
Ceylon,	32,410	1,17,501	15,62,062	19,21,906	66,893	1,29,516
Cutch and Sind,	...	...	...	...	19,01,737	46,14,888
Goa,	...	...	2,30,899	1,25,789	1,57,847	1,73,830
Coast of Coromandel,	16,09,270	8,58,047	...	...	2,30,114	1,67,547
——— Malabar,	26,68,419	28,86,914	...	...	11,18,900	17,33,298
Arabia,	...	...	14,96,880	9,87.076	11,30,747	17,75,745
Arabian and Persian gulfs,	9,47,738	18,43,826	8,539	1,24,808	21,10,713	41,24,898
Penang and eastwards,	23,54,992	71,58,769	...	...	8,37,958	23,99,153
Malacca straits,	...	...	16,41,450	17,15,605	...	...
Java,	48,994	1,21,071	79,074	...	...	...
Pegu,	9,37,888	19,97,509	2,95,388	2,79,159	...	...
China,	1,27,07,703	98,52,011	4,04,843	12,00.904	1,56,08,551	1,77,85,022
Eastwards,	...	...	22,044	28,213	...	...
Maldive islands,	42,291	43,676	24,502	29,173	...	...
Sadras,	...	...	27	...	...	...
Travancore,	...	...	5,895	57,804	...	...
Tranquebar,	...	...	36,696	26,379	...	...
Sumatra,	532	...	86,158	900	...	...
Mauritius and Bourbon,	13,52,984	24,14,167	1,60,302	77,743	21,638	24,824
French Indian ports,	...	...	2,82,012	2,31,835	...	...
Kurachi,	...	...	...	...	...	5,69,941
Africa.						
Cape of Good Hope,	51,885	1,49,003	1,029	1,457	32,132	...
Isle of France and Bourbon,	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Coast of Africa,	...	...	...	...	3,12,483	...
St. Helena,	...	22,211	...	...	...	...
Australia.						
New South Wales,	2,37,280	1,16,686	65,404	3,369	...	...
	4,51,98,125	8,44,08,802	1,66,91,330	2,25,60,725	3,48,57,831	5,32,39,047

The principal articles of export in the above years were as follows:

	Quantities		Value.	
	1834-35.	1841-42.	1834-35.	1841-42.
Cotton from Calcutta,	3,52,022 maunds.	1,12,576 maunds.	31,26,070 r.	12,00.093 r.
... Madras,	91,595 cwt.	414,946 cwt.	15,79,325	65,05,543
... Bombay,	...	161,026,110 lbs.	1,16,15,794	2,16,79,410
Grain from Calcutta,	24,27,907 maunds.	29,54.987 maunds.	36,60,685	41,01.991
... Madras,	12,99,793 cwts.	1,763,533 cwts.	25,87.993	31,33.497
... Bombay,	...	114.907 bags.	5,43,874	5,20,637
Indigo from Calcutta,	85,150 maunds.	1,21,710 maunds.	85,15,054	2,39,96,004
... Madras,	1,971 cwts.	16,698 cwts.	4,12,282	31,93.499
... Bombay,	...	352,883 lbs.	...	5,30,646
Opium from Calcutta,	11,050 chests.	19,739 chests.	1,08,35,569	1,44,98,621
... Bombay,	...	15,762	99,38,115	1,14,39,274
Silk piece goods from Calcutta,	559,632 pieces.	561,278 pieces.	30,87,457	30,36,835
Wool from Bombay,	...	4,066,990 lbs.	...	7,69.468
Sugar from Calcutta,	3,64,220 maunds.	15,61,804 maunds.	28,81,533	1,37,85,615
... Bombay,	...	227,606 cwts.	7,51,538	18,05,010
Total exports from Calcutta,			4,51,98,125	8,44,08,802
... Bombay,			3,48,57,831	4,56,48,179
... Madras,			1,66,91,330	2,25,60,725

V. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE TO INDIA.

1. The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the East India company's territories and Ceylon, in each year from 1827 to 1850, was as under:

1827	£3,662,012	1833	£3,495,301	1839	£4,748,607	1845	£6,703,778
1828	4,256,582	1834	2,578,569	1840	6,023,192	1846	6,434,456
1829	3,059,218	1835	3,192,692	1841	5,595,000	1847	5,470,105
1830	3,895,530	1836	4,285,829	1842	5,169,888	1848	5,077,247
1831	3,377,412	1837	3,612,975	1843	6,404,519	1849	6,803,274
1832	3,514,779	1838	3,876,196	1844	7,695,666	1850	

2. The quantities and declared value of the principal articles of export, consisting of British manufactured goods, from the United Kingdom to the British territories in Continental India and the contiguous islands, in 1846 and 1849, were as follows:

	1846.		1849.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I. *Cottons.*				
White or plain cottons,	206,457,987 yds.	£2,627,098	258,486,822 yds.	£2,787,907
Printed or dyed cottons,	25,236,452	608,615	37,457,175	649,948
Hosiery, lace, and small wares,		14,428		64,036
Twist and yarn,	24,193,923 lbs.	1,087,744	22,193,700 lbs.	874,947
II. *Woollens.*				
Woollen yarn,	1,465 lbs.		3,467 lbs.	
Cloths of all sorts,	25,778 pieces.		24,362 pieces.	
Woollen or worsted stuffs,	27,676		36,901	
Flannel,	34,263 yds.		113,742 yds.	
Blanketing,	8,382	237,946	36,429	225,815
Carpets,	11,542		5,380	
Woollens mixed with cotton,	84,720		293,465	
Hosiery,	522 doz. prs.		1,975 doz. prs.	
Sundries,		6,491		12,518
III. *Linens.*				
Linen by yard,	1,205,968 yds.	44,921	1,521,472 yds.	58,274
Thread and tapes,		1,366		1,393
Yarn,	6,720 lbs.	288	11,656 lbs.	964
IV. *Metals.*				
British copper,	78,980 cwt.	377,500	6,481 tons.	374,549
Pig iron,			1,039	
Bar iron,			21,276	
Bolt and rod iron,			4,970	
Cast iron,			183	
Iron wire,			51	
Wrought iron, anchors, &c.,		161,039	537	313,376
Hoops,			4,340	
Nails,			304	
All other sorts,			6,812	
Unwrought steel,			74	
Hardware and cutlery,	19,810 cwt.	108,886	19,553 cwt.	107,337
Machinery and mill work,		116,771		15,507
Lead ore,			12 tons.	
Pig and rolled lead,			2,684	
Shot,		14,139	433	52,902
Red lead,			709	
White lead,			262	
Tin and pewter,		6,341		20,309
Zinc or spelter,			88	
V. *Sundries.*				
Apparel and haberdashery,		88,868		126,327
Arms and ammunition,		222,397		163,920
Beer and ale,		110,922		111,151
Printed books,		28,491		133,241
Coals and culm,		39,664	81,866 tons.	43,017
Earthenware,		30,157		31,282
Glass,		58,894	45,257 cwt.	48,461
Leather and saddlery,		48,141		35,286
Plate and plated ware,		29,969		29,222
Salt,	290.334 bushels.	4,997	1,195,935 bushels.	17,741
Stationery,		66,326		86,030

Indian shipping.] The merchant vessels belonging to Bombay in 1848 were 69 = 34,354 tons, and manned by 4,134 men; to Calcutta, 106 = 37,222 tons, and manned by 2,888 men; to Madras, 8 = 2,645 tons, and manned by 236 men; to Coringa, 23 = 4,338 tons, and manned by 250 men.

British shipping.] From the comparative statements of British shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India company's charter, for the years 1843 and 1844, it appears that the number of vessels entered inwards at the port of London during 1844 was less than the number that entered during 1843 to the extent of 4 vessels, with an increase of 1,688 tonnage; the figures for the respective periods being 542 vessels and 222,810 tonnage; and 538 vessels and 221,122 tonnage. In 1849, the number of vessels was 594 = 281,768 tons; and in 1850, 597 = 288,849 tons. The entries at Liverpool in 1843 were 162 vessels = 73,170 tons; in 1844, 210 vessels = 90,496 tons. In 1849, their number was 199 = 95,516 tons; and in 1850, 248 = 123,843 tons. The returns for Bristol and Hull, for the former period, and for the Clyde and other Scotch ports, for both periods, show an increase. The increase in the case of Bristol and Hull between 1843 and 1844, was 6 vessels = 1,944 tons; and in that of the Clyde and the other Scotch ports, 5 vessels = 2,454 tons. In 1849, the Clyde and Scottish ports received 46 vessels = 17,731 tons; and in 1850, 59 = 21,640 tons. But Bristol and Hull, which received 29 vessels = 11,464 tons in 1849, received only 22 vessels = 8,461 tons in 1850. A general review of the entries inwards gives a total increase of 45 vessels and 15,128 tons in favour of 1844 against 1843; the arrivals in the one year being 805 vessels with 331,605 tons, and in the other 760 vessels with 316,477 tons. The gross increase between 1849 and 1850 was 58 vessels = 36,314 tons; viz., in 1849, 868 vessels = 406,479 tons; in 1850, 962 vessels = 442,793 tons. The clearances outwards in all respects showed a large increase for 1844. There were despatched from the port of London during that year, 449 vessels of 186,917 tons, against 395 vessels of 162,628 tons in 1843; or an increase of 54 vessels and 24,289 tons. In 1849, the clearances outwards were 580 vessels = 276,718 tons; and in 1850, 584 vessels = 291,741 tons. From Liverpool, 320 vessels of 119,340 tons went out in 1844; while in the previous year only 255 vessels = 99,960 tons left; thus establishing an increase of 65 vessels and 19,380 tons. In 1849, 303 vessels = 149,224 tons cleared outwards; and in 1850, 331 = 167,937 tons. Bristol and Hull despatched 13 vessels more, with an increase of 3,755 tons in 1844 than 1843; but show a decrease in the clearances of 1849 and 1850, of from 18 vessels = 7,551 tons in 1849, to 13 vessels = 6,148 tons in 1850. The Clyde and other Scotch ports sent out in 1844, 7 vessels and 1,580 tons beyond the number of 1843; and in 1850, 18 vessels = 8,106 tons beyond that of 1849: viz., in 1849, 227 vessels = 88,563 tons; in 1850, 245 vessels = 96,669 tons. A review of clearances outward gives a total increase of 139 vessels = 49,004 tons between 1843 and 1844; the gross number for 1844 being 965 vessels = 373,915 tons; and for 1843, 826 vessels = 324,911 tons. In 1849, the total clearances outward were 1,128 vessels = 522,056 tons; in 1850, 1,173 vessels = 562,495 tons.

The following general remarks on the trade betwixt Britain and India, are from an able pamphlet entitled *India, Great Britain, and Russia:* "England carries on with India a lucrative and increasing commerce. That commerce, like most of the elements of improvement in India, is yet but in its infancy. The next generation will see it vastly extended; and that which succeeds will behold it still enlarging itself, but still susceptible of further increase. The wide-spread and fertile provinces of India are capable of producing, in almost boundless quantities, articles which are of prime necessity to the manufacturing power of England; and that power can supply to the natives of India commodities which are of prime necessity to them, on better terms than they can procure them at home. The cotton of India may be imported into this country, manufactured into cloth, then returned to the place from which the raw material was obtained, and sold at a less price than home-manufactured goods, yet yielding a profit at every step of the transaction. Here, then, is a source of prosperity to the agricultural industry of India and the manufacturing industry of England. From the nature of the climate and the established habits of the people, cotton piece-goods will continue to furnish the clothing of the mass of the people of India, as they have hitherto done. England can produce these goods at a cheaper rate than any country in the world. But to enable England to keep employed her untiring and almost unlimited machinery, a constant and steady supply of the material for its operation must be found. India can afford this. It is true that at present but a small part of the supply is derived from that quarter; but it is increasing; and in the event of any sudden suspension of supply from other countries, how greatly would it increase, and how incalculable would be the advantage of being able to turn to the East as a resource against disappointment in the West! Such disappointment is by no means beyond the limits of possibility. We have been at war with America—we may again be in that state, however anxious to avoid it. What would be the condition of Lancashire and the south-west of Scotland if the supply of cotton were interrupted? What would be the condition of our general commerce if one of our most important articles of export could no longer be furnished? Is it not wise, then, to guard against circumstances which may arise, in despite of all that sagacity can do to foresee, or prudence to avert them. A sufficient and certain supply of cotton being essential, not merely to the prosperity but to the very existence of our principal manufacture, it is not unnatural to place it foremost; but India can supply many other articles for which a steady and increasing demand exists in this country. We may select silk for an illustration. The silk manufacture of England has greatly increased, and will probably continue to increase for a long period. From India the manufacturer may depend upon an almost inexhaustible supply of this article, the quality of which will improve in proportion to the encouragement which the grower receives. Sugar is a commodity which habit has rendered a necessary of life. The freight of so bulky an article from such a distance is certainly a serious drawback upon its general consumption here; but if a supply from the colonies, which have been accustomed to furnish it, should cease or be seriously diminished, the power of resorting at once to another market would prevent the occurrence of any great inconvenience to the consumer. In these instances, and in many others which might be quoted, India has the power of ministering to our wants. In return for her commodities, we have the means of clothing her myriad population in the production of our mills and looms. The quantity of British goods at present consumed by the people of India is enormous, although the consumption has been greatly checked from two causes,—the poverty of a great portion of the people, and the difficulty of finding returns. These causes will disappear as the march of commercial enterprise proceeds. The poverty of

the people will be removed by the increase of employment, and the intelligence that will be diffused among them will tend to the improvement of their staple articles of silk and cotton, so as to enable them to compete successfully in the market with similar productions from other countries. The fertile plains of India will afford employment to the hundreds of thousands who depend for subsistence on the prosperity of the manufacturing establishments of Great Britain, and those establishments in return will contribute to the comfort and well-being of the people of India, while enriching the coffers of the British capitalist, and creating for the British workman fresh sources of demand for his labour and his skill. India wants capital,—England has superabundant capital seeking employment. A portion of that capital will certainly find its way to improve the cultivation of India, now that the country is open to European enterprise, and the prospect of return is so fair and promising."

Monies.] In general all the transactions in India are made in cowries, rupees, pagodas, or Spanish dollars:

Money used in Bengal as common currency.

4 cowries = 1 gunda,
20 gundas = 1 pon,
23 pons = 1 Company's rupee = 1s. 10½d.
A lack of rupees is 100,000.

The value of a Bombay rupee is 2s. 3d.; of a dollar, 5s.; of a Chinese tale, 6s. 8d; and of a pagoda, 8s. The Sicca rupee is rated at exactly 2s., or the 10th part of a pound sterling; so that the conversion of Sicca rupees into pounds sterling is effected by striking off the right hand figure.

Weights and measures.] There is no uniformity in weights and measures in British India; they not only differ in different markets, but frequently in the same market; there are even different weights for the same article,—rice being often bought by one weight and sold by another. There is no denomination of weight greater than a *maund*, which is divided into 40 *seers*, but this denomination likewise differs;

A factory-maund being .	74 lbs. 10 oz.
A factory-seer, . .	1 lb. 13 oz.
A bazaar-maund, . .	82 lbs. 2 oz.

Liquids are sold by the maund.—a measure supposed to contain a quantity equal in weight to the solid, but one also extremely defective.

Population.] We have already stated, that any estimate of the immense population of India, must be a mere approximation; and have given the elements of one approximative estimate by which it is reckoned at 134,000,000. Mr. Macculloch estimated the pop. of H., in 1840, at 131,751,509. Mr. M. Martin, about the same period, estimated the pop. of British India at 100,000,000; and that of the protected and allied states at the same number. Berghaus, in his *Grundriss der Geographie*, published in 1843, estimates the total pop. of the Indo-British empire at 170,779,000; of which that of the protected states formed 58,479,000. In the closing paragraphs of this article will be found another estimate of the pop. of India.

Hindus.] The Hindus still form the most numerous tribe in this country. Prichard classifies them among the Arian race. Aryavarta, the holy land of the Bramins, and the ancient abode of the Hindus, who had a national existence here five-and-twenty centuries before the Christian era, was the country lying between the Himalaya and the Vindhya mountains; and from this region they appear gradually to have spread over India. The aboriginal mountaineers of the Himalaya were a different race. The features and persons of the Hindus mark them out as a peculiar race. Their hair is long, deep black, and by no means coarse. Their nose and lips resemble those of the European. Their eye-brows are full, especially in the men. The eye itself discovers a tinge of yellow in the white of it, while the iris is black; but it possesses little animation or intelligence. The form of the face is oval. In the northern provs. the men are strong and muscular. To the S of Lahore they are generally delicate, and comparatively weak in the structure of their frames: even these, however, are what is called clean made, and can undergo great fatigue. In the N of India their stature approaches that which is common in the middle and S of Europe; in the S it diminishes sensibly, and in some parts it is very low. The Banians of Gujerat are reckoned the handsomest people in H.; some of the lowest castes, especially those whose business it is to remove all kinds of filth, and to bury and burn the dead, are deemed the most ugly. The female Hindus of the higher caste are distinguished by the polish and softness of their skins, and by their fine long hair, black eyes, extended ears, and straight delicate persons. Those of the inferior castes, however, are generally of small stature, and by no means handsome. "In spite of the disadvantages attendant upon the colour of the skin," says a writer in the *Asiatic Journal*, "perhaps no part of the world can present more perfect specimens of feminine beauty than are to be found in H. Travellers are struck with admiration at the appearance of many of the women filling their water-pots at the ghauts and wells, or going about the towns and villages in pursuit of their daily avocations. Their fine erect forms, set off by the graceful drapery wound in so picturesque a manner around them, are highly attractive, even when the veil casts its shroud over the face, leaving 'half an eye to do its worst of witchery.' The custom of carrying light burdens upon the head from childhood gives great breadth to the chest, uprightness to the figure, and freedom to the movements; and the unfrequent use of shoes, or the substitution of an easy slipper for the tight ligatures worn in Europe, imparts a beauty which few save Oriental females possess—that of a perfect foot. Though seldom much below the middle height, and occasionally tall, all the native females are delicately framed; their hands and feet are exquisite, and the latter, when not encumbered by ornaments, resemble those carved by the chisel of a Grecian sculptor. The beauty of feature, though not quite is almost as common as that of figure; all have the splendid, dark, gazelle-like eyes, which form the characteristic mark of Orientals. In the whole pop., the general expression is softness; excepting when inflamed by rage, very few are fierce, and there is an indescribable charm, a fascination, about their eyes, which in many instances is quite irresistible. The form of the face is usually very fine, boasting that beautiful curve, from the ear to the chin, which is always given to statues. Strangers in India have few opportunities of judging of the beauty of the women, except from specimens found amongst the lower orders. Some idea of the great superiority of the higher ranks may be formed by the appearance of the Sepoys, a very handsome class of men, who are said to derive much of their personal attractions from their mothers. Many of the nautch girls are lovely creatures; and, though personal beauty is not considered essential to their profession, when superadded to other accomplishments, it is of course highly prized, and some romantic stories are told of the extraordinary attachments inspired by females of this class in the breasts both of native and European admirers."—"The dress of the H. is remarkably simple, and, except in the fineness of the cotton-cloth of which it is made, there is little difference in that of the rich and the poor, the distinction of the former consisting more in their jewels and attendants. The two grand divisions of the Hindu or Brahminical faith, are distinguished by the position of a white line on the face, which is made with chunam or lime—rather chalk and clay mixed—found in some holy places in Gujerat. The followers of Siva wear the line perpendicular, and

those of Vishnu horizontal. The adoration of Siva has at one time been more prevalent on the west coast, and that of Vishnu on the east; but they are now in so far blended. The distinguishing badge of the castes is a string tied round the shoulders; the number, form, colour and order of the threads in which, indicate the particular rank that the wearer holds in his caste. No member of an inferior caste is allowed to wear so many threads in the string as the very lowest order of the caste above him; and the Sudra is not permitted to wear any string. The men have two fashions of dress,—one which they are described as having worn in the days of the Greeks; the other has been in part adopted from the Mahommedans. The ancient dress consisted of three pieces of cotton cloth, one fastened round the waist, and falling down as far as the knee,—the second wrapped round the body,—and the third twisted round the head. The Mahommedan imitation consists of cotton-drawers down to the ankles, and a long robe of cotton crossed on the breast, and tied round the body with a scarf; but to distinguish them from the Mahommedans, who fasten the robe on the right side, the Hindoos fasten it on the left. A turban forms part of this dress, but it is easily distinguished from the Moorish turban. This is the regular dress of the Hindus; but many of the poorer classes have only a piece of cloth wrapped round the loins; while in the cold districts they have a thicker piece of cloth, oftentimes of woollen, and sometimes of British manufacture, resembling the puncho of the South Americans, which answers all the purposes of a robe, a mantle, and a bed. This covering of all work is most frequent in the Balaghaut country, and among the mountaineers in the N. The head is usually shaved, except a small lock on the hinder part, and a pair of small mustachios."

Castes.] No Hindu can ever quit the caste to which by birth he belongs; to be expelled from it, is the greatest misfortune which can befal him. These divisions and subdivisions have little intercourse with each other; they never intermarry; they will not even eat together; nor will they do so with any other, whatever be his profession, who belongs not to the same caste with themselves. The Parias, or casteless, are abhorred by their countrymen; they dare not enter a temple; they are employed in the meanest offices; and being by all accounted worthless, are for the most part infected with every vice. Of all the castes that of the Bramins is accounted the most honourable. This caste, indeed, claims precedence even of princes, who belong to the second order. The greatest crime which can be committed is the murder of one of their number; and if a Bramin be guilty of any crime, his punishment is much more mild than that which would be inflicted on a member of any of the other three orders. Even in the most trivial affairs they claim precedence, which is always willingly allowed them. Thus, if one of them has occasion to cross a river along with others, he enters the boat first,—is first landed on the opposite side,—and then stalks away without paying for his passage. The second class consists of warriors; and from them are chosen the sovereigns of the country, with the inferior rulers. The third class consists of such as are employed in agriculture and merchandise; and the fourth class of labourers and artists of every description. This class is subdivided into other inferior classes, corresponding to the various arts and trades.

Mahommedans, &c.] The next numerous class of inhabitants are Mahommedans, who may perhaps amount to one-eighth of the number of Hindus. They are divided into the two great sects of Sunis and Shiahs; the first of whom acknowledge Abubecker, Omar, and Osman, as the legitimate successors of Mahomet; while the latter call these personages usurpers, holding, that Ali was the first lawful khalif. Except on this point, there is not much difference in their respective articles of faith. They are also divided into the four great tribes of Shaikh, Syed, Patau, and Mogul. The first are either descended from Arabs, or converts to their religion; the second claim their descent from Mahomet, and are the same as the Emirs of Turkey, but are generally descendants of Persians; the third are Afghans or their descendants; and the fourth of Mogul or Tartar origin.—The third class of population are the Sikhs, who are most numerous in the province of Lahore.—The fourth class are native Christians. These are most numerous on the coast of Malabar, where they are divided into the Nestorian and Romish churches; but there is also a considerable number of the descendants of the Portuguese in different parts of the country.—The fifth class are Jews. They principally inhabit the western coast, and are divided into White and Black Jews.—The sixth are Parsis, or followers of Zoroaster; and are principally to be found in Gujerat and Bombay. They are an industrious, active people.—To these may be added Chinese, Africans, and people belonging to every nation of Europe, with great numbers of the children of Europeans by native women. Taking the whole strangers and descendants of strangers in India, they do not amount to above one-seventh of the whole pop.

Europeans.] Supposing the present pop. of India to amount to 136,000,000, it is calculated that of this number there are not above 40,000 Europeans,—or one European to 3,400 natives generally,—or, where they have the whole command of the government, one European to 2,125 natives. It is evident that, however equally distributed over the country this small number might be, they can produce comparatively little effect upon the modes of thinking or domestic habits of the vast multitude into which they have been interfused, especially when we consider that none of them purpose to remain permanently in the country, but only aim at making a fortune as rapidly as they can, and then retiring to spend it on the opposite side of the globe. They have no more social habits with the people—as Burke remarked—than if they still resided in England. Still, however, the presence of Europeans in India appears the only chance for civilization—including under the term whatever knowledge is the most conducive to the introduction of true religion—that has ever, in the whole lapse of time, been afforded to the mighty mass of its inhabitants.

Hindu religion.] The customs of H. are so closely connected with its religion, that to describe the one, is in a great measure to delineate the other. The religion of the Hindus is connected with the most minute details of private life. The supreme God of the universe, according to the Hindus, is Brahm, or Brahma; at whose word this universe came into existence. Brahma, after the foundation of this world, created Bawaney, a female divinity, called 'the mother of the gods.' From her proceeded Brimha, Vishnu, and Siva, three male deities, the principal ministers of Brahma, and personifications of his different energies. Brimha, said to represent the wisdom of God, rides on the flamingo, and has a crown on his head. He is generally represented with four hands. In one he has a sceptre, the ensign of his power; in another the sacred books; and in a third a circle, the emblem of eternity. To Brimha was committed the care of creating the things of this world. He created man, and laid the foundation of the castes, into which the Hindus are divided. The Brahmins proceeded from his mouth; the Khetris from his arms; the Vaisy from his belly and thighs; and the Sudra from his feet. He composed the sacred volumes called Vedas, and delivered them to the Brahmins to be explained by them to the other castes. As Brimha represents the wisdom of the supreme Deity, Vishnu represents his goodness employed in the preservation of all sublunary existence. He is said to have had several incarnations; and he is represented under many fantastic forms, each having a supposed connection with his numerous attributes. He sometimes rides on the garoora, a large kite; sometimes he

is seen in the figure of a serpent with many heads; sometimes in the form of a man with four hands and many heads, looking in every direction. Siva, who represents the power of the Deity employed in the correction of sublunary things, is represented as a man with a fierce look. He has a crescent on his head; a serpent twisted about his neck; and rides upon an ox. He is sometimes called Mahadeva, and presides over good and evil fortune. Darham, or Yam Rajah, is the judge of the dead; he holds a sceptre in his hand, and rides upon a buffalo. Chiter and Gopt are his assistants. The former reports the good actions of men, the latter their evil actions. Each of these likewise has his assistants, Chiter's genius being stationed on the right hand, and Gopt's on the left of each individual of the human race. Krishen and the nine Gopia correspond to the Grecian Apollo and the nine muses. Like Apollo, Krishen is represented as a young man, with an instrument resembling a flute. Indeed the instances in which the mythology of the Hindus corresponds to that of the Greeks and Romans, might induce us to believe that the former has been the original of the latter. Kamædeva, the god of love, corresponds to Cupid. His father is Maya, the general attractive power, and his mother, Retty, or Affection, by whom may be understood Venus. Like the Cupid of the Greeks, the Kamædeva of the Hindus is furnished with a bow and arrows; but the Hindu conception of this weapon is still more highly poetical than that of the Grecian mythology, for the bow of Kamædeva is of sugar-cane, or of the most fragrant flowers, and the string is of live bees. The number of his arrows is five; and each of them is headed with an Indian blossom of a healing quality. Lingam is the Priapus of the Greeks, and is worshipped by such unmarried women as desire husbands, and by such married women as desire children. Vuruna is the god of the seas and waters, and represents Neptune. He rides on a crocodile. Æolus is represented by Vayu, the god of the winds, who carries a sabre in his hand, and rides on an antelope, the fleetest of animals. The care of learning is committed to Vrikaspaty, and a class of nymphs called Vidyadhares, or professors of science. Agnee, the god of fire, rides on a ram. The earth is represented by a goddess called Vasudka. Pakrita, or Nature, is represented as a beautiful young woman. Surya, the sun, sits in a chariot, and is drawn by one horse. He has sometimes seven heads, and sometimes twelve. Sangire, the wife of the sun, is the mother of the river Jemna. Chandara, the moon, holds a rabbit in her hand, and sits in a chariot drawn by antelopes. Ganes is the god of prudence. Fame is known by many names, but is generally represented by a serpent with many tongues. Virsavana, or Cobhair, the god of riches, rides on a white horse. Darmadeva, the god of virtue, is sometimes represented under the figure of a white bull. Among those numerous divinities it seems impossible to ascertain the superiority of rank. Many of them appear to be equal in dignity; and particular deities have their own votaries, according to the suggestions of a prejudiced fancy.

Besides these gods, which are inferior not only to Brahma, but to his principal ministers, there are many demi-gods dispersed in the various regions of the air, the earth, and the waters. Of these demi-gods there are some whose exploits are said to have a remarkable coincidence with those of Bacchus, Hercules, Theseus, and the other divine heroes of Grecian fable. Their number appears to be infinite; some of them being assigned to the superintendence of almost every object in nature. They are by nature mortal; but, by the use of a drink called *amrit*, they acquire immortality.—Most of the Hindu idols are formed of clay, and very much resemble in composition, colouring, and execution, though of course not in form, the more paltry sort of images which are carried about in England for sale by the Lago di Como people. At certain times of the year, great numbers of these are in fact hawked about the streets of Calcutta, before they have been consecrated by being solemnly washed in the Ganges by a Bramin pundit. Till this is done they possess no sacred character, and are frequently given as toys to the children, or used as ornaments of rooms, which when hallowed they could not be, without giving great offence to every Hindu who saw them thus employed.

The ceremonies of the religious worship of the Hindus consist in prayers, fasting, visiting the temples, and performing certain actions accounted sacred. A Hindu prays three times daily,—in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. During prayer, he turns his face towards the East; and, like the Mahommedans, he always washes before he takes meat, and frequently at other times. To bathe in the water of the Ganges is a ceremony highly religious, and efficacious in purifying from many offences. Running water is always preferred for ablutions when it can be obtained. Sacrifices are offered to the gods, but no living creature is ever killed for that purpose,—the doctrine of transmigration rendering the killing of an animal an impious rather than a religious action. Incense, flowers, fruit, and money, are the common offerings. Pilgrimages to holy places form a great part of the ceremonial of the Hindu faith. The places of these were usually those that were the most inaccessible; such as mountain-tops, hot springs, cascades, caves, the junctions of rivers, and wild and pestilent places by the sea-shore. The multitudes that still throng to some of these places are immense. To detail the numerous ceremonies performed by the Hindus, in the worship of their various gods, would neither interest nor entertain the reader. Our limits are totally inadequate to describe their various institutions of fasting, and different kinds of penance, and self-castigation.

Among the Hindus, the immortality of the soul is a universal tenet; and the transmigration of the soul is a doctrine no less universal. This world, therefore, is by the Hindus considered both as a state of probation, and as a state of reward and punishment. Their hell is called Narekha; and contains many mansions of different degrees of punishment, into which individuals are introduced according to their various degrees of guilt. When they have continued in this place during a period sufficient to expiate their offences, they are sent back to this world, to animate other bodies, of which the nature corresponds to their former behaviour; and when at last, by repeated transmigrations, they have been cleared from every impurity which adheres to mortals, they are conveyed to the heavenly regions, where they are absorbed into the universal Spirit. When religion has condescended to interfere in the articles of dress and food, we cannot expect that the more important affair of marriage should be left indifferent. Marriage is, by his religion, made incumbent on every Hindu who has the smallest prospect of being able to maintain a family; and, in a country so fertile as H., few individuals have not this in their power. In this country, no man receives a dowry with his wife; on the contrary, he makes presents to her parents,—a custom which must have proceeded from the ancient practice of purchasing wives.

Science and Literature.] The learning of H. is a subject with which Europeans are but just commencing acquaintance. Few are qualified to give an account of it, much less to form a complete idea of it. "Wherever we direct our attention to Hindu literature," says Jones, "the notion of infinity presents itself; and the longest life would not be sufficient for the perusal of nearly five hundred thousand stanzas in the Puranas, with a million, and more perhaps, in the Vedas, and other works." In H., the sciences seem to have arrived at greater perfection than the arts. In all the arts of calculation their accuracy has astonished Europeans. Of their progress in geometry, Dr. Playfair gives the following remarkable instance: In the *Ayin Akbari*, the proportion of the circumf. of a circle to its diameter is said to be as 3,927 to 1,250,—a solution to obtain which arithmetically, in the simplest manner possible, he assures us would require the inscription of a polygon of 768 sides, and at least nine extractions of the square root, each extending to ten decimal places. The zodiac, according to the Bramins, is divided into 27 constellations. The ecliptic, as in Europe, is divided into signs, degrees, and minutes. The places of the sun and moon are calculated from the time of their entrance into the moveable zodiac. This causes the beginning of the year, with regard to the seasons, continually to advance. In 24,000 years it returns to the same point. In their calculations they suppose 800 years to contain 292,207 days, which makes their year only 1′ 53″ longer than that of De la Caille,—a degree of accuracy which has not long been known even in Europe. In calculations respecting the motion of the moon, as in Europe, they use the cycle of 19 years. The most difficult particulars in the motion of this secondary planet are calculated with much precision. The apparent motion of the fixed stars eastwards is, by the Siamese tables, made to be only 4″ too quick,—a calculation in which the celebrated Ptolemy made an error of no less than 14″. The most celebrated of all the Indian astronomical tables are those known by the name of the *Tables of Tirvalore*. If Dr. Playfair's reasoning be just, the age of these tables is 4,905 years, corresponding to the year of the world 902. Whether this era—commonly known by the name of the *Calyougham*—be a real era, ascertained by the actual observation of the places of the heavenly bodies at that time, or an imaginary period, discovered by calculating backwards, has excited among astronomers much altercation. Playfair is decidedly of opinion, that the Calyougham was ascertained by the actual observation of the state of the heavenly bodies at that precise period. Others, however, hold a very different opinion, and their reasoning appears completely to overthrow the arguments of Playfair upon the great antiquity of Indian astronomy. Amongst these, Marsden in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and after him, Bentley in the *Asiatic Researches*, hold the first rank. We do not mean to follow the arguments on either side, as these are foreign to a work of this nature, and can be interesting only to the scientific reader, whom we refer to the works already mentioned. Suffice it to say, that Bentley has shown, in a very clear manner, that the *Surya Siddhánta*, the most ancient of all the astronomical performances of the Hindus, and to which the Indian astronomers assign the ridiculous antiquity of 2,164,900 years, cannot be more ancient than the beginning of the 8th cent., and that the celebrated tables of Tirvalore, which the Hindus, and after them Playfair, assert were compiled from actual observation in the year of the world 902, have in reality only been written and dated 516 years ago.—Poetry has existed in India from the earliest ages, and has assumed both the epic and dramatic forms; but, though the ideas are often sublime, they are too frequently turgid, and swell into that inflated diction which is equally contrary to genuine poetry and to good sense. Painting and sculpture are in a state still inferior to that of poetry in this country. The Hindus appear to be ignorant of the rules of perspective, and their drawing is in general deficient. In colouring they are greater proficients. Their sculpture is rude, and said to have some resemblance to that of the ancient Egyptians; by some it is asserted to be much more elegant. Like the architecture of that people, too, their buildings are calculated to strike rather by magnitude than elegance; they are large, and abound in pillars, but have no pretensions to an order, and are deficient in proportion. The music of H. is represented as still remaining in an imperfect state. Melody seems to be more studied than

harmony; and many of the simple airs are pleasant even to an European ear. The musical instruments are numerous.

Arts.] The use of powder and of fire-arms was known in the East long before it was discovered in Europe, but the precise date of the discovery is unknown. Fire-works of different kinds have long made part of the amusement of many eastern countries; and in the construction of these they equal, if they do not excel, the most dexterous of Europeans. The pottery of the Hindus is rude and coarse; in anything, however, that merely requires handling, they excel. Some of their embroidered leather is very rich, and their cabinet-work is tastefully inlaid and painted. In the N of India Proper a very fine paper is made from the inner bark of a tree. Glass-making is understood and practised. The ingenuity of the Hindus in several of the mechanical arts and manufactures has long been celebrated. Their tools and implements, however, are simple in the extreme, and to Europeans they appear very imperfect. The instruments of weaving in India are now precisely of the same construction they exhibited 2,000 years ago. The Indians still spin their yarn, warp as well as weft, with distaff and spindle. The loom upon which the cloth is woven is composed of a few sticks or reeds; and when it is in operation, it is placed under the shade of a tamarind or mango-tree, with the balance fastened to one of the branches. Two loops underneath the gear, in which the weaver inserts his great toes, serve as treadles; and the shuttle, formed like a netting-needle, but of a length exceeding the breadth of the cloth, is used alternately to draw through the weft and to strike it up into the web. The loom has no beam; the warp is laid upon the ground, the whole length of the piece of cloth, and upon this primitive machine the Asiatics produce muslins which have long been subjects of admiration for their beauty and the fineness of their texture The Hindus are exceedingly skilful in the practice of those juggling arts of which the chief object is to deceive the senses.

Languages.] The original language of H. seems to have been the Sanscrit,—a language now found only in books, and understood only by the learned. Jones assures us that it is in every respect a refined speech, and more perfect even than the Greek. It answers nearly the same purpose in India that Latin did in Europe during the Middle ages, being the principal vehicle of religion, law, science, and literature. The languages now spoken in H. are numerous, but it is generally believed that they are all derived from the Sanscrit. Of these languages, or rather dialects, the following are the chief:

1. The *Cingalese*, spoken at Candy in the island of Ceylon, said to have a close resemblance to the Sanscrit.
2. The *Tamul*, spoken in almost every part of the Deccan. It is harmonious, and easily acquired. The central parts of the Deccan use the Mahratta.
3. The *Malabar* language, spoken from Cape Comorin to the Illi mountain. It has several alphabets.
4. The *Canaree*, or language of Canara, which is extensively spoken throughout Mysore and as far as Goa.
5. The *Marashda*, or *Maharatta* language, spoken by the Maharattas, whom Wesdin assures us we should call Marashdi.
6. The *Telinga*, or *Talinga*, an harmonious, nervous, masculine, copious, and learned language, which, like the Sanscrit, has 52 characters, and these are sufficient to write the latter. It is spoken on the coast of Orissa, in Golconda, on the river Kristna, and as far inland as the mountains of Balaghaut. All these languages have their own alphabets; so that in every prov. you must make yourself acquainted with a distinct kind of character, if you wish to express your thoughts in the dialect common to each.
7. The common *Bengali*, or *Gaura* language, — a wretched dialect, corrupted in the utmost degree. It is spoken at Calcutta, and generally over Bengal on the banks of the Ganges.
8. The *Dewanagari*, or *Hindustani* language,—called by some *Nagru*, *Nagari*, and also *Davanegari*. It is spoken at Benares, and has 52 characters, with which you can write the Sanscrit. Its mode of writing has been introduced into all the N part of India.
9. The *Guzaratic*, which has been introduced not only into the kingdom of Gujerat, but also at Baroche, Surat, Tatta, and the neighbourhood of the Balaghaut mountains. Its characters are little different from those of the Devangari.
10. The *Nepalic*, which is spoken in the kingdom of Nepal, and has a great similarity to the Devangari.

There is a language called *Pracrit* still spoken among the Sikhs to the NW of Delhi, which Mr. Colebrooke identifies with the vernacular Sanscrit. The Serampore missionaries calculate that the Hindustani, the Maharatta, the Bengali, and the Orissa, (the vernacular dialects of Central India,) are spoken by upwards of 50,000,000.

Education.] Among the Hindus female education seldom extends farther than to the simplest precepts of religion, and those domestic duties which are afterwards to become necessary. On the education of boys more care is bestowed. They are taught to read and write by the Bramins, who are the only schoolmasters. The leaves of the palm are used for paper, and a pointed iron instrument in place of a pen. These leaves are not apt to decay, nor are the letters formed upon them easily effaced, and to make the impression more strong, a black powder is rubbed upon the characters. The palm-leaves are cut in long pieces, an inch in breadth, and a number of these, fastened together by the ends, form a book. Sometimes they write on a kind of paper, and for a pen make use of a small reed. Beginners form their characters in sand strewed on the floor. The rules of calculation are performed with small stones. The following statement comes from one whose learning and intelligence entitle all he says to high respect. Civilized England might lay some of the words of Sir Alexander Johnston to heart: "In the Hindu political system, the education of the people has always formed part of the business of the government; and with this view, a certain portion of the produce of the soil in every district is assigned to the support of the schoolmaster; in Scotland a similar plan has been followed to a certain extent; in England no such provision exists; while in India it is clearly traceable 2,000 years ago. So highly, indeed, is education prized among the Hindus, that it is regarded with a sort of religious veneration, and this feeling of respect extends to those employed in its administration. The children are brought by their parents in early infancy into the presence of the schoolmaster, to whose care they are consigned with something of the solemnity of a public and official act." It was stipulated at the last renewal of the Company's charter, that £10,000 should be annually devoted from the surplus territorial revenue of India to the purpose of education. It appears that the Company, although there was no surplus revenue, have in some years expended double and even treble this sum.

Colleges.] The Government Sanscrit college at Calcutta was established in 1821, and is largely endowed. The establishment consists of 14 Pundits, and 100 scholars on the foundation. The course of study in this college comprehends grammar, general literature, rhetoric and prosody, law and logic, and natural and experimental philosophy. A portion of the college funds is assigned to defray stipends to 100 students who are either strangers or indigent.—The Madrissa or Mahommedan college was founded in 1780, by Mr. Hastings, and is also largely endowed by the government. The course of education comprises the Arabic and Persian languages, general literature, law, philosophy of law, traditions of Mahommed, rhetoric, logic, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, according to the British system; to which may be added the regulations of the British government.—The Bishop's college, near Calcutta, founded in 1820, for the education of such students as the government, or the religious societies connected with the Church of England, may place there, has a principal, 2 professors, 8 missionaries, 2 catechists, and a printer.—In the interior of India the most important of the government seminaries are the colleges of Benares and Agra: the former founded in 1794; the latter in 1823.—A college for both Hindus and Moslems exists at Delhi.—A Hindu college exists at Punah; and an Engineer college has been formed at Bombay. The Medical college of Bengal numbered 3,952 native students in 1846–7.—The Bramins have several seminaries of learning, which have existed during many ages. At Cangiburam in Carnate there is still a celebrated Bramin school, which, according to the testimony of Ptolemy, existed in the 1st cent. of the Christian era.

Government.] The home-government of British India is composed of,—1. The Court of Proprietors; 2. The Court of Directors; and 3. The Board of Control.

Court of Proprietors.] The proprietors vote according to the amount of stock which they possess. The lowest sum which entitles to a single vote is £1,000 stock. The number of proprietors recently entitled to vote are about 1,956. The proprietors elect the directors and declare the dividend. All proceedings in parliament affecting the company's interest, and all grants of money beyond £600 must have their approval.

Court of Directors.] The court of directors consists of 24 proprietors, who conduct the whole affairs of the Company, subject to the superintendence of the board of control. They are elected for four years, six going out annually by rotation. These are re-eligible at the expiration of a year, and are mostly re-elected: 13 form a court. The election of its chairman and deputy-chairman is made annually, and rests with the directors. The power of nominating the governors of the presidencies is vested in the directors, subject to the approval of the Crown. They can recall the governors or any other of their servants independently of the board of control. For the despatch of business, the court of directors divides itself into three committees: the committee of correspondence,—of buying and warehouses,—and of shipping. By the act of 1794, the directors were charged to appoint a secret committee, in order to forward to India such despatches as the board of control consider should be secret. This committee usually consists of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and the senior member of the court of directors. These all take the oath of secrecy, and form the organ for transmitting the orders of the board of control on all matters relating to war or peace.

Board of Control.] In August, 1784, Mr. Pitt's celebrated India bill was passed. By this enactment a board of control was established, composed of 6 privy-councillors, to be selected by the king, whose duty it was declared to be to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters passing to and from India between the directors and their agents (with the exception of such only as are purely commercial),—to alter and amend in such manner as they should think proper the despatches sent to India,—and even, where the case should appear urgent, to transmit orders to the functionaries in India without the concurrence of the directors. The chancellor of the exchequer and one of the principal secretaries of state are, by virtue of office, members of the board of control. Of the other four members, the senior is president of the board, and with him the whole business of the board has ordinarily rested, the other commissioners assembling but seldom, and being called upon to deliberate still more rarely. Under this arrangement it has been truly said that the president "is essentially a new secretary of state—a secretary for the Indian department"—that "the powers of the board of control convert the Company's courts into agents of its will. The real, the sole governing power of India is the board of control, and it only makes use of the court of directors as an instrument, a subordinate office, for the management of details, and the preparation of business for the cognizance of the superior power." By a subsequent act, the commissioners are no longer required to be taken exclusively from the privy council, and it is provided, that their salaries shall be paid by the East India company.

Executive Government.] The executive government of the Company abroad is administered at three presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In Bengal the government consists of a governor-general and 5 councillors, and at Madras and Bombay of a governor and 3 councillors. The presidency of Bengal includes the whole of H. Proper, that is to say of the country N of the Nerbudda, comprising also the E shores of the bay of Bengal, and extending in the opposite direction beyond the banks of the Indus. It is true that in 1833, the formation of the new presidency of Agra, or the North West presidency, was announced; but these provinces are still governed only by a lieutenant-governor, and we believe little distinction is retained in the principal departments of their administration from those of Bengal. The three commercial emporia in the straits of Malacca were also annexed to the Bengal presidency; but are to be dissociated from it from and after the 1st of November, 1851. The presidency of Madras comprises almost the whole of Peninsular India; that of Bombay is confined to a narrow strip on the Malabar coast, between Cambay and Goa, with the addition of Gujerat and Cutch, and the appendage of Sind. The directors may appoint the commander-in-chief in each presidency to a seat in the council; the other councillors are civilians, who must have resided ten years in India in the company's service. The governor-general has a controlling power over the governors of Madras and Bombay; and if he thinks fit to proceed to either of these presidencies he there assumes the chief authority. The governors of the presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Agra, are extraordinary members of the supreme council when it assembles within their respective territories.

The power of making and enforcing laws for the government of the respective presidencies rests in the governor-general, or governor, and the councillors; subject, in some instances, to the consent of the supreme court of judicature to register their decrees, and likewise to the approval of the board of control and court of directors.—The supreme court of judicature for Bengal consists of a chief-justice and 2 puisne justices; that of Madras and of Bombay, of one chief-justice and one puisne justice each.

There exists in India two concurrent, and in some instances, conflicting systems of judicature;—the Company's courts, and the king's or supreme courts. In the Company's courts there are three grades of European judges,—the district, the provincial, and the judges of the *sudder* court. There are also two classes of native judges: *munsifs*, of whom several are stationed in every district, and *sudder amins*, established at the same stations with the European district-judges. There are also magistrates, who exercise civil jurisdiction; and registrars, who decide such causes as may be referred to them by the judge.

Trial by jury is confined entirely within the limits of the supreme courts, the jurisdiction of which extends to Europeans generally, and to natives also, within a certain distance around the several presidencies.

The police system of India is founded on the division of each revenue district of about 4,000 sq. m., into sections of about 16 m. square. Each of these sections may contain on an average 253 villages, and perhaps 56,000 inhabitants. To each district there are a *thannadar*, or officer equal to a serjeant, and from 10 to 15 men, attached. Along some of the high roads, there are stations every 2 m., wherein one or two policemen remain to patrol the intervening distances; there are besides a few horsemen to every large district to assist the foot police. The *darogha*, or police inspector of every small district, visits the spot where any crime has been committed, examines witnesses, arrests offenders, and forwards his report and depositions, attested by three or more of the principal inhabitants of the nearest village, to the magistrate; but has no power to give redress for any trifling injury, whereas the police under native governments can give instant and effectual redress in ordinary cases. The magistrate has not only a district of 4,000 sq. m. to look after; but has all its revenue settlements to arrange, and taxes to collect. He is in fact the sole agent for this enormous estate: and has to adjudicate on the numberless suits arising within it.

The government of the British possessions, as above explained, is one of law and responsibility, under numerous and salutary checks. At the same time, it must be confessed, that as far as the natives themselves are concerned, we rule by force alone in India. Neither patriotism, nor piety, nor interest, nor ambition, can attach the natives to our sway in the present state of things in that country; and we have done very little yet to assimilate the national mind and interests to our own. We do not indeed think that the tremendous assertion of Burke would be true in the present day, were the contingency contemplated by that illustrious orator to befall us: we do not think that "were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the inglorious period of our dominion, by any thing better than the ouran-outang, or the tiger;" but candour compels us to confess, that our government in India has too often exhibited a strange spectacle of misrule and impolicy. The main defects in our Anglo-Indian rule are thus temperately yet faithfully set forth by Mr. Mackenna in his continuation of Dr. C. Taylor's history of India: "The three years of grace allowed to the East India company for winding up their political affairs have begun. The period fixed for the termination of their lease of the government of India is the 30th of April 1854, and preparations ought to be going forward for regulating the government of that vast continent consistently with the in-

terests of the British people. The proprietors of India stock gave up all their rights in 1834, by the acceptance of the act of parliament which abolished the commercial privileges of the Company, and declared that the Eastern possessions entirely belonged to the Crown, and were merely vested in the Company for twenty years for the benefit of the empire. The respite then granted to the Company must soon come a close; it is, therefore, a public duty to investigate the subject, and ask, 'What course ought, in the present circumstances, to be adopted?' India has, unfortunately, been hitherto looked upon in parliament as a bore. Few of the young members study the Eastern questions; and, during the last 16 years, no annual inquiry has been made by the Commons into the administration or government of that great continent, although such inquiry ought, in a constitutional and imperial sense, to have been annually instituted. The result is, that India is not yet fully understood; neither are the numerous advantages arising from the connexion in any respect clearly developed. It should never be forgotten, that India has cost England nothing; for, besides defraying every expense more than tenfold, India has, in various ways, enriched a million of families in this island. Great Britain owes a great deal to India: and when the British people learn that the most extensive fields of prosperity are still open in that magnificent land, surely there can be no doubt that they will enter with spirit into the arrangement of plans for the welfare as well of this country as of the Eastern British empire. A complete and searching investigation of Indian governmental matters, will involve many decisions of moment; and, among them, one as to whether the system of seniority is to be continued, or whether young, active, and intelligent civil servants are to be preferred. This decision, in case the last named plan be adopted, ought to be attended with the stipulation that an examination of the competitors should always take place, and that the office should be given to the worthiest of the rivals, under proper guarantees of future good conduct. The disadvantages of allowing the directors or the Board of Control to retain all the patronage exclusively at their disposal, will form a subject of anxious inquiry; for the utility of offering certain employments for public competition has become evident. Family ties and partial interests must succumb before the general prosperity of the empire: and the cliques of the directors, of the proprietors, and of their parliamentary adherents must be annihilated. The world is watching the progress of intelligence even in India; and young men educated in Europe will no longer be tolerated there to rule the natives as they please, with perfect impunity, from being, as they fancy, secure from supercession by their covenant with the Company, and certain of advancement as contingencies arise. India cannot longer be maintained by the close borough principles. Free trade is as necessary in places of emolument and beneficial employment as in merchandise or other commodities, for the welfare of 152,000,000 is involved in it. The application, in India, of the various branches of education demands great care: it requires to be decided whether the schools are to be public or private nurseries of learning. The administration of justice in the courts of the Mofussil—as the districts of the interior are called in India—demands a laborious inquiry, as also do the various systems of police. In England but little has as yet become known of the abuses that prevail in India; but they will yet force themselves before the British people, in a way by no means acceptable, unless parliament by a satisfactory inquiry and investigation, and eradication of them all, does its duty and forestalls the outburst. The various establishments of India cry out for inquiry, in order that their uses, abuses, and results may become apparent. Parliament has already laid down at home abundant examples of this course of examination in the Official Salaries committee and other measures of that description. This course is necessary for India. No doubt there will be much difficulty in carrying it forward; but as it is far from being an impossibility, the sooner it, like the railway, is opened, the more speedily will its benefit be felt. The actual Indian governmental machine has been at work for 17 years, and, at length, the time has arrived for overhauling it—for examining into its defects and effecting the necessary repairs." The Board of Control does its duty lazily; for there is no man to spur it forward. It was at first adapted to control the vagaries of the directors; but it is now the drag upon the wheels of the governmental coach, and stops all progress. A board of 'energy and talent to produce good for India' is the present desideratum. There is no efficient public voice to control the acts of any authority in India, and the superintendence of the civil and military *employés* is by far too lax, for it tolerates vices of the grossest character; and hence the advancement of the country in wealth, civilisation, and happiness, is of the slowest kind, if it be not altogether torpid. Occasionally commotions arise which almost shake the social edifice to pieces, and Great Britain, having the care of it, is then frightened by the approach of danger into acts of justice and prudence. It is only at those periods of alarm, to which the Eastern empire is frequently exposed, that any wish to introduce measures likely to prove beneficial to India is exhibited."

Native government and laws.] The government of those parts of H. which still belong to native princes is completely despotic, varying only in the apparatus of despotism. The native jurisprudence often evinces much knowledge of human nature, and much judicial discrimination; but not less frequently exhibits the powerful influence of superstition in perverting the understanding and moral perceptions of men. When the English first gained footing in India, the right of the soil was vested in the sovereign; the people had only an annual indefeasible interest in it, subject to constant diminution at the will of the ruling power. The Bengal government, under the administration of Lord Cornwallis, so far restored the subject's right as to fix the proportion to which the state should be entitled, leaving to the possessor of the land, after this deduction, the benefit of progressive improvement, with an unrestrained power of alienation, to be regulated by native law. The property of a Hindu is distinguishable, as with us, into real and personal, moveable and immoveable; but there is this difference betwixt British and Hindu law, that by the latter real and personal property are alike descendible to the same persons. There is great importance, however, attached by it to land, in which the sons are considered as possessing a special interest; having with their father—according to the doctrine of the *Mitachara*, which is prevalent in the peninsula and N of India—so far a co-ordinate right by birth in that part of it which is ancestral, that if he thinks proper to come to a partition in his lifetime, he must divide it as directed by law,—that is, he must give them and himself equal shares. Adultery is always punished criminally by the Hindus. Maintenance by a man of his dependents, even to the outcast wife or children, is with the Hindus a primary duty. Slavery is distinctly recognised in Hindu law. The various modes by which a person becomes a slave are, capture in war—voluntary submission to it—involuntary submission, as in payment of debt, or by way of punishment—birth or offspring of a female slave—and gift or sale by a former owner.

Ecclesiastical establishment.] The Episcopal establishment of India is superintended by a lord bishop of Bengal, a bishop of Madras, and a bishop of Bombay; each assisted by an archdeacon. Ordinary chaplains receive 800 rupees per month in the Bengal presidency; 700 in that of Madras; and 670 in that of Bombay. Assistant chaplains have 500 r. per month.—At the close of 1850, 403 missionaries connected with 22 missionary societies, and 551 native preachers, were employed in India and Ceylon; and the number of native churches founded by them, during 50 years, was 309, with 17,356 members. The stations at which the gospel is preached were 260, There were at the same period 1,345 day-schools, at which 83,700 boys were receiving instruction; 73 boarding-schools, with 1,992 boys, chiefly Christian; 128 day-schools in which the English language was taught, and attended by 14,000 boys; 354 day-schools attended by 11,500 girls; and 91 boarding-schools, attended by 2,450 girls. The cost of this missionary agency in 1850 was £187,000. The Bible has been translated into 10 languages, and the New Testament into 5 others—not reckoning the Serampore versions.

Revenue.] When H., in the time of Aurungzebe, was united under one monarch, the revenues amounted to £32,000,000, supposed, in a comparative sense, to be equal to at least £160,000,000 in modern Britain. When the British first gained possession of India, they found the system of public finance on precisely the same footing upon which it had remained from the dawn of history, notwithstanding the various dynastic revolutions occasioned by the invasion of Alexander, the Mahommedans, and Tamerlane, and the intestine broils of the different Moslem princes who figured in its later history. The system—which prevails generally among Oriental nations—consists in taxing the soil to an amount limited only by the will of the sovereign, so that rent and revenue may be considered as synonymous wherever it prevails. The desire of the rulers of India to possess the utmost possible portion of the produce of the land, led to minute admeasurements, inspections, and assessments. The land was parcelled out in small lots, which were held by the cultivator with a perpetual and transferable title emanating directly from the supreme authority. Between the crown or supreme power, and the cultivators of the soil, there existed a class of middle men—aptly designated by a native historian, "vultures, who grind the very bowels of their country"—who were appointed to collect the revenue, and were responsible for the sums assessed by government, and who out of the gross receipts were allowed a per centage usually of a one-tenth part. These middle-men, or collectors, are distinguished in India by the title of *zemindars*, or *talukdars*,—the actual cultivators, or those from whom the tax is collected, by that of *ryots*. There is a tendency, during each interval between the revolutions incidental to despotic governments, to that settled stability of interests and appointments which merges ultimately in hereditary possession; and hence the zemindars—whose office, according to the existing order of things, was indispensable—became in process of time a class not less permanently based upon the hereditary system than that of the ryots. It is easy to perceive how under such a system the wealth of the country as it was annually created found its way into the coffers of certain classes, whence it never again issued but for purposes of misrule and violence.

In this state, then, did affairs continue in India until the administration of Cornwallis, who, in 1793, remodelled the system of revenue in the presidency of Bengal according to a plan denomi-

nated *the permanent settlement*, the nature of which may be thus briefly described. A fixed assessment, unsusceptible of farther increase, either by the progress of improvement or the arbitrary will of government, and amounting to half the produce of the soil, was imposed; from which, as formerly, the zemindars were allowed a tenth part, and after the imposition of which they were entitled to grant leases to the ryots upon the principle of perpetuity, so long as the leaseholder or his disponees continued to fulfil the terms of such agreement. This system, though deriving its origin from benevolence, had no claim to relationship with wisdom, and speedily produced a total revolution in property throughout the whole of Bengal. The zemindars, thus constituted hereditary proprietors of the soil upon a quit-rent,—the amount of which was expressly stipulated, and admitted not of increase,—had thenceforward a powerful inducement to wring from the now completely subordinate ryots a greater share of the fruits of their industry than was directly claimed by government; while the ryots, oppressed by their rapacious masters, and unable to obtain justice in courts the doors of which were shut against them by their poverty, sunk into the apathy of indolence, and ceased to struggle for more than the bare supply of their natural wants. The rapacity of the zemindars thus ultimately defeated itself; for in proportion as industry became diminished, their means of remitting to government the sums regularly charged to their account diminished also, until, when totally unable to discharge their arrears, summary processes were instituted against them, and their estates exposed to sale; and so general was the destruction, that the whole landed property of Bengal is said to have changed hands since the establishment of the permanent system!

The Indian government has latterly become the purchaser of all estates which have been brought to sale, with the view of abolishing an authority which has stood between itself and the dispensation of that measure of just and benevolent government which it feels called upon to administer to all its subjects. In proportion as it succeeds in obtaining possession of the estates in Bengal, the government substitutes for this zemindary system another, which it has always principally followed at the other presidencies, and which, as it admits of no intervening authority between its officers and the actual cultivators, the ryots, is known under the name of the *ryotwary system*. The principal feature of this mode of administering the land revenue consists in this, that the government makes its bargain with each individual cultivator for the rent of his holding. In fixing these amounts in former years, too much of the old leaven of oppression was used by the officers of government, and the assessments were laid at so high a rate, that it has scarcely ever been found possible to adhere to them, so that a sort of bargain has to be made annually with the ryots, in settling which a great deal of discretion must necessarily rest with the officers. In this manner the legal claim of the government is, with but few exceptions, always greater than can be enforced without ruining the tenant, to whom abatements are made from year to year, varying in amount with the circumstances that influence his capability of paying, but which are generally so regulated as to take nearly all which he has to give, leaving him barely the means of continuing the cultivation of the soil. The advantage of the ryotwary system is, that it gets rid of the oppressions of the middle-men, and brings about a direct connection between the government and the bulk of the people, under which they enjoy a greater degree of security from oppression than accompanied a state of dependence upon their native landlords. The collectors appointed by the Company's government are persons of intelligence and respectability, who are doubtless anxious to perform the duties of their office uprightly. Unfortunately, however, owing to the heat of the climate, and the difficulty they find of transacting business in a foreign language, the collectors are obliged to employ natives under them, upon whom they must in a great measure depend for executing the details of the business; and it is too much to be feared that the cultivators do not meet with such consideration at their hands as they would doubtless experience were the collector himself capable of conducting every part of the business.

A modification of the ryotwary system is very commonly adopted in the Bombay presidency. This plan is known under the name of *the village system*. It is generally the case in India, that in every village or district there are a head man and an accountant, who manage affairs for the rest of the community. The head man goes by various names in different places. In Bengal he is called the *moccudum*, or *malik;* in Madras and Bombay he is called the *potail;* and the village accountant bears the name of the *cornum*, or *putwarry*. The head man stands forward to make the engagement, and becomes answerable to government for the revenue, which, on the part of the village, he undertakes to pay. In many districts there are persons who claim to be hereditary managers for the villages. As the custom here described has long prevailed, and as the natives of India always prefer what is customary, simply because it is so, it is probable that the government would have some difficulty in wholly abolishing the village system. A new system, which promises well, has been introduced into the North-west provs., by which the lands belonging to a village are assessed and settled for periods of 20 and 30 years.

The land-revenue collected by the Company exceeds £14,000,000 per annum; and forms about two-thirds of the whole amount of its income, exclusive of mercantile profits.

The secondary sources of revenue are the duty on salt, the monopoly of the sale of opium, and sundry smaller duties, as the *abkarry*, or excise on the manufacture of spirits, licenses, sale of drugs, &c., the customs, canal-tolls, and stamp-duties. Besides these, there are subsidies or tribute receivable from certain native chiefs. The following is an abstract of the revenue and expenditure of the Indian government since 1829:

Year.	Revenue.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1829-30	£14,629,388	£15,356,161	...	£726,773
1831	14,603,951	14,494,752	£109,199	...
1832	14,198,155	14,506,540	...	308,385
1833	13,955,042	14,219,374	...	264,332
1834	13,680,165	13,630,767	49,398	...
1835	14,387,258	14,880,741	...	493,483
1836	15,549,545	15,179,469	370,076	...
1837	15,214,798	14,017,118	1,197,880	...
1838	15,086,269	14,292,026	794,243	...
1839	15,343,091	15,046,332	...	303,241
1840	14,549,262	16,390,278	...	1,840,916
1841	15,133,822	16,887,330	...	1,753,408
1842	15,788,499	17,554,258	...	1,745,759
1843	16,419,931	17,766,104	...	1,346,173
1844	17,173,788	18,612,915	...	1,439,128
1845	17,293,305	18,036,819	...	723,514
1846	17,812,419	19,307,795	...	1,495,376
1847	18,653,145	...	...	971,202
1848	17,577,102	...	...	1,911,791
1849	18,227,065	...	...	1,473,115
1850	20,275,831	..	354,337	...
1851	20,249,932	...	415,866	...
1852	19,927,039	...	...	469,701

The total net revenues and receipts in India for the three years ending 1850-51, and the charges in India and England, were as follows:

	Net revenues.	Charges in India.	Charges in England.
1848-49	£18,227,350	£16,687,557	£3,012,908
1849-50	20,275,981	17,170,707	2,750,937
1850-51	20,250,530	17,117,478	2,717,186

The estimated charges for 1851 and 1852 are put down at £17,901,666, and the revenues at £19,927,039; this does not include the disbursements in England, which are estimated at £2,495,074, leaving a deficiency of £469,701 for that year. The total net revenues of India are made up of the following sums for the year 1850-51:

Bengal presidency, . . .	£7,799,393
North-western provinces, . . .	4,746,799
Punjab and Trans-Indus territory, .	1,334,371
Madras presidency, ...	3,625,000
Bombay presidency, . . .	2,744,950
Total net revenue of India, . .	£20,250,513

The above sum does not include a small amount produced from commercial assets in India and China.—In 1851-2, the receipts from the prov. of Sind were £254,000; the charges £439,000; loss in 1851-2 by the acquisition of Sind, £185,000. And as with Sind, so with Sattara: its receipts in 1851-2 were £205,000; its charges, £242,000; loss, £40,000 a-year. By Sind and Sattara in 1851-2 the Indian government lost nearly £500,000; add the loss involved in the Punjab, and we have an annual burthen of about £1,500,000 sterling caused by these recent extensions of territory. The receipts from the six principal sources of revenue, and the charges of collecting each in the several years noted, were as follows:

GROSS RECEIPTS.

	1843-4.	1844-5.	1845-6.
Land revenue, .	£12,402,013	12,397,553	12,549,861
Sayer, Akberri, &c.	890,379	856,455	895,627
Customs, including duty on salt, . .	1,984,737	1,900,999	1,959,339
Sale of salt, .	2,137,320	2,192,666	1,877,262
Opium and opium passes,	2,473,843	2,670,738	3,354,377
Tobacco, . .	78,844	79,823	84,445

CHARGES OF COLLECTION.

Land revenue, Sayer, Akberri, &c.,	1,604,600	1,603,346	1,565,716
Customs,	202,399	185,414	182,709
Cost and charges of salt,	596,597	589,254	517,278
Cost and charges of opium,	575,569	625,780	726,237
Cost and charges of tobacco,	25,473	21,674	18,873

The returns of the stamp-duties, the item of revenue next in importance, were:

	Gross receipts.	Charge of collection.
1843-4	£411,061	22,796
1844-5	417,430	23,230
1845-6	408,819	27,596

The income from the duty on salt has remained almost stationary since 1845, while the revenue derived from opium in the Bengal presidency has increased from 2,95,99,875 rupees per ann. in that year to 3,11,94,816 r. in 1850; or from about £2,774,000 to £2,924,000. In the Madras presidency the land-revenue has decreased since 1847 from 3,65,48,058 r. to 3,51,59,696 r. in 1850; or from £3,426,000 to £3,296,000. The sale of salt has also retrograded. In Bengal, this monopoly yielded in 1843-44, £1,840,000; in 1850, only £1,000,000. In the North-western provinces the land-revenues show a considerable increase between 1845 and 1850. The revenue at the former period was £4,220,000; in the latter it had increased to £4,678,000.—In Bengal the land-revenue has oscillated between the years 1848 and 1852 from £3,500,000 to £3,560,000; in Madras from £3,640,000 to £3,470,000; in Bombay from £2,240,000 to £2,300,000. The cost of collecting the Indian revenue is very great. In Bengal a gross revenue of £10,000,000 is collected at the cost of £1,700,000. In the North-west provinces, gross revenues of £6,000,000 cost £500,000 in collecting. In the Punjab £170,000 is spent to collect £1,000,000; in Madras it takes £680,000 to collect £5,000,000; in Bombay £310,000 to raise £4,300,000; so that of a gross revenue of £27,000,000, nearly £3,400,000 are spent in collecting it. The expenditure on public works under the years noted was as follows:

	1843-4.	1844-5.	1845-6.
Buildings, roads, &c. (exclusive of repairs),	£170,504	135,294	169,443
Pilotage, &c.,	337,102	299,126	331,763

Debt.] On the 30th of April 1846, the territorial debt of the East India company in India amounted to 41,59,22,492 Company's rupees, or £38,992,734, bearing an average annual interest of $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., which amounted to 1,96,24,453 company's rupees, or £1,839,772. There is no statutory limit to the extent of debt which the Company may incur on India. In the last year of the last Indian charter, the Indian debt was £35,463,483, bearing an interest of £1,754,545. On the 30th April 1850, the debt had accumulated to £46,908,064, and the interest to £2,236,140. The Indian revenue is now loaded, moreover, with the interest of what is supposed to have been the commercial capital of the old trading firm, and also with the interest of a commercial debt of that firm, the first of these having amounted in 1850-51 to £636,493, and the last to £144,979. With these new liabilities, the capital of the Indian debt will be £63,332,539, and the yearly interest £3,017,612. The interest charged on the debts of each presidency in 1845-6 and 1850-51, was as follows:

	1845-46.	1850-51.
Bengal presidency,	£1,699,000	£2,097,216
North-western provinces,	2,602	37,475
Madras presidency,	70,470	51,986
Bombay presidency,	55,113	68,792
Total interest on debt,	£1,827,185	2,255,466
		1,827,185
Increase,		£428,284

The capital debts of each presidency are given in the following return, by which it will be seen that the total amount is £47,999,827, at a rate of interest ranging from 4 to 10 per cent:

I. Bengal.	Debts.	Rates of interest.	Annual amount of interest.
Registered debt.	Co.'s rupees.		Co.'s rup.
Loans,	1,10,55,697	6 per cent.	6,63,342
Ditto,	28,84,28,493	5 per cent.	1,44,21,424
Ditto,	15,38,74,708	4 per cent.	61,54,988
Co.'s rupees,	45,33,58,898		2,12,39,754
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough,	8,972	10 per cent.	897
Treasury notes,	84,95,049	aver. 5 per ct.	4,26,363
Civil and medical funds,	2,04,85,047	6 per cent.	12,29,102
Miscellaneous deposits,	9,85,208	5 and 4 per ct.	41,083
Co.'s rupees,	48,33,33,174		2,29,37,199
II. NW Provinces, (Including the newly acquired territory.)			
Miscellaneous deposits,	2,00,000	4 per cent.	8,000
Temporary loans,	37,33,000	5 per cent.	1,86,650
Co.'s rupees,	39,33,000		1,94,650
III. Madras.			
Loans,	1,54,000	8 per cent.	12,320
Ditto,	80,500	6 per cent.	4,330
Civil, military, and medical funds,	66,82,765	6 and 5 per ct.	3,80,032
Miscellaneous deposits,	6,01,975	6, 5, and 4 per ct.	26,438
Treasury notes,	36,500	4 per cent.	1,460
Fund for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late rajah of Tanjore,	28,11,894	4 per cent.	1,12,476
Co.'s rupees,	1,03,67,634		5,37,556
IV. Bombay.			
Civil annuity and other service funds,	59,36,032	6 per cent.	3,56,162
Civil provident and military funds,	76,06,303	5 per cent.	3,80,315
Miscellaneous deposits,	7,98,514	4 per cent.	31,940
Treasury notes,	23,500	4 per cent.	940
Co.'s rupees,	1,43,64,349		7,69,357
Total Co.'s rupees,	51,19,98,157	Co.'s rupees.	2,44,38,762
At 2s. per Sicca rupee,	£47,999,827		£2,291,134

Military force.] The troops in India belong partly to the British government, and partly to the East India company. The force is always considerable; and in time of war the Anglo-Indian army has been rendered very formidable. The strength of this army, in efficiency, consists of Europeans, whose skill in military tactics gives them a decided superiority in every contest. The sepoys are natives, enrolled and disciplined in the European manner. The grand total of the British military force in India, in October 1826, exceeded 300,000 men, viz.:

Artillery,	15,782
Native cavalry,	26,094
Infantry,	234,412
Engineers,	4,575
	280,865
King's troops,	21,934
Grand total,	302,797

Of these the irregulars of all descriptions amounted to 82,937 men.—In 1830, the military force employed at the three presidencies and subordinate settlements in India amounted to 224,444 men, and its expense to £9,474,481.—In 1837, the total effective force maintained in India was 295,840 men, of whom 26,582 were British. In 1851 the total strength of the Bengal army was 167,199 men, and 225 guns.—This formidable army is distributed throughout II.

under the orders of the supreme government, promulgated through its political agents. Commencing from the great station in the doab of the Ganges, one corps is stationed at Ajmir, another at Neemutch, and a third at Mow, all which stations are supplied from the Bengal army. A force of 66,589 men and 129 guns was mustered in the Punjab in 1851, and the Sirhind division amounted to 23,408 men. These are succeeded by the Gujerat subsidiary forces, the field corps at Mulligaum, and the Punah division, furnished chiefly by the Bombay army. The circle is further continued by the field-force in the southern Mahratta country; the Hyderabad and Nagpur subsidiaries, composed of Madras troops; and detachments from the Bengal establishments forming the Nerbudda and Saugur divisions. At Mirut, Allahabad, Benares, and Dinapore, strong divisions are maintained. Such is the general outline, liable, of course, to temporary modifications, and occasional change in the selection of stations. The officers in the Company's service receive commissions from Her Majesty corresponding with those which they receive from the East India company. Westward of the Cape of Good Hope, the Company's officers possess no rank when on service with the queen's officers; eastward of it they take precedence according to date and rank of commission. Every officer who has actually served 22 years in India is permitted to retire from service with £360 pay if a captain; £290 as commander; £190 as lieutenant or purser. An officer retiring from ill health, after 10 years' service, has £200 per ann. of retiring allowance as a captain; £170 as a commander, and £125 as a lieutenant. The officers for the Company's artillery and engineers are educated at Addiscomb college, near Croydon.

Marine force.] The Indian naval establishment is attached to the Bombay presidency, and consisted in 1830 of 4 18 gun ships, 6 10 gun corvettes, 2 armed steamers, and some surveying vessels. In 1844–5 it consisted of 4 vessels mounting in all 48 guns, and 4 steam frigates mounting in all 20 guns.—The pilot-service,—the best formed of its class in the world,—consists of 12 strong well-fitted vessels of 200 tons burthen; with 12 branch-pilots, 24 coasters, 24 first mates, and 24 second mates. The Company had 23 steam vessels of a total power of 2,770 horse-power in 1845–6.

Mails to and from England.] At present the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship company maintains a monthly mail between England, Ceylon, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; for which they receive £90,000 per ann. from government; and £70,000 per ann. from the East India company. The duration of the voyages of this Company, under ordinary circumstances, is to Aden, 27 days; to Bombay, 35; to Ceylon, 41; to Madras, 45; to Penang, 46; to Calcutta, 48; to Singapore, 49; to Hong-Kong, 55. The steamers of this Company are from 400 to 520 horse-power; and cost from £50,000 to £90,000 each. The vessels for Alexandria sail on the 20th of each month, and arrive at Alexandria on the 9th of the following month. At Suez, at the head of the Red sea, an East India company's steamer is in waiting to convey the passengers and mails to Bombay; and another steamer, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental company, is also in waiting for the mails to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. The two steamers sail down the Red sea in company; but their routes diverge at Aden, 1,308 m. from Suez; the Oriental steamer holding nearly due E to Point-de-Galle in Ceylon, where she exchanges mails with the China steamer, and then stretches along the Coromandel coast to Madras and thence to Calcutta, where she arrives in 28 days from Suez.

Native States.] The political relations of the E. India company are of three kinds. In the first class may be placed those States with which they hold only foreign relations, such as Cabul, Sennaa, Siam, and Acheen. A second class embraces the frontier states of Ava, Nepal, Tibet, Afghanistan. The third and more important, embraces the political relations of the government of India to internal States within the frontiers of H. These latter States may be divided into 6 classes:

The 1st class embraces those States with which the Company has treaties offensive and defensive, conferring a right on the States to claim protection, and on the Company to interfere in their internal affairs when thought necessary. To this class belong:

	Area.
1 Oude,	23,922 sq. m.
2 Mysore [now annexed],	27,999
3 Berar,	56,723
4 Travancore,	4,573
5 Cochin,	1,987
	115,204

To the 2d class belong such States as likewise hold treaties offensive and defensive with the Company; but which do not concede the right to the Company to interfere further than to aid in levying the revenue of their chiefs. They are 3 in number, viz.:

1 Hydrabad,	88,887 sq. m.
2 Baroda,	5,525
3 Kattiwar, or Gujerat,	19,424
	113,836

To the 3d class belong those States which are tributary to the Company, and acknowledge its supremacy, but whose chiefs are supreme in their own territory. These are:

1 Indore,	4,245		
2 Odipur,	14,784	14 Dhar,	1,465
3 Jypur,	13,426	15 Dholpur-Bari,	1,625
4 Judpur,	34,131	16 Rewah,	10,310
5 Kotah,	4,388	17 Dhuttia,	
6 Banswarra,	1,440	18 Jansi,	16,173
7 Pertubgurh,	1,457	19 Tirhi,	
8 Dungurpur,	2,004	20 Sawuntwari,	934
9 Kerauli,	1,878	21 Bhondi,	2,291
10 Serawi,	3,024	22 Bikanir,	18,059
11 Bhurtpore,	1,945	23 Jesalmir,	9,779
12 Bhopal,	6,772	24 Alwar,	3,234
13 Cutch,	7,395	25 Kishingur,	724
	93,889		158,483

With a 4th class of States the Company has entered into treaties of guarantee and protection, with supremacy in their own territory, and subordinate co-operation. These are:

	Area.
1 Tonk,	1,103 sq. m.
2 Serongi,	262
3 Nimbhera,	269
4 Puttiala,	
5 Keytul,	16,602
6 Daba,	
7 Jhind and other small Sikh states,	
	18,236

The 5th class, comprising States with which the Company holds treaties of amity and friendship, comprises only one state, viz.:

Scindia or Gwalior, . . 32,944 sq. m.

The 6th class comprises States which hold treaties of protection giving a right to the Company to control their affairs. These were:

1 Sattara (since annexed),	7,943
2 Kolapore,	3,184
3 Delhi,	3,184
	14,311

General recapitulation.] The following table, which exhibits the area and pop. of the different territories and states of India, though made up from the latest materials in our possession, must be regarded as a mere approximation:

I. BRITISH TERRITORY.

	Area in square miles.		Population.	
I. Presidency of Bengal.				
1 Province of Bengal,	76,000		25,000,000	
2 „ Bahar,	45,000		12,000,000	
3 „ Orissa,	20,000		3,000,000	
4 Ultra-Gangetic provinces,	42,000		350,000	
		183,000		40,350,000
II. Sub-Presidency of Agra.				
1 The 24 Collectorates,	81,000		15,270,000	
2 Additional districts in Gundwana, Oude, Bundelcund, Ajmir, the Rohilla districts, Kumaon, Bissahir, and the Doab,	90,000		5,000,000	
		171,000		20,270,000
III. Presidency of Madras,		128,000		17,000,000
IV. Presidency of Bombay,		68,000		7,000,000
V. The Punjab,		100,000		3,000,000
VI. Sind,		60,000		200,000
		710,000		87,820,000
To the above may be added the recently annexed territories of Mysore and Sattara,		36,000		3,600,000
		746,000		91,420,000

II. SUBJECT STATES.

1 Nizam of Hydrabad,		88,900		10,000,000
2 Rajah of Berar,		57,000		3,500,000
3 King of Oude,		24,000		5,000,000
4 Ras of Cutch,		7,400		350,000
5 Rajah of Rewah,		10,310		1,030,000
6 Rajah of Travancore,		4,600		500,000
7 Rajah of Cochin,		2,000		200,000
8 Rajah of Kolapore,		3,200		320,000
9 Rajah of Sawuntwari,		1,000		95,000
10 Rajah of Sikkim,		4,400		440,000
11 Chiefs of Dhuttia, Jansi, Tirhi, and others, in Bundelcund,		17,000		2,000,000
12 Rajah of Bhurtpore,		2,000		195,000
13 Rajahs of Dholpur-Bari,		1,650		163,000
14 Nabob of Bhopal,		6,800		700,000
15 Holcar's territories in Malwah,		4,250		425,000
16 Rajahs of Dhar and Dewas,		1,500		150,000
17 The Guicowar of Baroda,		5,600		800,000
18 Chiefs of Gujerat,		20,000		1,200,000
19 Sikh rajahs of Puttiala, Keytul, Duba, Jhind, and other districts between the Jumna and the Sutledge,		16,600		500,000
20 Daudputra chiefs and Bhawulpur,		18,000		350,000
21 Rajput provinces in Rajputana and Malwah, viz.:				
Mewar or Odipur,	11,800		1,178,000	
Jypur,	13,500		1,400,000	
Marwar or Judpur,	35,000		1,700,000	
Kotah,	4,400		4,400,000	
Bhondi,	2,300		230,000	
Alwar,	3,300		324,000	
Bikanir,	18,000		180,000	
Jesalmir,	10,000		100,000	
Kishingur,	730		72,000	
Banswarra,	1,440		144,000	
Pertaubghur,	1,500		145,700	
Dungarpur,	2,000		200,000	
Kerauli,	1,900		188,000	
Serawi,	3,000		300,000	
Chief of Tonk, Serongi, and Nimbhera,	1,700		164,000	
22 Sikh sirdars in Delhi,	18,000		500,000	
23 Maharajah of Cashmere,	5,000		500,000	
		129,570		11,725,700
		225,780		39,643,700

III. INDEPENDENT STATES.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
1 Maharajah Scindia or Gwalior,	33,000	3,500,000
2 Kingdom of Nepal,	36,000	2,000,000
3 Deb-rajah of Bhotan,	20,000	1,000,000
	89,000	6,300,000

IV. OTHER EUROPEAN TERRITORIES.

1 French territory,	530	178,000
2 Danish,	93	35,000
3 Portuguese territories of Goa, Damao, and Diu,	1,200	350,000
	1,823	563,000

RECAPITULATION.

I. British States,	746,000	91,420,000
II. Subject States,	425,780	39,643,700
III. Independent States,	89,000	6,300,000
IV. Other European Territories,	1,823	563,000
	1,262,603	137,926,700

History.] The history of H. may be divided into three heads; viz., the ancient history,—the Mahommedan history,—and the history of the establishment and progress of European colonies in the country.

The ancient history of H. reaches to a very great antiquity; but the only events prior to the birth of Christ of which we possess any clear information, are the invasions of India by Sesostris, the great war of the Mahabharat, and the successive invasions by Darius Hystaspes, by Alexander the Great, by Seleucus, and by Antiochus the Great. The sanguinary war which forms the subject of the epic poem called the *Mahabharat*, is calculated to have taken place about 1,200 years before the Christian era, and was distinguished by the political and religious changes which it produced. It was carried on by Krishna and his brother Bali Rama, against Jara Sandha, who reigned in Magadha, and who was surprised and slain in his capital. The conqueror raised himself, along with his brother, to the sovereignty over vast provinces, and were subsequently conjointly worshipped as one incarnation of Vishnu. Of the invasion of India by Sesostris, nothing is known, beyond the fact itself as mentioned by Diodorus Siculus. Dr. Robertson, indeed, doubts whether any such invasion ever took place, and ranks the exploits of Sesostris with the fabulous ones of Bacchus and Hercules. Under Darius Hystaspes, the Persians, about 500 B. C., overran a part of India Proper, and imposed upon its princes an annual tribute of 300 talents of gold. Before this event, dissensions had arisen among the different states of H., which invited the inroads not of the Persians only, but also of the barbarians of Tibet, who attacked and laid waste the northern provs.; and at the era of the invasion of Alexander the Great, the nations of the peninsula were separated from the eastern kingdom of the Prachii, which comprehended the modern Bengal, Bahar, and part of Oude. It is admitted by a Hindu writer, that the ostensible cause of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great, was to enforce the tribute of Darius Hystaspes, and to compel the Indian princes to acknowledge the supremacy of Persia. After having subdued several small states on the banks of the Indus, Alexander passed the different rivers of the Punjab, attacked Porus, the king of that district, who had collected a numerous army on the banks of the Hydaspes to oppose him, and obtained a decisive victory over that prince. He then resolved to push forward to the Ganges, but his troops had suffered so much from the excessive rains and inundations, that their patience as well as strength was exhausted, and on the banks of the Hyphasis, the modern Beyah, that conqueror was obliged to abandon his schemes, and to issue orders for marching back to Persia. He left behind him some troops, for the purpose of keeping possession of the conquered territory on the banks of the Indus, but his death, which happened shortly after, hastened the downfall of the Persian power in India. It was not, however, immediately annihilated. Seleucus, who obtained Upper Asia on the death of his master, marched into those countries of Asia which had been subdued by Alexander, partly with a view of establishing his own authority there, and partly to curb Chandra Gupta, or Sandracottus, king of Maghada, who had offered his assistance to the western princes against the neighbouring dominions of the Macedonians. The particulars of this invasion are obscurely and differently related; but it would seem that no decisive success was gained by either party, as a treaty was concluded, in which Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandra Gupta, who in return agreed to furnish Seleucus annually with fifty elephants. To confirm and perpetuate this amicable arrangement between the two monarchs, Seleucus sent Megasthenes, one of his officers, to reside at Palibothra, the capital of Maghada. After the embassy of Megasthenes, we hear no more of the affairs of India until the time of Antiochus the Great, who, nearly 200 years after Seleucus, made a short incursion into the country. The successors of Antiochus appear, soon after his death, to have abandoned their Indian possessions. The throne of Maghada, after the death of the grandson of Chandra Gupta, is stated to have been successively filled by seven Maurya kings of the family of Chandra Gupta, and ten of the Suryavarsha family. The eighth of the latter dynasty, Vicramaditya or Bickermajit, by a series of bold exploits attained the supreme sovereignty of India, in 56 B. C. His reign forms a splendid era in the Hindu annals, and the Hindus evince their respect for the memory of this prince, by calculating their civil time from the period of his inauguration. Maghada had originally comprehended Southern Bahar only. Under the government of the Andharas it was again reduced to its original limits, and it finally sunk in power before the kingdom of Gaur or Bengal, which rose to be the first sovereignty in India, under distinct Maharajahs or great chiefs. Orissa, Gujerat, and the provs. of the Peninsula, had also their dynasties, their civil contests and petty revolutions, of which it would be useless to attempt a succinct narrative.

Mahommedan history.] In the reign of the Kalif Walid, the Mahommedans first obtained possession of Sind, whence they made frequent incursions into the neighbouring provs. Subuctagi, after having subdued the fortresses of Bost and Kosdaur, carried his arms across the Indus, and ravaged the Punjab, but he made no permanent acquisitions in that direction, and formed no establishment in H. To his son, the celebrated Sultan Mahmud Ghiznavi, by whom the glories of his house were raised to their zenith, belongs the reputation of first establishing the Mahommedan power in India. Mahmud, equally influenced by the love of conquest, and a desire to exterminate the Hindu religion, invaded India, A. D. 1000, and reduced the prov. of Multan. In 1011, he reduced Delhi; and in 1024, the whole peninsula of Gujerat. At his death, in 1028, his possessions, forming the empire of Ghazni, embraced the eastern and larger part of Persia, and the Indian provs. from the W of the Ganges to Gujerat, with those between the Indus and the mountains of Ajmir. In 1158, the empire, which had been brought to rapid maturity by the talents and successes of Mahmud, began to fall to pieces. The western part was seized by the Gauri, while that contiguous to the Indus remained in the possession of Chusero, whose capital was Lahore. In 1184, Chusero's sons were expelled by the Gauri. In 1194, Mahomed Gori penetrated into H. as far as Benares. His death, in 1205, occasioned a new division of the Ghaznian kingdom; the Persian part became subject to Eldoze, and the Indian to Cuttub, who founded the Patan or Afghan dynasty in H. Cuttub made Delhi his capital; and in 1215, his successor, Altmush, reduced the greater part of H. Proper,—his empire extending from the mountains of Tibet to that part of the Deccan which lies in the lat. of 20° N, and from the Indus to the Ganges. This monarch was contemporary with the celebrated Mogul, Gengis Khan, who put an end to the Karasmian dynasty of Ghazni, which had succeeded the Gaurian, and overrun all Asia to the northward of the lat. of 30°. In 1265, the kingdom of Malwa, which had been reduced by Cuttub, shook off the yoke; and the rajpoots revolted.—From this period almost to the time that the British government commenced, India presents a continued series of wars and revolutions. The Moguls made such frequent and formidable invasions, that in 1292 Ferose II. allowed them to settle in the country. In 1397, the famous Timur Bek, or Tamerlane, after subduing all the W of Tartary and Asia, invaded H., and rapidly penetrating to Delhi, soon completed the subjugation of the country. Delhi was sacked, its palaces and temples burned, and an immense number of the inhabitants massacred by this cruel conqueror. He may be said, however, rather to have overrun than to have reduced and conquered it; for he did not disturb the order of succession in H., but reserved to himself the possession of the Punjab only. Baber's first expedition was in 1518; and in 1525 he took Delhi, and proclaimed himself emperor of H., thus establishing the Mogul dynasty. He reigned, however, only five years; and on his death, his son was obliged to take shelter for a time among the rajpoot princes of Ajmir. The reign of Acber, his grandson, which lasted 51 years, was the most brilliant and prosperous in the history of the Mahommedan empire of India. Under his son and successor, Selim, who assumed the appellation of Jehanghire, the empire continued to prosper. It was in this reign that the first English ambassador was sent to H. Jehanghire died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son, Shah Jehan, who pursued the conquest of the Deccan with great vigour. This monarch had four sons,—Dara, Sujah, Aurengzebe, and Morad,—among whom, even before the death of the father, bitter contests arose for superiority, which ended in the final triumph of Aurengzebe, who seated himself, without a rival, on the throne, in 1660. He died in 1707, after a reign of 52 years. Under him the Mogul empire reached its utmost limits, comprehending the country from the 10th to the 35th degree of lat., and nearly as many degrees of long. His wealth was immense. "His revenue," says Major Rennel, "exceeded £32,000,000 sterling, in a country where provisions are about four times as cheap as in England. But so weighty a sceptre could be wielded

only by a hand like Aurengzebe's; and accordingly, in 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to nothing!" He left four sons. Mauzum, after defeating his brothers, reduced the Sikhs, a sect of religionists who had established themselves along the foot of the eastern mountains. He died at Lahore in 1712, leaving also four sons, among whom a contest for the succession again arose. Mahomed Shah, who was raised to the throne in 1720, acquired his full and legitimate power by defeating the Sikhs. But a new enemy, more formidable than either the Sikhs or the Mahrattas, started up in the person of Nadir-Shah, the celebrated Persian conqueror, who, after the capture of Candahar in 1737, marched to the eastward, and entering H, took Ghazni, Cabul, and Peshawer, and crossing the Indus near Attock, reduced the Punjab, took Lahore, defeated Mahomed near Carnaul, and marched to Delhi. The Mogul empire now became a prey to all the neighbouring states that were sufficiently powerful to attack it. Bengal became independent of Delhi, under Aliverdy Cawn. The Rohillas erected an independent state on the E of the Ganges, within 80 m. of Delhi. The Jauts, a Hindu tribe, established themselves, and founded a state in the prov. of Agra. The Deccan was usurped by its viceroy, Nizam. Oude, which had remained attached to the throne of Delhi, was seized upon by Seifdar-Jung; Allahabad by Mahomed Kooli. Malwah, which had been invaded and overrun by the Mahrattas in 1707, was finally separated from the Mogul government about 1732, and divided between the Poonah Mahrattas and several native princes. The Mahrattas also obtained the greater part of Gujerat, Berar, and Orissa, besides their ancient territories in the Deccan. Ajmir had never become a regular organized possession of the Mogul empire, like Agra and Delhi, though it continued under nominal subjection; but about 1748 it assumed total independence, and reverted to its ancient masters, the Rajpoot princes. The Sikhs also took advantage of the weakness of the Mogul empire, and in 1746 made themselves masters of a considerable part of the Doab of Ravay and Jallinder. "Thus," says Major Rennel, "the whole country of H. Proper was in commotion from one extreme to another, each party fearing the machinations or attacks of the other; so that all regular government was at an end, and villany was practised in every form. Perhaps in the annals of the world it has seldom happened that the bonds of government were so suddenly dissolved over a portion of country containing at least 60,000,000 of inhabitants."

History of British India.] The Venetians were the first Europeans who traded extensively with India before the discovery of a passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497. The political situation of the leading European nations, all engaged more or less in ruinous wars, long left the Portuguese undisturbed in the enjoyment of those advantages which their discovery and exertions had secured to them. In the reign of Elizabeth, a body of English merchants petitioned that queen to grant them encouragement and exclusive privileges for the purpose of carrying on a trade with India. Elizabeth, on the 31st of December 1600, granted a charter erecting the petitioners into a corporation, under the title of 'the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.' By this charter—the origin of that important and anomalous power which has since grown up under the name of the East India company—the corporation was invested, for a period of 15 years, with the privilege of an exclusive trade "into the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from all the islands, ports, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, or the straits of Magellan, where any traffic may be used, and to and from every of them." The commercial history of the rise and progress of this Company has been already detailed. In 1611, the English fleet off the coast of India was attacked by a large Portuguese armament, but made a triumphant defence; and the Mogul emperor allowed the English to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga, by firman, on the 11th Aug. 1612. In 1614, Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the first British ambassador to the Mogul, from whom he obtained considerable privileges for the Company. About the same time the Zamorin of Calicut granted them similar privileges. In 1640, the English first effected a settlement at Madras. In 1634, they obtained from the court of Delhi the privilege of free resort to the port of Piply, in Bengal. The professional skill of a surgeon named Boughton, belonging to one of the Company's ships, who had the good fortune to cure the daughter of the emperor Shah Jehan of a severe illness, secured the favour of that monarch and of the nabob of Bengal. On the payment of 3,000 rupees, a license was given for an unlimited trade without demand of customs, and factories were established in Bengal. In 1661, a new charter was obtained from Charles II., who ceded to the Company the island of Bombay and the island of St. Helena The supreme seat of government, which had hitherto been at Surat, was transferred in 1687 to Bombay. Madras was at the same time formed into a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman. In 1698, Azim, one of the grandsons of Aurengzebe, who commanded the Mogul army in Bengal, was bribed by the English to confer on them a grant of the three connected villages of Chuttanutte, Gorindpore, and Calcutta, together with a justiciary power over the inhabitants. Shortly afterwards, the fortifications of the new possessions being completed, received the name of Fort William; and about the same period the agency of Bengal was elevated to the rank of a presidency. For some years the position and relative constitution of the British presidencies fluctuated much; but Bombay at last superseded Surat; and from the date of the building of Fort William, the established presidencies were those of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, terminated those direct hostilities which the French and English had long carried on in India; but the armies which both states maintained at that period continued to assist different native princes, with the view, doubtless, on each side, of ultimately obtaining such a position as would make their power, on the renewal of a contest, paramount to that of their rival. The territory of the Carnatic, within the jurisdiction of which both Madras and Pondicherry were situated, was one of the subordinate principalities immediately governed by nabobs, but subject to the subadar of the Deccan, who was still regarded as a feudal prince under the Mogul emperor. On the death of Nizam-ul-Mulh, the subadarship of the Carnatic was disputed between his son Nazir and his grandson Murzafa. At the same time the nabob of the Carnatic, Anwaraadin, who had been regularly established in that office by the nizam, was opposed by Chunda Sahib. The latter and Murzafa made common cause; and M. Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, a man of talent, intrigue, and ambition, lent them his aid. The combined troops of the French and the two princes overthrew those of Anwaraadin in a pitched battle, in which he himself was slain, and his eldest son taken prisoner, while his second, Mahomed Ali, escaped and obtained the assistance of the English. Thus commenced the Carnatic war, which was in reality a contest between the European powers for superiority in H. It was during this war that Mr. Clive, afterwards Lord Clive, commenced his brilliant career. On the breaking out of the seven years' war between England and France, in 1756, fresh fuel was added to the contests in India. At first the French captured several of the subordinate English factories, and even laid siege to Madras. But the arrival of reinforcements from Europe succeeded in turning the fortunes of war; Pondicherry was taken; and Mahomed Ali established in his principality. Salabut Jung, the third son of the nizam, who had been raised to the musnud of his father by the assistance of the French, at length obtained an accommodation with the English, in return for which they received from him a grant of the possessions which their victories over the French had given them, namely, the circar of Masulipatam and its districts, and the circar of Nizampatam. While the English were thus successfully establishing themselves in this part of India, they were obliged to detach a force to the succour of their interests in Bengal. Surajah Dowlah, who had, in 1756, succeeded to his grandfather, Aliverdy, nabob of Bengal and its dependencies, had at first shown himself favourable to the British. At length, however, he invested and made himself master of Calcutta. Clive, with his forces, now embarked for Bengal; and arriving in December, commenced their operations with vigour and success. Calcutta, Fort William, Tanna, and Bushbudgi, were quickly retaken; and on the 23d of June in the following year, was fought the famous battle of Plassey, by the issue of which Mir Jaffier gained the nabobship of Bengal, and his English allies a large treasure, and a portion of territory adjoining to Calcutta. Jaffier was speedily deposed by the same power which had placed authority in his hands, and Mir Causim his son-in-law invested with the dignity of nabob. Mir Causim had not been long possessed of the nabobship when he entered into projects unfavourable to the English; levying high duties on their merchandise; and even putting to death the English deputies who were sent to him to adjust matters. It was now resolved to restore Mir Jaffier to the dignity from which he had been degraded. On the 7th of June, 1763, he was proclaimed subadar of three provinces, and war was declared against Causim, who, after a brave resistance, abandoned by his army, and deprived of every fortification which he had possessed, fled to Sujah-Dowlah, nabob of Oude, at that time vizier to the mogul. The British were now masters of Bengal; for the sovereignty conferred on Jaffier was merely nominal. But Dowlah managed to maintain a vigorous resistance to the British arms; and Lord Clive, convinced that to exterminate the power of Dowlah was to destroy the strongest barrier of the Company's possessions against the incursions of the Mahrattas, reinstated him in his dominions, except a small district which was ceded to the mogul. To the Company's officers was reserved the power of collecting the revenues of Bengal, and all its dependencies,—a stipulation which constituted them the real sovereigns. Of this revenue, they were to be accountable for 20 lacs of rupees, or £225,000, to the mogul: and 53 lacs of rupees or £596,250, to the nabob of Bengal. The remainder was to belong to the funds of the Company. Notwithstanding what was called the successful event of this eastern contest, and notwithstanding the extension of the Company's territories and the great augmentation of their nominal revenues, its affairs were now in reality so embarrassed, that the interference and assistance of the British parliament was solicited; the ministry made use of their interference for the purpose of subjecting the Company's territorial possessions to the authority of the Crown; and thus, without a struggle, assumed a sovereignty to which, perhaps, their title was no less valid than that of the Company.

Hyder Ali.] The British in India were not long allowed to enjoy that tranquillity which Clive had procured for them. Hyder Ali, an adventurer, who, by his daring activity and energetic policy, had raised himself from the condition of a sepoy to the rank of a prince, conceived designs of extending his power still farther, and, if possible, driving the British out of India. He entered into and maintained an almost uninterrupted series of conflicts with the English, with varying fortune until his death in December 1782, at an age exceeding 80.

Tippu Saib.] In 1783, the English forces made an expedition into the territory of Canara, that part of Hyder's dominions for which he had evinced the greatest partiality. Hyder no longer existed to check their efforts; but Tippu, his son and successor, inherited too much of his father's activity to permit the British unmolested to ravage his dominions. In a short time, the invading army was invested in Bednore, the capital of Canara, by an Indian army consisting of 150,000 men, and obliged to capitulate. Tippu was, without doubt, the most powerful of all the Indian princes. His dominions were equal in extent to Great Britain; his revenue was computed at £4,000,000; and his military establishment consisted of about 150,000 men. With these means, he maintained a vigorous resistance to the British arms, but in 1792 was compelled to cede one-half of his dominions to the British and their allies. The French expedition to Egypt—which was imagined to be only a preparatory step to an expedition to India—confirmed the suspicions which the British had so long entertained; and suggested the necessity of immediately crushing Tippu. On the 8th of November, 1798, the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general of India, in order to bring the sultan to an open declaration of his sentiments, informed him, by letter, that his connection with the French was no longer a secret, and desired him to receive Colonel Doveton at his court, in order that such negotiations might be entered into as should terminate all existing differences. The sultan affirmed that he had formed no connection with the French, and expressed his surprise at the warlike preparations which were daily making. Whatever plausibility was in Tippu's assertions, the governor-general reckoned them unsatisfactory; and the British army, unwilling to allow Tippu, under pretence of negotiation, to prepare for a vigorous defence, advanced with rapidity into his dominions; and General Harris continued his march, till he came within sight of Seringapatam. The sultan now offered to capitulate; but the only terms offered him were, that half of his territories should be delivered to the allies; that he should pay two crores of rupees; that every Frenchman should be dismissed from the service; that he should receive ambassadors from the British and their Indian allies; and that four of his sons, and four of his chief officers, should be delivered as hostages, for the performance of the stipulated conditions. Convinced that he could no longer hope to obtain peace without completely sacrificing his dignity and his power, he formed the resolution of defending his capital to the last extremity, and of falling with the ruins of his empire. On the 2d of May, 1799, the works of the besiegers were completed. On the 4th the breach was judged to be practicable, and the assault, conducted by General Baird, commenced early next morning. To save the life of the sultan, a flag of truce was despatched to his palace; but Tippu disdaining to shrink from the combat, continued to encourage his soldiers by his presence, and to rouse them to exertion by his example, till he fell in a gateway on the N side of the fort, surrounded by the dead bodies of his attendants. With Tippu ended the powerful kingdom of Mysore; and by its fall the designs of France against the British empire in India were totally frustrated. Of his territories the East India company obtained the province of Canara, the district of Coimbatur and Duramporam, the country situated between the British possessions in the Malabar and those of the Carnatic, the forts and posts constituting the passes above the Ghauts on the table-land of Mysore, and the island, city, and fortress of Seringapatam. The nizam acquired the districts of Guti and Gorumcondah, with a territory upon the line of Chitteldrug, Sera. Nundidrug, and Colar. Though the Mahrattas had taken no active part in the war, political motives induced the British to grant them Harponelly, Sunda, Chittledrug, and part of Bidnur. The relations of Tippu were transported to the Carnatic; and a descendant of the ancient rajahs of Mysore, of five years of age, was sought out, and elevated to the nominal sovereignty.

War with Sindia, Holkar, &c.] The peshwa, or chief magistrate of the Mahratta states, had long been the ally of the British, but his power and authority were in a great measure usurped by the military chieftains, Sindia, the rajah of Berar, and Holkar. To avoid destruction from their hands, he threw himself upon English protection; and on the 31st of December, 1802, a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded between him and the British, in which the latter engaged to support his authority, and to restore him to the throne of Punah. On his part, the peshwa ceded to the Company a portion of his territories yielding a revenue of 2,000,000 rupees, to defray the expenses of the war, and as a compensation for the assistance to be lent him. A sufficient force under the command of General Wellesley was collected and in motion to conduct the peshwa to his capital, where he arrived on the 14th May. Sindia now raised a numerous army, which he placed in a situation which threatened the security of the British dominions. Holkar, and the rajah of Berar, were without difficulty engaged in the confederacy, which was also encouraged to look forward to French assistance. A force, however, more formidable than ever Britain had mustered in India, well provided, and supplied with every necessary, stood ready to counteract all the plans of their enemies. It amounted to about 50,000 men, besides pioneers, gun lascars, and persons belonging to the stores and ordnance service. The Mahratta army, or rather the army of the confederates, was also very formidable, particularly as it was under the discipline and conduct of several French officers, the most distinguished of whom was M. Perron, who had the power of making treaties in his own name. That under Dowlut Row Sindia, and the rajah of Berar, amounted to 24,000 infantry, and 38,000 cavalry, with 210 pieces of artillery; and that under M. Perron, to 43,650 men, infantry, and cavalry, with 464 pieces of artillery. Perron undertook to penetrate into the British possessions, along the valley of the Ganges, by Lucknow and Allahabad; and was opposed by the British forces under Lord Lake. The forces under Sindia and the rajah of Berar, were intended to march upon Bombay, and were opposed by General Wellesley. Early in August, 1803, active operations were commenced against the Mahratta states. On the 8th, Sir Arthur Wellesley commenced his operations against Ahmednagur, an important fortress in the province of that name, and on the 28th of September, he came up with the united forces of Sindia and the rajah, encamped on the N side of the Kristna, their line extending from that river to the village of Assaye. An attack immediately commenced upon the enemy's left, and after a terrible contest, the enemy's line gave way in all directions, and the British cavalry cut in amongst their broken ranks and made dreadful carnage. The battle of Assaye is memorable as the first of that brilliant series of victories which has distinguished the military career of the Duke of Wellington. On the 24th of November General Wellesley concluded an armistice with Sindia, by which the British troops were not to advance beyond Dohud, and those in the service of Sindia were not to approach Dohud, from the eastward, nearer than 50 m. The main army of the Berar rajah was encamped at Argaum, near Gawilghur. On the 29th of November, General Wellesley, joined by Colonel Stevenson, came in sight of the enemy, and after an obstinate conflict totally defeated them. Gawilghur, the rajah's principal fortress, was then reduced, and the rajah compelled to submit to a treaty of peace on very unfavourable terms.

While these events were passing on the western shores of India, the Bengal army, under Lord Lake, was advancing, on that side, against the enemy. On the 29th of August, 1803, he came up with the forces under the command of M. Perron, strongly posted, and defeated them. Perron finding that the cause in which he had embarked was not likely to succeed, abandoned the service of Sindia; and, on the 7th September, obtained leave to pass with his family, property, and attendants, unmolested to Lucknow. M. Louis Bourguien succeeded him in the command of the army. The skill and perseverance of the British commanders, however, overcame all difficulties; and the forces under Holkar were in the end so reduced and dispirited by repeated defeats that scarcely a sufficient number could be found to form a guard to his person. Peace had already been concluded with Sindia and other chiefs, and it was evident that Holkar would soon be compelled to follow their example. Previous to this desirable event, however, several severe conflicts took place betwixt the British forces and the confederate troops, in all of which the enemy was eventually worsted. The principal of these was the siege of Bhurtpore, which was assaulted three different times by Lord Lake without success, and before which he lost above 3,000 men. On the 6th January, 1806, a treaty of peace was concluded with Holkar, by which he surrendered a great part of his territories; and at the same time, engaged, "never to entertain in his service Europeans of any description, whether British subjects or others, without the consent of the British government." The greater part of the territory wrested from Holkar was afterwards restored to him.

Nepal war.] From this period, no event of much importance occurred till 1814, when the Company's government became involved in hostilities with the Nepalese. Nepal, a mountainous and intricate country, stretched along the borders of the British territories for six or seven hundred miles, and had gradually pushed its encroachments to the Sutlej on the W, and absorbed many of the petty rajahships in the N. At no distant period, this extensive tract of mountainous country appears to have been divided among several independent sovereigns, of whom the most considerable were the rajahs of Nepal Proper and of Catmandu. In 1768, the former of these princes entertaining apprehensions from the ambitious designs of the latter, entered into an alliance with the neighbouring rajah of Gorkah, whom, upon the invasion of his territory by the rajah of Catmandu, he called to his assistance. The Gorkah chief readily complied with his invitation, and succeeded in expelling the rajah of Catmandu, but retained possession of the country for himself, and established the Gorkah or Gurkha dynasty upon the throne of Nepal. It is thus that in speaking of these people, they are commonly called Gurkhas, from the origin of the reigning family, while the country in general is denominated Nepal. From the year 1768, the Gurkha government, by a series of vigorous operations, had been gradually increasing in strength and extending its dominions. It had successively reduced all the independent chieftains of the hills, and, by incorporation of territory, had consolidated a vast empire, and become a very formidable power. At the bottom of the Nepal hills, and along the whole of their extent on the side of H., there is a narrow slip of land, not more on an average than 20 m. in breadth, which has been considered to belong to the Nepalese. It is denominated the Tariya, and forms a sort of margin along the whole line of the British provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Oude, and Delhi. This narrow slip of land gave rise, as might naturally be expected, to continual disputes concerning the line of boundary. The Gurkhas, ever desirous to extend their possessions upon the plains, had been pursuing, for many years, a system of petty encroachment upon the British provinces: at first by steps so gradual as hardly to be noticed, but latterly by larger strides and more palpable aggression. In this posture of affairs the Governor-general, Lord Hastings, after a strong remonstrance, to which no attention was paid, formally declared

war against the kingdom of Nagal: and in a decisive campaign compelled the rajah to submission. A treaty was framed, the terms of which, while they left the rajah an independent sovereign, [illegible] was given up, and united in perpetuity to the Company's dominions: and the country upon the Jumna, to the W of Kemaon, was restored to the several chiefs from whom it had been con-

Pindarry war.] The next important political measure which engaged the attention of Lord Hastings was the extermination of a roving band of marauders, who, under the denomination of Pindarries had frequented Central India and the adjoining British states. They consisted of 30,000 cavalry, subject to no regular discipline, and having in fact no national existence. Cheitu, the principal Pindarry chieftain, had fixed his cantonments amid the rugged hills and wild forests which lie between the N bank of the Nerbudda and the Vindhya range. From these fastnesses he was soon driven; and in 1817, when the British armies entered Central India, he was closely pursued to Aggur and Mawar. Surrounded and driven as if into a net by the converging forces of the British presidencies,—repelled from the frontiers of Sindia and Holkar by the events of the Mahratta war,—and cut off from their accustomed retreat across the Nerbudda into the territories of the peshwa,—one of the main bodies of the Pindarries at length fell in with a British corps near Gungraur, and were so completely routed, that they instantly came under

Mahratta war.] In November 1817, Sindia, one of the most powerful chiefs of the Mahratta confederacy, engaged to unite his efforts with those of the British government in suppressing the predatory system, and restoring the general tranquillity of the country. Meanwhile, however, under the mask of solemn treaties, reiterated assurances of friendship, and apparent co-operation in the scheme which then engaged the governor-general's attention, the Mahratta powers had concerted a deep-laid conspiracy for overthrowing the British dominion in India. The plot was first revealed at Punah, on the 5th November 1817,—the very day on which the treaty with Sindia was signed. The peshwa commenced hostilities against the subsidiary force stationed in his capital. The movements of Holkar's army, and the character and circumstances of the court of Indore, left little doubt that this branch also of the Mahratta power would speedily participate in the general plot. Amir-Khan was waiting artfully until he could calculate the result of the approaching conflict: the neutrality of Sindia was insecure, and exposed to a thousand risks from the continual solicitations and taunts with which he was alternately assailed: in fact, the only one of the Mahratta allies who strictly preserved his fidelity to the British government was the Guicowar. A war was now commenced upon a scale before which the dimensions of a European campaign shrink in comparison. Every native power was upon the watch to profit by any miscarriage or misfortune of the British army, which had moreover to protect a frontier of not less than 2,500 m. in extent. The army was visited at this momentous juncture by an epidemic disorder denominated *cholera morbus*, but resembling that malady only in some of its principal features. It had been first observed about the middle of the rainy season of 1817, at Jessore, in the Delta of the Ganges, along whose banks, and those of its tributary streams, it spread its fatal course, comprehending the city of Calcutta in its ravages. For about ten days the camp was converted into an hospital,—the deaths amounting to a tenth of the number collected. As the army advanced in hopes of reaching a purer air, each day's route was strewed with the dead and dying. The malady had happily expended its virulence, when the movement of the Pindarries towards Gwalior, at the end of the month, demanded active exertions in the field. The military results of the whole Mahratta campaign may be summed up in a few words. Between Nov. 1817, and June 1818, 28 actions were fought in the field, and 120 forts, many of which had been deemed impregnable, fell by surrender, siege, or storm. The distance between the most northern and the most southern of these forts was not less than 700 m. The forces on each side cannot well be compared, for want of accurate knowledge of the numbers belonging to the hostile powers, but Colonel Blacker estimated the aggregate amount of the hostile armies at 217,000. The British force in the field, including the auxiliary and irregular troops, amounted to 116,000, of which only 13,000 were Europeans. The war thus successfully terminated placed in the hands of the British the sovereignty and the

Burmese war.] The war with the Burman empire—by which a large extent of territory along the bay of Bengal was [illegible]—Afghanistan,—an independent kingdom situate between our Indian possessions and Persia, [illegible] the British arms permanent employment. The government of India, with the view of frustrating the hostile designs of Russia, and of securing as far as practicable the integrity of the Afghanistan territory as a barrier against Russian aggression, became parties to a treaty between Shah-Shuja and Runjit-Singh of Lahore, which had for its chief object the re-establishment of the former on the throne of his ancestors. The British troops accordingly entered Afghanistan to carry the objects of that treaty into effect. On the 3d of June 1839, the last division of the troops marched from Candahar, and on the 20th the whole force was before Ghuzni, the most formidable fortification in Asia, which they took by storm on the 21st. Advancing to Cabul, the British army placed Shah-Shuja on the throne; but a series of disastrous events followed, which are related in the historical paragraph of the article AFGHANISTAN.

War in the Punjab.] The country lying between the Indus and the Sutledge, from 29° 15′ to 34° N lat., and 70° 40′ to 76° E long., and watered by these two great rivers, and the Jelum, the Chenab, and the Ravi, constitutes a rich and important territory, of which the pop. has been estimated at 1,500,000, about one-half Hindus, 500,000 Mahommedans, and 250,000 Sikhs. There had long been no government in this territory strong enough to control its own Sikh soldiery. The Sikhs, though constituting so small a proportion of the pop., were in fact the governing class in the Punjab. The religion of the Sikhs, and the nation itself as distinguished from the natives of India generally, originated, towards the close of the 17th cent., with Baba Nanak, who had been once a trader, but who subsequently led a life of religious meditation. He was one of those individuals of the unlearned classes who have arisen from time to time chiefly among the agricultural population of Upper India, and who, dissatisfied with the distinction of caste, and its concomitant national disunion, have endeavoured to produce a fusion of the existing systems of faith, in which might be included the various Hindu votaries, and even the Mahommedans of India. Nanak was enabled to disseminate his system by the protection of the native ruler who held the government of the Punjab under the Mahommedan sovereign of Delhi. He is said to have been a great traveller; and he certainly induced numbers of his countrymen to adopt his faith, and to call themselves *Sikhs* or 'disciples.' The sect continued to exist, with precarious fortune, after his death, under a succession of teachers, some of whom suffered persecution under the Mahommedan sovereigns, and one of them, Tegh Bahadur, the ninth in order from Nanak, was put to death in 1765. The Sikhs had almost disappeared, when Govind Singh, the son and successor of Tegh Bahadur, converted them from a religion of quietism and toleration to a republican confederacy of soldiers, who declared implacable enmity to all the followers of Mahommed. He abrogated the distinction of caste, admitted all Hindus into the new republic, and adopted for his military adherents the surname of *Singh*, or 'Lion.' He also began the political organization of the Sikhs, by the institution of a federal council of chiefs, who met periodically to consult on all measures connected with the body. The mode of government adopted at that time continued with several modifications until the close of the last century. The country was divided into 12 misals, within each of which the chief exercised independent power,—though joining with the federal body for objects common to all, and all agreed in determined resistance to the Mahommedan yoke. The Sikhs prospered under this mode of government, which lasted until the time of the late Runjit Singh, who gradually destroyed the several chiefs, under any, or even no pretext, and thus possessed himself of all the powers of government. The only misals which did not come under his yoke were those between the Sutledge and the Jumna, which spontaneously dissolved themselves under the protection of the British government. The last general diet was held in 1805, when Lord Lake pursued Holkar into the Punjab. Runjit Singh reduced the whole of the Punjab under his own absolute power, gained a considerable portion of Afghanistan, occupied and ruined Cashmere, compelled the chiefs of Little Tibet to pay him tribute, and even came into collision with the forces of China. All this power was the growth of little more than 20 years, and was obtained wholly by the sword, unchecked by the necessity of any plea or pretext, and kept together solely by the means which formed it, to be dissolved into more than pristine insignificance as soon as the person who gave it birth should be no more. The British government was the only power with which Runjit maintained friendly intercourse, and the only one from which his ambition could receive a check; and to that government it would seem that the task is now delegated of keeping alive the monarchy founded by the successful chief, after having destroyed the military body with which he obtained his power, and which, unrestrained by his iron will, had become as destructive to the nation which maintained it as dangerous to its neighbours. The political confederacy of the Sikhs was destroyed by the power of Runjit Singh; and the religion of Nanak has also ceased to exist in its original character. On the fall of Napoleon, numerous French and Italian officers found their way into the Punjab, and were taken into the service of the maharajah. By these means Runjit Singh organized and disciplined an army of Sikhs wholly disproportioned to the actual wants of the government; and his successors soon discovered that this army was in fact the master of the country, and regarded itself as the state. Every attempt to reduce its numbers was set at defiance; not a single regiment would suffer extinction; while the revenues of the country were wholly exhausted in the vain attempt to satisfy their rapacity. At last, in an evil hour for themselves, these formidable soldiers, encouraged doubtless by the disasters which the British had sustained in Afghanistan, resolved to measure their strength with that of the rulers of India. On the 11th of December 1845, the Sikh army in great strength, and with a vast and formidable field of artillery, crossed the Sutledge, and proceeded to intrench themselves at Ferozeshah, on the l. bank of that river. Sir Henry Hardinge, the governor-general, on this intelligence, hastened towards the invaded frontier, and on the 18th of December an action took place near Mudki, in which a Sikh army of 40,000 men, with 40 guns, was

defeated by a force not exceeding a third of that number with a few small guns. Three days after this engagement, the intrenched camp of the Sikhs at Ferozeshah was attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate combat. The Sikhs, however, kept together in sufficient force to threaten Ferozepore and Ludiana, but were again defeated at Aliwal, and on the 10th of February, the whole concentrated Sikh forces were driven across the Sutledge, with prodigious loss of men and that of their whole park of artillery. Following up these advantages, the British army marched upon Lahore, and finally annexed the Punjab, with the exception of Cashmere, and some small territories assigned to Gholab-Singh.

It affords us pleasure to close this brief historical sketch of the Company's proceedings in India with the following testimony of one well-qualified to judge of the manner in which the duties and obligations of that great body of 'merchant princes' have been generally discharged in their government of India: "To communicate," says Mr. Mill, in his *History of British India*, "the whole of the impression made upon a mind which has taken a survey of the government of India by the East India company, more completely, through the old field of its action, than was ever taken before, and which has not spared to bring forward into the same light the unfavourable and the favourable points, it may be necessary to state,—and this I conceive to be the most convenient occasion for stating,—That, in regard to *intention*, I know no government, either in past or present times, that can be placed equally high with that of the East India company: That I can hardly point out an occasion on which the schemes they have adopted, and even the particular measures they pursued, were not by themselves considered as conducive to the welfare of the people whom they governed: That I know no government which has on all occasions shown so much of a disposition to make sacrifices of its own interests to the interests of the people whom it governed, and which has, in fact, made so many and such important sacrifices: That, if the East India company have been so little successful in ameliorating the practical operation of their government, it has been owing chiefly to the disadvantage of their situation,—distant a voyage of several months from the scene of action,—and to that imperfect knowledge which was common to them with almost all their countrymen: but that they have never erred so much as when, distrusting their own knowledge, they have followed the directions of men whom they unhappily thought wiser than themselves, viz., practical statesmen and lawyers: and that, lastly, in the highly important point of the servants or subordinate agents of government, there is nothing in the world to be compared with the East India company, whose servants, as a body, have not only exhibited a portion of talent which forms a contrast with that of the ill-chosen instruments of other governments, but have, except in some remarkable instances, as that of the loan transactions with the nabob of Arcot, maintained a virtue which, under the temptations of their situation, is worthy of the highest applause. In matters of detail I have more frequently had occasion to blame the Company's government than to praise it; and, till the business of government is much better understood, whoever writes history with a view solely to the good of mankind will have the same thankless task to pursue; yet I believe it will be found that the company during the period of their sovereignty have done more in behalf of their subjects,—have shown more of good-will towards them,—have shown less of a selfish attachment to mischievous powers lodged in their own hands,—have displayed a more generous welcome to schemes of improvement,—and are now more willing to adopt improvements,—not only than any other sovereign existing in the same period, but than all other sovereigns taken together on the surface of the globe."

HINDRINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. SE of Walsingham, on a branch of the Skiffkey. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. 721.

HINDS, a central county of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., comprising an area of 875 sq. m., drained by an affluent of Pearl river on the E, and on the W by several tributaries of Big Black river. Its surface is level, and its soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 19,098. Jackson, the capital of the state, is situated in this co., on Pearl river. Its chief town is Raymond.

HINDU-KUSH, Hindu-Koh, or Indian Caucasus, a mountain-range on the N frontiers of Afghanistan, which Humboldt regards as forming a connecting link between the mountain-ranges of N. Turkistan, and the Hazareh range to the E of them, and the great Kuen-lun range of Central Asia, rather than as the western prolongation of the Himalaya, which latter range is separated from the Kuen-lun by the valley of the Upper Indus. Humboldt represents the H. as striking-off from the Bolar range in about N lat. 36°, E long. 74°, and running 300 m., in a direction to the S of W, to its culminating summits, in N lat. 35° 40′, E long. 68° 50′, about 45 m. NNW of Cabul. The ridge immediately to the E and W of this point appears to be about 20,000 ft. above sea-level; but we have no exact measurements. Wood, who explored the Khawak pass, in N lat. 35° 38′, E long. 70°, estimated its alt. at 13,200 ft.; and it lies 50 m. to the E of the great collection of lofty peaks forming the H. Proper. Between the Khawak pass and Bamian, a distance of about 150 m., occur numerous passes leading from Cabul into Budakshan. To the W of Bamian, the range becomes greatly depressed, but may be regarded as prolonged in the Ghur mountains, or *Paropamisus*, to the great Persian table-land. Burnes crossed the H. by 6 successive passes, from Cabul to the valley of the Oxus at Khulum, 40 m. E of Balkh. The journey, estimated by him at 260 m., employed 13 days. Starting from an elevation of 6,600 ft. above sea-level, he followed the river of Cabul to its source, at an elevation of 8,600 ft.; and attained the greatest points of elevation in the passes of Hajiguk [12,400 ft.] and Kalu [13,000 ft.], both of which were covered with snow. None of the other passes exceeds 9,000 ft. in alt. From the last of them, called Kara-Kotul, he descended the bed of a river, falling 60 ft. a-mile, till he reached the plains of Turkistan, 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Granite appears to form the core of this mountain-range; near the surface appear secondary limestone and fossiliferous sandstone. Its vegetation is scanty, presenting only a few dwarf firs, poplars, and birches; and in the more sheltered passes, apricot trees, blackberry bushes, sweet-briar, and hawthorn. The *kiang*, an animal resembling a quagga, the *yak* or grunting-ox, and the *kutchkar* or wild sheep, roam over its untrodden wilds, and find plentiful fodder in the furze, aromatic plants, and *prangos*, a species of umbellifera, the leaves, flowers, stems, and seeds of which are alike nutritious. See Afghanistan.

HINESBURG, a township of Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, 42 m. W of Montpelier. It has an irregular surface, and is watered by Platte river and Lewis creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,682.

HINESVILLE, a village of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, 196 m. SE of Milledgeville, on the pine lands, 14 m. NE of Riceboro'. In 1840 it consisted of only 3 or 4 dwellings.

HING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, division and 100 m. NW of Tae-yuen-fu, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 38° 38′.

HING-E-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 4 districts, one of which bears the same name.

HING-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, division and 35 m. NE of Kwei-lin-fu, on the Siang-kiang, and about 12 m. from the frontier of the prov., in N lat. 25° 32′.

HINGENE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines, watered by the Schelde and Rupel. Pop. of dep. 3,607; of com. 1,216.

HINGEON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 577; of com. 568.

HINGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 3 m. N of Bethune. Pop. 1,055.

HINGHAM, a parish and market-town in Norfolk, 6 m. NW of Wymondham. Area 3,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 784; in 1841, 1,691.

HINGHAM, a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, 15 m. SE of Boston, on the S side of Boston bay. Its surface is irregular, but its soil in many parts possesses considerable fertility. It has packet-communication with Boston; and con-

ducts an active fishing and coasting trade. Pop. in 1840, 3,564.

HING-HWA, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town, which is situated on a bay of the channel of Fo-keën, in N lat. 25° 25′ 22″, and E long. 119° 8′, has a small port. It occupies a highly advantageous position, and is superior as a town to Tseuen-chu-fu, but possesses comparatively little trade. The surrounding country is highly romantic, but its resources are not very abundant.

HING-KING-LE-TSZE-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung, division and 81 m. E of Fung-teen-fu.

HING-KU-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, division and 88 m. SE of Wu-chang-fu, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang, in N lat. 26° 22′.

HINGLAISGHUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, and district of Mundissor, 100 m. N of Ougein, and 45 m. SSW of Kota. It stands on a height, surrounded by walls and a deep natural ravine, 200 ft. in breadth, and crossed by 3 artificial causeways. It belongs to the Holcar family; and is considered one of the strongest citadels in their dominions.

HINGLAJ, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, in Beluchistan, on the l. bank of the Aghor, about 20 m. above the entrance of that river into the Indian ocean, and 60 m. SW of Beila. The pagoda is a low mud edifice dedicated to Kalee.

HING-MI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, division and 20 m. WNW of Yuh-lin-chu, near one of the sources of a river which flows into the gulf of Tonquin at Lien-tchou.

HING-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, division of Lin-chu, on a small stream, 90 m. SE of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 54′ 40″, and E long. 113°.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, division of Kea-ying-chu, 70 m. NW of Chaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 3′ 36″, and E long. 115° 42′.

HING-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, division of Si-gan-fu, in N lat. 38° 18′.

HING-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, division of Ching-ting-fu.

HINGUNGHAUT, a considerable commercial town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Nagpur, on an affluent of the Wurda.

HING-WAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, division of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 10′, and E long. 105°.

HING-WHA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, division of Yang-chu-fu, in N lat. 32° 56′.

HING-YAN-FU, or SIN, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is on the r. bank of the Han-kiang, 120 m. SSE of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 33° 31′ 20″.

HING-YIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-tih-fu.

HINHANGABAHU′, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, which waters the city of that name, and, after uniting with the Tamandatahi, falls into the Tieté.

HINIESTA, JINIESTA, or YNIESTA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 50 m. SSE of Cuenca, partido of Villanueva-de-la-Jara. Pop. 4,116. It lies on the sides of two small hills which rise amid fertile plains, and is large and well-built. It has a handsome church, and possesses extensive manufactories of common woollen fabrics. A fair is held here once a-year. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Segestica* of the Romans, numerous remains of which still exist. In the environs are quarries of black and red jasper.

HINKLETOWN, a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 42 m. SE of Harrisburg, on the N side of Conestoga creek.

HINKSEY (NORTH), or LAURENCE, a parish in Berks, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W of Oxford, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNW of Abingdon, on the W bank of the Isis. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1841, 295.

HINKSEY (SOUTH), a parish in Berks, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Oxford, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. N of Abingdon. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1841, 157.

HINOJALES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 55 m. NNE of Huelva, partido and 6 m. NE of Aracena. Pop. 336.

HINOJAR-DEL-REY, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-di-los-Infantes, near the l. bank of the Arandilla, and near the supposed site of the ancient *Clunia*. Pop. 130.

HINOJARES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 38 m. ESE of Jaen, and partido of Cazorla, in a plain, watered by the Turilla. Pop. 588. It has salt-works, a glass-house, and several manufactories of brooms.

HINOJOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 32 m. E of Huelva, and partido of La Palma. Pop. 774.

HINOJOSA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 55 m. W of Salamanca, partido of Lumbrales, between three eminences near the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 2,028. The streets are steep, and the houses generally low and damp. It possesses manufactories of hats and linen, a fulling-mill, and a tile-work. In the environs are several tumuli bearing Latin inscriptions. The surrounding district, which is watered by the Camaces, Huebra, and Agueda, is fertile but very unhealthy.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Talavera-de-la-Reina, at the foot of Mount St. Vincent, on the summit of which are the remains of a fortress of the Templars. Pop. 1,400. It has a convent and a hermitage. The environs produce good wine.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. of Soria and partido of El-Burgo-de-Osma.

HINOJOSA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Soria and partido of Agreda.

HINOJOSA-DEL-DUQUE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, and prov. of Cordoba. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 42 m. NNW of Cordoba, in an extensive plain the extremities of which are bathed by the Zujar and Guamatilla. Pop. 7,748. It has 2 convents and 2 hospitals; and possesses several manufactories of linen and of woollen fabrics.

HINOJOSA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 9 m. NNW of Soria, near the l. bank of the Duero.

HINOJOSA-DEL-VALLE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 16 m. NE of Llerena, and partido of Almendralejo, in a fertile plain. Pop. 578.

HINOJOSOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 50 m. SW of Cuenca, partido of Belmonte. It consists of two contiguous pueblos, distinguished as Hinojosos-del-Marquesado and Hinojosos-del-Orden, containing respectively 1,347 and 1,758 inhabitants.

HINOTOAN, a town of the island of Mindanao, on a bay of the E coast, to the N of Catel.

HINSDALE, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 71 m. WSW of Concord, bounded on the W by Connecticut river,

and watered by Ashuelot river and several of the tributaries of the Connecticut. It is intersected from E to W by a mountain-range 800 or 900 ft. in height, but is to a great extent fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,141.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 121 m. W of Boston. It is hilly, but affords fine pasturage. Pop. 995.—Also a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, 287 m. WSW of Albany, on the Genesee Valley canal, and on the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. 1,937.

HINSTOCK, a parish in Salop, 6 m. NNE of Newport, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Area 6,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 897.

HINTLESHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NE of Hadleigh. Area 3,858 acres. Pop. in 1841, 583.

HINTON, a township in the p. of Pontesbury, Salop. Pop. 59. — Also a tything in the p. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Pop. 539.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Woodford, Northamptonshire. Pop. 299. — Also a hamlet in the p. of Blythburgh, Suffolk. Pop. 136.

HINTON (Great), a tything in the p. of Ashton-Steeple, Wilts, 4 m. ENE of Towbridge. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1841, 216.

HINTON (Little), a parish in Wilts, 5 m. E of Swindon. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1841, 324.

HINTON-ADMIRAL, a chapelry in the p. of Christ-church, Hants. Pop. 334.

HINTON-AMPNER, a parish in Southampton, 3 m. SSW of New Alresford. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 389; in 1841, 360.

HINTON-BLEWETT, a parish in Somerset, 7½ m. NNE of Wells. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 336.

HINTON-CHERRY. See Cherry-Hinton.

HINTON-ST.-GEORGE, a parish in Somerset, 2 m. NNW of Crewkerne. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1841, 832.

HINTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish in Gloucestershire, 7½ m. ENE of Tewkesbury, on the Isborn. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1841, 178.

HINTON-IN-THE-HEDGES, a parish in Southampton, 2 m. NW of Brackley. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 173; in 1841, 171.

HINTON-MARTEL, or Magna, a parish in Dorset, 4 m. NNE of Wimborne-Minster. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1841, 290.

HINTON-PARVA, or Stanbridge, a parish in Dorset, 2½ m. N of Wimborne-Minster, on the Allon. Area 430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 36; in 1841, 47.

HINTON-ST.-MARY, a parish in Dorset, 6½ m. SW of Shaftesbury. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 303; in 1841, 361.

HINTON-ST.-WALLERY, or Waldrist, a parish in Berks, 6 m. ENE of Great Farringdon. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1841, 358.

HINTON-TARRANT, a parish in Dorset, 8 m. SW of Cranborne, crossed by the post-road from Dorchester to Salisbury. Area 620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1841, 278.

HINTS, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 3½ m. SW of Tamworth, on a branch of the Tame. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1841, 213.

HINWICK, a hamlet in the p. of Puddington, Bedfordshire. Pop. 204.

HINWYL, a bezirk or bailiwick, parish, and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. ESE of Zurich, bail. and 5 m. NE of Grüningen. Pop. (Protestant) 2,729. In the vicinity are the alkaline springs and baths of Gyrenbad and Ehrlösen.

HINXHILL, a parish in Kent, 2¼ m. E of Ashford, on the South-Eastern railway. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1841, 171.

HINXTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. WSW of Linton, on the banks of the Cam, and on the railway from London to Cambridge. Area 1,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1841, 382.

HINXWORTH, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4 m. N of Baldock. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1841, 328.

HINZEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hastiere-Lavaux. Pop. 101.

HINZUAN. See Anzuan.

HIO (San-Andres-del), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido of Pontevedra, on the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 2,590. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Fishing and the rearing of cattle form extensive branches of local industry.

HIORRING—formerly Wendsyssel—an amt or bailiwick and town of Denmark, in Jutland. The bail. occupies the N extremity of Jutland, and terminates on the NNE in a long peninsula, the end of which forms the Skaw, or Cape Skagen. It is bounded on the E by the Cattegat; on the S by the bail. of Aalborg, from which it is partly separated by the Linn-Fiord; on the SW by the bail. of Tisted; and on the W and NW by the Skager Rack; and comprises a total area of 1,080 sq. m. It is divided into the hærads of Horns, Wennebjirg, Dronninglund, Börglum, Hvetho, and Osterhan with Lasöe; and comprises 4 towns, viz. Skagen, Frederikshafn, H., and Säby, and 85 villages. Pop. 67,800.—The town is 30 m. N of Aalborg, and about equidistant to the SW of Cape Skagen, in N lat. 57° 27′ 41″, and 2° 35′ 43″ W long. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1,800. It has a church, and possesses several breweries and distilleries of brandy. In 1693, it was nearly totally destroyed by fire.

HIORTOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, to the S of the island of Fyen, and E of that of Dreyoe. Agriculture and fishing form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

HIPANEMA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Sâo-Paulo, an affluent of the Rio-Sorocaba.

HIPPA, a small island in the N. Pacific, near the shore of British North America, to the W of Queen Charlotte's island, and to the NW of Rennel strait, in N lat. 53° 33′.

HIPPENSCOMBE, an extra-parochial district of Wilts, near Great Bedwin. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 58; in 1841, 59.

HIPPERHOLME with BRIGHOUSE, a township in the p. of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Manchester and Leeds railway, 26 m. from Leeds, and 34 m. from Manchester. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,977; in 1841, 5,421. The village is skirted on the S by the Calder.

HIPPOLYTE (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, arrond. of Montbéliard. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,233; in 1841, 7,726. The town is situated between lofty mountains, at the confluence of the Doubs and Dessoubre. Pop. 862. It has extensive manufactories of clocks and of jewellery, a dye-work, several tanneries, and a hat-manufactory. The environs are noted for their cheese. The origin of this town is unknown. In 1303, a chapter, composed of 8 prebends, was founded here by Jean II., and an Ursuline convent was established in 1617.—Also a canton, commune, and town, in the dep. of the Gard, arrond. of Le Vigan. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,922; in 1841, 8,059. The town is 14 m. E of Le Vigan, and 29 m. WNW of Nimes, near the sources of the Vidourle. The town, which has some fortifications, and an old castle, is well built, and has 4 suburbs. Pop. in 1841, 5,297. A canal, by which it is intersected, supplies its fountains with water. It has a Calvinistic consistorial

church, and possesses considerable manufactories of silk and cotton-hosiery, leather, and cloth. Cattle-fairs are held 4 times a-year. In 1687 this town was enclosed by a wall.—Also a village in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Riom. Pop. 1,398.—Also a town in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. NE of Ribeauviller, on a mountain of the same name. Pop. 2,258. It is defended by a fortress, and has a parish-church, in which are the relics of the saint from whom the town takes its name. St. H. was taken in 1444 by the dauphin, son of Charles VII., and was afterwards taken and ravaged by the Germans. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, and by that of Paris in 1718, to the duke of Lorrain. In the vicinity is a coal-mine.

HIPPOLYTE (Saint), or La-Chapelle-Saint-Hippolyte, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of Loches, on the r. bank of the Indre. Pop. 1,058. A fair for cattle, grain, hemp, wax, and other commodities, is held here once a-year.

HIPPOLYTE-DE-CANTELON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 8 m. E of Lisieux, and 36 m. ESE of Caen. Pop. 200. A fair for cattle and mercery is held here once a-year.

HIPSWELL and ST. MARTINS, a chapelry, in the p. of Catterick, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. SE of Richmond. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 313.

HIR, a hamlet in the p. of Llanarth, Cardiganshire. Pop. 270.

HIR-ABAD, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 60 m. NNW of Yezd.

HIRAM, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 79 m. WSW of Augusta, on Saco river. It possesses a good and fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,233.—Also a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, 154 m. NE of Columbus. It possesses a fertile and well-cultivated soil. Pop. 1,080.

HIRAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund, 48 m. SSW of Chutterpur.

HIRCHOVA, or Hirsova, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, sanj. and 57 m. NE of Silistria, and 42 m. SW of Babadagh, near the r. bank of the Danube, on a steep rock at the foot of which are suburbs inhabited by Wallachians and Greeks. Pop. 4,000. It is fortified, and contains a castle and a mosque. It occupies the site of the ancient *Axiopolis*.

HIREL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Cancale. Pop. 1,754.

HIREPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, capital of a district in the sanj. and 66 m. NNE of Gallipoli, and 54 m. SE of Adrianople, on the l. bank of the Ainadjik.

HIRLINGEN, or Hirrlingen, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, obmt and 4 m. SSW of Rottenburg, and 17 m. SW of Reutlingen. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 1,544. It has a castle.

HIRMAH, a town of Abyssinia, in the Dawaro district, 54 m. SW of Hubetta, and 360 m. SE of Gondar.

HIRMANLI, or Hermanli, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, capital of a district in the sanj. and 15 m. W of Tchirmen, and 36 m. NW of Adrianople, at the confluence of the Uzundja with the Maritza.

HIRNANT, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. NW of Llanfyllyn. Pop. 301.

HIRRAHALE, a populous village and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Balaghaut, district and 12 m. SW of Ballary.

HIRRIUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 108 m. N of Seringapatam, on the r. bank of the Vavadotti. It was fortified, and was formerly of considerable importance, but suffered much from the incursions of the Mahrattas.

HIRSAU, or Hirscha, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 2 m. N of Kalw, and 22 m. W of Stuttgard, on the Nagold, at an alt. of 1,077 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 743. Hosiery, tinned iron plates, morocco leather, and paper, form the chief articles of local manufacture. It has also a fine wool-spinning mill. Here are the ruins of a Benedictine abbey, founded in 830.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Palatinate, presidial and 9 m. NE of Amberg, and 43 m. N of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,406. It contains a royal castle and a parish-church, and has extensive manufactories of stone-ware. Jerome of Prague was arrested here in 1415. In the environs are quarries of slate and talc.

HIRSCHBERG, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 30 m. SW of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Bober, at the confluence of the Zacken, and at an alt. of 1,200 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 7,327. It is surrounded by walls, and has 3 suburbs. It is regularly built, and contains a Lutheran and 4 Catholic churches,—the former with a fine organ and a library,—a gymnasium, an orphan's asylum, 2 hospitals, an alms-house, and a commercial school. It has extensive manufactories of cloth, linen, sail-cloth, hosiery, gloves, and porcelain; numerous bleacheries, dye-works, and printing and fulling-mills; several sugar-houses, a paper-mill, and 2 printing establishments. It is also the emporium for the greater part of the linen made in the prov. This town was reduced to ashes in 1549. In 1633 it was pillaged by the Saxons, and again the following year by the Imperialists. The circle of H. is noted as one of the most industrial parts of the kingdom.—Also a town in the prov. of Westphalia, regency, circle, and 11 m. E of Arensberg. Pop. 711. Linen is extensively manufactured here.—Also a town in the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, 9 m. ESE of Lobenstein, on the r. bank of the Saale. Pop. 1,700. It has a castle, a church, and a town-house; and possesses extensive manufactories of calico, handkerchiefs, and leather.—Also a village in the kingdom of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, to the NW of Schneeberg.—Also a mountain of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, near the Tegernsee, which rises to the height of 6,150 ft. above sea-level.

HIRSCHBERG, Dokzy, or Dobzy, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 17 m. NW of Jung-Bunzlau, and 26 m. W of Leitmeritz, in a marshy valley. Pop. 1,946. It is encircled by an old and ruinous wall. Its streets are narrow, and houses lofty. It has manufactories of calico, hosiery, and printed muslin.

HIRSCHENSTAND, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. N of Elnbogen, and 42 m. W of Saatz. The chief article of manufacture here is lace, which, in this and 16 neighbouring villages, gave occupation in 1820 to 8,561 individuals. It has also a manufactory of alum, and one of vitriol.

HIRSCHFELD, or Hirschfelde, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 29 m. SE of Bautzen, on the l. bank of the Neisse, 5 m. NE of Zittau. Pop. 1,551. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 456.

HIRSCHFELD. See Hersfeld.

HIRSCHHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 3 m. ESE of Weilburg. Pop. 270.

HIRSCHHOLM, a town of Denmark, in the stift and island of Seeland, bail. of Frederiksborg, 13 m. SSW of Elsinore, and 15 m. N of Copenhagen, on the confines of a forest near the Sound. Pop. 300. It

contains a magnificent royal castle, which was the residence of Queen Matilda.

HIRSCHHORN, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district in the prov. of Starkenburg. 10 m. ENE of Heidelburg, and 37 m. SSE of Darmstadt, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Neckar, at the confluence of the Finkenbach. Pop. 1,694. It is ill-built; and, with the exception of the castle and a church, possesses no buildings worthy of note. Several important fairs are annually held here. Pop. of district 4,487.

HIRSCHLAND, a village of Switzerland, in the cant., bail., and 1½ m. SE of Zurich. It has on the Muhlbach an extensive iron-work.

HIRSCHOVA. See Hirsau.

HIRSINGUE, or Hirsingen, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, arrond. of Altkirch. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,910; in 1841, 13,473. The v. is 3 m. SSE of Altkirch. Pop. 1,281.

HIRSON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, arrond. of Vervins. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,042; in 1841, 15,246. The town is 11 m. NE of Vervins, and 35 m. NNE of Laon, on the Oise. It has several forges, foundries, and nail-works; and manufactories of fine thread, common pottery, and baskets. It has numerous annual fairs. This town was formerly defended by a castle, which, in 1650, was taken and destroyed by the Spaniards.

HIRTSHOLMEN, a group of small islands, 3 in number, in the Cattegat, near the coast of the bail. of Hioring, Jutland, 4 m. ENE of Frederikshaven, in N lat. 57° 28′, E long. 10° 38′. They belong to the diocese of Aalborg, and bail. of Hioring, and are inhabited by about 80 fishermen.

HIRTZBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 1½ m. WNW of Hirsingen, on the l. bank of the Ill. Pop. 680. Near this place are mines of coal.

HIRZBODEN, a small district of Switzerland, in the cant. and 27 m. SSE of Berne, and bail. of Frutigen, towards the centre of the valley of Aldboden. It has a sulphureous spring.

HIRZEL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SSE of Zurich, bail. and 4 m. W of Wädenschwyl. Pop. of p. 1,100.

HIRZENACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Coblenz, and circle of St. Goar. Pop. 400.

HIRZENHAIN, a village of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of Upper Hesse, district and 5 m. ESE of Nidda, and the same distance N of Budingen, on the Ridder. Pop. 249. It has iron-works, which afford an annual supply of about 1,800 quintals of iron.

HISINGEN, an island near the W coast of Sweden, in the prefecture of Gottenburg, in N lat. 57° 46′, E long. 11° 54′. It is formed by the two arms of the Goeta-Elf and the Cattegat; and is 17 m. in length from NE to SW, and 9 m. at its greatest breadth. It is divided into two haerads, named E. and W. Hisingen. The town of Gottenburg originally stood on this island.

HISPAGNAC, or Hispanhac, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lozere, cant. and 5 m. NW of Florac, and 11 m. S of Mende, in a fine valley, on the r. bank of the Tarn. Pop. 1,405. It has a cotton spinning-mill, and a manufactory of cotton and linen handkerchiefs. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

HISPANIOLA. See Hayti.

HISSAMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 48 m. NW of Oude, district and 24 m. S of Baraitche, near the r. bank of the Gogra.

HISSAR, a district and town of Turan. The district lies to the S of the Kokan, to the SE of the khanat of Bokhara, and to the NW of Budakshan, between the Toupalak on the W, and the Jihon on the SE. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by the Kafernikhan or Hissar, an affluent of the Jihon. The town, which is fortified, is 160 m. SE of Samarcand, and 200 m. NW of Budakshan, near the l. bank of the Kafernikhan.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 105 m. WNW of Delhi, and 15 m. W of Hansi. It was formerly cap. of the circar of Hissar-Firozeh, now forming the division of Hurriana, but is now little more than a mass of ruins; and, with the exception of its fortress,—the palace of the Sultan Feroze,—has nothing to render it of any importance. The locality in which it is situated is parched and sandy, and the canals formed for its irrigation by the Sultan Feroze have been suffered to fall into disrepair.—Also a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Sophia, 25 m. NNE of Philoppopolis.

HISSARDJIK, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, sanj. of Sophia, 15 m. NW of Tatar-Bazardjik, and 35 m. WNW of Philippopolis.—Also a v. of Anatolia, 4 m. W by N of Bunarbashi. Here are the ruins of New Ilium, and 3 m. onward, in the same direction, is Mount Tepe, the tumulus of Ajax.

HISTON, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 4 m. NNW of Cambridge. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. 859.

HIT, the ancient *Is*, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 114 m. W of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Euphrates, 53 m. by water, and S 36 m. E in a direct line from Hadisah. It contains about 1,500 houses, built all round an elongated hill rising from and parallel to the river. The houses are chiefly of clay, one or two stories high, flat-roofed, and covered with a layer of bitumen. The streets are narrow, dirty, and steep. The hill and town are enclosed by a high mud wall, with semicircular towers, but no ditch. One graceful minaret appears amidst this mass of brown clay. H. is celebrated for its bituminous fountains, and its boats covered with bitumen. These boats are generally used to carry bitumen, salt, and lime, to Hillah, Bosrah, and even to Bagdad. Boat-building, burning lime, making salt, and preparing naphtha, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The bitumen is got from springs ¾ m. W of the town. These springs throw out a dark-coloured water, of a temp. of about 160° F., which is carried off slowly by an aqueduct; an oily substance gathers on the top, which is skimmed off and laid in pits exposed to the air, in which it speedily hardens into flakes of about an inch thick, which are sold at H. for about 2¾d. per cwt.

HITA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega.

HITCHAM, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 5 m. WNW of Windsor, on the banks of the Thames. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 232; in 1841, 267.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 1½ m. N of Bildeston. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,022; in 1841, 1,065.

HITCHCOCKVILLE, a village of Barkhamstead township, Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 26 m. NW of Hartford, on the W branch of Farmingham river. In 1840 it consisted of about 25 dwellings.

HITCHENDEN, or Hughenden, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 1¾ m. N of High Wycombe. Area 5,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,457; in 1841, 1,481.

HITCHENDERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the state of Nepal, district of Morung, on the frontier of Bengal, 45 m. N of Purneah, and 54 m. ESE of Amarpur. It is a considerable emporium for the trade between Bengal and Nepal.

HITCHIN, a parish and market-town in Hertfordshire, 17 m. NW of Hertford. The p. includes the hamlets of Missenden, Preston, and Temple-Disney. Area 6,150 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,161; in 1831, 5,211; in 1841, 6,125. The church is a handsome structure in the pointed style, near the middle of the town. The town is situated in a delightful valley, sheltered by eminences, and consists of several streets and lanes of generally well-built houses. The wool trade was formerly flourishing here. Its chief business at present is in malt and corn.

HITERO-DEL-CASTELLO, or Itero-del Castillo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. W of Burgos, and partido of Castrojeriz. Pop. 274.

HITERO-SECO, or Itero-Seco, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Palencia, and partido of Saldana, 10 m. NNE of Carrion-de-los-Condes. Pop. 364.

HITERO-DE-LA-VEGA, or Itero-de-la-Vega, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 22 m. NE of Palencia, and partido of Asteidillo, on the r. bank of the Abanades. Pop. 562.

HITO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. WSW of Cuenca, and partido of Belmonte, on a hill. Pop. 513. In the vicinity is an extensive pond, abounding with aquatic birds; and at a short distance are the ruins of the ancient *Bayona*.

HITTDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Dusseldorf, and circle of Solingen. Pop. in 1837, 1,594. It has a manufactory of tobacco, and possesses a considerable trade in grain, wine, wood, and coal.

HITTEREN, an island of the Atlantic, near the W coast of Norway, in the stift of S. Trondheim, and 40 m. W of Trondheim, in N lat. 63° 30′. It is 30 m. in length, and about 12 m. in average breadth. Pop., including several small adjacent villages and islands, 3,700. The rearing of cattle, and fishing, form the chief objects of local industry.

HITTEROE, a small island of the North sea, near the coast of Norway, stift of Christiansand, bail. of Mandal, at the mouth of the Quinisdal, in N lat. 58° 13′, and E long. 6° 30′. Pop. 1,160. It is fertile, and has a parish church.

HITTISLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire. 7¼ m. WSW of Crediton. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 199.

HITU, or Hitoe, a mountainous peninsula, forming the larger part of the island of Amboyna, in the Molucca archipelago. It is 60 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, and is connected by the isthmus of Baguala with Leytimor.

HITU. See Itu.

HITZACKER, a town of Hanover, cap. of a bail., in the principality and 33 m. ESE of Lüneburg, and 11 m. W of Dometz, on an island formed by the confluence of the Jeetze with the Elbe. It has a castle, a church, and a custom-house, and possesses a considerable trade in grain and thread. Pop. of bail., 3,650.

HITZING, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, lower circle of the Wiener-wald, 5 m. WSW of Vienna, and 1½ m. W of Schoenbrunn. Pop. 930. It has manufactories of carpets, liqueurs, and vinegar; and is surrounded by numerous villas.

HITZKIRCH, or Hiskirch, a village of Switzerland, capital of a circle, in the cant. and 13 m. N of Lucerne, bail. and 5 m. NNW of Hochdorf, near the N extremity of Lake Baldegg. Pop. of parish, 3,324.

HIVES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep., 383; of the com., 286.

HIVITURUHI, or Hivitujahi, a name by which the Serro Frio, an extensive mountain-chain in Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, is distinguished by the Indians, and like the Portuguese appellation, denoting the extreme coldness of the winds which prevail upon these mountains.

HIWASSEE, or Highwassee, a river which has its source on the NE confines of the state of Georgia, U. S., in Rabun co., flows thence through the SW corner of the state of North Carolina, enters the state of Tennessee, passes through the N part of the territory of the Cherokees, and along the S confines of the counties of M'Minn and Rhea, and falls into the Tennessee, on the l. bank, opposite Hiwassee garrison, in Hamilton co. It has an entire course in a generally NW direction of about 75 m., and is partly navigable.

HIWEL, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. WNW of Policzka. In the environs are mines of iron.

HIX'S FERRY, a village of Randolph co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 170 m. NE of Little Rock, at the crossing of Currant river.

HJERTING, or Hierting, a town of Denmark, in the stift and 23 m. NW of Ribe, on an extensive estuary of the same name. Pop. 200. It has a small port and a custom-house. The estuary or bay of H. forms an arm of the German ocean, to the N of the island of Fanœ, 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, enclosed on the N and W by the Skallugin, a sandy peninsula. The Varde-aae flows into it in the NW. The port of H. has been used for some years past as an occasional harbour for steamers engaged in the cattle trade, for which it is admirably adapted by nature when compared with other ports on this dangerous coast. Protected by the Skallugin on the N and W, and by Fanoe on the S, and thus sheltered from the tempestuous winds that have blown so many vessels to destruction on Jutland, H. is almost the only point on the W of that district which combines safety with facility of access; while, in the event of very bad weather, the harbour of List, in the island of Silt, which lies a little to the S, offers the most secure holding ground and the most prominent landmarks from the Elbe to the Skaw. In the channel of H. there is good bottom, with 12 ft. of water at ebb tide; and there is no point on the coast so capable of developing the staple trades of Denmark in corn and cattle as this obscure port. The great cattle-district, covering an area of 457 geog. m., lies N and S of it; and 30,000 head of poor cattle and 10,000 horses have been carried annually through this district to Schleswig and Holstein to be grazed in the marsh lands. The passage to England, between this port and Lowestoft, which the Northern Steam-packet company attempted to open up in 1851, is at once the shortest and cheapest. Between H. and Lowestoft the distance is but 300 nautical m., the average passage may be reckoned at from 24 to 28 hours; and the Danish government have had under consideration a plan for a railroad to Fredericia, which would open rapid communication between England and all the capitals of Northern Europe. The mails transmitted by this route left London at 5 o'clock on Saturday and reached H. about 1 o'clock on Monday; and the land-journey from H. to Copenhagen may be taken at 36 hours, by Holsted, Kolding, Middelfahrt, Odensee, Nyeborg, Korsor, Ringsted, and Roeskelde. But the steamers have, we understand, been withdrawn from this route after a few months' trial.

HJO, a small town of Sweden, in the län and 30 m. SSE of Mariestadt, on the W bank of Lake Wetter. Pop. 570.

HJORRING. See Hiorring.

H'LASSA. See Lassa.

HLAUPIETIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. NW of Kaurzim, and 18 m. NE of Prague. It has manufactories of alum and vitriol.

HLINSKO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. S of Chrudim, and 27 m. ESE of Czaslau, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3,264. It has manufactories of linen and of pottery.

HLUBOSCH, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. S of Beraun, and 28 m. E of Pilsen, on the r. bank of the Latawka. It has a castle, with a park, and possesses manufactories of pins and of iron-ware.

HLUBZIEN. See Leobschutz.

HLUK, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. SE of Hradisch, and 7 m. WSW of Ungarisch-Brod. Pop. 1,920. It has a castle. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

HO, or Heng, a mountain of China, in the prov. of An-hoeï, dep. of Lu-chu-fu. It is the most southerly of the four Yo or mountains which represented the 4 cardinal points, and at which certain religious ceremonies were periodically performed by the sovereign.

HOADLIN, a township of Van-Wert co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 40.

HOAI-HO. See Hwae-Ho.

HOANG-HO, or Hwang-ho, [*i. e.*, the 'Yellow river,] a great river of China, the Rmatchu of the Tibetians, and Kara-Muren or Khatun-Gol of the Mongolians, which is generally supposed to have its source in the W part of the desert of Koko-Nor, to the SW of the lake of that name, in about N lat. 35° 35′, and E long. 96° 10′. Descending in a SSE direction through a wide valley, it forms lakes Tcharing and Oring, and the nenters another valley bordered on the E by steep rocks. At the E extremity of this rocky ridge it bends abruptly to the WNW; makes an extensive circuit, and then crosses the frontier of the Chinese prov. of Kansu, 70 m. W of Lan-chu, in N lat. 36°, and E long. 102° 20′, and after having run a distance of 700 miles. After traversing the NW part of the prov. of Kansu, and forming for some leagues its line of separation from Mongolia, it leaves China and pursues its course in a NE direction for 430 m., till it is deflected eastward by the range of the Tchastai-oola and Inchan mountains. At the point of deflection it divides into several small branches, and forms a number of lakes; but in its entire circuit of the Ortoos country, 500 m. in extent, it receives not a single stream of any size. About 110° 30′ E long., it is deflected S by a spur of the latter chain, along the E confines of the country of the Ortoos, and re-entering China, flows between the provinces of Shan-si and Shen-si for about 500 m., till it enters the Great plain, at a point distant from Lan-chu 1,130 m. At this part of its course it becomes tinged with the clay from which both its colour and its Chinese name are derived. At the SW corner of Shan-si, where it receives the Wei, its largest tributary, it bends abruptly eastward, along the S confines of Shan-si, and into the prov. of Honan. Then taking an ESE direction, after forming the boundary-line between the provs. of Shantung and Honan for a distance of about 50 m., it flows into the prov. of Kiang-su, and, after receiving the Hwae-ho, bends ENE, and falls into the Yellow sea, in N lat. 34°. The area of its basin is estimated at 700,000 sq. m.; and although its source is only 1,290 m. in a direct line from its mouth, its numerous windings prolong its course to nearly double that distance. Its mouth is only 150 m. N of the embouchure of the Yang-tse-kiang-keou, and its source is at no great distance from the sources of that river; yet between their lines of route there is an interval at some points of upwards of 900 m.—Of the numerous affluents of the H., the principal are, on the r., the Tura-Kundulen in Kokonor, the Cucur-su, or Tie-tsan-ho, and the Kan-kou-choui in Kan-suh; the Kiu-ye-ho, Vou-tin-ho, Yen-ho, Lo-ho, and Hoei-ho in Shen-se; and in Kiang-su the Hoai-ho or Hwae-ho, the feeder of Lake Hong-tse. On the l. it receives the Olan-muren or Tai-tong in Kan-suh, the Khara-yol on the confines of the Ortoos country, and in Shan-se the Fuen-ho. The Eu-ho, or Imperial canal, runs for a considerable distance along its l. bank, and crosses it near the confluence of the Hwae-ho. With the exception of the Nile, the H. receives fewer important tributaries than any other large river in the world. The principal mountain-chains by which the basin of the H. is enclosed are the Holang-chan or Alajin-alim, Keptel-oola, Tchastai-oola, and Inchan-oola, on the N; and on the S separating it from the basin of the Yang-tse-kiang, the Bain-khara-oola, Naktomchi, and Ratchico mountains, the Pe-ling or Northern mountains, the Teinling or Tich-ling, and Tan-sia or Chan mountains. Lan-chu, Ning-hea, Kae-fung, Su-chu, and Hwae-gan are the most important towns situated on its banks. In the lower part of its course this river flows with great rapidity, and it is only by means of extensive dikes and embankments that its waters are restrained from devastating many of the districts through which it flows. In breadth it varies from 800 to 1,200 yds., and its depth is also very unequal. There are considerable indications that this river has greatly changed its course, and that it formerly discharged itself into the gulf of Chih-le.

HOANNA, or Haanna, one of the Hapaii islands, in the Friendly archipelago, in the South Pacific, in S lat. 19° 39′, and E long 174° 39′.

HOAPIN-SU, one of the Madjicosemah islands, in the Tong-hai or Eastern sea, 75 m. NE of Formosa, in N lat. 25° 43′, and E long. 122° 55′. It is low and woody.

HOAR-FROST RIVER, a stream which flows into the E end of Great Slave lake, in the NW territories of America, in a series of appalling cascades and rapids.

HOATHE, a parish in Kent, 5½ m. NE of Canterbury, N of the Stour. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 394.

HOATHLEY (East), a parish in Sussex. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 607.

HOATHLEY (West), a parish in Sussex. Area 4,420 acres. Pop. 1,095.

HOBACH, a town of Arabia, in the mountainous part of Yemen, 21 m. E of Denn, and 81 m. S of Sana.

HOBART, a village of Stamford township, Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., 65 m. WSW of Albany, on the head-waters of Delaware river. Pop. in 1840, 300.

HOBART-TOWN, the capital of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, built on the l. bank of the Derwent, about 20 m. from its mouth, in S lat. 42° 52′, E long. 147° 21′. Its streets are wide, but unpaved, and much cut up by the constant transit of carts and cattle; the houses are mostly of brick. The public buildings consist of a large brick church, a court-house in which the supreme court holds about four sittings in the year, the governor's residence, government storehouse, military barracks, prisoners' barracks, penitentiary, and jail. Besides the Episcopal church, there are Wesleyan, Independent, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chapels here; also three public banks, a public school, several private seminaries, and several extensive manufactories connected with the staple commodities of the island. The total number of inhabitants, including those of the immediate suburbs, the prisoners and military, is about 12,000. Two or three newspapers are pub-

lished here weekly. House rents are very high, and living is dear. In 1848, 10 vessels under 50 tons, 4 under 100, 3 under 200, and 1 above 300 tons, were built here. A basin 300 ft. long, and 200 ft. wide, with a depth of 9 ft., at low water of spring-tides, is in course of formation, for the accommodation of the small river-craft; and there is a depth of from 10 to 15 ft. at low water alongside the wharves. The number of vessels belonging to the port on 31st Dec., 1848, was 162 = 14,610 tons.—The mean temp. at H. in 1846 was 53°·1.; for 1847, 53°·2; for 1848, 52°·3. The following table shows the mean pressure and temperature during 1848, at the Royal observatory. The cistern of the barometer is 107 ft. above the level of mean tide, causing a depression in the mercurial column of about 0°·1.

1848.	Bar. during the month.		Fahr 's ther. during the month.		Mean for the whole month.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Bar.	Ther.
	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	Inch.	°
January, .	30·166	28·952	82·7	43·0	29·737	60·2
February,	30·276	29·477	81·0	42·7	29·950	59·3
March, .	30·212	29 218	81·0	47·3	29·743	59·6
April, . .	30·373	29·173	77·2	39·6	29·790	56 9
May, . .	30·184	29·180	67·0	34·2	29 740	49·1
June, . .	30·402	29·392	59·0	34·7	29·041	45·8
July, . .	30·370	29·407	54·3	31·3	30 004	42·8
August, .	30·297	28·760	57·8	35 3	29·722	45·3
September,	30·242	28·596	72·0	36 2	29·549	48·6
October, .	30·226	29·051	72·0	39·0	29·698	50·4
November,	29 938	28·938	74·7	40·0	29·442	53·3
December,	30·110	28·869	86·6	39 8	29·550	56 7

The quantity of rain which fell in 1842 was 22·84 inches; in 1845, 15·89 inches; in 1848, 23·67 inches. —The H. district has an area of 828,160 acres, of which 6,310 were under cultivation in 1848. The quantity of stock in the district was 1,806 horses, 3,041 horned cattle, 9,811 sheep, 845 goats, 3,307 pigs. Pop. 21,249. Houses 4,014. A fine road, 120 m. in length, now connects H. with Launceston.

HOBIGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district of Backergunge, 40 m. SSW of Dacca, pleasantly situated between two arms of the Ganges.

HOBKIRK, or Hopekirk, a parish in Roxburghshire, 6 m. ESE of Hawick. Pop. in 1801, 760; in 1841, 776. All the p., except the SW corner, consists of the vale of the Rule. It contains several mountain-summits. The most remarkable mountains are Winbrough, Fanna, Rubberslaw, and Bonchester. The first and second, situated in the S extremity of the p., rise to about 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea, and have such breadth of base as to be each 1½ m. in ascent to the summit. Winbrough looks out over the great intervening distance, in each case of about 40 m., upon the marine waters which gird both the W and the E coasts of Scotland. Rubberslaw, situated near the N extremity, on the boundary with Kirktown and Cavers, and belonging partly to these parishes, lifts its dark, rugged, heath-clad form 1,420 ft. above the level of the sea. Bonchester, on the E side of the p., a little N of its middle, rises to the height of about 1,260 ft., and presents to the eye a round-shouldered and grassy mountain-form of beauty.

HOB-LINCH, or Abbot's Lench, a hamlet in Fladbury p., Worcestershire, 5½ m. NNE of Pershore. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 116; in 1841, 93.

HOBOKEN, a department, commune, and village of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. SW of Antwerp, on the r. bank of the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 2,393. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and wax-cloth.—Also a village of Bergen township, Hudson co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 60 m. NE of Trenton, on the W bank of Hudson river, opposite New York.

HOBORG, a mountain of Sweden, at the S extremity of the peninsula which forms the S part of the island of Gottland, in N lat. 56° 56′, E long. 8° 20′. The peninsula forms a small district of the same name.

HOBROE, a town of Denmark, in the stift and 39 m. NNW of Aarhuus, and bail. of Randers, 32 m. S of Aalborg, at the extremity of the Mariager-fiord. Pop. 700. It consists of a principal and 5 lateral streets, and contains 2 market-places, a church, and a town-house. It has several distilleries.

HOBSCHEID, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 1,879.

HOBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. SW of Melton-Mowbray, on the Wreak. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1841, 392.

HOC (Le), a promontory of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Ingouville, 5 m. E of Havre, on the r. bank of the Seine, near the embouchure of the Lezarde.

HOCANGE, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the S of the district of Anzico, and on the r. bank of the Zaire. It is said to be large and populous.

HOCHBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, to the W of Wurzburg. Pop. 1,060.—Also a v. of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.—Also a v. of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, to the E of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 680.

HOCHDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, to the SE of Durkheim. Pop. 538.—Also a bailliage, circle, parish, and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. N of Lucerne, about 1½ m. S of the Baldegger-See. The bail. comprises 3 circles, viz.: Hetzkirch, Hochdorf, and Rothenburg, and contains 16 parishes. Pop. 16,787. It produces corn, fruit, and wine, the two former in great abundance, and pastures large numbers of cattle.

HOCHEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, on the Höcher-Berg, to the W of Waldmohr. Pop. 470.

HOCHFELD, or Hochfelden, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Saverne. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,239; in 1841, 17,078. The town is 10 m. ENE of Saverne, and 16 m. NW of Strasburg. Pop. in 1841, 2,503. A general fair is held here once a-year.

HOCH-GOLLING, a summit of the Noric Alps, on the confines of the archduchy of Austria and of Styria, 60 m. SW of Saltzburg, and rising to the height of 9,459 ft. above sea-level.

HOCHHEIM, an amt or bailiwick and town in the duchy of Nassau, 7 m. SE of Wiesbaden, and 39 m. S of Weilburg, on an eminence, near the r. bank of the Main, a little above the confluence of that river with the Rhine, and on the Taunus railway. Pop. 1,971. The environs are noted for their wine. Pop. of bail. 10,783.

HOCHHOLDINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 5 m. NW of Oettingen. Pop. 914.

HOCH-HORN, one of the principal summits of the Noric Alps, on the confines of the archduchy of Austria and of Illyria, 57 m. S of Saltzburg. It rises to the height of 11,355 ft. above sea-level.

HO-CHI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and division of King-yuen-fu, 50 m. NNE of Wu-chu-fu, on an affluent of the Long-kiang, in N lat. 36° 3′.

HO-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, division of E-chu-fu.

HOCHKIRCH, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Lausatia, 7 m. SE of Bautzen, on a height. It is memorable for the defeat of the Austrians under

Field-marshal Daun, which took place here on the 14th October 1758.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and circle of Leignitz, SE of Glogau. Pop. 200.

HOCH-KOGL, a mountain of the archduchy of Austria, in Upper Austria, circle and 42 m. SW of Saltzburg, and 15 m. SE of Kizbuhel, in the Pinzgau. It rises to the height of 9,562 ft. above sea-level.

HOCH-NARR, or Hohesnarr, a summit of the Noric Alps, on the confines of the archduchy of Austria and of Illyria, to the S of Saltzburg, and 12 m. E of the Gross-Glockner. It rises to the height of 11,640 ft. above sea-level.

HOCHSAL, a village of the archduchy of Baden, bail. and 3 m. NE of Kleinlaufenburg, and 22 m. E of Bale. Pop. 380. It has several silk and cotton spinning-mills.

HOCHSPEYER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, bail. and 6 m. E of Kaiserslauten. Pop. 1,296.

HOCHST, a market-town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, and district of Brenberg, 4 m. WSW of Neustadt, and 22 m. ESE of Darmstadt, on the l. bank of the Mumling. Pop. 1,320.—Also a bail. and town in the duchy of Nassau, 6 m. W of Frankfort, and 33 m. W of Weilburg, on the r. bank of the Main, near the influx of the Nidda, and on the Taunus railway. Pop. 1,800. It has a church, and possesses extensive manufactories of tobacco, chemical substances, vermicelli, chicory, cabinet-work, needles, and nails. It has also a cotton spinning-mill, and several lime and gypsum-kilns. This town suffered much during the military operations of the French in 1796. Pop. of bail. 11,605.

HOCHSTADT, or Hochstedt, a langericht-bezirk, or presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on the l. bank of the Danube, and on the Nuremberg and Neuenmarkt railway, 24 m. NW of Augsburg, and 32 m. WSW of Neuburg. Pop. 2,460. It is defended by an old castle, which stands on an adjacent height, and has 2 churches, and an hospital. The environs have been the theatre of several sanguinary battles. In 1703 the Imperialists were here defeated by the French and Bavarians; the following year Marshal Tallard was here defeated and made prisoner by Marlborough, in what is usually called the battle of Blenheim.—Pop. of bail. 11,605, of whom a large proportion are Catholics.

HOCHSTADT, or Hochstatt, a presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 18 m. WSW of Bamberg, and 25 m. NNW of Nuremberg, on the l. bank of the Aisch, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has a castle, 2 churches, an hospital, and a classical school. Pop. 1,713. It has several spinning-mills and breweries. Hops are extensively cultivated, and cattle are reared in great numbers in the environs. Pop. of presidial 11,834.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. and circle of Hanau. Pop. 747.

HOCHSTADT, Wisoky, or Wisokey, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 32 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,604. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

HOCHSTATT, or Hochst, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Altkirch. Pop. 1,068.

HOCHSTATTEN, or Hosdat, a district of Transylvania, towards the centre of the comitat of Hunyad. It contains a few villages, one of which bears the same name.

HOCHSTETTEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Rhine, SE of Breisach.—Also a v. in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the banks of the Rhine. Pop. 462.

HOCHSTETTEN (Gross), a parish and village of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. SE of Berne, amt of Honolfingen. Pop. (Protestant) 4,163.

HO-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 2 districts.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. and 60 m. SW of Lan-choo-fu, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 8′ 24″.

HOCH-VOGEL, a mountain on the confines of Bavaria and Tyrol, 48 m. ENE of Innspruck, and 81 m. SSW of Augsburg. It belongs to that branch of the Arlberg which separates the Lech and Iller, and rises to the height of 959 ft. above sea-level.

HOCH-WALD, or Hohe-Wald, a mountain-range in Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Treves, extending along the confines of the duchy of Oldenburg, from the r. bank of the Saar to the Idarwald, which connects it with the Hundsrück.

HOCHWIESEN, or Velkopolya, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bars, 9 m. NNW of Uj-Bunya, and 20 m. S of Kremnitz. Its inhabitants are chiefly Germans.

HOCHZEIT, a village of Prussia, in the regency and SE of Danzig. Pop. 274.

HOCKAI, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Francorchamps. Pop. 119.

HOCKELBACH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Henri-Chapelle. Pop. 142.

HOCKENDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, bail. and 5 m. NW of Dippoldiswalde, and 11 m. SE of Dresden. In the environs is a mine of silver.—Also a village in the circle of Meissenes, bail. of Radeberg and Laussnitz, 15 m. NNE of Dresden. Linen is extensively manufactured in the locality.

HOCKENHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. S of Schwetzingen, and 13 m. SW of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,506. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the environs.

HOCKENHULL-STAPLEFORD, a township in the p. of Tarvin, Cheshire, 5½ m. E of Chester. Area 360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 35; in 1841, 35.

HOCKERING, a parish in Norfolk, 5¾ m. E of East Dereham. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1841, 457.

HOCKERTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. NNE of Southwell, on a branch of the Trent. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 108; in 1841, 136.

HOCKHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NW of East Harling. Area 3,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 644.

HOCKHOCKING, a river of the state of Ohio, U. S., which has its source in Fairfield co., to the NW of Lancaster; runs SE through the cos. of Hocking and Athens; and, after a meandering course of about 90 m., falls into the Ohio, on the r. bank, at Troy, 25 m. below Marietta, and to the SW of the confluence of the Little Kenawha. The bed of this river is narrow but deep, and it is navigable to the falls, which it forms above Athens—a distance of 42 m. Its banks are high, and in some parts contain valuable mines of lead, iron, and coal, and inexhaustible quarries of free-stone.

HOCKING, a central county in the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 432 sq. m., generally hilly, and watered by Hockhocking river and the head-waters of Racoon and Salt creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,741. Its capital is Logan.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the same state, containing the villages of Lancaster and Hamburg. Pop. 2,137.

HOCKLEY-SUPER-MONTEM, a parish in Essex, 2½ m. NNE of Rayleigh. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 777; in 1841, 850.

HOCKLIFFE, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4¾ m. NW of Dunstable, and 3¾ m. from the Leighton station of the London and North-Western railway. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 460; in 1841, 435.

HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NW of Brandon, on the Little Ouse, Area 7,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 878; in 1841, 949.

HOCKWORTHY, a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. ESE of Bampton. Area 1,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1841, 369.

HOCOULES, a Slavonic people, who formerly inhabited the banks of the Dniester, but who, at the period of the Turkish and Tartar irruption into Russia and Poland, took refuge in the Carpathian mountains, and are now to be found on the confines of Galicia and Hungary. They are about 30,000 in number, and live in villages, each of which has its respective *wataszka* or chief. Their dress consists of a white blouse reaching to the knees, and gaily trimmed with ribbon. Over this they throw a mantle of sheep's or wild beast's skin. They wear the hair long, and cover the head with a bonnet decked with ribbon and feathers. Their language is Russ, with a considerable admixture of other tongues. The rearing of cattle forms their only employment and means of subsistence.

HODBECK, a river of Yorkshire, which has its source near Trout's dale, and falls into the Derwent, near Wikeham.

HODDAM, a parish in Dumfries-shire, 4 m. N of Annan. Pop., comprising the v. of Ecclefechan, in 1801, 1,250; in 1841, 1,627.

HODDESDON, a chapelry and market-town, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxburn, Hertfordshire, 4 m. SE of Hertford, near a branch of the Eastern Counties railway. Area of chapelry 2,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,615; in 1841, 1,743. The town is pleasantly situated about a ½ m. W of the Lea.

HODEÏDA, a large town and port of Arabia, capital of a district in Yemen, on the Arabian gulf, 35 m. NW of Beit-el-Fakih, and 67 m. SSE of Loheia. The town is surrounded by a high wall; the houses, with the exception of those of the governor and principal inhabitants, and the town-house, are built of mud. It has a small castle. The port is good, but incapable of receiving large vessels. It is, however, much frequented by coasters engaged in the coffee-trade. The *dola* or governor depends immediately upon the imaum of Sanaa, from which H. is 3 days' journey. The district comprises little beyond the area of the town, and its revenues are chiefly derived from the duties imposed upon the export of coffee. The merchants are chiefly Indian Banians. In the environs is the tomb of Sadik, patron of the town. H. was taken by Abu-Arich, chief of the Wahabees; and subsequently seized by the pasha of Egypt.

HODEN, or Wodan, an oasis and town in the W part of the Sahara, about 250 m. from the Atlantic, and 47 days' journey WNW of Timbuctu, in N lat. 19° 30′, and W long. 15° 15′. It is inhabited by Trarzas.

HODGDON, a township of Aroostook co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 202 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 665.

HODGE-AHMET, or Haji-Ahmed (Wady), a valley and village of Fezzan, 70 m. NW of Murzuk, and intersected by the road which runs W to the oasis of Tuat.

HODGESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. ENE of Pembroke. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1841, 75.

HODIMONT, a department, commune, and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Verviers. Pop. 2,600. The village is 12 m. E of Liege, and 1½ m. NW of Verviers, on the Vesder. Pop. 2,000. It has extensive manufactories of cloth and dye-works, several spinning and fulling mills, and an iron-foundery.

HODISTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche. Pop. 736.

HODNET, a parish in Salop, 5½ m. SW of Market-Drayton, on the Tern. Area 13,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,097; in 1841, 2,135.

HODOMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Bioul. Pop. 96.

HODOS, a lake of Transylvania, in the comitat of Doboka. It is 15 m. in length from SSE to NNW, and about ¾ of a mile across at its broadest part, and is formed by an affluent of the Szamos. It abounds with fish and aquatic birds. On its banks is a village of the same name.

HODRITSCH, or Hodrus-Ba′nya, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Honth, 5 m. W of Schemnitz. Pop. 3,340.

HODSAGER, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Ringkioping, 10 m. ESE of Holtsbroe, near the r. bank of the Stor.

HODSOCK, a lordship in the p. of Blythe, Nottinghamshire, 4¾ m. NNE of Worksop, on the Ryton. Pop. in 1831, 228; in 1841, 225.

HODY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of the Liege and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Ourthe. Pop. of dep. 469; of village 170.

HOE, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Ripen, 3 m. S of Oxbye, near the W bank of Hierting Bay.

HOE, or Hoo, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. NNE of East Dereham. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1841, 220.

HOECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Erembodegem. Pop. 637.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Audegem. Pop. 227.

HOECKXKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Wichelen. Pop. 299.

HOEDIC, or Hedic, an island in the Atlantic, near the French coast, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. E of Belle-Isle-en-Mer, and 12 m. from the mainland, in N lat. 47° 20′ 46″. It is 1½ m. long. from E to W, and about 1 m. in breadth. Its NE point is defended by Fort Pengarde, and on its S side is Port-er-Cos. Its shores on the NW and SE are studded with rocks which extend a distance of 2 m. into the sea; on the SW is a tower furnished with cannon and surrounded by a broad ditch. The only production of the soil is corn, and the inhabitants, about 250 in number, find their chief employment in fishing.

HOEF, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Helchteren. Pop. 132.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Uccle. Pop. 84.

HOEGANAES, a village and parish in Sweden, in the prefecture of Malmoehus, haerad of Luggude, on the W coast of the prefecture, at the N entrance of the Sound, 12 m. NNW of Helsingborg, and 48 m. NNW of Malmoe. The village has a small port. The parish contains extensive coal-mines, and a large glass-work.

HOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Achel. Pop. 77.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Schellebelle. Pop. 210.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Selzaete. Pop. 908.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Zele. Pop. 419.—Also a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Halmstadt, intersected by the Laga-an. Its chief town is Laholm.

HOEKESTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Knesselare. Pop. 670.

HOEKJE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Waerschut. Pop. 212.

HOEKSKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov of W. Flanders, dep. of Luchristy. Pop. 674.

—Also a com. in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Hautem-Saint-Lievin. Pop. 140.—Also a com. in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Wieze. Pop. 132.

HOEKSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Hever. Pop. 84.

HOEL, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, bail. of Buskerud, 87 m. NW of Christiania. Pop. 2,500.

HOELAND, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Aggershuus, 36 m. ESE of Christiania. Pop. 3,534.

HOELBECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 301.

HO-E-LANGO, a pass on the frontiers of Ladakh, between the Pangchoche valley and Ororotse. Capt. Strachey estimates its alt. at 18,600 ft. above sea-level.

HOELEDEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 722; of com. 153.

HOELST, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Baelen. Pop. 73.

HOENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Oberhausbergen. Pop. 1,222.

HOENRIK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Exel. Pop. 83.

HOERDT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. of Brumath, on the r. bank of the Zorn. 9 m. N of Strasburg. Pop. in 1841, 1,539.

HOESKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Zonnegem. Pop. 219.

HOESSELT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 2,014; of com. 1,645.

HOESSELT-VIEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Hoesselt. Pop. 369.

HOETJES BAY, an inlet on the coast of Saldanha bay, on the W coast of Cape Colony, in S lat. 33°, E long. 17° 52′. Vessels can anchor here in from 3 to 7 fath. close to and land-locked.

HOETSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Somergem. Pop. 380.

HOEVE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Teslett. Pop. 148.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Vosselaer. Pop. 102.

HOEVELAKE, a bail. and village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, 14 m. W of Arnheim. Pop. 624.

HOEVEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Olmen. Pop. 109.

HOEVENEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Eeckeren. Pop. 90.

HOEY. See Huy.

HOEYLAERT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, arrond. and 8 m. SE of Brussels, near the forest of Soigne, and watered by the Isque. Pop. of dep. 2,138.

HOEYLAND, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, bail. and 12 m. SE of Stavanger. Pop. 1,469.

HOEYTIAEINEN, a lake of Russia in Europe, in Finland, towards the centre of the gov. of Kuopio, in the district of Œfre-Karelens. It is about 30 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth; and communicates on the SW with Lake Wünijaervi.

HOF, a village of Iceland, near the S coast, in N lat. 63° 54′, W long. of Copenhagen 29° 22′, at the S foot of the Hofsfjall [alt. 2,395 Danish ft.], and 4 m. SSE of Sandfell.—Also a v. in Nordr-müla-sysla, near the l. bank of the Hofsa, a stream which flows in a course of 20 m. E by N into the Vopna-fiord.

HOF, or Dworec, a municipal town of Moravia, in the regency of Brünn, circle of Olmütz. Pop. 2,457, of whom only 17 are Protestants.

HOF, or Hoff, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 33 m. S of Königsberg, circle and 11 m. SW of Preussisch-Eylau. A sanguinary engagement between the French and Russians took place here in 1807.—Also a village of Illyria, in the gov. and 24 m. SE of Laybach, circle and 11 m. W of Neustädtl, on the l. bank of the Gurk. It has several iron-works.

HOF. See Gastein.

HOF, or Stadt-am-Hof, a town of Bavaria, capital of the landgericht-bezirk or presidial of the same name, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 33 m. NNE of Bayreuth, 54 m. NE of Bamberg, on the l. bank of the Saale, and on the Saxon-Bavarian railway. Pop. in 1846, 8,049. It is walled, has 2 suburbs, and contains 4 Lutheran churches, a gymnasium with a large library, an hospital, and an orphan's asylum. Since 1823, when it was to a great extent destroyed by fire, it has been built in a regular manner, and its streets are well-lighted at night. It has extensive manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, yarns, leather, paper and colours, and a large brewery; and in the environs are considerable mines of iron and marble quarries. Fairs are held here twice a-year. H. was founded in the 11th cent., and soon after erected into a free imperial town. Pop. of presidial 15,375.

HOF-AN-DER-MARCH, a town of Austria, in Upper Austria, ldgb of Vienna, and circle of Korneuberg, near the confluence of the March and Stempselbach. Pop. 351.

HOFACH, a district of Arabia, in the mountainous part of Yemen, near the confines of Tehamah.

HO-FE-HIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Leu-chu-fu.

HOFEN (West), a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 m. from Ost-Hessen, on the Secbach. Pop. 1,838.

HOFENHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 2 m. NW of Sinsheim. Pop. 1,380.

HOFEYND-ET-BIST, a commune of Belgium, prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Grobbendonck. Pop. 678.

HOFF, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. N of Sarreburg, and 30 m. NNE of Luneville, on the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 465. It has an oil-mill, a brewery, and tile and lime kilns.—Also a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, bail. of Hedemarken, 54 m. NNE of Christiania, on the Glommen. Pop. 6,009. —Also a village in the bail. of Christiania, on the Dramma.

HOFFE and ROW, a township in Appleby St. Lawrence parish, Westmoreland. Pop. in 1841, 108.

HOF-GEISMAR, a town of Hesse-Cassel, the cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, on the l. bank of the Esse, 6 m. SSW of Trendelburg, and 14 m. NNW of Cassel. Pop. 3,503, of whom a large majority are Jews. It is enclosed by walls; and consists of three parts, viz. Peterstadt, Altstadt, and Neustadt. It has 2 churches, a synagogue, an hospital, and a handsome public fountain; and possesses manufactories of linen, tobacco, paper, vinegar, and brandy. Linen forms its chief article of traffic.—About 1½ m. from the town are the baths and castle of Schömberg, the latter of which was built in 1787, near the site of an ancient castle of the same name.—The circle, or administrative division of H., comprises an area of 240 sq. m., of which nearly one-half is arable land. The greater proportion of the remaining surface is covered with wood. Pop. in 1840, 37,887. It is a generally mountainous district; and contains the forest of Reinhardwald, the most extensive in the principality. The principal productions of the soil are rye, oats, beet-root, lint, hemp, forage, and, in small

quantities, tobacco. Horses, to the number of 4,600, 8,300 cattle, 35,000 sheep, 8,500 pigs, and 4,000 goats are annually reared in this district. The manufacture of linen forms also an important branch of local industry. The circle comprises 4 amts or bail., viz. Carlshafen, Grebenstein, Hofgeismar, and Salaburg; and contains 44 towns and villages.

HOFHEIM, a village in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, circle and 13 m. from Hippenheim, near the Rhine, 4 m. NE of Worms, and 17 m. SW of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,270, of whom 814 are Protestants. It has a church, and possesses an active trade in tobacco.—Also a walled town in the duchy of Nassau, amt and 5 m. W of Höchst, and 11 m. NE of Mayence, on the Guldenbach, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,471. It has several forges and a tile-work.—Also a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Aurach, 26 m. NW of Bamberg, and 42 m. NE of Würtzburg. Pop. 850. Pop. of ldbz. 9,290.

HOFKIRCHEN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Upper Austria, in the circle of the Muhl, near the l. bank of the Danube, 36 m. W of Freystadt, and 28 m. WNW of Lintz, a town in the circle of Hausruck, on the Trettnach. — Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 5 m. NW of Vilshoven, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 542.

HOFLEIN (Gross), Nagy Hofflein, or Velka-Holovajana, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. NNW of Oedenburg, and 10 m. WNW of Rust. Pop. 1,132. It has an extensive vinegar manufactory, and possesses several mineral springs and baths. Nearer Eisenstadt lies the village of Klein-Höflein.

HOFOABREKKA, a village of Iceland, in the Skaptafells-sysla, near the S coast, in N lat. 63° 27′.

HOFOI, a village of Iceland, on the E coast of the Eyja-fiord, and 17 m. from its head, in N lat. 65° 55′.

HOFRAH (El), an oasis in Eastern Nigritia, in the desert near Darfur.

HOFRAIN, a village of Styria, in the circle and 6 m. NW of Cilly. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines.

HOFSTADE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Dendermonde. Pop. of dep. 1,925. The village is 7 m. SSW of Dendermonde, and 3 m. NNE of Alost, on the l. bank of the Dendre. Pop. 440. It has an oil-mill, and extensive manufactories of linen.

HOFSTAEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Muysen. Pop. 414.

HOFSTAOIR, a village of Iceland, in Skagafjardar-sysla, near the r. bank of a stream flowing into the Skaga-fiord.

HOFSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Audegem. Pop. 189.

HOFTENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rhode-St.-Genest. Pop. 164.

HOFTEREN, an island of the North sea, on the W coast of Norway, diocese of Bergen and bail. of S. Bergen, in N lat. 60° 3′. and E long. 5° 25′. It is 12 m. in length, and 5 m. in medium breadth.

HOFVA, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Skaraborg, haerad of Waldsbo, to the S of Lake Skagern, and 18 m. NE of Mariestadt. Pop. 300.

HOFWEIER, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, to the S of Offenburg. Pop. 1,137.

HOFWYL, Hofweil, or Wylhof, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. N of Berne, bail. and 6 m. SSW of Fraubrunnen. It is noted for its educational and agricultural establishments, founded here in 1799 by Emmanuel de Fellenburg. The former comprises a school for classical and general literature, a normal school, and several free schools for the poor. The latter consists of a model and of an experimental farm, both of great extent. An interesting account of these establishments will be found in the 58th vol. of the *Edinburgh Review*.

HOG-HEAD, a promontory of the coast of Munster, co. Kerry, on the NW side of the entrance of Kenmare river.

HOG-ISLAND, an islet in co. Clare, in the Shannon, between Kilrush and Inniscattery.

HOG-ISLAND, an island in the Flores sea, to the W of Salayer island, in S lat. 6° 9′, E long. 120° 20′.—Also a small island of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, and harbour of Bombay.—Also an island of Upper Canada, at the SW extremity of Lake St. Clair, at the Detroit river, and 2 m. above the town of that name. It has an area of about 170 hect., one-fifth of which is capable of cultivation.—Also an island in the Bahama archipelago, to the NE of New Providence, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, forming the port of Nassau. It is 5 m. in length, and less than a mile in breadth. At the W extremity is a lighthouse, situated in N lat. 25° 5′ 37″, W long. 77° 22′ 0″.

HOG-ISLAND, or Sapodi, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, off the NE extremity of the island of Java, in S lat. 7° 5′, E long. 114° 55′. It is about 20 m. in circumf.

HOG-ISLAND. See Babi (Pulo).

HOG-ISLANDS, The Seven Hogs, or The Magheries, a cluster of islets, 7 in number, in co. Kerry, 3 m. NW of Lamb-head, 3½ m. S of Hog-head, and 1¾ m. W of the nearest part of the mainland. The two largest are Scariff or Scarav, and the Little Hog.

HOGANAS, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 55 m. N of Malmo, on the Cattegat. It has a small port, and is noted for the manufacture of crucibles.

HOGANSBURG, a village of Bombay township, Franklin co., in the state of New York, U. S., 234 m. N of Albany, on St. Regis river, an affluent of the St. Lawrence, and navigable to this place by steam-boats. Pop. in 1840, 250.

HOGE, an island of the North sea, near the W coast of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and bail. of Bredstedt, in N lat. 54° 35′, E long. 8° 33′. It is 4 m. in length, and about 2 m. at its greatest breadth. Its inhabitants, about 480 in number, are of Frisian origin. Navigation, wool-spinning, and the fattening of cattle, form their chief industrial occupations.

HOGESTOWN, a village of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. SW of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 12 dwellings.

HOGHTON, a township in the p. of Leyland, Lancashire, 5 m. WSW of Preston. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,198; in 1841, 1,706.

HOGLAND, Hochland, or Hooghland, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Finland, 24 m. from the coast of the gov. of Viborg, and 42 m. from that of Esthonia, and 120 m. W of St. Petersburg, in N lat. 60° 5′ 30″, E long. 26° 57′ 32″. It is 6 m. in length from SSE to NNW; but does not exceed a ½ m. in breadth. It contains some good land, and is well supplied with spring-water. Its inhabitants, about 350 in number, find their chief employment in fishing and navigation. Two lighthouses have been built on this island, the rocky character of its shores rendering approach to it extremely dangerous. The upper light is in N lat. 60° 5′ 41″, E long. 26° 57′ 24″; the under is in N lat. 60° 6′ 20″, E long. 26° 57′ 43″. The highest light is 328 ft. above sea-level. A naval engagement between the Swedes and Russians, on the 17th July 1788, in which the latter were victorious, took place near this island.

HOGNASTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. SW of Wirksworth. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. 272.

HOGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 134.

HOGNE'E, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Cheratte. Pop. 350.

HOGNOUL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 417.

HOGOLEU, a group of islands in the North Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, to the E of the Enderby islands, in N lat. 7° 15′, E long. 151° 45′.

HOGSHAW WITH FULBROOK, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 4 m. SSW of Winslow. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 50.

HOGSTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5¼ m. ESE of Alford, on a branch of the Steeping. Area 2,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 698; in 1841, 790.

HOGSTIES, or Los Corrales, a group of rocky islets in the Bahama archipelago, 12 leagues N by W ½ W of the Great Inagua, and to the S of the Mariguana passage, measuring 4½ m. in length from E to W, and 2½ m. from N to S. They surround a sand-bank in the form of a horse-shoe, opening to the SW, and each side terminating in a low sandy cay or islet of considerable size. The reef forms an excellent harbour, the space inside being of clear sand, with 3½ to 5 fath. water. The NW island in the cluster lies in N lat. 21° 41′ 30″, W long. 73° 50′.

HOGSTON, or Hoggeston, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. SE of Winstow. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 173; in 1841, 204.

HOGSUND, a village of Norway, in the stift of Buskerud, on the Drammen, to the NW of the town of that name.

HOGUE (La). See Hougue (La).

HOGVESZ, or Hogyesz, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Tolna, 31 m. NNE of Pecs or Funfkirchen, and 13 m. SSE of Tamasi. Pop. 3,070. It is the cap. of a seignory, and has a castle belonging to the counts of Appony, and a church. Wine and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the environs.

HOHBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, 8 m. S of Mergentheim, and 54 m. NNE of Stuttgard, on the l. bank of the Jaxt, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 936.

HOHBURG, a village in the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, to the NE of Wurzen. Pop. 304.

HOHE. See Taunus.

HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Ping-lo-fu.

HOHEGEISS, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, in the district and 18 m. S of Blankenburg, circle and 7 m. NNE of Walkenried. Pop. 900. It is situated at an alt. of 2,940 ft. above sea-level, and is the most elevated inhabited point of the Harz mountains.

HOHENASPE, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 4 m. N of Itzehoe.

HOHEN-ASPERG. See Asberg.

HOHENAU, or Hochenau, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, ldgb. and 45 m. NE of Vienna, and circle of Korneuberg, with a station on the Emperor Ferdinand's railway, and on the l. bank of the March. Pop. 1,557.

HOHENBERG, formerly a county of Würtemberg, in the circle of Schwarzwald. It was divided into high and low, and contained the towns of Rotenburg, Horb, Schonberg, and Oberndorf. The castle from which it derived its name is still to be seen in ruins, near Schonberg.—Also a town of the archd. of Austria, in Lower Austria, ldgb. and 49 m. SW of Vienna, circle and 23 m. S of Saint Polten, on the l. bank of the Trasen. Pop. 450. It has a castle, now in ruins, and possesses extensive manufactories of iron-ware.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 35 m. ENE of Bayreuth, and 21 m. SE of Hof, on a height, at the foot of which flows the Eger. Pop. 600. It has a castle. Alum is manufactured here, and in the environs is an iron-mine.

HOHENBRUCK, or Trzebechowice, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. E of Koniggratz, and 21 m. NNE of Chrudim, on the Diedina. Pop. 2,231. Linen is extensively manufactured here.

HOHENBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, on the Lauterach, to the S of Amberg. Pop. 710.

HOHENECK, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and N of Ludwigsburg, on the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 669.

HOHENECK, or Vojnik, a town of Styria, in the ldgb. of Gratz, circle and 5 m. N of Cilly, and 27 m. SW of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Konigsbach. It has a castle. In the vicinity are the celebrated mineral baths of Loka.

HOHENELBE, Hochelb, Vrchlaby, or Wrchlab, a municipal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 18 m. NE of Gitschin, and 20 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, on the Elbe, near its source. Pop. 3,257. It has a castle, a church, and a convent, and possesses extensive manufactories of paper, linen and cotton fabrics, lace, and wooden-ware. The paper of this locality is reputed the best in the kingdom. In the environs are mines of iron. The seignory of the counts of Morzin, to which this town belongs, comprises a portion of the Riesengebirge.

HOHENEMBS, or Hohenems, a market-town of the Tyrol, in the Vorarlberg, in the ldgb. of Innsbruck, circle and 7 m. S of Bregenz, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on which are the ruins of an ancient fortress. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle, sulphureous baths, and a Jewish synagogue; and contains a cotton spinning-mill. It is the only place in the Tyrol exclusively inhabited by Jews.

HOHENFELS, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Palatinate, 20 m. S of Amberg, and 21 m. NW of Ratisbon, on an affluent of the Vils. Pop. 740.

HOHENFRIEDEBERG. See Friedeberg (Hohen).

HOHENFURTH, Hohenfur, or Hohenfurt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. S of Budweis, and 39 m. S of Pisek, on the Moldau. Pop. 1,042. It has an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in 1259, with a library and museum. It has several bleacheries, and a considerable trade in cotton for candle wicks.

HOHENGEROLDSECK, a county of the grand duchy of Baden, in the S part of the circle of the Middle Rhine. It comprises a superficies of 24 m., forming the bail. of Seelbach, and including also portions of the bail. of Gengenbach, Ettenheim, Lahr, and Haslach. It is watered by the Schutter, produces considerable quantities of corn and fruit, and pastures large numbers of cattle. Mines of argentiferous silver are wrought in the valley of the Schutter. Pop. (Cath.) 5,000. The revenue is estimated at 40,000 florins.—This co. originally belonged to the now extinct family of the counts of Clonenburg. In 1711 it was conferred upon the counts of Leyen. At the dissolution of the confederation of the Rhine, in 1814, it was restored to Austria; and in 1819 was ultimately ceded to the grand duchy of Baden.

HOHENHAMELN, a market town of Hanover, in the principality and 9 m. NNE of Hildesheim, bail. and 10 m. WSW of Peina, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,031. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church.

HOHENHASLACH. a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt. and 6 m. N of Vaihingen, and 19 m. NNW of Stuttgard, on a mountain. Pop. in 1840, inclusive of that of the v. of Nieder-Haslach, 1,356. Freestone is wrought in the environs, and in the vicinity is the ancient convent and agricultural establishment of Rechentshofen. Wine of good quality is cultivated in the locality.

HOHENHEIM, a hamlet of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt and 5 m. SSE of Stuttgard, near Pleiningen. In the vicinity is a fine castle built in the last cent., with an extensive park and garden. An agricultural establishment was instituted in 1818 in connection with this domain.

HOHENKAMMER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 12 m. WNW of Friesing, and 32 m. ENE of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Glon. Pop. 250. It has a brewery, a distillery, and a saw-mill.

HOHENKIRCHEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle of Hofgeismar. Pop. 872. It has several iron-works.

HOHENLANDSBERG, a castle of Bavaria, in circle of Middle Franconia, 6 m. NE of Uffenheim, and 25 m. NW of Anspach.

HOHENLEUBEN, a market town of the principality of Reuss-Schleitz, 16 m. NW of Schleitz. Pop. 2,200. It has a castle and a church, and possesses manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, and a dye-work.

HOHENLINDEN, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 23 m. E of Munich, to the W of Haag, and SW of Isen, on the N skirts of the forest of Ebersberg. Pop. 221. It is noted for a victory gained here by the French under Moreau, against the archduke John of Austria, on the 3d Dec., 1800.

HOHENLOHE, an ancient principality of Germany, in the SW part of the circle of Franconia, now in its greater extent comprised in the circle of Jaxt, Würtemberg, and partly in the Bavarian circle of Middle Franconia. The princes of Hohenlohe are descended from Duke Everhard, brother of Conrad I., king of Germany.

HOHENMAUTEN, or Hohenmauth, a town of Styria, in the circle and 27 m. W of Marburg, and 36 m. SSW of Grätz, partly on a height near the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 430.

HOHENMAUTH, Hohenmaut, or Wysoky-Meyto, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. E of Chrudim, and 26 miles SE of Königgratz, on the Meyto, and near the North States railway, on which it has a station. Pop., with suburbs, 4,623. It is surrounded by walls, and has a fine church and a town-house. The manufacture of woollen fabrics forms the chief branch of local industry.

HOHENMOLSEN. See Molsen.

HOHENRUPPERSDORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, 27 m. NE of Vienna, and 8 m. SW of Zistersdorf. Pop. 650. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

HOHENSAX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gallen, N of Gambs. Pop. 1,153.

HOHENSCHWANGAU, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 3 m. SSW of Schongau, and 60 m. SW of Munich. In the environs are quarries of marble and of gypsum.

HOHENSOLMS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Lower Rhine, regency and 48 m. NE of Coblenz, and circle and 6 m. N of Wetzlar. Pop. 424.

HOHENSTADT, or Tabrzih, a market town of Moravia, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Olmutz, and 9 m. SW of Schömberg, on the Sazawa, and with a station on the North States railway. Pop. 1,494. It is the capital of an extensive seignory belonging to the princes of Liechtenstein, and has 3 suburbs, a castle, and 2 churches.

HOHENSTATT, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, W of Abtsgmünd. Pop. 636.—Also a village in the circle of the Danube, SE of Weisensteig. Pop. 358.

HOHENSTAUFEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 5 m. NE of Göppingen, and 29 m. NNW of Ulm. Pop. 1,106. Linen and woollen lace are manufactured here. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Hohenstaufen, the cradle of the celebrated family of that name, which, in the middle ages, gave six emperors to Germany. It was destroyed in 1525.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, in the krdr. of Zwickau, seignory and 6 m. E of Glauchau. Pop. 4,670. It has several spinning-mills, and extensive manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.—Also a town in the circle and 17 m. ESE of Dresden, near the l. bank of the Polenz. Pop. 994. In the vicinity are the castle and bear-garden of Hohenstein.—Also a village in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, S of Coburg. Pop. 93. See also Hohnstein.

HOHENSTEIN, Olstinck, or Olstynck, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 84 m. SSW of Königsberg, circle and 17 m. ESE of Osterode, on the Amelang, near the small lake Mispel. Pop. 1,000.

HOHENTANN, or Hohenthann, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, SE of Rottenburg. Pop. 114. It has a castle.

HOHENTHENGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, SW of Jestetten. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 6 m. W of Sulgau, and 42 m. SW of Ulm. Pop. 2,450.

HOHENTHURN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg, W of Landsberg. Pop. 150.

HOHENTWIEL, a hamlet of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 17 m. S of Tuttlingen, and 20 m. WNW of Constanz, locally situated in the grand duchy of Baden, near the Swiss frontier. In the vicinity are the ruins of a celebrated fortress, of the same name, which was razed to the ground by the French General Vandamme in 1800.

HOHENWART, or Hohenwarth, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, ldgr. of Schrobenhausen, 8 m. NW of Pfaffenhofen, and 36 m. N of Munich, on the r. bank of the Paar. Pop. in 1818, 964. It is walled, and has 2 churches, an hospital, and numerous breweries. A convent now occupies the site on an adjacent mountain of the ancient fortress of Hohenwart.

HOHENWESSELY. See Roth-Wessely.

HOHENWESTEDT, a village of Holstein, to the S of Rendsburg. Pop. 700.

HOHENWELTERSBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of Murg and Pfinz, bail. and 2 m. S of Durlach, and 4 m. SE of Carlsruhe. Pop. 494.

HOHEN-ZIERITZ, a bail. in the W part of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a village and castle of the same name, on the Tollense.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, a principality of Germany, which takes its name from the ancient castle of Hohenzollern, which crowns the summit of a mountain 1½ m. S of Hechingen. It is bounded on the N and S by Würtemberg; and on the E and W by Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The surface is about 120 sq. m. This little country forms a part of the Suabian Alb or Alp; and the greater part of it forming the valley of the Starzel,

an affluent of the Neckar, lies in the basin of the Rhine; the remainder, forming the valley of the Lauchart, belongs to the valley of the Danube. The pop. amounted in 1842 to 21,000, the majority of whom were Catholics. There was under the late regime a representative assembly of 12 citizens, who determined the taxation. The revenue amounted to 160,000 florins. The contingent was 145 men. The prince held, together with Sigmaringen, Liechtenstein, the two lines of Reuss, the two of Lippe, and that of Waldeck, the sixteenth place in the confederacy, and had one vote *in plenum*. But by treaty dated 7th October, 1849, the reigning princes of H. Hechingen and H. Sigmaringen ceded all their rights of sovereignty to the king of Prussia for an annual pension to the former of 10,000, and to the latter of 25,000 crowns.—Hechingen, with 3,000 inhabitants, is the capital, and residence of the prince. The princes of Hohenzollern descend from the counts of Zollern, who are also the ancestors of the royal house of Prussia. At the end of the 16th cent., they divided into the two lines of Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N, E, and W, by Würtemberg; and on the S by Baden. Its superficial extent is about 400 sq. m. It lies at the foot, and on both flanks of the Suabian Alb, the NW portion belonging to the basin of the Rhine, the SW to that of the Danube. The soil is stony; but some fertile tracts extend on the r. bank of the Danube, which is the principal river. Agriculture has been of late greatly improved, and in spite of the stony soil, there is more corn grown than is needed for consumption. The population was returned in 1818 at 37,032; in 1844, at 44,641, the majority of whom are Catholics. There is a representative chamber of 17 members. The revenue was about 320,000 florins. The prince held the sixteenth place in the confederacy, with the above-mentioned states, and had one vote *in plenum*. The contingent was 356 men. Sigmaringen, on the Danube, with 777 inhabitants, is the cap., and contains a castle in which the prince resides.

HOHE-OFEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam, circle and 17 m. WSW of Neu-Ruppen, and 52 m. NW of Berlin, near Neustadt, on the l. bank of the Dosse. Pop. 370.

HOHE-VEEN, or Hautes-Fagnes, a group of mountains, a branch of the chain of the Ardennes, which extends between the Rhine and the Meuse, comprising an area of 30 m. from E to W, and 15 m. from N to S; bounded on the W by the r. bank of the Ourthe, on the SW by that of the Aywailles, on the NW by the l. bank of the Vester, and running NE to the source of that river. On the SE, near the sources of the Roer and Warge, they join the Erfel mountains. Their height does not exceed 1,482 ft. above sea-level, and they are to a great extent covered with furze. The principal towns which lie within their range are Montjoie, Eupen, Verviers, Theux, Spa, and Malmedy.

HOHESCHID-MIT-MEIRSCHEID, or Hohescheid, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 21 m. E of Dusseldorf, and circle of Solingen. Pop. in 1837, 10,255.

HOHN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, SE of Friedrichstadt. Pop. 500.

HOHNDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg, E of Wittenberg. Pop. 100.

HOHNECK, a village and castle in the kingdom of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, S of Stolberg.

HOHNSTEIN, or Hohenstein, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, seignory of Schonberg, 5 m. NE of Lichtenstein. Pop. 4,325. It has a fine church, and an orphan asylum; and possesses considerable manufactories of cotton fabrics, stockings, and flannel, a cotton spinning-mill, and several bleacheries. In the environs are mines of gold, silver, copper, and arsenic.—Also a town in the circle of Meissen, cap. of the bail. of Hohnstein and Lohmen, 17 m. ESE of Dresden, near a lofty rock, the summit of which is crowned with a castle. Spinning and the manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry. Pop. 917. Pop. of bail. of H. and Lohmen 19,900.

HOHR, a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 8 m. W of Montabaur, and 5 m. NE of Coblenz. Pop. 1,064.

HOIER, or Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 50 m. NW of Sleswig, and bail. of Tondern, on the North sea, at the mouth of the Hoid-Aa. Pop. 630. It has a port, and good roadstead, and contains a church and custom-house. In the vicinity are extensive oyster-fisheries.

HOIERSWERDA. See Hoyerswerda.

HOJA, a group of small islands in the Skager-Rack, near the coast of Norway, to the W of the Hval-Oen, and at the mouth of the Glommen.

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, a village or encampment in Beluchistan, near the N frontier of Luz. It consists of about 40 huts, formed of mats. In summer it is deserted by its inhabitants, the heat of the locality compelling them to betake themselves to the mountains. In the vicinity are rich mines of copper and silver; antimony and lead are also said to be abundant in the locality. The v. belongs to a chieftain of the Jamote tribe, and is capable of sending into the field about 100 men, armed with matchlocks.

HOJLAND, a village of Norway, in the bail. of N. Trondheim, NW of Overhalden.

HOJOS, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 60 m. N of New Santander, and 225 m. NNE of San-Luis-Potosi.

HO-KEEN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 11 districts. The town is 105 m. SSW of Pekin, in N lat. 38° 30′, and long. W of Pekin 0° 18′ 0″, and is situated in a vast plain between the Tae-ho and Hou-to-Ho. It is one of the largest towns of the prov. Its walls are of considerable height; but the houses are mean-looking, and it contains only one street in which any ornamental buildings are to be found.

HOKENDORF, a village in the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, NW of Deppoldiswalde. Pop. 750.

HO-KEO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Paou-tih-chu, near the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 39° 15′.

HOKI-ANGA, or Shouki-anga, a river of New Zealand, in North Island, which descends in a headstream called the Manga-muka from the SE side of Mount Maunga-taniwa or Ngate-po; flows SSE; and, after receiving several tributaries, bends SW, and swelling into a considerable estuary, falls into the sea to the N of Point Arahi-te-houdou. The estuary is joined by several fresh-water tributaries, which have a little cultivable land on their banks. It forms a harbour, which can be entered by large vessels. The surrounding hills are clothed with a primitive forest of pines. The hills consist of argillaceous slate, covered with a stiff white clay.

HOLABINA, or Holubina, a village of Austria, in Hungary, in the comitat of Beregh, 15 m. NE of Munkacs, on an affluent of the Latorcza.

HOLAKAIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 120 m. N of Seringapatam.

HOLANG-CHAN, or Ai ajan-Alin, an exten-

sive range of mountains on the NW confines of China, and forming, for the space of about 50 m. on the NW side of the div. of Ning-hea, in the prov. of Kan-suh, the boundary-line of the kingdom.

HOLAOUA ISLAND, an island of the Hapay group, in the Friendly archipelago, South Pacific, in S lat. 19° 52′, W long. 174° 35′. It is connected with the island of Lafouga by a bank which dries at low water. In 1777, when it was visited by Cook, it was uninhabited.

HOLAR, or Holum, a village of Iceland, in the syssel of Skagafjardar, on the Hjaltadalsa, 7 m. above its entrance into the E side of the Skaga-fiord, and 135 m. NNE of Reikiavrick, in N lat. 65° 44′. It has a cathedral, a school, and a printing establishment; but the houses are few in number, and considerably scattered. The place is one of great antiquity, and had formerly a bishopric, founded in 1106, and endowed in the 16th cent. by Christian III.

HOLBEACH, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 41 m. SE of Lincoln, and 105 m. NE of London. Area of p. 20,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,890; in 1841, 4,637. The town is of great antiquity, and consists of one long and two shorter streets. It was originally called Oldbeche, from its having been built near a beach left by the recession of the sea. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Kesteven and Holland.

HOLBECK, a township in the p. of Cuckney-Norton, Nottinghamshire, 4 m. SW of Worksop. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1841, 267.—Also a ward and chapelry in the p. of St. Peter's, Leeds, W. R. of Yorkshire, within the boundary, and 1½ m. SW of the borough, on the Aire, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Pop. of ward 20,436. Area of chapelry 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,210; in 1841, 13,346.

HOLBEK, a bailiwick, town, and port of Denmark, in the island of Sieland. The town is 37 m. W of Copenhagen, on the Holbek's-fiord, an arm of the Ise-fiord. Pop. 2,300. It contains a castle and a church, and has several distilleries. The harbour is small, but secure, and has a considerable trade in grain.—The bail. of H. forms the NW part of the island of Sieland, and is bounded on the NE by the Ise-fiord; on the W by the Great Belt; and terminates on the N in a long peninsula. It comprises the island of Samsoe, and is divided into 7 haerads or districts; and contains 73,200 inhabitants, on an area of about 500 sq. m.

HOLBETON, a parish in Devonshire, 3¼ m. SW of Modbury, at the mouth of the Erme. Area 4,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,107; in 1841, 1,120.

HOLBORNE ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, to the N of Edgecombe bay, in S lat. 19° 40′, E long. 148° 20′.

HOLBROOK, a chapelry in Derbyshire, 2 m. SSE of Belper. Pop. in 1831, 703; in 1841, 880.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. SSE of Ipswich, on the Stour. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 747.

HOLCOMB, a village of Burke co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 58 m. ESE of Milledgeville, on the Central railroad, 100 m. NW of Savannah.

HOLCOMB (Great), a tything in the p. of Newington, Oxfordshire. Pop. 103.

HOLCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NNE of Shepton-Mallet. Area 680 acres. Pop. 468.

HOLCOMBE-BURNELL, a parish in Devonshire, 4¾ m. SW of Exeter. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1841, 306.

HOLCOMBE-ROGUS, a parish in Devonshire, 7 m. ESE of Bampton, on the Exeter and Bristol railway, and Grand Western canal. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 915; in 1841, 843.

HOLCOT, a parish in Northamptonshire, 7 m. WNW of Wellingborough. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1841, 456.

HOLCUTT, or Holcote, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Woburn. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 49; in 1841, 62.

HOLDEN, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 99 m. NE of Christiansand, and 15 m. W of Skeen. Pop. 2,195.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 48 m. W of Blackstone and Nashua rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,874.

HOLDENBY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6½ m. NNW of Northampton. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 181; in 1841, 187.

HOLDENHURST, a parish in Hants, 3 m. NW of Christ-church, on the Stour. Area 7,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1841, 905.

HOLDERNESS, a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 38 m. N of Concord, watered on the E by Squam lake, and its outlet Pemigewasset river. Pop. in 1840, 1,528.

HOLDFAST, a hamlet in the p. of Ripple, Worcestershire, N of Tewkesbury, between the Severn and Avon. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 97.

HOLDGATE, a parish and township in Salop, 11 m. NNE of Ludlow, on the Cerne. Area of p. 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1841, 224. Pop. of township in 1831, 56; in 1841, 79.

HOLDINGHAM, a hamlet in the p. of New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 1½ m. N of Sleaford. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1841, 198.

HOLEN, a small town of Norway, in the bail. of Aggershuus, on the Holen-Elv. Pop. 158.

HOLENBURG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the circle of the Upper Wienerwalde, 34 m. WNW of Vienna, on the r. bank of the Danube.

HOLESCHAU, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 22 m. N of Hradisch, and 9 m. ENE of Kremsir, on the r. bank of the Russawa. Pop. 3,800, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a fine castle, with a large park, and a church; and possesses some manufactories of cloth and linen. Its trade, which is carried on with considerable activity, consists chiefly in articles of local production.

HOLETOWN. See James Town.

HOLFORD, a parish in Somerset, 6 m. SW of Watchet. Area 250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 185.

HOLGATE, a township in the p. of Mary-Bishopshill-Junior, E. R. of Yorkshire, near one of the branches of the Ouse. Area 250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 97; in 1841, 143.—Also a river in Yorkshire, an affluent of the Swale.

HOLGUIN, a town of Cuba, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the Departemento-Oriental, 36 m. ENE of Bayamo. Pop. 4,200; of the jurisd. in 1841, 23,635.

HOLICS, or Holitsch, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, march and 4 m. SW of Szakolcza, near the l. bank of the March. Pop. 4,382, of whom about one-fourth are Jews.

HOLINKA, a village of Poland, in the obwod and 27 m. E of Augustowo. Pop. 225.

HOLITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. NE of Chrudim, on the Redicka. Pop. 3,424.

HOLKAR (States of), the name by which certain protected territories of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 21° 10′ and 24° 50′ N, and between 73° 44′ and 77° 30′ E long., are at present known. They consist of three distinct portions; one, and the largest, in the SW of Malwah; another in the E part of Gujerat; and a third in the N part of Candeish. On the N are the larger portion of the territories of the Rajput chiefs of Scindiah; on the E, smaller territories, and the possessions of the Company; on the S, the states of the Nizam and of the

Company; and on the W, the states of the Guicowar. The Nerbudda river traverses the territory from E to W, and the Tapti skirts it on the SE. The second portion, lying further N, is entirely comprised in Malwah, and is surrounded by the territories of Scindiah and of the Rajput chiefs. The third portion lies to the E of the latter, and forms likewise an enclave within the territories of Scindiah. The area of the whole may be estimated at 11,500 sq. m.; and the revenue in 1824 exceeded 25 lacs of rupees, or £250,000. The present chief has made Indur his capital. See MAHRATTA.

HOLKAR (UPPER), a township in the p. of Cartmel in Lancashire, 1½ m. NNW of Cartmel. Area 6,550 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,039; in 1841, 1,114.—Lower H., in the same p., has an area of 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1801, 882; in 1841, 1,670.

HOLKHAM, a parish and village in Norfolkshire, 3 m. W of Wells. Area 4,230 acres. Pop. in 1801, 550; in 1831, 792; in 1841, 731. The v. is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence above the saltmarshes. H. house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Leicester, is in this p. The surrounding domain comprises above 3,200 acres.

HOLKHAM BAY, a bay formed by Stephen's passage, to the E of Admiralty island, on the coast of Russian America, in N lat. 57° 42′.

HOLLABRUNN (OBER), a town in the archd. of Austria, in the lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, 21 m. NW of Korneuburg. Pop. with Nieder H. 2,272.

HOLLAHONUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, subah of Nagara, near the confluence of the Tunga and the Bedra, 45 m. ENE of Bednore.

HOLLAND,

A small European kingdom, politically retaining the title of KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, lying between the parallels of 51° 15′ and 53° 30′; and between the meridians of 3° 30′ and 7° E. Its area is somewhat greater than that of Belgium, from which it was recently dissociated, and about the tenth part of that of Great Britain and Ireland. Taking the area of Europe at 100; that of Holland will be represented by 0·30; while that of Belgium is 0·29: and that of the United Kingdom 3·19.—It is bounded on the N by the North sea. On the E it has the estuary of the Ems, and the Dollart; and a line drawn from the S extremity of the latter expansion of tidal water, S through the great Bourtanger morass to about 52° 35′ N lat., and 7° E long., where it turns E till it strikes the Vecht, separates it from Hanover. From the Vecht, the E frontier-line runs in a very irregular wavy course, inclining gradually to the W, till it strikes the Rhine a little below Emmerich in Prussia, separating throughout this distance H. from Prussia. It then runs SW to the N frontier of Limburg, where it turns SSE and runs along the Maas to Ceistern, where it turns W to the great Peel marsh, then S, and then SW, till it strikes the Zuid Wilhelm's Vaart canal, at a point 5 m. SSW of Weert in Limburg. From this point it runs, on the frontiers of Belgium, in an irregular line W till it strikes the Schelde, near Ossendrecht, and crossing that river sweeps round by Sas-van-Ghent, Philippine, Sainte Kruis, and Sainte Anne, to the Zwin, a small inlet of the North sea. Its boundary on the W is the North sea.

Divisions.] The following are the present divisions of H., with the area and pop. of the different provinces:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1824.	Pop. Jan. 1, 1844.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1850.
North Holland,	928	391,586	456,320	479,566
South Holland,	1,166	453,818	546,975	568,872
Zealand,	588	133,396	154,633	161,495
Utrecht,	542	122,313	149,746	150,127
Guelderland,	2,018	293,396	359,031	374,734
Overyssel,	1,293	165,936	207,147	218,702
Drenthe,	788	59,915	78,854	83,675
Gröningen,	778	133,982	184,619	189,180
Friesland,	1,151	200,332	238,102	249,769
North Brabant,	1,653	332,551	382,709	398,433
Total,	10,905	2,287,225	2,758,136	2,874,553
Part of Limburg,	852	...	185,000	206,600
Part of Luxemburg) in 1841, and 1849,	990	...	175,223	186,485
			3,118,359	3,267,638

The whole of the Netherlands is a low flat country, especially Flanders and H., which, as Temple observes, "look like the sea in a calm." The extreme flatness of the surface in H. deprives it of that picturesque beauty of landscape which results from the mixture of hills and valleys. Scarcely an eminence is to be seen all the way from Utrecht to the frontiers of France; and even to the E of that city, the proportion of level country is much greater than of that which presents a slight degree of elevation. What is called a hill in the E provs. of H., would in any other country be considered only as a small sandy hillock. In the N and W the country is so low that the surface of the provs. of Groningen, Friesland, and Holland, is actually below the sea-level; yet the fields are carefully cultivated, and preserved from the fury of the ocean waves, partly by vast artificial dykes, partly by natural sand-hills or downs. Here the numerous canals intersecting every district in all directions,—the frequency and cleanly neatness of the towns,—the innumerable villas decorated with the utmost nicety of art,—proclaim the laborious perseverance and wealth of the inhabitants, who have converted fens and bogs and sandy heaths into fruitful fields and smiling meadows. A recent traveller argues that H. is not an unpicturesque, uninteresting country. "Flat it is," says he; "but it is so geometrically only, and in no other sense. Spires, church-towers, bright farm-houses, their windows glancing in the sun,—long rows of willow-trees, their bluish foliage ruffling up white in the breeze,—grassy embankments of a tender vivid green, partly hiding the meadows behind, and crowded with glittering gaudily-painted gigs and stool-waggons, loaded with rosy-cheeked, laughing country-girls, decked out in ribbons of many more colours than the rainbow, all as streaming in the wind,—these are the objects which strike the eye of the traveller from seaward, and form a gay front view of H. as he sails or steams along its coast and up its rivers. On shore, the long continuity of horizontal lines of country in the background, each line rising behind the other to a distant, level, unbroken horizon, gives the impressions of vastness and of novelty."

Rivers.] If this region cannot be denominated a land of hills and valleys, it may very properly be designated a place of broad rivers and of streams. But the flatness of the whole country is such, that the rivers, as if uncertain whither to pursue their course, roll with tardy current, and divide into numerous branches before they reach the sea. The great rivers of H. are the Rhine, the Schelde, and the Maas or Maese; but it is only the lower part of these rivers which belong to this country. The streams next in importance are the Vecht, the Yssel, the Hanse, the Fevel, the Aa, the Dommel, and the Mark.—The principal mouth of the Rhine during the Roman sway, is now all but obliterated excepting in name, and the whole coast of H. has much receded from its earlier tide-mark; for, at the spot where the

Rhine entered the sea, stood a fortress, by some ascribed to Drusus, by others to Claudius, intended to guard the entrance; but the whole plan of this structure, with walls of hewn stone—still 3 ft. high when last seen—is now buried under the waves, more than a mile from the present shore. Coins of Posthumus, Victorinus, and others resembling early Anglo-Saxon *skeatta*, which have been picked up here during low tides, indicate that the fortress was garrisoned, and therefore, that the river was still navigable after the Roman departure from Britain. Farther W is the Roompot estuary, where another Roman fastness is supposed to have existed on the sand-bank facing Ter-Veer, on the E. Schelde; Romerswaal, another fortress of the same people, was also a small town, on a bank on the W. Schelde, opposite Bergen-op-Zoom. So late as 1606, the Hock of Holland, Goerce, and other parts of the coast, were invaded and swept away; and, at this day, W. Capelle, in Walcheren, after similar devastations, is defended by rows of piles, which occur again at Blankenberg, and even at Ostend. This subject is treated with more detail in our notice of the province of H.

Such of our learned readers as wish to be more particularly informed concerning the ancient mouths of the Maese and the Rhine, the *Insula Batavorum*, and the canal of Drusus, may obtain as much satisfaction as the nature of the subject will allow, by consulting the learned Cluvier, D'Anville, and Mannert. The Rhine at present divides into two branches, 12 m. below Emmerich, in the Prussian duchy of Cleve. The S branch, under the name of the Waal —the ancient *Vahalis*—runs almost due W till it joins the Maese, to the N of Bois-le-Duc. The N branch, after proceeding a small distance to the NW, is divided into two streams at Ardheim. The branch called the Leck runs W, and joins the E branch of the Maese, a little to the E of Rotterdam. The other branch called the Yssel, runs N, and falls into the Zuyder-zee at Campen. "The navigation of the Rhine below the Prussian frontier," says Mr. MacGregor, "is virtually in possession of H.; but neither the treaty of Vienna, nor the convention of Mayence, yield any presumptive right to H. over that navigation; and the British government not only always disclaimed such assumption on the part of H., but has claimed the right to navigate even as far as Frankfort from and into the sea." The treaty of Vienna is sufficiently positive on this head; and the treaty of Mayence, 1831, declares the Rhine a free navigable route along its whole littoral from Basle to the sea. "The navigation of the Rhine," Mr. MacGregor continues, "by steam, or by those large and small vessels called Rhine ships, is, and has long been, in the hands of the Dutch, and the spirit of monopoly is striking in the few steam-boats, and those certainly of an inferior and uncomfortable description, which are employed in the Lower Rhine navigation. Neither England nor the German Rhine-bordering states should sanction this, either passively or actively."—The Meuse, Maas, or Maese, as it is called by the Dutch and Germans, rises in the neighbourhood of Langres, near the village of Meuse, which is reckoned the highest ground in France, and from which the Seine, the Aube, the Marne, the Sâone, and the Maese, flow in different directions to the sea. The Maese waters, in its tortuous course through France, Stenay, Verdun, Sedan, Doucherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering Belgium at Givet, runs between it and Charlemont; passes by Namur, where it receives the Sambre; by Huy and Liege, where it receives the Ourthe from Luxemburg; by Maestricht and Roermonde, where it is joined by the Roer; pursues its course to Venloo, Grave, and Battenburg; and thence proceeds in a W direction, till it divides itself into two branches. The S branch joins the Waal, forming with it the isle of Bommel, and thus united, passes by Gorcum to Dort, where it is again divided, one branch joining the Leck on the N, by means of the Meuse. Of the N branch which pursues a W course, a small branch runs S into that arm of the North sea called the Haring Vliet; while the main branch continuing its W course, falls into the sea at Briel in the isle of Voorne. Below Gorcum, the Meuse by its divided channels forms many islands, the chief of which are Ysselmonde, Stryen, and Voorne. The comparative course of this river, from Givet to the Briel, is 250 m. It retains its name during the whole of its course, and has in vulgar speech usurped the honours due to the majestic Rhine. If we were to speak or write with strict correctness, the estuaries or mouths of the Maese should be styled those of the Rhine; though the people, accustomed to the ancient and more northern egress of this grand river, and preferring tradition to fact, have denominated that the Maese which in point of fact should be called the Rhine. The Leck and Waal must be regarded as mouths of the Rhine, though after their junction below the isle of Bommel, they are commonly styled the Maese; while in just and precise geography, it should be said that the Maese now falls into the Rhine on the E side of the isle of Bommel.—That branch of the Rhine, which runs through Gelderland, and falls into the Zuyder-zee at Campen, is called the Yssel, from a comparatively small stream of that name, which rises in the bishopric of Munster, and, running a NW course, falls into this branch of the Rhine at Duisburg.—The Scheldt, or Schelde, called l'Escaut by the French, rises in Picardy, in a small lake, 1 m. E of Beaurevoir. It passes by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes—where it begins to be navigable for boats—Conde, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp. It divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both of these branches, after forming several islands, fall into the German ocean. These islands are called the isles of Zealand. The Scheldt is joined by the Selle, a little above Denain; by the Saussel, at Bouchain; the Scarpe, at Mortagne; the Lys, at Ghent; and the Dender, at Dendermonde. Most of these tributary streams rise in the prov. of Artois, at no great degree of elevation. The whole course of the Scheldt may be estimated at 150 m., without including the windings of the stream. It has a very large volume of water, considering the shortness of its course, being at Antwerp 2,160 ft. broad, and 30 ft. deep at low water. The tide rises 15 ft., and runs up as far as Ghent, 30 m. direct distance above Antwerp. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Meuse has been thus provided for by treaty of April 19, 1839:

Art. 2 So far as regards specially the navigation of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, it is agreed, that the pilotage and the buoying of its channel, as well as the conservation of the channels of the Scheldt below Antwerp, shall be subject to a joint superintendence; and that this joint superintendence shall be exercised by commissioners to be appointed for this purpose by the two parties. Moderate pilotage dues shall be fixed by mutual agreement, and those dues shall be the same for the vessels of all nations. In the meantime, and until these dues shall be fixed, no higher pilotage dues shall be levied than those which have been established by the tariff of 1829, for the mouths of the Meuse from the high sea to Helvoet, and from Helvoet to Rotterdam, in proportion to the distances. It shall be at the choice of every vessel proceeding from the high sea to Belgium, or from Belgium to the high sea, to take what pilot she pleases: and upon the same principle, it shall be free for the two countries to establish along the whole course of the Scheldt, and at its mouth, such pilotage establishments as shall be deemed necessary for furnishing pilots. Every thing relating to these establishments shall be determined by the regulation to be concluded in conformity with

section 6, hereinafter following. These establishments shall be placed under the joint superintendence mentioned in the beginning of the present paragraph. The two governments engage to preserve the navigable channels of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, and to place and maintain therein the necessary beacons and buoys, each for its own part of the river.

Art. 3. There shall be levied by the government of the Netherlands, upon the navigation of the Scheldt, and of its mouths, a single duty of florin 1·50 per ton; that is to say, florin 1·12 on vessels which, coming from the high sea, shall ascend the Western Scheldt in order to proceed to Belgium by the Scheldt, or by the canal of Terneuse; and of florin 0·38 per ton on vessels which, coming from Belgium by the Scheldt or by the canal of Terneuse, shall descend the Western Scheldt in order to proceed to the high sea. And in order that the said vessels may not be subject to any visit, nor to any delay or hinderance whatever within the Dutch waters, either in ascending the Scheldt from the high sea, or in descending the Scheldt in order to reach the high sea, it is agreed that the collection of the duty above-mentioned shall take place by Dutch agents at Antwerp and at Terneuse. In the same manner, vessels arriving from the high sea in order to proceed to Antwerp by the Western Scheldt, and coming from places suspected in regard to health, shall be at liberty to continue their course without hinderance or delay, accompanied by one health-guard, and thus to proceed to the place of their destination. Vessels proceeding from Antwerp to Terneuse, and *vice versa*, or carrying on in the river itself coasting trade or fishery (in such manner as the exercise of the latter shall be regulated in pursuance of section 6 hereinafter), shall not be subjected to any duty.

Art. 4. The branch of the Scheldt called the Eastern Scheldt not being in its present state available for the navigation from the high sea to Antwerp and Terneuse, and *vice versa*, but being used for the navigation between Antwerp and the Rhine, this eastern branch shall not be burdened, in any part of its course, with higher duties or tolls than those which are levied, according to the tariffs of Mayence of the 31st of March, 1831, upon the navigation from Gorcum to the high sea, in proportion to the distances.

Art. 5. It is also agreed that the navigation of the intermediate channels between the Scheldt and the Rhine, in order to proceed from Antwerp to the Rhine, and *vice versa*, shall continue reciprocally free, and that it shall be subject only to moderate tolls, which shall be the same for the commerce of the two countries.

Art. 6. Commissioners on both sides shall meet at Antwerp in the space of one month, as well to determine the definitive and permanent amount of these tolls, as to agree upon a general regulation for the execution of the provisions of the present article, and to include therein a provision for the exercise of the right of fishing and of trading in fish, throughout the whole extent of the Scheldt, on a footing of perfect reciprocity and equality in favour of the subjects of the two countries.

Art. 7. In the meantime, and until the said regulations shall be prepared, the navigation of the Meuse and of its branches shall remain free to the commerce of the two countries, which shall adopt provisionally, in this respect, the tariffs of the convention signed at Mayence on the 31st of March, 1831, for the free navigation of the Rhine, as well as the other provisions of that convention, so far as they may be applicable to the said river.

Notwithstanding the above articles, foreign vessels are still greatly harassed in their navigation of the outlets of the Rhine. The imposts by the Dutch government "on the channels below Gorcum, which they assume to be inlets of the sea, and not mouths of the river, serve as an excuse to the inland states to keep up a system of tolls on the Rhine which amount to a serious freight. The dues levied on goods between Gorcum and Strasburg are, by the tariff of 1845, on the cwt., 2 fr. 68 c., or nearly £2 10s. per ton, being in many cases equal to the freight from Calcutta or Batavia. The Dutch receive 28 cents, or one-ninth of this plunder. Their own charge, 13½ cents. per cwt. up to 9 cents. down the stream, is apparently not heavy, but is made so by pilot, lighthouse, and harbour dues, that are only levied to half their amount on Dutch vessels. There must have been some meaning in the clause of the treaty of Vienna, which stipulates that the great rivers serving as inlets to the continental states should be free. We find this essential stipulation everywhere disregarded. We have certainly to thank our connection with Hanover for not being able to throw the weight of British influence into the scale, when, at various times, opposition was raised to the evil. It was to allow the kings of Hanover to raise the Stade duties in the Elbe that we connived at the Dutch control over the Rhine and the Scheldt, and at the continuation of the Sound dues. There are good reasons for thinking that Holland, which has concluded a treaty with France allowing a direct trade in colonial wares with Strasburg, would be a gainer by relaxing her grip of the mouth of the Rhine, and thus inducing the German states to abolish their tolls; as these sufficiently explain the desolate condition of that fine river, where the vessels that navigate it are few and far between. The Scheldt toll is, too, an intolerable nuisance for the rest of Europe. It serves, like the Rhenish toll, to allow Holland and Belgium to impose differential duties on the shipping of all other states. For reciprocity treaties bind those countries only not to levy more dues on their neighbours than they do on their own shipping; but they do not bind these states not to make a present of the duties so levied to their own ships, which, of course, comes to the same thing. A similar subterfuge takes place in levying most import duties: ten per cent. being remitted in Holland on all goods imported in Dutch vessels. The remission on corn amounts to 2 fl. per last, being on wheat 25 per cent., and on barley 50 per cent. of the tariff impost." [*Daily News.*]

The Ems, where it falls into the Dollart, belongs to Holland. The Mosel, or Moselle, touches the E boundaries of Luxemburg. Almost all the rivers we have named are navigable, and connected together by the numerous canals which intersect the whole of H., and the greater part of Belgium.

Lakes.] There are no lakes in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, but there are some in H. It has been supposed that the Zuyder-zee, which occupies 1,207 sq. m., was originally a large fresh-water lake, and that the *Flevo lacus* of Pomponius Mela was what is now the S part of this great inlet of the North sea. The circumstance of this part of that inland sea being much deeper than the N part, which is extremely shallow, strengthens this conjecture. In the days of Tacitus, the Issel or Yssel was connected with the Rhine by the canal of Drusus; but this canal being neglected, the Rhine joined the Issel with such force, that the confluent stream increased Lake Flevo to a great extent; and instead of a river of the same name, which ran formerly 50 Roman m. from that lake to the sea, there was opened that wide gulf which now forms the entrance or N part of the Zuyder-zee.—The Haarlemer-meer or lake of Haarlem, before the recent operations for its drainage commenced, was about 15 m. in length, and about one-half of that extent in breadth. See HAARLEM (LAKE OF).—The Dollart, between Groningen and the Hanoverian province of East Friesland, occupies about 60 sq. m., and was formed by two successive irruptions of the sea in 1277 and 1287. See DOLLART.

Inland navigation.] The whole Netherlands, especially Holland, abound in canals, the cutting of which is greatly facilitated by the extreme flatness of the surface, and the multitude of small streams intersecting the country in all directions. By means of these an extensive inland commerce is carried on; and, as they communicate with the Rhine and other large rivers, the productions of the whole earth are conveyed at comparatively small expense into the interior of Germany and the Netherlands. The usual way of travelling is by covered boats, called *treckschuyts*, or track-boats, dragged along the canals in a way similar to that which is practised on the Great canal between Glasgow and Grangemouth. A treckschuyt moves precisely at the rate of 4 m. an hour. Near Amsterdam, and in the neighbourhood of the larger cities, the canals are bordered for miles by elegant pleasure-grounds and country-houses, indicative of the extraordinary wealth and comfort of the inhabitants. The total of the hydraulic works between the Dollart and the Scheldt, have been estimated by a competent judge to have cost £300,000,000 sterling; and form, in so small a country, a most astonishing monument of auman industry. "In our progress through Holland," says Mr. MacGregor, "viewing their canals, dams, and sluices, at every step we move, the labour, the vigilance to which the Dutch have been and are subjected, merely for preserving the ground they stand—we might almost say, float—upon, is extraordinary;—the labour and the expense thus applied, is all withdrawn from productive purposes; nothing ever seems neglected, nothing out of order, no building, rivers, nor dykes, nor any other structure broken down: everything, and every place is neat, and everything appears completed. The example of the Dutch living in the canal or river boats, illustrates their industry and thrift. A man marries—he and his wife possess or purchase a small boat that will carry one to three tons. They live, cook, move about, carry articles to and from markets; and their first, if not second child is born, or at least nursed in this puny vessel. The wife nurses the children, mends and often makes all the family clothes, cooks, and assists in navigating the craft, especially in steering; when you may, at the same time, observe the husband with a rope over his shoulder dragging the boat along a canal or river when the wind is adverse."—The noblest of these artificial lines of inland navigation is the Helder. The line which this stupendous work follows may be easily traced on a map of Holland. From the river Y or Ye, at Amsterdam, it proceeds N to Purmerend, thence W to Alkmaar lake, thence N by Alkmaar to a point within 2 m. of the coast near Petten; and it continues to run nearly parallel to the coast from this point to the Helder, where it joins the sea, at the fine harbour of Nieuwediep. At the latter place there is a powerful steam-engine for supplying the canal with water during neap tides, and other purposes The time spent in tracking vessels from the Helder to Amsterdam, is 18 hours. The Helder point is the only spot on the shores of Holland that has deep water: and it owes this advantage to the island of Texel opposite, which, by contracting the communication between the German ocean and

the Zuyder-zee to a breadth of a mile, produces a current which scours and deepens the channel. Immediately opposite the Helder there is 100 ft. of water at high tides, and at the shallowest part of the bar to the W there are 27 ft. In the same way, the artificial mound which runs into the lake or river Ye, opposite Amsterdam, by contracting the water-way to about 1,000 ft., keeps a depth of 40 ft. in the port at high water, while above and below there is only 10 or 12 ft. The canal, begun in 1819, and finished in 1825, cost about one million sterling. If we compute the magnitude of this canal by the cubic contents of its bed, it is the greatest we believe in the world—unless some of the Chinese canals be exceptions. The volume of water which it contains when filled, or the *prism de remplissage*, is twice as great as that of the New York canal, or the canal of Languedoc, and two and a half times as great as that of the Caledonian canal, if we include only those parts of the latter which have been cut with human labour.

Sea-dykes.] As the coast of H. is remarkably flat, especially from the islands of Zieland to the Texel, the Dutch have been at infinite expense and labour in making and repairing dykes and embankments, to prevent the encroachments of the sea, and those dreadful inundations to which the country is sometimes subjected from the height and violence of the tides acting upon a shore unusually and uniformly flat and low. These dykes are usually 30 ft. high, and 70 ft. broad at the bottom; and are made of the roughest clay, fenced on the land-side with wood and stone, and on that next the sea with mats of rushes and flags staked down as high as the tide usually rises, or with sea-weed, which prevents the water from sapping and undermining the body of the dykes. However, in spite of all their labour, the sea is still gaining on the coast. The winter is the season when accidents most frequently happen to the dykes. Long-prevailing SW winds, acting on the surface of the Atlantic, drive an accumulation of water round the N of Scotland into the German ocean. If these are succeeded by violent tempests blowing from the NW, the effect is to propel the sea with great violence southward through the British channel; but the straits of Dover are too narrow to admit the augmented body readily to pass, and in consequence it falls back upon the low lands of Holland. At such moments the tall ocean may be truly said "to lean against the land," and the strength of the dykes alone preserves the country from submersion. To guard against such assaults, the utmost skill, energy, and activity are required. If the water surmounts the dyke, its ruin is inevitable; and when such a calamity is apprehended the alarm-bell is rung, and every man in the neighbourhood hastens to his post. An upper rampart is erected on the top of the dyke in an incredibly short space of time, with stakes driven into the ground, willow faggots, or baskets and earth. If the strength or solidity of the dyke be doubtful, and a breach is apprehended or begins to appear, mats of woven straw and rushes, or large sheets of sailcloth, are laid on the outside in the same manner as a leak is sometimes stopped in a ship. This prevents the earth being washed away by the action of the waves; and when the danger is past, the temporary works are removed, and permanent repairs effected. The Zuyder-zee in the 13th cent., was all dry land; when the ground which it covers was inundated, 80,000 people lost their lives. About the same period 44 villages were swallowed up in the province of Groningen. In 1717 no less than 1,560 habitations disappeared beneath the waters of the ocean, which had broken their bounds. It is clear, therefore, that the existence of H. depends upon the preservation of her dykes to restrain the sea, and the management of her sluices to permit the egress of her rivers and internal waters. The term *der dronken land* ['the drowned land'] is applied to more than one district which has been submerged, and subsequently recovered. In the interior of H. and Guelderland, they are likewise exposed to inundations arising from another cause, viz. the melting of the snow in the Alpine country of Switzerland, which swelling the Rhine and its tributary mountain-streams, floats down great quantities of ice into H., where the banks of the river being low, and the country flat, the inhabitants are forced to raise embankments to prevent inundation. Sometimes the masses of ice, from the slowness of the current, and from the ice continuing long at the Zuyder-zee, and the mouths of the Waal and Leck, get gorged, and an inundation ensues in spite of artificial embankments. As the Dutch are forced by a necessity, strong as that of self-preservation, to keep the dykes in good order, they have a college or board of dyke-commissioners, whose duty it is to superintend the whole embankments of the country; and likewise interior colleges all over the country, which are obliged to report from time to time to the high board on the condition of the dykes and embankments in their district.

Climate.] While the climate of Belgium considerably resembles that of the south of England, and is more moist than warm,—the climate of H., from the abundance of its rivers and canals, is cold and humid. This circumstance is increased in H. by the NE winds which prevail during winter, and which bring from the frozen regions of northern Europe a degree of chillness unknown in Britain. The Zuyder-zee, and the principal ports upon the coast, are frozen during several months of winter; in some years the rivers bear the passage of heavy-loaded waggons across them. The climate of H., from its humidity, is unfavourable to longevity. The sudden transitions from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, augment the unhealthiness of the climate, and occasion fevers, pleurisies, and scorbutic complaints. The most pleasant time of the year is the months of September and October. The largest quantity of rain and snow generally falls in January. Upon the coast of Flanders, and the mouths of the Scheldt, the climate is remarkably moist and unhealthy, as our soldiers fatally experienced in the Walcheren expedition. Yet consumptions are not common in Holland, as the Dutch are in the habit of suiting their clothing to the changes of the climate.

Soil and agriculture.] Destitute of coals and without copse-wood, the Dutch have to depend on their *veener* or peat-mosses for fuel. There are two kinds of these, the higher and the lower. The high mosses afford a layer of what is called gray or dry peat. The upper bed of peat is generally about six feet in thickness; it seems to be composed rather of leaves and stems of reedy plants than of heath, or the plants which commonly accompany heath; and fragments of large branches of trees have sometimes been found in it. Beneath this peat a thin blue clay commonly appears, and which, on the peat being removed, forms arable land. The low mosses afford what are called mud-peats, and when these are taken from the inferior layer of such moss, the excavation speedily becomes covered with water. When the under stratum of moss is formed and contains wood, it is called *derry*. Many trunks of trees occur in it; and these uniformly lie with their heads pointing eastward, showing that the storm or debacle which overwhelmed them had come from the west. Some of the timber, oak in particular, remains sound, so that it can be used in carpentry; but it is of a dark colour, as if stained with ink: thus proving the amazing durability of oak. There is a law in H. against digging through this derry in the lowest parts of the country, much water being found to ooze in the sand below, and to be repressed by the compact layer of wood moss.—The humidity and coldness of the Dutch climate are unfavourable to the cultivation of grain. The corn raised in H. is insufficient for the home-consumption, but the productions of the dairy afford ample means for supplying the defect in grain. By far the greater part of the land is laid out in pasturage,—a purpose for which it seems admirably adapted. By draining the bogs and marshes, excellent meadows are created, upon which lean German and Dutch cattle can be fattened to a vast size. The utmost attention is paid to the warmth and cleanliness of the cattle; even in summer, these animals sometimes appear in the meadows clothed with apparently ludicrous care to keep off the flies which infest them. The cows do not yield so large a quantity of milk as many of our English cows; but from the quantity of butter and cheese which they produce, it appears to be of richer quality. The annual produce of each cow in S. H. is calculated at 78 lbs. of butter, and 180 lbs. of cheese. The provs. of North and South H., Groningen, and Utrecht, make together 140,000,000 lbs. of cheese annually, the home-consumption of which does not exceed 7,000,000 lbs., or one-twentieth. This large quantity at its average price produces £1,800,000 sterling annually. The value of the butter manufactured is about 24,000,000 guilders, or about £2,000,000 sterling more, of which their own consumption amounts to one-tenth, thus leaving a surplus of £1,800,000 sterling annually. During the last 40 years, these simple productions of the soil have amounted at several times to nigh £7,000,000 in one year. In 1844, the quantity of butter imported

into England from all parts was 10,150,000 lbs., Dutch weight, and chiefly from H. The quantity of butter exported from H. in that year was 10,804,000 lbs.; in 1849 it amounted to 11,109,720 lbs.; in 1850 to 12,016,261 lbs. The export of cheese in 1849 was 20,538,236 lbs.; in 1850, 22,309,822 lbs. On receding from the coast, and approaching the German frontier, the husbandry assumes the character of that of the midland counties of England. Both landlords and tenants are exceedingly careful to improve their lands, and follow a proper system of rotation, and, above all, to enrich the soil by manure, which is carefully collected by a variety of processes. In fact, the Dutch, by unwearied and persevering industry, have conquered almost every disadvantage of climate, soil, and territory. The air and water are both equally bad,—the soil naturally produces scarcely anything but peat,—and even the very possession of this soil is disputed by the sea, which is constantly endeavouring to reclaim it as its own,—and yet the labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered their small, boggy, insignificant territory, one of the richest spots in Europe. Besides wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, and buckwheat; madder, rape-seed, hops, tobacco, clover-seed, mustard-seed, flax, hemp, poppy oil, and some other productions, are raised both for home-consumption and exportation. The science of horticulture is also much cultivated in H.; and there is a neatness and degree of taste displayed in their gardens and orchards that is scarcely to be found in any other part of Europe. Corn is grown only in a few districts, and is of very inferior quality. The following tables will illustrate the comparative agricultural condition of the different provs.:

I. Statement of the area and population of the several provs. of Holland, according to admeasurement made in 1833.

Provinces.	Cultivated land.	Other land, including roads, open places, walks, ramparts, &c.	Water, including rivers, brooks, lakes, canals, morasses, &c.	Heaths, sea-shore, banks of rivers, downs, reed and rush lands, peat bogs, &c.	Total.	Pop. to 100 Dutch bunders.
N. Brabant,	296,811	12,757	22,262	179,384	511,673	71·6
Guelderland,	323,912	9,692	9,305	165,723	508,632	66·1
N. Holland,	182,666	3,620	17,209	44,500	247,995	170·9
S. Holland,	257,792	2,039	19,643	24,143	303,617	167·9
Zealand, .	164,232	2,393	3,623	3,554	173,782	83·7
Utrecht, .	113,204	706	2,461	22,191	138,562	101·5
Friesland,	264,708	2,812	23,067	36,746	327,333	69·5
Overyssel,	204,369	3,155	3,402	123,003	333,929	57·2
Groningen,	182,262	2,159	2,748	45,977	233,176	74·0
Drenthe, .	136,379	1,391	445	128,056	266,271	26·3
Total,	2,126,365	40,724	104,165	773,716	3,044,970	84·8

By the above statement it will appear that 2,167,089 bunders [a bunder equals 2·4736 English acres, or 2½ acres nearly] have been reclaimed of the lands, waters, and sea-shores down to land water-mark; leaving 877,881 bunders of sea-shore, banks of rivers, reed and rush lands, peat-bogs, heaths, and morasses, unreclaimed in 1833.

II Statement of the yearly average quantity of different sorts of grain and other agricultural produce raised in Holland, between 1837 and 1841 inclusive, taken from the reports of the governors of provinces.

Provinces.	Wheat. muddes.	Rye. muddes.	Barley. muddes.	Oats. muddes.	Potatoes. muddes.
Groningen, . .	331,502¼	1,346,415¾	2,078,230¼	3,665,153¼	6,637,545
Overyssel, . . .	200,000	1,500,000	800,000	800,000	10,750,000
Guelderland, . .	550,000	2,790,000	294,000	815,500	4,375,000
Drenthe, . . .	...	1,050,000	40,000	112,500	2,200,000
Zealand, . .	2,664,480	255,626	1,884,686	777,294	3,308,760
Friesland, . . .	125,000	850,000	675,000	1,250,000	...
Utrecht, . . .	979,100	823,600	274,145	452,515	8,170,500
N. Holland, . . .	164,302	425,502	623,516	657,723	...
S. Holland, . .	1,285,688	550,370	1,481,015	1,389,183	13,722,016
Limburg, . . .	864,211	2,187,259	342,742	1,382,126	3,622,733
N. Brabant, . .	45,237	256,918	21,806	139,543	436,192
Total in muddes, . .	7,209,520¼	12,035,690¾	8,515,140¼	11,441,537¼	53,222,746
imperial quarters,	2,757,641	4,603,651	3,257,041	4,376,388	162,861,602 bush.

The remaining produce of all the provs. consisted chiefly of,—

Buckwheat, .	6,127,800 muddes, or	2,343,883 imp. qts.
Pease, . .	1,077,640½ ...	412,197 ...
Beans, . .	3,067,814¾ ...	1,173,458 ...
Spelt, . .	7,875 ...	3,012 ...
Rape, . .	2,642,058 ...	1,010,586 ...
Flax seed, .	200,000 ...	76,500 ...
Mustard seed, .	37,025 ...	14,186 ...
Divers sorts of grain,	282,032 ...	107,177 ...
Tobacco, (in Utrecht and Guelderland only),	26,780,740 lbs.	59,051,531 Eng. lbs.
Hemp, (in Utrecht and Guelderland only),	1,933,311 ...	38,062 cwt.
Madder, Zealand, .	41,429 casks.	
Madder root, ditto,	170,262 lbs.	3,352 cwt.
Tares, . .	40,560 muddes	15,514 quarters
Lentils, . .	21,085 ...	8,065 ...
Clover, beans, and other seeds, . .	500,000 ...	191,250 ...
Flax, . .	1,086,601 lbs.	21,392 cwt.
Canary seed, .	4,210 muddes	1,610 quarters

The average annual quantity of corn produced in H. is set down at 297,000 Dutch lasts; of corn imported since 1835 into that country, at 58,649 lasts; of exported corn, at 21,000 lasts: and of corn conveyed *in transitu*, at 5,919 lasts. It is found that the quantity of corn required for the home consumption of the Dutch bears the following proportions to the annual average produce of their own country: wheat, about one-seventh; rye, two-sevenths; barley, one-ninth; and buckwheat, one-sixteenth. Nearly all are spring crops, and are said to average,—

Wheat, . .	1,272,225 muids, or	400,000 qrs.
Rye, . . .	3,015,639 ...	1,000,000
Barley, . .	1,174,124 ...	400,000
Oats, . . .	2,342,636 ...	781,300
Buckwheat, . .	91,233 ...	30,400
Rape and Linseed, .	1,439,566 ...	479,850

The distilleries at Scheidam are said to consume alone 30,000 lasts, or 3,000,000 quarters of grain of all kinds annually. Tobacco is extensively cultivated. In

Guelderland, . . .	1,188,235 lbs.
Utrecht, ...	868,808
N. Brabant, ...	404,054
S. Holland, . . .	770,576

is the yearly crop. Madder is chiefly grown in Zealand; the quantity exported in 1844 was 4,020,500 lbs.; in 1849, 5,263,407 lbs. The export of flax in 1844 was 5,000,000 lbs., whereas of hemp there was 18,000,000 lbs. imported, and but 60,000 lbs. exported. In 1849, the export of undressed flax was 7,332,801 lbs.; of dressed flax, 29,570 lbs. Since 1836 the Dutch have had a sliding scale ranging

from a duty of 15s. per quarter on wheat at a market price of 25s. to 45s. market value, when the duty is null.

Fisheries.] The herring-fishery, long called with propriety the gold-mine of H., was carried on as early as the 12th cent.; but the art of curing and barrelling these fish was only first discovered by Beukelz in 1316. In 1610, 3,000 busses, manned by 50,000 fishermen, were employed in it; besides 9,000 boats and 150,000 persons who were occupied in transporting, curing, and selling the fish, which then yielded a yearly revenue to the country of £2,500,000. In the middle of the 18th cent. the Dutch fishery was at its height, and employed 100,000 fishermen. In 1780, the number of vessels employed in this trade were reduced to 200, in consequence of the increasing attention which Britain and other maritime nations paid to their own fisheries. On the decline of the herring-fishery, the industrious Dutch directed their capital to the more distant and precarious whale-fishery. The British vice-consul at Rotterdam in 1842, reported that the number of ships and fishermen employed in the Dutch fisheries amounted to 1,605 vessels, and 8,350 classed as follows:

	Ships.	Fishermen.
a Herring and cod fishery with nets,	120	1,800
b Herring and cod fishery with lines,	45	525
c Fresh fish and fresh herring for smoking and drying,	208	1,455
d Fresh fish, exclusively off the coast, and in the Zuyder-Zee,	1,000	4,000
e Fresh fish on the Zieland streams,	230	500
	1,603	8,280
Whale or seal fishery,	2	70
Total,	1,605	8,350

The first cost of the above shipping, when fully equipped for sea (exclusive of the two whalers), or in other words, the capital invested in the fisheries, was estimated thus:

Ships.	Florins.	£
a 120	1,200,000	or 100,000
b 45	405,000	33,750
c 208	832,000	69,330
d 1,000	1,600,000	133,330
e 230	216,000	18,000
1,603	4,253,000	354,410

And the annual expenditure of the same was,—

Ships.	Florins.	£
a 120	1,120,000	or 93,333
b 45	360,000	30,000
c 208	936,000	78,000
d 1,000	1,200,000	100,000
e 230	157,000	13,080
1,603	3,773,000	314,416

The annual average produce during the 5 years preceding 1842 was found to amount to 40,000 tons of salt herrings, 10,000,000 herrings for smoking or drying, and 10,000 tons of salt fish.

	Florins.	£
The estimated gross value of which is,	4,000,000	or 333,333
Of which the proportion annually consumed in Holland is valued at	360,000	30,000
Leaving a residue of	3,640,000	303,333

This latter amount constituted the value of the fish exported to Germany, Poland, Russia, and Belgium.

Trade and commerce.] When the Dutch had won their independence, Europe was just emerging from the gloom of ten centuries Ignorance and despotism stood arrayed in every dreadful form to repress the growing spirit of political and religious freedom; but the Dutch had felt oppression and learned the value of liberty, and the lesson was not lost on them. They established a government to secure that freedom for which they had so long and so vigorously contended, and upon it they constructed a system of civil and religious liberty unmatched at that time in Europe. To the fens and swamps of H., therefore, however physically uninviting, the discontented and the persecuted hurried from every quarter, to enjoy that freedom which fairer climes yielded them not. The Puritans from England, the Huguenots from France, the Walloons from the Netherlands, the Protestants from Germany and Poland, hastened thither, bringing with them, if not wealth, something which was far more valuable,—the love of social liberty, and habits of industry. The maritime situation of the country pointed out the path by which industry could most successfully pursue its object; and the Dutch became, what the Americans were during the late war, the carriers of Europe. The trade of H. fast rose upon the ruins of that of Antwerp and Portugal; and the commerce of England being yet in its infancy, presented no rival to Dutch enterprise. Meanwhile, the merchants of Antwerp, disgusted by the oppressive measures of Philip II. of Spain, expatriated themselves, and settled in great numbers at Amsterdam, where they began to fit out ships, and sought to revive, if possible, that universal commerce which they had formerly carried on from Antwerp. They sent vessels under neutral colours to purchase East Indian commodities at the port of Lisbon, then under the dominion of Spain; but the Spanish ministers confiscated the ships, and imprisoned their seamen. The Dutch were thus forced to betake themselves to a direct trade with India; and it has been observed by one of their writers, that if the Spaniards had not acted as they did, the Dutch had probably never extended their navigation beyond the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the countries of France, England, and Spain. They first attempted a NE passage to India, in which they failed, as all others have done since. But while thus fruitlessly engaged, a new and unexpected incident turned their schemes in another direction. Amongst the number of those who were seized at Lisbon in 1594, was a seaman of the name of Houtman, who being allowed some liberty in his captivity, employed it in conversing with the Portuguese, and in making inquiries as to the route they held in their East Indian voyages, the places to which they traded, and their manner of dealing with the natives. On his return to Amsterdam, Houtman was appointed commander of an expedition fitted out for Indian commerce, which sailed from the Texel in 1595, and returned in two years and four months, after a prosperous voyage. This success animated the Dutch to more extensive enterprises; and the foundation of the Dutch East India company was laid on the 20th of March, 1602, by a charter from the States. A capital of 6,600,000 florins was subscribed, and divided into 22,000 shares of 3,000 florins, or somewhat less than £250 sterling each. Having wrested the Spice islands out of the hands of the Portuguese, this company soon became rich by the acquisition. In the course of eight years they augmented their capital to 30,000,000 florins; and in the course of 130 years, the annual profits of the Indian commerce was estimated at 12,700,000 florins; and the trade of Japan at 2,000,000 florins more. The Indian commerce, when in its zenith, employed 15,000 sailors in constant pay; and 180 ships of from 30 to 60 guns, were employed as a naval force to protect this commerce. The West India company was incorporated in 1621; but the shares did not pay nearly so well as those of the East India company. The Dutch West India islands, though of little consequence as agricultural colonies, were, however, of much use to the national trade. The general neutrality of H. in the wars between France, Spain, and England, caused the otherwise insignificant islands of Curacoa and St. Eustatia to become the general depots of the produce of the French and Spanish West Indies, whence it was shipped under the Dutch flag for Europe. Of the Dutch colonies on the continent of America, Surinam alone was of consequence for its exports of sugar, coffee, and cotton. The Dutch settlements on the W coasts of Africa supplied above 12,000 slaves annually. But while the adventitious circumstances which had so long favoured the Dutch power and wealth gradually ceased to operate, their trade and commerce also began to decline; the French, the Danes, the Swedes, and above all the English, became their rivals in the commerce of the East; and increasing competition narrowed their sales and diminished their profits. The greatest blow to their trade was given by the insane policy of the Louvestein faction, which embroiled them with Great Britain. The opposition of that party to the Stadtholder, and their jealousy of Great Britain and Prussia as his partisans, led them to look to France for support, and ultimately to throw themselves into the arms of that country. This infatuated act consummated the ruin of Dutch trade; as it involved Holland in a war with her powerful commercial rival, which gradually but rapidly annihilated her foreign commerce, and destroyed her once powerful navy. The empire which the Dutch had founded in the East, upon the ruin of the Portuguese power, was overthrown; and nothing retained of what had been won by the wisdom and courage of a Broeck, a Koen, a Hulst, and a Spielman, but the melancholy remembrance of what they had lost. The spirit of industry, however, still survived in H., and the Dutch struggled bravely on. "Although under Napoleon their commerce was nearly annihilated, that statesman will be greatly in error, who classes the kingdom of Holland among those which now stand low in political consequence. There are great riches still in Holland. It is a country in which there is less suffering than in any other in the world; there are no poor rates; yet those in distress are better sheltered, clad, and fed, than in any other part of Europe. Benevolent institutions for all necessary aid, whether to the orphan, the sick, the blind, or the lame, are found in every town in Holland. The principles under which all is managed are, no waste, no extravagance, no jobbing in the direction; that all who eat, if in health, must work, and

for all who can work there is no excuse for being idle, as the municipal administrations are always prepared to employ the unoccupied. Beggary is there a profession that cannot be allowed." [*Macgregor*]. The commerce of H. receives special illustration under the articles AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, and JAVA, in addition to the general commercial statistics comprised in the sub-joined tables.

Exports.] The following is a statement of the quantities of the principal articles of home-produce exported from H. by sea and land, in each year, from 1833 to 1836, and from 1846 to 1849:

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Butter, cwts,	118.000	122,000	137,000	160.000	9,663,844 ponds,	10,975,822	10,889,194	11,109,720
Cheese, ...	260.000	270,000	280,000	330,000	19,504,488 ...	20,026,806	20.481,374	20,538,206
Flax, ...	75.000	82.000	85,000	148,000	5,581,631 ...	6,359,068	7,597,956	7,362,371
Oil cake, ...	150,000	180.000	100,000	290,000	1,349,757 kannen,	780,855	1,026,275	1,275,508
Linseed, tons,	2,800	4,000	3,600	4.400	2,420 lasts,	2,389	3,086	2,304
Bark, ...	20,000	21,000	16,000	18,000	...	...	...	...
Madder, cwts.,	90.000	85,000	125,000	130,000	4,517,397 ponds,	4,898,137	4,118,882	5,263,407
Geneva, galls.,	1,150,000	1,375,000	1,790,000	1,900,000	...	...	...	..

The quantities of the principal articles exported from H. in 1850 were as follows:

ARTICLES.		Domestic.	For., after transit.
Butter,	ponds.	12,016,261	123,318
Drugs,	gulden.	538.621	2,372.200
Yarn, cotton, twist, and not dyed,	ponds.	112,184	7,365.086
... spun and dyed,	...	60,538	528,418
Spirits,	vats.	86,076	29,786
Grain:—			
Wheat,	lasts.	14,128	21,242
Rye,	...	362	201
Barley,	...	9,435	874
Buckwheat,	...	50	59
Oats,	...	22,305	23
Iron, unwrought,	gulden.	144,972	2,726,027
... wares,	...	260,269	913,047
Indigo,	ponds.	703,036	409,221
Cheese,	...	22,309,822	208,724
Cotton, raw,	...	9,311,830	950,290
Coffee,	...	29,296,694	8,765,027

ARTICLES.		Domestic.	For., after transit.
Woven fabrics:—			
Silk, cotton, and linen,	gulden.	5,388,353	7,070,741
Woollen cloth, &c.	ponds.	34,798	41,287
... of 6 ells or more to the pond,	...	47,391	127,100
... of less ditto,	gulden.	45,982	1,556,834
Oil, seed,	vats.	26,119	11,620
Rice,	ponds.	3,071,488	2,847,102
Cattle, oxen, cows, &c.,	no.	49,865	82
... sheep,	...	143,053	361
Sugar, raw,	ponds.	2,768	27,373,509
... refined,	...	58.644.836	107,825
Tobacco, raw,	...	8,143,739	3,702,687
Tin,	...	3,342,092	54,938
Wine, in casks,	vats.	28	22,240
Seed, oleaginous,	lasts.	6,187	1,152

The following is a statement of the value of imports into, and exports from, the Dutch provinces, in 1840, distinguishing the countries traded with:

COUNTRIES.					IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
Germany and the Rhine,					11,561,500 flor.		64,258,000 flor.
England,					48,427,000		22,538,500
France,					9,053,000		13,147,500
North America,	United States,				17,303,000		2,288,500
	Other places,				...		
Hanse Towns,					5,460,000		7,894,000
Prussia,					5,907,500		5,071,500
Italy,	Tuscany,		592,500		1,135,500	23,000	8,343,000
	Two Sicilies,		368,000				
	Sardinian states,		175,000			8,320,000	
	Roman states,						
Foreign West Indies,	Cuba and Porto-Rico,		8,224,000		8,473,500		488,500
	Hayti,		249,500				
	Other places,						
Belgium,					3,255,000		5,534,500
Russia,					3,720,500		2,321,000
South America,	Brazil,				3,689,000		61,500
	States of the Rio-de-la-Plata,				1,052,000		
	Other places,				...		
Norway,			3,432,000		3,913,000	464,500	805,000
Sweden,			481,000			340,500	
Hanover,					1,356,500		776,500
Denmark,					904,000		1,007,000
Portugal,					1,058,000		428,000
Spain,					968,500		450,000
Austria,					625,500		43,000
China,					565,500		
Turkey,					340,000		41.000
Other countries,					416,000		86,500
Dutch colonies,	East Indies,				57,819,500		11,879,000
	West Indies,				6,110,500		2,016,000
					193,114,500 flor.		149,478,500 flor.
		Total,			£16,092,875		£12,456,542
		Total in 1839,			197,935,500 flor.		143,696,000 flor.
					£16,494,625		£11,974,667

The value of the imports and exports of H. from and to various countries, in 1848 and 1849, was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	1848. Imports. Total.	1848. Imports. Entered for consumpt.	1848. Exports. Domestic.	1848. Exports. Foreign, after transit.	1849. Imports. Total.	1849. Imports. Entered for consumpt.	1849. Exports. Domestic.	1849. Exports. Foreign, after transit.
	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.	Gulden.
Belgium,	15,970,399	13,422,640	16,407,784	1,721,530	18,735,110	14,565,289	17,876,146	2,160,740
Brazil,	1,538,289	694,045	38,844	1,107	3,890,847	1,434,218	60,357	19,533
Bremen,	1,343,705	983,607	843,971	167,789	1,105,123	818,629	837,703	340,040
China,	1,908,573	1,591,277	54,487	1,208	1,497,612	1,613,930	86,794	209,681
Cuba,	2,202,697	1,817,916	185,086	16,429	2,211,442	2,159,478	152,119	4,300
Curaçoa,	148,314	120,099	131,152	7,181	142,379	83,456	171,266	10,083
Denmark,	2,555,643	2,242,046	817,048	394,251	996,232	1,058,816	878,204	351,041
France,	7,166,800	5,559,833	2,729,446	4,296,608	9,051,571	7,159,532	4,715,776	6,373,833
Great Britain,	68,607,532	46,883,767	34,120,721	14,232,957	68,817,309	35,284,217	34,610,239	17,510,950
Greenland and Davis' straits,	...	...	...	...	7,385	7,385	...	...
Hamburg,	6,173,630	5,870,096	5,963,414	1,423,629	3,925,600	3,504,473	6,327,210	2,405,519
Hanover and Oldenburg,	5,544,375	5,075,094	1,401,911	768,635	4,877,788	4,201,627	1,213,544	812,986
Java,	64,371,839	50,746,067	8,628,241	1,872,342	68,665,170	54,583,811	8,444,750	2,328,080
Canary islands, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and British East Indies,	1,264,199	936,398	75,798	9,041	1,201,475	790,223	78,475	8,173
Roman states,	...	...	607,394	3,562	50,000	16,396	310,908	660
Coast of Guinea,	98,759	86,888	53,109	28,261	72,152	36,578	80,300	100,749
Lübeck,	52,256	58,246	22,155	13,095	20,338	17,778	23,589	11,309
Mecklenburg,	678,479	622,739	259,727	43,411	173,785	181,385	207,388	26,301
Naples and Sicily,	853,698	212,815	1,244,360	5,508	1,324,855	361,278	2,071,792	17,106
United States,	7,176,108	4,626,382	3,671,436	546,267	10,817,420	6,577,219	2,977,536	821,248
Norway,	4,245,808	3,682,706	602,094	248,672	4,559,138	3,850,396	644,462	359,527
Austria,	779,782	497,717	2,531,522	105,863	1,081,387	356,629	3,814,948	307,937
Portugal,	763,705	744,715	379,704	46,192	623,216	570,597	316,503	119,791
Russia (Baltic and White seas),	7,908,805	7,639,321	3,485,451	3,078,960	11,995,801	11,370,219	3,298,380	2,059,014
... (Black sea),	1,729,480	1,107,164	...	4,112	262,928	111,528	5,529	32,436
Sardinia,	189,342	139,660	2,602,220	72,207	293,769	234,300	3,635,931	124,534
Spain,	621,063	310,956	279,780	308,114	548,494	396,768	337,984	303,343
American states, not otherwise specified,	204,787	160,619	86,135	124,242	891,690	179,142	488,629	518,849
Surinam,	6,337,778	4,810,536	961,185	146,516	4,521,263	4,082,791	1,135,035	331,474
German commercial union,	41,519,156	19,246,584	33,016,176	37,927,060	50,336,319	23,050,941	29,644,938	51,549,584
Tuscany,	296,465	229,817	1,604,536	139,290	271,531	224,827	1,360,856	124,963
Turkey, Greece, Ionian islands, Algiers, Egypt, and Marocco,	1,648,836	1,316,826	1,805,629	39,053	1,762,801	1,206,279	1,475,027	77,200
Sweden,	378,420	336,053	201,908	181,135	607,465	531,731	327,014	190,543
Other countries,	...	4,746	...	...	...	2,282	...	...
Total, Gulden.	254,278,732	181,777,315	124,812,424	67,974,227	275,339,395	180,624,148	127,609,532	89,609,527
Total, £	£21,189,894	15,148,109	10,401,035	5,664,519	22,944,950	15,052,012	10,634,128	7,467,461

The Dutch trade in the year 1840 was distributed in very nearly equal portions between the two principal ports of the kingdom, as follow:

	Imports. Florins.	Exports. Florins.	Total. Florins.
Amsterdam,	95,339,500	74,711,000	170,050,500
Rotterdam,	97,777,500	74,767,500	172,542,500
Total,	193,117,000	149,478,500	342,593,000

In 1849, of a total of 6,419 vessels = 1,010,148 tons, which entered the ports of H. with cargoes; 2,012 vessels = 352,283 tons, entered the port of Amsterdam; and 1,750 vessels = 358,917 tons, entered that of Rotterdam. There cleared, in the same year, from all the ports of H., 4,560 vessels = 724,610 tons, with cargoes; of which 1,354 vessels = 220,487 tons, were from Amsterdam, and 1,851 vessels = 355,135 tons, from Rotterdam.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the trade carried on with H. by each country, during the years 1839 and 1840:

		1839.	1840.
German states,	Germany and the Rhine,	23·2	22·1
	Hanse towns,	3·6	3·9
	Prussia,	4·0	3·2
	Other countries,	0·8	0·7
England,		22·0	20·7
France,		6.6	6·5
North America (United States),		3·9	5·7
Austria, and other Italian states,		2·3	3·0
Spanish Antilles and Hayti,		1·7	2·6
Belgium,		1·9	2·5
Russia,		2·9	1·8
Brazil, and states of the Rio-de-la-Plata,		0·9	1·4
Sweden and Norway,		1·9	1·4
Spain and Portugal,		0·8	0·8
Denmark,		0·4	0·5
Dutch Indies,		22·5	22·7
Other countries,		0·6	0 5
Total,		100·0	100·0

The *Staats Courant* publishes the return of the exportation and transit of goods during the first semestre of 1849, and showing the corresponding of 1846, 1847, and 1848:

Importation.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
White cotton yarn, lbs.,	4,977,076	under 3,000,000	under 3,000,000	4,048,814
Colrd. cotton, lbs.,	552,164	596,091	419,982	613,461
Wrought iron, fls.	871,475	1,219,344	761,018	638,409
Raw iron, fls.	2,236,801	2,130,835	1,742,109	1,126,124
Manufactured articles of silk, cotton, flax, hemp, &c., fls.	8,572,953	9,395,969	9,022,846	10,933,324
Cloth and wool, kil.,	197,109	242,034	231,348	313,678
Cloth 6 ells, weigh more than 1 lb. lbs.,	197,109	242,034	231,348	313,678
Cloth 6 ells, weigh less than 1 lb., lbs.,	1,362,352	1,277,950	1,129,375	1,728,985
Raw sugar,	62,866,641	51,353,781	62,317,805	65,967,785
Provisions of all kinds, lasts,	52,639	39,350	38,940	39,074
Coffee, lbs.,	32,334,766	38,283,080	36,621,008	35,064,474
Hemp seed, &c., lasts,	36,332	6,312	7,009	6,552

Exportation.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Butter, . lbs.,	3,976,975	5,402,181	5,133,059	5,332,420
Cotton yarn, lbs.,	3,523,336	1,911,958	2,018,688	3,224,319
Provisions, lasts,	28,973	54,180	23,968	41,897
Coffee, . lbs.,	13,507,965	17,498,542	9,962,989	18,683,973
Refined sugar, lbs.,	18,929,061	18,699,476	14,747,850	20,996,181
Raw sugar, lbs.,	13,964,251	9,914,702	11,385,427	11,975,670
Rape, hemp seed, &c., . lasts,	2,753	3,019	2,875	1,784

Colonial trade.] A report on the trade and navigation of the East India possessions belonging to H., published in 1838, exhibits a comparative view of the trade of those possessions for two years, with a decennial interval. The years are 1826 and 1836, and the intervening period of ten years is stated to have been remarkable for the development of the resources of Dutch India. The value of the whole of the imports into Java and Madura, amounted in

	1826.	1836.
	Florins.	Florins.
Merchandise, .	10,250,175	17,848,748
Specie, .	3,982,822	676,150
Total, .	14,232,997	18,524,898

Hence it appears, that in 1836, there was an increase to the amount of 4,291,901 florins over the imports of 1826. In merchandise the increase was 7,598,573 florins, while the import of specie was diminished by 3,306,672 florins.

The following are the countries from which the imports were derived in these years:

Countries.	Years. 1826.	1836.
	Florins.	Florins.
Netherlands, .	6,530,093	5,848,543
England, . .	1,078,412	3,318,495
France, .	305,615	383,753
Hamburg, . .	21,437	23,078
Sweden, .	...	28,026
America, . .	1,138,460	693,191
Cape of Good Hope,	5,611	19,354
Isle of France, .	73,866	10,513
Persian gulf, . .	45,980	...
Ceylon, . .	36,554	...
Bengal, the coast of Coromandel, and Malabar,	689,177	290,200
Siam, . .	118,989	84,256
Cochin-China, . .	...	7,795
China and Macao, .	390,235	979,426
Manilla, . .	248,127	60,906
Japan, . .	161,615	579,439
New Holland, .	56,978	20,533
Australian archipelago,	3,331,848	6,177,390
Total, .	14,232,997	18,524,898

In his remarks on the above table, the author of the report dwells particularly on the item relating to England, which exhibits the very considerable increase of 2,240,083 florins, or more than twice the amount of the imports in 1826. "This," he observes, "is a complete refutation of the assertions often repeated in the English newspapers and other periodicals, that the Dutch government acts on narrow principles as to the trade of Java, and that commercial intercourse with that part of India through British ships is repressed." It appears from the details, that, in 1836, the imports from England of pottery, porcelain, glass and crystal articles, stuffs for clothing, carriages, saddlery, leather and soap, were greater than of the same articles from H.

The imports into Java and Madura in the five years from 1836 to 1840 were as follows:

	Goods.	Specie.
1836 .	17,848,748 flor.	676,150 flor.
1837 .	21,274,178	513,053
1838 .	23,205,212	976,665
1839 .	23,989,780	971,232
1840 .	26,434,624	2,439,269

The importations took place from the following countries in these proportions:

	Holland.	England.	France.
1836	5,848,543 flor.	3,318,495 flor.	383,753 flor.
1837	6,904,701	4,051,599	607,358
1838	9,469,840	4,550,145	583,746
1839	11,348,958	3,887,655	331,597
1840	15,225,586	3,805,847	305,541

The importations under the Dutch flag in these five years appear to have nearly trebled; but the amount of the productions of Dutch industry had not augmented in the same proportion. The exports from Holland, with certificates of Dutch origin, were—

	Florins.
1836	4,212,076
1837	4,739,506
1838	7,342,092
1839	8,924,437
1840	10,550,588

Of the one-third exported under the Dutch flag and not the productions of H., a considerable sum represented opium from the Levant. It will, however, be perceived, that the values here given are quite arbitrary; the high duty on importations inducing the shippers, whenever it is possible, to undervalue their wares; whereas the values of the goods exported to H., representing probably the sum on which the Maatschappy charges its commission, were likely enough to be highly rated. The observation respecting the overvaluing of the exports applies equally to the estimates formed by government of the value of the produce of the islands, which is stated in these five years to have been—

Years.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Indigo.
1836	15,090,362 flor.	9,983,140 flor.	1,122,382 flor.
1837	18,293,179	8,248,571	2,328,076
1838	15,095,793	9,823,028	3,168,065
1839	28,860,499	10,946,222	3,574,909
1840	37,368,361	13,687,687	6,370,733

The exports in the same period, from 1836 to 1840, were stated to have been—

	Wares.	Specie.
1836 .	40,283,895 flor.	932,492 flor.
1837 .	42,382,287	839,532
1838 .	42,073,934	1,266,293
1839 .	56,717,833	956,101
1840 .	73,972,792	257,761

The exportation was in the following proportions:

	Holland.	England.	France.
1836	27,232,588 flor.	139,592 flor.	1,944,145 flor.
1837	30,018,415	313,614	1,194,759
1838	29,435,969	1,400,018	1,100,772
1839	40,214,399	1,939,459	833,237
1840	56,904,873	2,582,474	345,802

The number of ships which arrived in the Javan ports was in

1836 .	2,645	ships, of	101,738	lasts burden.
1837 .	1,648	—	102,416	—
1838 .	1,597	—	116,783	—
1839 .	1,750	—	127,716	—
1840 .	1,820	—	143,051	—

These vessels arrived from the following countries in the proportions of—

HOLLAND.

1836 .	128	ships, of	31,006	lasts burden.
1837 .	111	—	31,710	—
1838 .	153	—	40,284	—
1839 .	170	—	45,081	—
1840 .	239	—	71,535	—

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

1836 .	2,254	ships, of	39,024	lasts burden.
1837 .	1,273	—	39,377	—
1838 .	1,186	—	39,982	—
1839 .	1,279	—	41,072	—
1840 .	1,389	—	42,822	—

ENGLAND.

1836 .	32	ships, of	6,142	lasts burden.
1837 .	18	—	2,839	—
1838 .	36	—	6,968	—
1839 .	32	—	5,418	—
1840 .	21	—	3,791	—

The following table exhibits the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the islands of Java and Madura in each year from 1840 to 1849:

Years.		Imports.			Exports.		
		Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1840,	Florins,	26,434,624	2,439,269	28,873,893	73,972,792	257,761	74,230,553
	£	2,202,885	203,272	2,406,157	6,164,399	21,480	6,185,879
1841.	Florins,	20,156,276	1,207,005	21,363,281	62,959,099	492,616	63,451,715
	£	1,679,689	100,584	1,780,273	5,246,591	41,052	5,287,643
1842,	Florins,	25,192,918	888,285	26,081,203	57,886,448	497,045	58,383,493
	£	2,099,409	74,024	2,173,433	4,823,870	41,420	4,865,290
1843,	Florins,	21,980,792	570,596	22,551,388	58,159,237	833,599	58,992,836
	£	1,831.732	47,549	1,879,282	4,846,603	69,466	4,916,069
1844,	Florins,	24,641,487	700,856	25,342,343	69,017,346	1,068,295	70,085,641
	£	2,053,457	58,405	2,111,862	5,751,445	89,025	5,840,470
1845,	Florins,	26,518,476	573,325	27,091,801	64,455,081	1,440,087	65,895,168
	£	2,209,873	47,777	2,257,650	5,371,257	120,007	5,491,264
1846,	Florins,	26,876,623	509,896	27,386,519	57,164,762	994,223	58,158,985
	£	2,239,718	42,491	2,282,209	4,763,730	82,852	4,846,582
1847,	Florins,	23,167,534	511,639	23,679,173	58,848,428	596,752	59,445,180
	£	1,930,628	42,636	1,973,264	4,904,036	49,729	4,953,765
1848,	Florins,	20,581,103	509,005	21,090,108	52,004,591	483,467	52,488,058
	£	1,715,092	42,417	1,757,509	4,333,716	40,289	4,374,005
1849,	Florins,	23,636,941	461,751	24,098,692	59,958,257	348,056	60,306,313
	£	1,969,745	38,479	2,008,224	4,996,521	29,005	5,025,526

Of the imports in 1840, 22,755,887 florins = £1,896,324, were in Dutch vessels; and 3,765,998 florins = £313,833, in British vessels. The value of importations under these two heads in the subsequent years, was as follows:

	Dutch vessels.	British vessels.
1841	£1,305,207	£252,372
1842	1,599,091	347,433
1843	1,310,980	332,494
1844	1,523,995	377,023
1845	1,514,127	514,113
1846	1,592,653	443,992
1847	1,470,607	312,965
1848	1,345,008	252,656
1849	1,444,219	335,704
1850		

The exports from Java and Madura between 1840 and 1849, in Dutch and in British shipping were as follows:

	Dutch vessels.	British vessels.
1840	£5,500,465	£473,576
1841	4,643,993	184,800
1842	4,183,852	274,999
1843	3,951,902	391,664
1844	5,068,283	377,023
1845	4,928,427	162,374
1846	4,157,620	215,659
1847	4,367,385	159,591
1848	3,803,621	252,656
1849	4,504,677	106,486
1850		

Commercial marine.] In 1831, the Dutch commercial marine amounted to 1,232 vessels = 82,932 lasts; in 1840, 1,628 vessels = 153,333 lasts; in 1845, 1,869 vessels = 183,186 lasts; in 1848, 2,046 vessels = 205,240 lasts. In the beginning of 1851 the merchant shipping belonging to H. was 2,395 ships, measuring 224,666 lasts, being an increase over the previous year. The number added was 136 ships, 12,598 lasts; and the number wrecked, lost, and broken up, 51 ships, 4,163 lasts. The large vessels in the East India trade are some of the finest and best manned that sail from Europe; they are about 250 in number, measuring from 500 to 1,000 tons; they usually carry guns to scare away the pirates. It is a rare occurrence when any of them meets with an accident at sea.—In 1850, there entered the Netherlands havens 3,117 home-ships, with cargo, making 439,617 tons; and 3,229 foreign ships, making 590,056 tons. In ballast were 613 ships, 70,098 tons. The ships cleared out were 2,467 under the home flag, and 365,008 tons; 2,274 foreign ships, measuring 407,925 tons; and in ballast 2,276 ships, measuring 364,231 tons.

Manufactures.] The improvements which have taken place under the present government, in the commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and industry of the country, are remarkable, but the cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures are still inadequate to the home-consumption. In fine linens the Dutch have few rivals. Woollens, consisting of common cloths and hosiery, are extensively manufactured at Leyden and Utrecht. English yarn and twist are imported, and advantage is taken of the cheapness of hand-labour to weave these materials into cloth. Haarlem and Amsterdam retain their silk-manufactories. Leyden and Alkmaer possess extensive tanneries. The tobacco and snuff manufactories of Amsterdam employ 24,000 hands; and the fabrication of tobacco-pipes alone occupies 5,000 persons in the town of Gouda. Sugar-refineries and breweries are numerous, but the former are said to be declining in consequence of Prussian competition. The distilleries which supply that corn-spirit, which, when flavoured with juniper-berries, is known throughout the world by the name of Geneva, or gin, are numerous, especially at Schiedam and Delft. They yield 12,500,000 galls. annually. There are large brass-founderies at Rotterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht. There are above 156 paper-mills in the country. Ship-building employs a very considerable number of hands.

Timber rafts.] A remarkable feature in the inland trade is the vast floats of timber which are sent to Dort from Andernach, and other places on the Rhine. These are generally 800 ft. in length, and 160 ft. in breadth; and are navigated by 500 or 600 labourers, for whose accommodation a temporary village of 80 or 100 huts is erected upon the floating-island. On its arrival at Dort, the sale of one of these rafts occupies several months, and sometimes produces above £30,000. During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine, amounted annually to 110,500,000 kilogrammes, equal to 110,500 tons English weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in H., with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. In former years, timber, chiefly oak knees, was exported to Great Britain and France; but for many years past that trade has ceased, and

it remains yet to be seen, whether the alterations of the duties in England will lead to a renewal of the trade in that, or any other species of timber from the Rhine. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in H., amounts to about 2,000,000 florins, or about £170,000 sterling.

Monies, Weights, and Measures.] In the Dutch provs. accounts are kept in pfenningers, stivers, gilders, and ducats. A pfenninger is the sixteenth part of a stiver, which is equal in value to about 1d. British currency. The gilder or florin contains 20 stivers, or 2 Flemish groats, and is worth 1s. 9d. sterling. The gold ducat is equal to 20 florins, or £1 16s. sterling. The new gold William, or piece of 10 florins, is worth about 16s. 10d. English money. —The common weight of commerce is the schippoond of 3 cwt. The 100 lb. Dutch avoirdupois is equal to 108·93 English avoirdupois.—There are 19 Dutch m. in a degree of the equator. The Amsterdam foot contains 125·5 French lines, and the Rheinland foot 139·6 French lines. The Amsterdam ell is equal to 27·0797 English inches.

Railways.] In H. the lines opened to the public to the end of 1846 were those of Amsterdam to Haarlem, opened in 1839, 18 kilometres in length; Haarlem to Leyden, opened in 1843, 28 kils in length; Amsterdam to Utrecht, opened in 1843, 36 kils. in length; Leyden to the Hague, opened in 1844, 15 kils. in length; and Utrecht to Arnheim, opened in 1845, 129 kils. in length; making the complete extent of railway communication in active operation in the Netherland kingdom at that date 226 kils. The government is still occupied with arranging the necessary plans to perfect the system. At this moment the line from the Hague is being carried forward to Rotterdam, and from Arnheim to the frontier of Prussia; besides which the works between Rotterdam and Utrecht are in full activity. To sum up these arrangements, two concessions have been recently made, one for a line in Dutch Brabant and the other for a line in the Eastern Netherland provinces, bordering on Hanover and Rhenish Prussia.—The Amsterdam and Rotterdam railway extends from Amsterdam by Haarlem, Leyden, and the Hague, to Rotterdam, a distance of 48 m., and is constructed throughout on an embankment of 5 to 7 ft. high; the country, of course, being nearly a dead level the whole distance. Except near Haarlem, where there is a curve of about a mile radius, and at Leyden, where there is another of three-fourths of a mile radius, the line is straight throughout its course. As for gradients it has hardly one; if we except a very short and easy one between Amsterdam and Haarlem, and another between Haarlem and Leyden, the line is a perfect level. But notwithstanding the country is so very level, there is a difficult morass between Amsterdam and Haarlem, and the country is of a similar character between the Hague and Rotterdam. The principle of construction is the same as that of the Great Western, namely, on longitudinal bearers, supported by cross sleepers, into which they are let to the extent of half their thickness. The rails are also precisely of the same form as those of the Great Western, and screwed on the longitudinal bearers in the same way. The gauge is 2 French metres, or 6 ft. 6¾ inches English; the rails 5 French metres long, or 16 ft. 4 inches English, and weigh 150 kils., or 336 lbs. avordupois. The gross receipts of the Dutch railways amounted, in 1844, to 299,386 florins (£24,532 3s. 4d.), or on an average of £616 sterling per Netherlands mile. The working cost of 1844 was 156,959 florins (£13,097 18s. 4d), or on an average of £322 18s. 4d. sterling per Netherlands mile, being more than 50 per cent. on the receipts.

Population.] The population of the United Netherlands, in 1827, was 6,059,566, of whom 1,690,000 were Dutch, 145,000 Frisians, 300,000 Germans, 3,360,000 Walloons or Belgians, and 80,000 Jews. In 1831, it was estimated that the seven united provinces were inhabited by 1,900,000 Dutch, 280,000 Walloons, 252,000 Germans, 150,000 Frisians, and 50,000 Jews. The *Almanac de Gotha* states the pop. of Holland, in 1843, to have been 2,953,618, and, with the addition of Luxemburg, as in 1841, 3,128,841; while that of Belgium, in 1841, was 4,092,557. From official documents and tables published in the *Journal de la Haye* it appears that the pop. of the kingdom of the Netherlands amounted in January, 1845, to 3,019,748 souls; that there were 108,598 births in 1844, 56,198 boys and 52,400 girls, including 5,467 bastards; and 77,523 deaths, 39,500 males and 37,943 females, including 5,264 still-born of both sexes. The number of marriages amounted to 22,381, and the number of divorces to 38. The ratio of the number of marriages to the amount of the pop. was 1 in 124, or little more than three-fourths per cent. According to the *Katholischen Handbuch* for 1849, the pop. of the kingdom of the Netherlands on 1st January, 1847, comprised 1,834,513 Protestants, 1,171,910 Catholics, and 55,800 Jews; while the pop. of the foreign dependencies of the kingdom was estimated at 15,500,000. — The Dutch may be divided into the Dutch properly so called, and the Frises. The Dutch is the written language; the Frisian is a rare dialect, still spoken in a part of Friesland, but disappearing daily.—Sobriety, cleanliness, economy, industry, and perseverance, are characteristic features of the Dutch. One of the latest and best informed travellers in Holland says of the Dutch character:—"The national sobriety and quietude of the Dutch is painted on every face you meet. Young boys are as staid and as cautious as the men of other countries; and even the pretty damsels one encounters have their very smiles checked—if not clouded—by habitual sedativeness. Under this snowy mantle, at first so cold and so repulsive, there is much to admire and to love,—much to study and to learn." Yet brandy, gin, beer, tea, and coffee, are favourite beverages; and smoking is very general, even among the women. A genuine Dutch boor, instead of describing the distances of places by miles or hours, says, they are so many pipes asunder. Marriages in Holland are merely civil obligations, which require no ecclesiastical sanction to give them validity. A week or two before the intended consummation, notice is given to the burgomaster; the certificates of baptism, and the consent of the parents—when that consent is necessary—are deposited with the magistrate, and, on the day fixed, the parties attend with their friends in the town-hall, and the article of the code is read, which records the obligations of the marriage condition; then the burgomaster asks, in a loud voice, whether the parties consent to fulfil the matrimonial obligations, and on their answering 'yes,' or bowing the head in assent, he declares the marriage valid. Protestants sometimes proceed to the house of the minister to ask his blessing; and sometimes the burgomaster himself accompanies the civil ceremony with a word of advice, or a friendly benediction.

Religion.] The religion of the United Provinces is Protestantism in the Calvinistic form, both as to doctrine, worship, and government: yet it would appear that the Catholics are to the Protestants as 2 to 3. The system of Calvin was publicly adopted in 1571; and by the articles of union, in 1579, it was stipulated that Calvinists only should enjoy the principal offices of state. The states of Holland, more zealous than the rest, in 1583, proposed that no other form of Protestantism but Calvinism should be tolerated; happily however for the country this proposal was overruled. Ecclesiastical persons are divided into four ranks, professors at universities, ministers, elders, and deacons; and the government of the church is administered by consistories, classes (or presbyteries), and synods. The consistory is the lowest court, commonly consisting of the clergy and elders of a particular town. A class consists of deputies from several towns, and is commonly assembled thrice a-year,—a part of its duty being to visit the churches and watch over the conduct of the clergy. The synods are either national or provincial; the last being assembled yearly,—while the other is only summoned on the most important occasions when essential doctrines are to be discussed; as in the case of the synod of Dort before mentioned. The following table shows the number of synods, classes, and pastors, of the Dutch reformed church:

	Provincial synods.	Classes.	Ministers.
1	Synod of Gelderland,	9	285
2	„ South Holland,	11	331
3	„ North Holland,	6	220
4	„ the Congregation of Zealand,	4	163
5	„ Utrecht,	3	79
6	„ Friesland,	6	207

7	„	Overyssel, . .	4	84
8	„	Groningen, &c., .	7	61
9	„	Drenthe, . .	3	40
		Total, .	53	1,570

There are, besides, numerous Walloon churches, belonging to Flemish Protestants, scattered throughout the provs., who hold a kind of synod twice a-year, composed of deputies from their own sect. With these, as they spoke the French language, the French Protestants, who fled here for safety after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, associated. They have a seminary at Amsterdam for the education of their preachers in theology, &c. The other chief sects are the Lutherans, amounting to 320,000; the Baptists or Mennonites, amounting to 115,000, who have a seminary at Amsterdam for training their preachers in literature and philosophy, under the inspection of the body, and a professor of theology, who presides in the institution; and the Remonstrants, amounting to 38,000. The German and Portuguese Jews in Holland amount to 56,000. and have several synagogues in Amsterdam; there are also Quakers, Arminians, and Greeks. The ministers of all sects are not only tolerated but endowed by the state, as the Reformed, or Calvinistic church, the Remonstrant, or Arminian church, the Lutheran church, the French Protestant, or Walloon churches, the Scotch Presbyterian church, the English Reformed, the Roman Catholics, and even the Jews. Each sect has the management of its own affairs, in so far at least as regards spiritual matters, and in a great measure as regards matters of finance also. The ministers' stipends are paid regularly every quarter by functionaries appointed for the purpose. The money is brought to the minister's door, and he has only to receive it and sign a printed receipt for the amount, which varies according to the place of residence or sphere of labour. The average stipend for the country, where living is cheap, is about 700 and 800 guilders. In large towns the sums varies from 1,500 to 2,300 guilders. A guilder may be reckoned about twentypence sterling.

The number of ministers in the Reformed church is (That number includes the Walloon ministers, who do not exceed 24, and also the one English and six Scotch ministers. It likewise includes 25 Colonial ministers.)		1,570
The number of ministers in the Lutheran churches is		72
Ditto	Arminian do.	22
Ditto	Mennonite, do. about	150
Ditto	Roman Catholic,	uncertain.

Pauperism.] Every church in Holland is bound by law to support its own poor, and most of the different communities have considerable funded property for this purpose, left by private individuals. In case of the insufficiency of the resources possessed by the congregations, the distressed may apply to the magistrates, who redress the complaint. In many places there exist an authority of a civil character, appointed to succour those who do not properly belong to any religious society; in others, the burgomaster or his deputies administer relief. The hospitals and orphan asylums are, for the most part, government establishments. Some are maintained wholly or in part by their own revenues. Admission is not contingent upon religious opinions. Foundlings are maintained at the charge of the locality where they are exposed. There are three houses of industry, where the poor are admitted on application, under the condition of contributing to their own support by working according to their capacity. There are besides in various towns industrial charitable establishments, where work is provided for those who are in circumstances of pressing want. Besides these there are institutions supported by societies for certain specific objects, some destined for the relief of women in childbed, others for distributing provisions, and, in winter, fuel to the indigent. In all cases the local authorities are invested with the right of visitation and control over the receipts and expenditure of these charitable unions. Their officers are bound to furnish an annual statement to the government in order that the same may appear in the report made on this subject to the States General. The average annual receipts of the hospitals and houses of legal charity amount to £100,247. The average number of persons annually relieved is 241,513. The amount of annual wages of a family of workers in H. fluctuates between £10 10s. and £19, while in England it is more than double that sum.

Literature.] Dutch literature begins with the 14th cent. Towards the 15th, the language became more cultivated, by translations of the Bible, by frequent controversy, and popular works and poetry. Gansfort and Agricola at Groningen were among the first who distinguished themselves as theologians. Erasmus of Rotterdam, the great restorer of literature in the western world, contributed by his elegant satirical works and solid information to bring about the great reformation in the church; yet he died in the bosom of that very church whose gross corruptions he satirized, being too timid and irresolute to become a decided reformer like his great contemporary Luther. A much more extensive genius was Hugo de Groot, or Grotius, who, in the beginning of the 17th cent., embraced with his vast mind the whole subjects of philology, archæology, poetry, history, theology, and jurisprudence. For a long time the northern provs. had no university. That of Louvain supplied the whole of the Netherlands. But in 1575, Prince William of Orange founded a university at Leyden, to reward the town for its gallant resistance against the Spaniards; and this university soon rose to great celebrity throughout Europe. At the head of the Dutch jurisconsults we must place Hugo Grotius, who is followed by Voet, Wiquefort, Noodt, Heineccius, Vinnius, Bynkershoek, Keessel, Cras, and the present Meyeer de Rhoer, Van Hall, and Van der Spyk. In medicine the celebrated Boerhaave was followed by Clusius, Tulp, Camper, Van Swieten, Van Royed, Albinus, Gaubius, Van Doeveren, and the great anatomist Ruysch. The arts of pharmacy and surgery are well-cultivated in H. The pantheist Spinoza has been succeeded by less acute but less sceptical philosophers, among whom Franz Hemsterhuis is distinguished by his fine taste and intimate acquaintance with the Socratic philosophy; he has written in French, however. Snellius, Huygens, Z. Jansen, Drebbel, Harsoker, Houk, Brounker, Gelder, Strabbe, and Kanter, are distinguished names in mathematical science; and Coehorn was the Vauban of H. In natural philosophy the Dutch have Muschenbroek, Camper, Gravesande, and Van Swieten; in natural history, Leuwenhoek, Graaf, Swammerdam, Lyonet, and Berkhey; and in chemistry Boerhaave. In history, Hooft is regarded as the Tacitus of H.; and Dousa, Junius, Vossius, Merula, Pontan, Waganaer, and Meermann, have enriched the historical literature of the country. In theology, Gomarus, Voethus, the Spanheims, Witsius, Mastricht, Desmanetz, Hoornbeck, Leidekker, Vitringa, Venema, Lampe, Arminius, and Cocceius, are most distinguished names. Erasmus, Dousa, Heinsius, Baudius, Rutgersius, Van Santen, Schultens, Grævius, Gronovius, Ruhnken, the Burmanns, Valkenaer, Perigonius, Tromius, Wesselin, Wythenbuch, Hoogenen, Drakenborch, and Hemsterhuis, form a splendid list of Dutch philologians. The Dutch geographical writers of merit are Jansen, Bleau, Varenius,

Moll, and Reland; and their voyagers and travellers have greatly enriched the science by their discoveries. Lambert, Kramer, Van Moerbeek, Halma, Weidenbach, and Weiland, have written grammars and dictionaries of their mother-tongue. Notwithstanding, however, of this imposing array of names, there is a poverty of Dutch literature; many of their most popular books are mere imitations of German, French, and English authors. Dutch poetry began to be successfully cultivated in the 17th cent.; several productions of that period are distinguished by great strength and beauty of style and language. Between 1640 and 1750, the national theatre was very much cultivated, and till the latter period the Dutch were richer in original dramatic works than the Germans. Among the dramatic poets of this epoch were Jan Von der Doos, Daniel Heinsius, Peter Cornelius Van Hooft, Jacob Catz, and Joost Van der Vondel. Lyric and satiric poetry have been written by Constantine Huygens, John Van der Veen, and John Adolphus Dans. An epic poem, entitled 'William the Third,' was written by Lucas Rotgans of Amsterdam. Among the more recent poets are Hieronymus de Bosch, Klijn, Kleinhoff, Bilderdyk, Helmers, Van Hall, Tollens, and Gysbeck. Dutch prose has little claim to harmony and elegance, but is very well fitted to convey useful truths in a plain and intelligible manner. H. cannot be deemed a very literary country; yet its popular writers find a much greater proportion of readers among the population than the best of our authors. Gottens, for example,—a very agreeable and attractive poet,—has sold 10,000 copies of the last collection of his poems, in 3 vols.; and Van der Palm disposed of nearly 4,000 copies of his translation of the Bible, though the cost was 35 florins, or £3 English. The poetry of Gottens resembles that of Cowper in many respects. It is not highly imaginative, seldom sublime, but it touches all the chords of common sympathy. He has lately been converted from Catholicism to Protestantism. Van der Palm is equally distinguished as a writer and as an orator. He must be deemed one of the very best prosaists in the Dutch language, and undoubtedly the best of the present time.—The great proportion of books printed in H. are translations from the German; for though the instances mentioned are very remarkable evidences of the great demand for the writings of popular men, these instances are undoubtedly exceptions to the more common rule. The editions ordinarily published consist of 1,100 copies; sometimes of only 550, but very rarely of less. The Dutch periodicals are numerous, but far from valuable. The laws are severe against pirated editions; the censorship was abolished by a decree of 1814; but authors and editors are responsible for their works.

Establishments for education.] All establishments for education stand under a particular department of the ministry. Before the Belgian revolution there were 6 universities in the United kingdom: viz., 3 in the northern provs., at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen; and 3 in the southern, at Ghent, Liege, and Louvain. Each university had 5 faculties: viz., theology, law, medicine, physical and mathematical science, and philosophy and literature.

Table of the number of pupils in the schools and colleges in the provs. of Holland in 1827.

	Infant schools.	Schools of industry.	Primary schools.	Colleges.	Total pupils.	No. of pupils to 1,000 inhab.
N. Holland,	9,062	88	38,677	221	48,048	118·36
S. Holland,	8,179	1,296	40,473	225	50,173	118·40
Zealand,	1,386	47	12,735	37	14,205	107·35
Utrecht, .	1,468	277	11,802	119	13,666	111·65
Gelderland,	3,030	...	30,952	172	33,155	116·63
Overyssel,	1,582	219	23,958	113	25,872	164·62
Drenthe, .	90	...	8,781	28	8,899	156·18
Groningen,	331	...	21,173	84	21,588	136·65
Friesland,	2,011	...	24,801	121	26,933	134·22
N. Brabant,	2,624	195	34,739	420	37,978	116·63
Total,	29,763	2,122	248,091	1,540	280,517	av. 128·06

An official report made by the government to the States-general gives the following particulars of the state of public instruction for 1835. In the universities there were 1,527 students (fewer by 70 than in 1834); 771 at Leyden; 491 at Utrecht; and 265 at Groningen. The number of scholars in the Latin schools in 1835 was 1,255. The primary schools are the objects of the special solicitude of government. In 1835 there were 2,832 primary schools, with 304,559 scholars.

Government.] Under the mild sway of the dukes of Burgundy, the people of H. and the Netherlands enjoyed great privileges, and comparatively more liberty than those of other European states. But the transference of these provs. to the Spanish branch of the Austrian family, by the marriage of the heiress of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria, was—as we have seen—eventually unfavourable to their liberties. The Dutch, upon their revolution, erected themselves into a confederated republic, which consisted of seven independent states, leagued together for their mutual preservation, and joined into one political body for the general good. The office of *Stadtholder* bore some resemblance to that of the dictator among the Romans. The resemblance, however, only lay in this, that it was appointed in times of imminent danger, in order to communicate vigour and activity to the councils of the state. After that the independence of H. had been established by the treaty of Westphalia, the office lay dormant till the invasion of H. in 1672, when the office was declared hereditary in the house of Orange, both in the male and female line. After the battle of Leipsic, a new constitution for H. and Belgium was made, by which the two countries became a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the house of Nassau-Orange. This new constitution had some resemblance to that of Britain, but the sovereign was invested by it with a greater preponderance of power than what the British constitution allows the king. Since the separation of Belgium, and under the new fundamental law of 1848, H. continues to enjoy a constitutional government under the States-general, who are divided into two chambers, one of which comprises from 40 to 60 members, appointed by the king; and the other 58 deputies, who are named by the Provincial states, in the following proportions: North and South Holland, 22; North Brabant, 7; Gelderland, 6; Friesland, 5; Overyssel and Groningen, 4 each; Zealand and Utrecht, 3 each; Drenthe, 1. The duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg have their own special constitutions.—Each province has its own Provincial states. The second chamber, or lower house of parliament, differs considerably from our house of commons, not only in its mode of nomination, but in its functions and dignity The members accept a petty salary, amounting to about £220; they can originate no motion; and their influence is comparatively inconsiderable. The king can hold no foreign crowns, nor remove the seat of government out of the kingdom. The secretary of state receives £1,670; the minister of finance, the minister of justice (lord-chancellor), and the minister of the interior, the same sum; governors of provs. £750; the postmaster-general about £830; the ministers of war and marine £1,250.

Revenue.] The amount of direct and indirect taxes levied on the United kingdom of the Nether-

lands averaged about 14 Rhenish florins, or 28s. sterling to each individual. The annual revenue scarcely exceeded £7,000,000, and the expenditure fully equalled it. The amount of the public debt was as follows:

	Florins.
Deferred debt on which no interest is paid,	1,131,000,137
Active debt, bearing interest,	510,000,000
Belgian debt, principally contracted by Austria, but assumed by the new government,	34,466,679
	1,675,466,816

Or nearly £170,000,000 sterling, the active portion of which bears interest at 2 or 2½ per cent. The public debt of H. in 1848 amounted to 1,237,819,911 florins, viz.:

GENERAL DEBT.

£68,005,441	2½ per cent.,		£1,700,136
10,071,360	3		302,140
1,867,333	3½ —	Syndicates.	65,356
19,803,375	4 —		792,135
1,229,041	4 —	Old debt,	49,161
816,662	4 —	Treasury bonds,	32,666
666,666	4½ —	Treasury bonds brought to charge,	2,318
	Life annuities,		8,333
	Life domain,		1,716
	Nimeguen tontine,		833
	Sinking fund,		25,000

LOCAL DEBT.

Haarlem lake drainage,		£666,666	£32,166
Maestricht and Gelderland road,		77,500	4,216
Utsuld and Deventer road,		...	249
Leist and Wordenburg road,		...	340
Amsterdam and Naarden road,		...	921
Zutphen and Goer road,		...	851

The following shows the whole capital of the debt for 1849 and 1850:

	1849.	1850.
Two-and-a-half per cent.,	£68,042,333	£68,005,441
Three per cent.,	10,071,405	10,071,360
Three-and-a-half per cent.,	1,892,333	1,867,333
Four per cent.	19,803,375	19,803,375
—	1,229,041	1,229,041
—	816,662	816,662
Four-and-a-half per cent.,	666,666	666,666
Haarlem meer,	666,666	666,666
Maestricht road,	79,166	77,500
Total,	£103,267,647	£103,204,044

This is a monstrous debt for a pop. little exceeding 3,000,000, amounting in fact to about £31 per head; while that of Great Britain averages £29; and the average for all Europe is £6 15s. per head. Viewed in relation to the extent of area likewise, H. is more burdened with debt than Great Britain. The taxes too appear to lay an annual burden on the pop. of H. equal to the interest of the national debt.

The following were the budgets for 1842 and 1848:

REVENUE.

		1842.	1848.
I. Direct Taxes.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
General tax,	9,878,596		
Personal taxes,	6,000,000		
Patents,	2,304,000		
		18,182,596	18,748,800
II. Excise Taxes,		20,588,710	18,872,020
III. Indirect Taxes,		8,970,000	9,384,000
IV. Import, Export, and Navigation Duties,		5,520,000	4,716,000
V. Miscellanies:—			
Duty on pawned gold and silver ware,	181,145		
Domains,	1,660,000		
Post-office,	1,460,000		
Lottery,	530,000		
Sporting and fishing licenses,	115,000		
		3,946,145	5,118,294
VI. Divers Revenues,		896,000	
VII. Interest at the charge of East India Revenue,		6,500,000	9,800,000
		65,603,451	
VIII. Amount estimated to be applicable out of balance of colonial administration at home,		5,500,000	
IX. Rents charged on Belgium,			400,000
X. Pay of colonial administration,			4,650,000
Total,		£5,923,287 = 71,103,451	

EXPENDITURE.

I. King's household,		1,250,000	1,250,000
II. High departments of state,		603,032	850,939
III. Foreign affairs,		540,200	540,933
IV. Justice,		1,587,000	2,491,364
V. Home department,		5,056,820	4,318,608
VI. Reformed church and schools,		1,432,141	1,649,896
VII. Roman Catholic church and schools,		520,000	562,376
VIII. Marine,		5,600,000	5,352,632
IX. Colonies,		61,226	88,695
X. Finances:—			
National debt,	33,870,308		36,274,715
Pensions,	2,725,000		
Expenses,	5,922,023		6,878,909
		42,517,331	
XI. War,		11,949,000	11,675,000
Total,		£5,926,403 = 71,116,841	

Armed force.] The army of the king of H. at present consists of about 60,000 men. There is a military academy at Delft.—The navy in commission in 1840 was composed of 9 frigates, of which 3 were used as guardships; 9 corvettes, 12 brigs, 25 gun-sloops, 4 armed steamers, 2 transports, and a demonstration-ship attached to the naval institution of Medemblick. The vessels not in commission were 8 ships-of-the-line, of which 5 were finished, and 3 building; 12 frigates, of which 5 were finished, and 7 building; 9 corvettes, of which 4 were finished, 2 building, and 3 employed as hospital ships; 9 brigs, of which 4 were finished, and 5 building; and 68 gun-boats. The total, therefore, was 8 ships-of-the-line, 21 frigates, 15 corvettes, 21 brigs, and 95 gun-boats. The crews in active service amounted to 5,000 men; the officers of the fleet were 472 in number. The number of marines in the different ports was 383. The shipwrights and others employed in building and fitting out at Amsterdam, Willemvord, Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing, amounted to 2,098.—In 1843, there were at the port of Amsterdam 7 steam-vessels, only two of which appear to be of any importance. They ply as regular packets between Amsterdam and Hamburg. At Rotterdam there were 31 steam-vessels, averaging about 500 tons, only 9 of which can carry an armament of 7 guns each.—According to the *Dutch Naval Almanack* for 1851 the navy of H. is at present composed as follows:—1st. 81 sailing vessels, viz., 2 of 84 guns, 5 of 74, 3 of 60, 1 of 54, 8 of 44, 2 of 38, 2 of 28, 3 of 26, 6 of 24, 4 of 22, 2 of 20, 10 of 18, 3 of 15, 9 of 14, 10 of 12, 11 of 6, of 5, and of 4; 2d. of 21 steamers, of which 18 are of 7 guns, 1 of 8, and 2 (built of iron) of 4 guns; forming a total of 102 vessels, armed with 2,177 guns; lastly, 9 ships of war, 6 of which (sailing vessels) are on the stocks.

Colonies.] It is apparent, from the tables already introduced into this article, that the Indian colonies are the main source of Dutch commerce. They are placed under a governor-general, both executively and legislatively. See article Java. The following table exhibits the area in sq. m. of 15 to a degree, and the estimated pop. of each of the Dutch colonies, as claimed by H., in November 1849:

I. In Asia.	Area.	Pop.
Java, and adjacent islands,	2444·6	9,560,380
East coast of Sumatra,	2200·6	938,585
Bencoolen,	455·6	93,875
Lampong,	475·	82,900
Palembang,	2558·4	272,000
Indragiri,	676·8	50,000
Assahan, Batoa and Bara, Sirda, and Dilli,	352·8	100,000
Banca,	356·0	43,000
Rio,	148·6	30,080

Sambas in Borneo,	. .	244·3	40,000
Settlements on East coast of Borneo,		2561·6	304,076
Do. on West coast,	.	6567·8	311,100
Macassar,	. . .	2149·9	1,569,000
Amboyna,	. .	478·9	277,508
Menado,	. . .	1267·2	183,000
Ternate,	. .	1129·7	97,329
Banda,	. . .	411·3	155,765
Timor,	. . .	1042·6	1,057,800
Lombok,	. . .	191·5	1,105,000
New Guinea,	. .	3210·	200,000
		28923·2	16,471,318
II. America.			
Dutch Guayana,	. .	2812·5	64.270
Curaçao and Saint Eustatius,		17·5	26,311
III. Africa.			
Settlements on the Guinea coast,		500·	100.000
Total, 698,560 English sq. m. =		32892·	19,904,889

History.] The first notice we have of the Netherlands is contained in Cæsar's narrative of the progress of the Roman arms in Gaul. The seventeen provinces, and that part of Germany which lies west of the Rhine, were called *Gallia Belgica* by the Romans; and were known to them as inhabited by the Belgæ, the Batavi, and the Frisi. About a century before the Christian era, the Battæ had removed from Hesse to the marshy country bounded by the Rhine and the Maese, to which they gave the name of *Batavia*. The Batavians disappear from history in the 5th cent.: the Belgæ or Belgians in the 6th; the Frisians were conquered by the Franks in the 7th. The monarchy of the Franks, which arose on the ruins of Gaul, in the 6th and 7th cents., embraced all the provs. of the Netherlands. By the peace of Verdun, in 843, all the country to the E of the Rhine, and Batavia and Friesland likewise, were united to Germany; but several of the different governors soon rendered their dignity hereditary and power independent. In the 10th and 11th cents., the inhabitants of the towns in these districts distinguished themselves by their commercial activity, and their industry in reclaiming new tracts of country from the sea. Having rapidly acquired power, and formed alliances, the struggle which this great commercial body maintained with the military lords of the soil, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Europe. During its continuance, the Netherlands were split down into a number of petty states. By purchase, marriage, inheritance, or conquest, several of these lordships were frequently united under one master; and in the 15th cent. we find the whole in the possession of the house of Burgundy, from which it passed to the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, on the resignation of Maximilian in favour of his son, Philip the Fair, who, dying in 1516, left these provs. to Charles V. At this time the Netherlands enjoyed what might be called independence; but Charles, by the vigour of his measures, and the policy of his councils, made them submit to his absolute authority. In 1556 the sovereignty of the Netherlands was abdicated by Charles in favour of his son, Philip.

Philip II.—Duke of Alva.] The successor of Charles, a bigotted Catholic, appointed his sister, the duchess of Parma, regent of the Netherlands; but she had scarcely commenced her administration, when the discontent of the people reached an alarming height. The prince of Orange, Count Egmont, and Count Horn, who were at the head of the disaffected, loudly remonstrated against the new bishoprics, the establishment of an inquisition, and the influence of Cardinal Granvella; and insisted that the States-general should be assembled, for the purpose of considering the grievances of the country. The duchess was compelled ostensibly to comply in part with their requests; but in 1565, it was discovered that the courts of Spain and France were concerting measures for nothing less than the total destruction of the Protestants. A general combination was now formed for procuring the removal of grievances, but Philip resolved that matters should, by his own measures, be brought to an extremity; and in 1666 the Duke of Alva entered the country at the head of 10,000 men, and assumed the regency on the resignation of the duchess of Parma. Count Egmont and Count Horn were condemned and executed; the estates of the prince of Orange, who had left the country, confiscated; and every one who favoured the Protestant cause subjected to unrelenting persecution At last, perceiving that the rigour with which he had enforced his measures, instead of intimidating had united the people in more formidable array against himself, he invited the States to assemble at the Hague, and declared his willingness to repeal the obnoxious taxes. This change of policy, however, came too late. The States assembled at Dordrecht; and, instead of adopting any method for raising the supplies requested by the regent, they raised a supply for the prince of Orange, who, at the head of an army amounting to upwards of 22.000 men, took Roermonde, laid Brabant under contribution, made himself master of Mechlin, Oudenard, and Dendermonde, and while he attempted to raise the siege of Mons, despatched another party to the attack of Amsterdam. Ultimately the efforts of the popular party were crowned with success; and the duke resigned his office and returned to Spain

Duke of Requesenes—Pacification of Ghent.] Alva was succeeded by Louis de Requesenes, who defeated and put to death Louis of Nassau: but this advantage was counterbalanced by a great naval victory obtained by the Zealanders, and by the numerous mutinies which about this time took place in the Spanish army. The ineffectual siege of Leyden is the most remarkable transaction of Requesenes in the Low Countries The firmness of the citizens was triumphant on this occasion; the sluices were opened, and the country laid under water; and the Spaniard made a miserable retreat, leaving the flower of his army buried in the marshes. Negotiations for peace, which had been carried on in 1575, terminated unsuccessfully; and when the war recommenced, the advantage was on the side of the Spaniards. Despairing of being able to maintain their independence, the Netherlanders made offer of the sovereignty of the Netherlands to Elizabeth of England, who, for many good reasons, saw proper to refuse it. A similar offer was made to the duke of Anjou, but declined. The prince of Orange at length succeeded in forming a confederacy, generally known as 'the Pacification of Ghent.' Of this treaty the chief objects were to restore the ancient form of government as it had existed under Charles V.; to abolish all severities with regard to religion; and to rid the country of foreign troops. To carry into effect the resolutions entered into at this pacification, a loan of £20,000 was obtained from England, and Don John of Austria, Requesenes' successor, after much altercation, was compelled to accede to the terms of the pacification. This concession was confirmed by the authority of the Spanish monarch, but the provs. of Holland and Zealand, more zealous than the rest in the cause of liberty, refused to sign the agreement, affirming that several of their ancient privileges had been retrenched; and on both sides active preparations were made for war.

Union of Utrecht.] The States had again recourse to Elizabeth, and prevailed on her to grant them not only a loan, but a considerable reinforcement of troops. To unite the jarring councils of the provs., the archduke, with the council of State, and the prince of Orange, were invested with supreme power in military matters, and had influence sufficient to procure the formation of a closer union between the provs. of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Gelderland. This union, which, from the name of the place where the treaty was concluded, was called 'the Union of Utrecht'—was concluded in 1579, and laid the foundation of the commonwealth known by the name of 'the United Provinces.' The main stipulations in this treaty were, that the seven provs. should regard themselves as having one and the same political interests in common, each province still retaining its own private customs and laws; that in disputes between any two, the rest should interfere only as mediators; and that all should assist one another with life and wealth against every foreign enemy. In allusion to the uncertain result of the contest upon which they were entering, their first coin was stamped with the image of a ship struggling amid the waves without oars or sculls, and bore the motto,—*Incertum quo fata ferant.* It was indeed a perilous enterprise for a small community of fishers and herdsmen to enter the lists against one of Europe's most powerful monarchs; and unfortunately at this arduous juncture, the prince of Orange was assassinated at Delft, by Balthazar Gerard, one of Philip's creatures. William's death was a heavy stroke to his fellow-citizens, and the Spaniard might ultimately have prevailed, had he not engaged in a war with England, and crippled all his resources by the loss of his armada. Philip died in 1598, but hostilities were continued till 1609, when both parties concluded an armistice for twelve years. No sooner was this treaty concluded, than the Dutch applied themselves with vigour to the arts of commerce; but at the expiry of the armistice, war was again commenced, and during twenty years, hostilities were carried on with great animosity. The Dutch were now generally successful; and in 1648 a treaty was concluded, by which the king of Spain renounced all claim to the sovereignty of the United Provinces.

Struggle with England.] By prosecuting with perseverance the arts of commerce, the opulence of the republic daily increased; the traffic of Lisbon, Cadiz, and Antwerp, flowed into the hands of the Dutch merchants, who now almost exclusively furnished Europe with the rich productions of the East; and the United States of H. began to be ranked among the leading nations of Europe. Maritime rivalship unfortunately involved them in a war with England, in which their fisheries were interrupted, and their commerce nearly ruined. The peace of 1654 relieved them from their embarrassments, and they again prosecuted their commercial enterprises with vigour and proportionate success, till the ambition of Louis XIV. involved them in a new war in 1670. The republic gained little by the treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht, in 1697 and 1713. Its commerce, the great source of its power, disappeared, whilst England extended her own, and France created a commerce for herself. When, in the Austrian war of succession, France attacked the frontier towns of the Netherlands, penetrated into Dutch Flanders, and threatened Zealand, H. endeavoured to shelter itself by acknowledging Prince William IV. of Orange as hereditary stadtholder of all the Netherlands. In the war of England with North America, H. did not fulfil the conditions of the treaty into which it had entered with the former power; it was even discovered that a treaty had been secretly concluded between H. and the United States of America. England upon this declared war against H.,—already weakened by internal dissensions,—in 1780; and though the Dutch fleet fought gallantly at the Dogger-bank under the command of Admiral Zoutman in 1781, yet the United Netherlands were obliged to abandon Negapatam to England in the peace of 1783, and to

allow that power the free navigation of all the East Indian seas, including the passage by the Molucca islands. In the meantime, the State was brought to the very brink of ruin by internal dissensions, and the struggle of the aristocrats and democrats, or of the Orange party against the Patriots; and when the French in 1793 declared war against the stadtholder, and in January 1795 conquered H. under Pichegru, the malecontents gladly assisted the invaders, and dissolved the government.

Batavian republic.] The new Batavian republic, formed under the protection of France, was divided into eight departments. The legislative power, according to the French system, was committed to an assembly of two houses; and the executive, to a directory of five persons. But France retained for herself a part of Flanders, Maestricht, and Venloo,—a district of country amounting to 763 sq. m., with 122,000 inhabitants, and exacted a contribution of 100,000,000 florins as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1801 the constitution was again changed by its capricious rulers; and the Batavian republic, no longer capable of any exertion, saw her fleets ruined by the maritime power of England, her colonies destroyed, her commerce annihilated, and the bank of Amsterdam, the great national resource, completely ruined. The peace of Amiens in 1802 restored some of the lost colonies to the republic; but England kept the important island of Ceylon, and France retained several districts for which only insignificant indemnification was given. The new war between France and Britain destroyed the last hopes of this unhappy country; her colonies fell again into the power of England, and English ships blockaded the Dutch harbours; while, to complete the degradation of the unfortunate Hollanders, a new constitution was given them by the emperor Napoleon, on the 15th of March 1805; and on the 24th of May 1806, his brother, Louis Napoleon, was declared hereditary king of H., under the condition that the crowns of France and H. were never to be united on one head. But the splendour of a royal crown could blind no eye to the misery of the country; the national debt rapidly increased to about 1,200,000,000 florins; and the merchants of H. subsisted only by means of the smuggling trade carried on with England, until the decree of Napoleon from Milan, and the tariff of Trianon, destroyed even this last shadow of commerce. East Friesland, Tever, Kniephausen, and Varel, were united to H. in 1807; on the other hand, the whole land between France and the Maese, a part of Zealand, the fortresses of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Herzogenbusch, Gertrudenberg, Middleburg, and Vliessingen, were appropriated by France. The remaining country, amounting to only 12,253 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,001,416, was taxed to the amount of 70,000,000 florins annually, to support the expenses of Louis Bonaparte's government. In 1810, Napoleon converted part of Brabant, Zealand, and Gelderland, into French departments; whereupon Louis, irritated at finding himself a mere puppet in the hands of his brother, abdicated in favour of his son, and retired into the Austrian territory. Napoleon did not acknowledge the abdication; but nevertheless, by decree of 9th July 1810, united the whole of H. to the French empire. But this state of things continued only till the end of 1813. On Napoleon's defeat at Leipsic, a combined Prussian and Russian force, under General Bulow, was sent against the Netherlands, and was joined by a detachment from England, under General Graham. On the 18th of November 1813, Gysbrecht Charles van Hogendorp, a moderate adherent of the old Orange party, secretly assembled in his house some of the members of the old government, who in 1788-95 had managed the helm of state, and endeavoured to persuade them to constitute themselves provisionally the States-general; but they did not yet dare to engage in the undertaking. Hogendorp next invited those who had held the reins of state in 1786 and 1787, and after 1795, and who, though formerly anti-Orange, would gladly have acceded to the old republican Orange system, had they not been rendered distrustful by their exclusion from the first meeting. After two unsuccessful attempts, the 17 first confederates appointed from their body Gysbrecht van Hogendorp and Baron Van der Duyn van Maasdam as a provisory government, till the prince of Orange should arrive from England, whither Van Perponcher and Fagel were despatched to invite him over. The stadtholder arrived at the Hague on the 30th of Nov., and thence proceeded to Amsterdam. The commissioners of the duumvirate (Kemper and F. Scholten) had, it is thought of their own motion, issued a proclamation ending with the declaration,—"the Netherlands are free, and William I. is the sovereign prince of this free country." The prince, however, accepted the nomination only on condition that his power should be restrained by a constitution, which "should guaranty the privileges and liberties of the people, and secure them from every encroachment." A board of 14 members, among whom were the former duumvirate, was intrusted with the framing of this constitution, which, however, did not wholly answer the expectations of intelligent patriots. Of 600 notables summoned from all departments of the former United Provinces, to meet in convention to consider the draft of the constitution, only 475 appeared, and of those present many acquiesced only conditionally. The plan of the constitution was, however, adopted by a majority of 449 votes. By the congress of Vienna the Belgic provinces were united with the United Netherlands, to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, and Prince William I. was recognised by all powers as sovereign of the Netherlands. As an indemnification for the cession of his territories of Nassau in Germany, the duchy of Luxemburg was given to him, with the title of a grand-duchy, which still, however, belonged to the Germanic confederation; while the king of the Netherlands, as grand-duke of Luxemburg, had a seat in the diet of the confederation, and 3 votes *in plenum*. To these territories was also annexed the ancient bishopric of Liege.

Recent history.] In June 1815 the king acceded to the Germanic confederation. The incorporation of so many provs., inhabited by people who differed in manners, customs, and religious opinions, naturally rendered a revision of the constitution necessary. Conformably with the 143d article, the 55 members of the States-general were eventually doubled, by the provincial estates, in order to deliberate on the proposed alterations; and a convention of notables assembled at Brussels, of whom the greater number, in proportion to the pop., was from the southern provs. One-sixth of these, however, did not appear, so that the whole number present was 1,323, of whom 527 voted for, and 796 against the constitution. It being found, however, that some votes had been given conditionally, and that 126 votes were given against the constitution merely from religious motives, these last, together with the 280 absent, were counted in favour of the constitution; for which a majority was thus obtained. On the 11th of October, a treaty on the subject of the Belgic national debt was concluded between the king of the Netherlands and Austria. By the second peace of Paris, November 20, 1815, France ceded to the kingdom of the Netherlands whatever it still retained of the former Austrian Netherlands, particularly a rich mineral district situated in the centre of the Ardennes, between Hainault and Namur, the loss of which had been severely felt by the inhabitants of the prov. of Hainault, with the fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville. The crown of the Netherlands also obtained the sovereignty of the small duchy of Bouillon, between Luxemburg and Champagne. By treaty with England, of October 29th, 1814, in consideration of the relinquishment of all the claims of H. to the Cape of Good Hope, and the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, all the other colonies that H. possessed anterior to 1794, in Asia, Africa, and America, were restored to William I. On the 25th of May 1816, a compact was concluded between the kings of Prussia and the Netherlands respecting the cession of a tract of country to the latter; and in June of that year the king of the Netherlands acceded to the holy alliance. The want of a common feeling between the Belgic and Dutch subjects of the new monarchy had been strongly displayed on several occasions. The great influence of the Belgic clergy, even over the higher classes,—the dissatisfaction of the Dutch with the long residence of the court in Brussels,—and the disunion in the Dutch provs. since the establishment of the monarchy between the professed adherents of the reigning family,—one section of whom was known as the old Orange party, or friends of a hereditary stadtholderate or republican system; and another, the new Orange party, or partisans of the monarchy,—caused much discontent, which was, however, counterbalanced by the personal character and conciliatory policy of the king. Though this incongruously compounded state had made some progress since 1818, under the influence of its constitution, yet the amalgamation of the Dutch and Belgians into one nation was by no means successful; and the reciprocal aversion of the northern and the southern people, stimulated by the events of late years, was several times exhibited with great animosity in the church, the army, and even the chambers of the States-general. But the spirit of dissension entered most deeply into the popular feeling, and was maintained in vigour for years by the Catholic clergy. The government was forced to put a stop, in 1825, to the influx of French missionaries into Belgium. On the other hand, the Pope issued a bull of excommunication against the schismatics, or against the Jansenist bishops and archbishops of Utrecht, Haarlem, and Deventer, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the king. The relations of the Netherlandish government to the Roman court appeared, however, to be finally established, after long negociations, by the concordat signed at Rome, June 18, 1827, by the Netherlandish ambassador Count de Celles, and the plenipotentiaries of the holy see, which concordat was ratified at Brussels, July 25, 1827. By it, the concordat concluded by Pius VII. with Napoleon, July 15, 1801, became valid in the northern provs. of the kingdom, as it had previously been in the southern. Each diocese had its chapter and its seminary. The chapter of a vacant see was to propose candidates from the Netherlandish clergy; those to whom the king should object were to be struck from the list; the chapter was then to choose from the approved list the bishop or archbishop, whom the Pope was immediately to confirm, if he should find him properly chosen. But the execution of this concordat, which did not meet with the approbation of a great part of the nation, was attended with new difficulties; the government, though desirous of retaining the philosophical college founded at Louvain in 1825, as a useful institution for all theologians, was obliged to abolish it in 1830. To the 5 Roman Catholic bishoprics (Mechlin,—the metropolitan,—Liege, Namur, Tournay, and Ghent) 3 new ones (Bruges, Amsterdam, and Herzogenbosch) were added. Another cause irritated the Belgic people in particular,—the prohibition of the French language. The difference of languages, moreover, rendered the union of the southern and northern Netherlands into one nation difficult. The government, while it allowed the use of the French as well as the Dutch in the proceedings of the States-general, abolished, by the ordinance of July 11, 1818, the use of the French language in judicial proceedings, and by the public authorities, only allowing advocates to make use of it for a certain period. Another royal edict, of September 15th, 1819, required that in Limburg, East and West Flanders, and in Antwerp, no other but the national language, the Flemish-Dutch, should be used in public business. This rule, indeed, it became subsequently necessary to soften; but in Oct. 1822 it was anew or-

dered that the national language alone, the Dutch or Flemish, should be used in schools as well as in all public transactions; and on the 1st of January 1823, this rule was introduced into all the courts of justice, even in Brussels. The suppression of the French language made two opposite parties the secret friends of France, — the Catholic Belgians, apprehensive for their church, because they believed that the object was to propagate the Protestant faith by means of the prohibition of French,—and the Brabanters and Flemings adhering to France from old predilections. The settling of the national taxation and finances was a still more difficult problem for legislation. Belgium, a manufacturing, agricultural country, wished to place the burdens on articles of export and import; while H., to spare its own commerce, wished to impose them on real estate. The budget, therefore, always employed a great part of the time of the States-general, who assembled in October of each year, alternately at the Hague and at Brussels, and whose debates were often exceedingly turbulent. After deducting the deferred debt, which bears no interest, the true debt of the kingdom of the Netherlands amounted in 1823 to 593,578,900 Dutch guilders, or 237,000,000 dollars.

Separation of Belgium.] The chief causes of complaint urged by the Belgians were, the undue share of the national debt of H. which was laid upon them,—the unequal division of the representative power,—and the partiality alleged to be shown to the Dutch in the distribution of public offices. To a certain extent, however, the consequences of this national discontent were for some time restrained by the state of France. In deserting H., Belgium, from her situation, was necessitated either to throw herself under the protection of France, or to shape her line of policy so as to insure the neutrality of the French government. For a long time neither alternative presented very strong inducements for a change. France was under the power of the Jesuit party, and the press was restricted; while at home, the church and the press were equally free. The liberal party in Belgium, therefore, continued to support the established order of things, lest any change brought about by French influence might be productive of greater grievances than those complained of. Towards the close of 1829, however, the Catholic and liberal parties coalesced, and the public discontent was more openly expressed than ever. The conduct of the king, on the other hand, was not such as to add to his popularity. He dismissed from various posts about the court several individuals whose integrity had caused them to join the opposition. This measure, though affecting only a few individuals, was viewed by the Belgians as a national injury; the discarded courtiers were covered with honour, a subscription was raised to remunerate them for their losses, and the press raised its voice in favour of them. Affairs were in this condition when the revolution in France produced a contagious effect on the minds of the Belgians. The fear of falling into the hands of France, in the case of a separation from H., seemed now to be completely removed; and the distant hope of a neutrality on the part of that power was changed into an almost certain prospect of co-operation. The revolution was begun by the Brussels mob on the 25th of August 1830. In the course of the 26th, 5,000 men were in arms to protect the city and intimidate the government, —the Brabant colours took the place of those of the house of Orange at the Hotel de Ville,—and the authors of the revolution assumed the rule without openly denying the authority of the king. The example of the people of Brussels was immediately followed by those of Louvain, Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp. A 'committee of public safety,'—being in fact the first step towards a provisional government,—was appointed to conduct the affairs of the nation till a final settlement should be obtained. On the 22d of September a Dutch army approached Brussels. On the 23d the army entered the town, and a sort of desultory warfare took place in the streets. For four days this conflict was maintained with great loss on both sides; but the number of the insurgents increased daily, being augmented by large bodies of volunteers from the cities of the S; and, after a desperate struggle on the 26th, Prince Frederick withdrew his remaining force during the night. The royal troops had no sooner retreated, than M. de Potter appeared in Brussels to take the lead of the provisional government. The most vigorous measures were instantly adopted, the whole machinery of government was organized, and, on the 4th of October, Belgium was declared to be independent. It was no longer in view to effect a separation of the kingdoms alone; the last blow had severed the slender ties which sustained the attachment of the Belgians to the house of Nassau, and the connection with H. was declared to have entirely ceased.—The present king of H., William III., prince of Orange-Nassau, grand-duke of Luxemburg, and duke of Limburg, born in 1817, succeeded his father, William II., who died in March 1849.

HOLLAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Oetinghen. Pop. 253.

HOLLAND, a township of Upper Canada, in the Wellington district, extending N from the township of Glenelg.

HOLLAND, a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, 67 m. WSW of Boston, watered by Quinnebaug river. Pop. in 1840, 423.—Also a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, 284 m. W of Albany, drained by Seneca and Cazenove creeks. Its surface is elevated, and its soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. 1,242.—Also a township, generally fertile, of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 56 m. NNE of Montpelier, bounded on the N by Lower Canada. Pop. 605.

HOLLAND (Parts of), a division of Lincolnshire, comprising the wapentakes of Elloe, Kirton, and Skirbeck, and the borough of Boston; and bounded on the E by the German ocean, and on the S and E by Cambridgeshire. Area 256,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62,547; in 1841, 72,361.

HOLLAND-FEN. See Lincolnshire.

HOLLAND (Great), a parish in Essex, 11 m. SSE of Manningtree, on the sea-shore. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1841, 481.

HOLLAND-LANDING, St. Alban's, or Beverley, a village on Yonge-street-road, 32 m. N of Toronto, partly in the township of East and partly in that of West Guillimbury. It lies in the midst of hills, and is intersected by the E branch of Holland river. Pop. 260.—Holland river has its source in Albion co., and flows NE to the S extremity of Simcoe lake.

HOLLAND (Little), a parish in Essex, 4½ m. ESE of Colchester. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 76; in 1841, 75.

HOLLAND (New). See Australia.

HOLLAND-PATENT, a village of Trenton township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, 12 m. N of Utica, and 100 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 300.

HOLLAND (Preussisch), a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 58 m. SW of Königsberg, and 14 m. ESE of Elbing, on a rising ground, near the Weeska. Pop. 3,360. It is one of the handsomest towns in the prov., and contains an old castle, a Reformed and 2 Lutheran churches, a classical school, and an hospital. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and leather; is noted for its breweries, and possesses an active trade. This town is said to have been founded in 1296 by some Dutch colonists. The circle is watered by several rivers, and by Lake Drausen. Pop. 26,373.

HOLLAND (Province of), an important division of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; bounded on the W by the German ocean, or North sea; on the N by the Zuyder-Zee, which separates it from the prov. of Friesland; on the E, by the same sea, which separates it from the prov. of Overyssel, and by the provs. of Utrecht and Gelderland; and on the S by the provs. of N. Brabant and Zealand. It is situated between 51° 40′ and 53° 10′ N lat.; and 3° 56′ and 5° 30′ E long. Its greatest extent, from S to N, including the isle of Texel, is about 90 m.; its breadth from E to W not above 25 m. in some places, but above 40 m. in others. It is of a very irregular figure, and extremely narrow towards its N extremity.

Divisions.] This prov. is divided into Süd, or South H., commonly called Ug Holland; and Nord or North H., also called West Friesland, and sometimes Waterland.

I. Sud Holland.] This government has an area of 1,166 sq. m.; with a pop. in 1824 of 453,818; in 1844, of 546,975; and in 1850 of 568,872. It contains the important towns of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, Dordrecht or Dort, Delft, the Briel, Gorcum, and Gouda. Rhineland, a subdivision or district in South H., the cap. of which is Leyden, contains within its jurisdiction 45 large boroughs and villages. This subdivision is bounded on the W by the coast of Holland; on the N by part of the river Y, along the course of the dyke that goes from Haerlem to Amsterdam, and by the shallows and washes as far as Beverwyk; on the

E by part of the prov. of Utrecht, and by Amstelland; and on the S, by a line drawn from Montfort, through Oudewater and Gouda, to the Hague. It has its name from the middle branch of the Rhine, which runs through it.—The island of Voornelees, between the mouths of the river Maese, along with the small adjoining islands of Goeree, and Overflackee, form the territory called VOORNELAND, which was anciently part of Zealand.—The isle of Ruggonhill, to the E of that of Voorn, of which Williamstadt is the principal town, together with the isle of Finard, formerly belonged to Brabant.—This prov. is divided into 28 cantons or parishes, the agricultural statistics of which in 1835 were as follows. The extent is expressed in Netherlands' bunders, each equal to 2·471143 English acres.

CANTONS.	Arable land.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Pasture and Hay land.	Dikes, waste, and low land.	Woods.	Reed and rush land and marshes.	Sandbanks, heaths, fens, commons, &c.	Canals, navigable and other waters.	Heritable property.	TOTAL in Bunders.
1. Brielle, . .	7,791	176	155	6,895	1,107	995	218	1,502	307	153	19,299
2. Sommelsdijk, .	6,874	47	49	1,198	765	185	65	...	101	177	9,461
3. Goede Reede, .	7,950	86	56	1,515	741	342	20	1,506	174	226	12,616
4. Beyerland, .	9,323	62	201	4,683	255	478	245	308	386	119	16,060
5. Dordrecht (*a*)	1,783	39	35	2,262	...	955	463	517	130	179	6,363
6. Dordrecht (*b*)	901	162	64	1,630	...	212	291	...	234	57	3,551
7. Ridderkerk, .	5,468	50	241	4,831	497	559	581	4	136	161	12,528
8. Streijen, .	4,974	47	114	4,339	68	243	157	25	149	75	10,191
9. Gorinchem, .	1,065	90	178	7,254	73	1,606	164	65	312	110	10,917
10. Sliedrecht, .	1,214	133	144	15,192	961	1,695	404	8	615	176	20,542
11. Vianen, . .	1,435	52	311	6,222	640	1,082	140	...	190	102	10,174
12. Alphen, . .	3,392	113	145	10,528	233	460	458	...	1,666	261	17,256
13. 'S Gravenhage,	254	136	46	2,580	...	1,272	...	3,204	118	242	7,852
14. Katwijk, .	298	33	14	1,622	...	262	...	581	72	126	3,008
15. Voorburg, .	2,799	184	72	5,753	...	275	89	...	972	297	10,441
16. Leyden, . .	216	155	54	3,805	...	84	2	...	294	156	4,766
17. Noordwijk, .	1,144	427	116	7,494	...	1,276	4	3,162	241	226	14,090
18. Schoonhoven, .	67	28	8	1,071	5	48	1	...	63	30	1,321
19. Woerden, .	224	37	103	5,080	...	295	9	...	158	70	5,976
20. Woubrugge, .	2,496	344	54	7,337	388	357	65	...	898	245	12,184
21. Delft, . .	1,325	157	57	6,473	96	218	299	...	1,645	208	10,478
22. Gouda, . .	22	206	50	4,308	40	235	55	...	984	146	6,046
23. Haestrecht, .	708	55	108	11,749	92	856	453	58	405	214	14,698
24. Hillegersberg,	4,841	80	63	4,632	559	256	367	37	7,238	165	18,238
25. Naaldwijk, .	3,570	523	527	6,409	77	510	3	2,171	416	167	14,373
26. Rotterdam, .	34	69	16	795	...	47	35	...	633	209	1,838
27. Schiedam, .	...	20	11	1,683	...	54	24	45	165	63	2,065
28. Vlaardingen, .	1,671	47	80	6,176	124	230	154	...	153	112	8,745
Total, .	71,839	3,588	3,072	143,516	6,721	15,087	4,766	13,193	18,855	4,472	285,079

II. NORD HOLLAND.] This government has an area of 928 sq. m. Pop. in 1824, 391,586; in 1844, 456,320; in 1850, 479,566. It is divided from South Holland by the river Y. The principal towns in it are Saardam, Edam, Monnikendam, Alkmaar, and Hoorn. Across the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee lies a row of islands belonging to North H. The Texel island, separated from the North cape of North H. by a very narrow channel, called the Mars-Diep, is about 9 m. long, and 5 m. broad; and is defended from the sea by sand hills and strong banks. There are several villages on it. The island of Vlieland lies NE of the Texel; it is about 7 m. long, and 1 m. broad; and has two small villages upon it. The island of Schelling, to the NE of Vlieland, is about 10 m. long, and 2 m. broad. There are five villages on it. These islands, together with several small sand-banks, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours, or rather roadsteads, at the Texel and the Vlie; the first being a noted station for ships bound to the S, and the other for those bound to the N. The Wierengen,—so called from the great quantity of sea-weed, in Dutch, *wier*,—consists of a number of little islands which lie to the SSE of the Texel. The principal of these is 5 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and contains several villages.

Coast and dykes.] The name Holland [*i. e.* 'the hollow land'], sufficiently indicates the nature of this country. The surface of a great part of it is, indeed, below the level of the sea, which is only kept out by means of dykes or natural sand-banks. In many parts this dyke, or mound, is 30 ft. above the adjoining land; with a width at top sufficient to permit the passage of two carriages. In its descent, the breadth increases so much that it is not very difficult to walk down either side. On the land side, it is strengthened by stone and timber, and covered with earth and grass; towards the sea, somewhat above, and considerably below water-mark, a strong matting of flags prevents the surge from carrying away the surface of the mound. This matting is secured by bandages of twisted flags running horizontally, at the distance of 3 or 4 yds. from each other, and staked down by strong wooden pins: farther in the sea, it is held down by stones. A range of posts at every 40 yds., which are numbered, enable the surveyors exactly to describe where repairs are necessary. Sir William Temple asserts that these dykes employ annually more men than all the corn of the prov. of H. could maintain. In the time of De Witt, the making of one rood's length of sea-dyke sometimes cost 600 guilders. Besides these sea-dykes, there are other dykes to keep out the waters of the rivers. The annual charges of the district of Rhineland, which contains about 8,000 morgens, and has not much communication with the sea, nor with running waters, were, in De Witt's time, at least 2 guilders for every acre, besides 30 stivers more per acre for drawing out the rain-water by mills, and towards footpaths, highways, and ditches, at least 20 stivers. The banks or dykes near Medenblick, in North H., near the Zuyder-Zee, are

stronger, broader, and higher than any others in the country; for there being nothing to break the violence of the sea, from the islands of Schelling and Vlieland to this shore, the waves beat most furiously upon it when N winds blow, and at spring-tides the sea rises sometimes as high as the dykes. Whenever the sea or the rivers break over upon the lands, they are drained by means of wind-mills, of which there are immense numbers for this purpose. From what has been already said, it may well be imagined that the general face of the country is that of a large marsh that has been drained, the canals, and even the sea, looking pale and discoloured by mud; yet the eye is not unfrequently relieved and delighted by groves, gardens, and meadows; while the great rivers, and the immense number of canals in this prov., leading not only to every great town, but to every village, and almost to every hamlet, present a constant and lively movement of vessels everywhere coursing up and down upon them.

Climate and productions.] The climate of H. is humid, cold, and generally insalubrious. The winters are sharp and long, the rivers being generally rendered unnavigable by the ice for a considerable length of time. In spring, sharp cold winds frequently blast the blossoms of the fruit trees; but the summers are not unfrequently very hot. The E wind generally blows nearly the whole of the winter, and is extremely fierce; but it serves to drive away the fogs with which this country is dreadfully plagued. The climate about Williamstadt is particularly unwholesome, from the extreme flatness and marshiness of the ground.—The soil of H. is in general uncommonly rich, being in fact alluvial, and consisting of deep fat loam; in some parts, however, it consists of a barren sand. The soil of North H., especially in the drained land called the Beemster, is particularly rich, and also that near the village of Schagen. Turf is the most general article of fuel; but coals are imported from England, Scotland, and the Prussian Rhine provs.—From the name of West Friesland, given to North H., it is highly probable that part at least of this division of the prov. of H. was formerly united to East Friesland. How much of it belonged to the *Frisia Occidentalis* of the ancients is not accurately known: some geographers are of opinion that only that part to the NE, in which Hoorn, Enchuyzen, and Medenblic are situated, was the ancient *Frisia Occidentalis.* Tacitus informs us that among the Frisons were great lakes, evidently implying that they were of fresh water; and this is made yet plainer by the expression *ambiuntque immensos lacus,* which proves that the borders of these lakes were inhabited. Hence it is probable that the more inland part of what is now the Zuyder-Zee, was one of the lakes mentioned by Tacitus, between which and the Texel and Vlie islands there lay anciently a large tract of land. This opinion is strengthened by several circumstances. It will be observed, on looking at a map, that these islands lie still in a contiguous line, and like the broken remains of a once continuous coast. The sea here, too, is remarkably shallow, and the sands throughout the whole extent very flat. From the inspection of the accurate maps of the ancient and middle geography of Gaul, by D'Anville, it will be seen that part of the present site of the Zuyder-Zee was occupied by a considerable inland lake called *Flevo,* which lay towards the S part of the present Zuyder-Zee. The question then occurs, by what means, and at what period, were the N part of the Zuyder-Zee formed, and the communication between this sea and the ocean opened, or at least rendered so wide as it is at present? From the lake of Flevo ran a river of the same name into the ocean. Anciently the Rhine divided itself into two grand branches at *Burginasium,* the present Schenck, about 5 m. NW of the *Colonia Trajana,* now an inconsiderable hamlet, called Coln, near Cleves. The S branch joined the Meuse at the town of *Meusa;* while the N passed by Leyden into the ocean. From this branch Drusus formed a canal, bearing his name, which originally joined the Rhine to the Yssel, a river which flowed into the lake Flevo. This canal being neglected, the Rhine joined the Yssel with such force that their waters enlarged the lake of Flevo to a great extent, and ultimately carried its waters forward to the ocean by a wide gulf, instead of having communication with it only by means of the river Flevo. The exact period when Lake Flevo was extended into the Zuyder-Zee is not positively known; indeed it is probable that the increase took place at different periods. We are informed by an old Dutch chronicle, published by Vossius, that the increase on the S side, by the breaking in of the inlet to the Texel, took place about the year 1170; others say it was so late as the year 1400. The increase of the lake on its N side was probably at an earlier period, and also gradual. It certainly was about the year 1400 that the river Y became navigable to Amsterdam by large vessels.—At the time that Lake Flevo gained its increase, the N branch of the Rhine must have been greatly weakened by the division of its waters: even the canal of Drusus was afterwards almost obliterated by the deposition of mud in a low country. The Rhine seems to have been farther divided and weakened by a canal cut by Civilis, which, according to Cluverius, is the present Leck; though Pinkerton thinks the deviation of the Rhine into the Leck was the work of natural causes. The latter author regards the Leck, which joins the estuary of the Meuse between Dort and Rotterdam, as the N mouth of the Rhine; while the Waal continues to be the S; both being lost in a comparatively small stream, the Meuse. According to other geographers, the outflow into the sea near Catwyk is not the Rhine, but a canal bearing the name of that river. The Maese, running by Dort and Rotterdam, fell, as it now does, into the sea at Briel, with a powerful flow of water; but the sands, which are gathered for 3 or 4 leagues upon this coast, having obstructed the exit of that river, caused or increased those inundations out of which so many islands have been ultimately recovered by Dutch industry, and of which that part of South H. is so much composed. Towards the formation of these islands the Scheldt seems also to have contributed. This river anciently formed a mere delta, with four or five small islands. At what time the irruptions of this river took place, by which the islands of Zealand, and the most southern of those of H., were formed, is not accurately known. Pinkerton is of opinion that this may have happened at the time that the Godwin sands arose: other authors assign them to violent tempests in the years 860 and 1170. A Zealandic chronicler, quoted by Cluverius, says that the islands of Zealand were formed by violent tempests in the year 938. It is more probable, however, that these great changes made slow and gradual progress: none of them being so ancient as the time of Charlemagne, and some of them as recent as the 15th cent. Of the most recent changes in the geog. of H., besides the enlargement of the Zuyder-Zee already mentioned, that which took place in 1421 is the most remarkable. In that year the bailiwick of Dort was made an island, by a violent tempest, which drove the waters up the Maese and the Mereune with such violence that they overflowed their banks, and swallowed up a large tract of land, with 70 villages and 100,000 people; a vast lake between Dort and Brabant was

also formed. The name Dordrecht signifies 'a ferry on the river Dort.' but that river is now swallowed up by the channel of the Maese. The isle of Rugenhil, on which Willenstedt stands, was covered by the sea for some time; it was recovered so late as 1654. The modern Naerden, the cap. of a district called Goyland, lies upon the Zuyder-Zee, 13 m. E of Amsterdam, and 14 m. N of Utrecht; but the old town, which stood more to the N, was swallowed up by the sea, and the ruins are still to be seen at low water, 200 perches from the present town.

The drained lands in North H. deserve particular notice; they consist of the Zype, the Beemster, the Purmer, the Wormeer, and Schermeer. The Zype was first drained and encompassed by banks by William Lord of Schagen, and secured by stronger fences in 1552; but the sea broke them down in 1570. After this it was drained again, and secured by a mole of prodigious height and bulk, proof against all attacks of the sea; and it is now, like all the other drained lands, very fruitful soil. Purmer, or Purmeren, and the Beemster, are both drained lakes. The latter is encompassed by a channel from 4 to 8 rods broad, and is joined to the former by a bridge at the S end. Purmer is about 5 m. long, and above 2 m. broad. The Beemster contains 7,090 acres, besides the highways, dikes, and canals which surround and cross it in several places. It lies between Purmer and Edam, and was a lake till the year 1610.

In this prov. few lands are held in fief; and estates are for the most part small. The farms are also small; the average extent being from 40 to 50 bunders; and the term of lease 6 years. The farm-houses are neat, sheltered, and concealed by small clusters of trees, and generally enclosed, together with their gardens and orchards, in a perfect green fence. The fields are separated from each other, and from the road, by deep ditches filled with water, over which are laid small bridges, that may be opened in the middle by a sort of trap-door, and are raised and locked to a post to prevent the intrusion of strangers. The roads in many places are made on the dyke of the canal, the fields being frequently between 5 and 6 ft. below the level of the road; but the communication between most of the farm-houses and the villages and towns, and also between the several parts of the same farm, is often entirely by means of small canals.—The most magnificent public roads in H. are those in the vicinity of the Hague. The road from this place to Scheveling is pointed out by the Dutch as an object of admiration to strangers. The length of this avenue, for it can hardly be called a road, is nearly 2 m., and its breadth rather more than 20 paces. It is a perfectly straight line, so that the entrance of the road commands a view of the whole; and the church of Scheveling, a picturesque object, terminates the prospect. From Delft to the Hague the road is of sufficient breadth to admit four or five carriages abreast; and is shaded on both sides by lofty rows of trees. It is kept in excellent repair, and so level that not the least inequality of ground is to be perceived.—A connected system of railways links together Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Utrecht; and from Utrecht is carried eastwards to Arnheim in Gelderland.

There is very little land under tillage in this prov., as may be easily imagined from the nature of the soil and climate; and what exists is almost exclusively confined to South H., in which, in 1835, there were 71,839 bunders of arable land, and 143,516 b. of pasture land. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, flax, clover, &c. The country adjacent to Gravesande, not far from the mouth of the Maese, is reckoned to produce the best wheat, as well as the sweetest grass in South H. Madder of most excellent quality has long been a productive and famous crop in Holland. Tobacco is not so extensively or carefully cultivated as formerly. Hemp flourishes remarkably well; the depth and moisture of the soil being admirably adapted to the luxuriant growth of this plant. Oudewater, about 7 m. to the S of Woerden, upon the Lesser Yssel, in South H., is noted for good hemp. Flax is grown not only for the purpose of manufactures, but also for its seed, though some of the other provs. are more remarkable for this crop than H. The same remark applies to clover.

The pastures, especially those of North H., are perhaps unrivalled for the abundance and luxuriance of their grass; and the milk, cheese, and butter raised here are all of excellent quality. The greater part of the butter is salted and barrelled for exportation. Leyden, Gouda, Edam, Gravesande, and Hoorn, are famous for their cheese. The cattle which produce such large quantities of excellent butter and cheese, are not indigenous, but for the most part are of the Holstein or Danish breed. In the vicinity of Hoorn, a considerable trade is conducted in Danish cattle, which are imported lean, and fattened in the rich pastures round this place, and then driven to other parts of H. The horses are principally from England or Flanders. The ancient race of sheep indigenous to the country, have long been improved by the introduction of foreign breeds; but the soil and climate of H. are not favourable to this animal, and very little wool is exported. The number of cattle in South H., in 1825, was 148,673; of horses, 32,295; of sheep, 23,543. The stock in North H., in the same year, was 116,553 cattle; 15,753 horses; 105,386 sheep. In some parts of H. bees are an object of much attention to the farmer, chiefly on account of the wax which they afford. A vast quantity of this article is annually gathered; and the bleaching of it forms a considerable branch of industry among the poorer classes. In connection with the agriculture of H., its horticulture must not be passed over. The Dutch mode of laying out gardens is still very ungraceful and artificial; the trees are bent and cut into a thousand fantastic shapes, and the flower beds are of every form that can displease and disgust the eye of taste; but setting aside these points of inferiority, the people of H. are excellent horticulturists, especially in what regards the culture and improvement of beautiful flowers, especially bulbous roots. The fruit of H., though abundant, is seldom of good quality; the humidity of the climate, as well as its rapid growth, from the richness of the soil, rendering it insipid.

The shores abound with excellent fish, particularly turbot and soles; but for other fish, in consequence of the shallowness of the sea near the coast, the fishermen are generally obliged to go to a distance of more than 5 m. The village of Scheveling is particularly remarkable for the number of fishermen which it contains; they are distinguished by their ruddy countenances and athletic limbs. The principal foreign fishery of H., formerly was that of herrings; and was carried on from the ports of Dort, Rotterdam, Delft, Schiedam, Briel, and Enchuysen. The cod fishery, which is still carried on to a considerable extent, commences in October, and ends in April. It is carried on upon the Dogger-bank; what is caught serves not only for the consumption of Holland, but forms one of its chief exports. The whale-fishery was formerly vested in a company called the Northern company; it afterwards became open and free; but, like all the other branches of the fisheries and commerce of H., was destroyed by the revolutionary wars, and has not yet revived.

Manufactures.] The chief manufactures of this prov. are linens, pottery and painted tiles, woollen cloth, leather, wax, snuff, sugar, starch, paper, &c. At Haarlem there are considerable manufactures for the fabrication of fine linens; and the bleacheries of that place have long been famous for the delicate whiteness which they give to linen cloths. Coarse woollen cloth is manufactured at Delft, and other places; but Leyden is the principal seat of this branch of manufacture. The cloth manufactures of Leyden do not appear, even in their most flourishing condition, to have rivalled, in the fineness of their articles, the looms of England; but their coarse cloths found a ready sale on the continent, and the East and West India companies procured them ready markets in the other quarters of the globe. As the commerce of H. declined that of Britain increased, and the manufacturers of Yorkshire deprived the manufacturers of Leyden of the foreign markets to such an extent that the Dutch merchants discovered it was for their interest to export English cloths in preference to the manufactures of their own country. The woollen trade of Leyden also received much injury on the continent, from the establishment of extensive looms in various parts of Germany and the Netherlands, which then ceased to draw any considerable supplies from Leyden.—Delft was formerly famous for its manufacture of earthen ware, which rivalled the porcelain of China, and was generally sought after and esteemed throughout Europe, for its elegance and beauty. In 1800, there were scarcely 500 persons employed in the potteries of this place; whereas, in their most flourishing days, they gave subsistence to upwards of 10,000. The principal causes of this astonishing decay, independently of those which produced a general decay of manufactures and commerce in H., were the immense importation of porcelain from China; and the rival manufactures which were established in Germany and England. The earthen ware of Staffordshire was some years ago so much approved of in Holland, that the States-general, in order to protect the manufacturers of Delft from absolute ruin, laid duties on its importation into the republic so severe as to amount almost to an entire prohibition.—Glass, especially glass toys, are made in several parts of the prov. The glass-house in Rotterdam was formerly deemed the best in the seven provinces. From the universal practice of smoking among the Dutch, it may naturally be supposed that the manufacture of pipes is by no means uncommon. There is a noted manufacture of them at Gouda; they are remarkably neat, and a very extensive trade in them is carried on. They make also in the neighbourhood of this city a vast quantity of bricks and tiles.—The breweries and distilleries in H. are numerous and extensive. Delft, Gouda, and Muyden are particularly celebrated for their beer. The beer made in Delft is chiefly consumed in that place and the adjacent country. The distillation of ardent spirits has greatly increased in H. In 1775, there were at Scheidam, particularly noted for its Geneva, 120 distilleries; in 1835, 171; and in the whole prov., 262; each of these distilleries yielded annually 4,492 ankers of gin.—There are a great number of saw-mills in H., particularly in the vicinity of Rotterdam. They are lofty and rather pleasing objects: the mill generally rising from the top of a substantial building two or three stories high. Some of them are painted in a whimsical taste, and others adorned with grotesque figures. During the flourishing state of H., Saardam, where Peter the Great acquired a practical knowledge of the art of ship-building, derived great wealth from that trade; but it is now almost annihilated.—The miscellaneous manufactures of H., not yet enumerated, most of which, however, are confined to Amsterdam, are stuffs embroidered with gold and silver, damasks, brocades, mohair, silk, &c., and particularly the preparation of drugs for dyeing, painting, and medicine, such as white lead, camphor, vermilion, sulphur, borax, lapis lazuli; likewise pitch, tar, rosin, spermaceti, varnish, &c. The oil mills are numerous. The cordage made in H. is very good; and Dutch paper, particularly cartridge paper, is still exported in great quantities, even to England. The preparation of diamonds,—that is, the cutting, polishing, and grinding of them,—is confined to Amsterdam, where many artists are employed for that purpose. The manufacture of skates is also of some consequence in H.—Several large sugar-refineries exist at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The United Provinces were formerly pre-eminent in commerce; and the prov. of H., from its greater extent, population, and riches, as well as from its possessing nearly all the seaports, enjoyed nearly the whole of this commerce. The commercial details given in our general article HOLLAND are still mainly applicable to this section of the Seven United provinces.

Government, &c.] Though the prov. of H. is now only a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and of course has lost many of its peculiar privileges and institutions, yet some particulars respecting its government require to be noticed. Deputies of the nobles, and those of the towns and country, are elected for the parliament of the kingdom. There are also provincial councils of state for South and North H. For the administration of justice there are two courts held at the Hague; namely, the court of H., and the high council. The nobles of Holland are subject to the jurisdiction of this court; and an appeal lies to it from the sentences of the inferior courts. The high council of H. judge peremptorily and definitively of all cases brought before them by an appeal from the court of H. There are two provincial synods; one for South H. and the other for North H. The whole prov. is divided into a great many classes, composed of the deputies of five or six neighbouring churches; and each class sends 4 deputies to the respective synods, viz., 2 ministers and 2 elders. The synods meet twice a-year, and a political commissary attends their meetings.—The taxes of the prov. of H. are very heavy.

History.] The province of H., as well as all the countries watered by the Meuse and the Rhine, were for a long time divided into small earldoms; but in 923, Theodoric was appointed Count of H. by Charles the Simple, king of France, and the title became hereditary. The most frequent wars of the counts of H. were with the Frisons, a branch of the old Saxons. There were also frequent contests between the counts of H. and Flanders, concerning the possession of the islands of Zealand. The counts of H. were likewise frequently opposed by their own nobility; and in order to break their power, they not only demolished many of their castles and strongholds, but also, about the year 1.200, built several cities, and gave especial privileges to their citizens. Philippina, daughter of William III., Earl of Holland, was married to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward III. of England. This king contested the earldom of H. with Margaret, his sister-in-law. In the year 1417, Jacquelin, heiress of H., married John IV. duke of Brabant; but her uncle, John of Bavaria, who had resigned the bishopric of Liege, in the hope of espousing her, contested the succession. A kind of anarchy followed. Jacquelin went to England, where, in 1423, she married Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; but this marriage having been annulled by the Pope, she married in 1432, Borselen, the stadtholder of H. Having no children by any of her husbands, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who was her first cousin, obliged her to give up the administration and government of her states, and at her death inherited them. Soon afterwards, H., with the other large possessions of the House of Burgundy, fell by marriage to the house of Austria. The history of this prov., from this period, must be sought for under the article HOLLAND.

HOLLANDEN, a hamlet in the p. of Leigh, Kent. Pop. 165.

HOLLANDIA. See FREDENSBORG.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, a large arm of the Meuse,

in Holland, which issues from the lake of Biesbosch, between the provinces of Holland and North Brabant, and flows WSW. At Willemstadt it divides into two arms, named Haring-vliet, and Volke-rak, the former of which runs along the N, and the latter along the S side of the island of Over-Flakke. The H. is nearly 12 m. in length; and opposite Willemstadt possesses a breadth of 2 m.

HOLLANGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Arlon. Pop. of dep., 618; of com., 143.

HOLLE, a river of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, an affluent of the Dreisam.

HOLLEBEEKSTAET, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, dep. of Paricke. Pop. 239.

HOLLEBEEKWYK, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, dep. of Meirelbeke. Pop. 1,558.

HOLLEBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 625.

HOLLENBACH, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 10 m. NNE of Künzelsau, and 38 m. NNW of Ellwangen. Pop. 608.

HOLLENBURG, or Holenburg, a fortress of Illyria, in the gov. and 44 m. NNW of Laybach, circle and 6 m. S of Klagenfurt, on the l. bank of the Drave. It is the chief place in the valley of Rosenthal, the population of which is estimated at 11,666.

HOLLERSBACH, a village of Austria, in the circle and 53 m. SW of Salzburg, and 13 m. S of Kizbihel, in the Pinzgau, on the r. bank of the Salza. Pop. 420. It has a castle. In the environs are mines of copper and sulphur.

HOLLESLEY, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. SE of Woodbridge, on the Alde. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 604; in 1841, 590.

HOLLEY, a village of Murray township, Orleans co., in the state of New York, 240 m. WNW of Albany, on the Erie canal, which here passes over Sandy creek by an embankment 75 ft. above the bed of the stream.

HOLLFELD, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, at the confluence of the Kainach and Wiesent, 15 m. E of Bamberg. Pop. 1,048. Several important cattle-markets are held here.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, a village of Frankstown township, Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 118 m. WNW of Harrisburg, on Beaver Dam creek, and near the railroad which crosses the Alleghany mountains to Johnstown. Pop. in 1840, 1,896.

HOLLIER, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Sedan, and commune of Illy. It has a cloth manufactory.

HOLLING, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Boulay, near the r. bank of the Nied. It has manufactories of soap, sal ammoniac, ivory-black, and glue.

HOLLINGBOURN, a parish in Kent, 6 m. SE of Maidstone. Area 4,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,300.

HOLLINGER, a village in the Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal, 3 m. N of Innspruck. In the environs are mines of silver and copper.

HOLLINGHILL, or Hellinghill, a township in the p. of Rothbury, Northumberland. Pop. 114.

HOLLINGSTED, a village of Denmark, in the duchy and 13 m. WSW of Sleswick, and bail. of Gottorp, on the l. bank of the Treen. The famous wall called Danawerk, which extended to Oldenburg, in Holstein, commenced here.

HOLLINGTON, a parish in Sussex, 2¾ m. WNW of Hastings. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 338; in 1841, 386.—Also a township in the p. of Longford, Derbyshire, 5½ m. ESE of Ashborne. Pop. 289.

HOLLINGWORTH, a township in Mottram parish, 2 m. E of Stayley Bridge. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,760; in 1841, 2,012.

HOLLINSCLOUGH, a township in the p. of Alstonefield, Staffordshire, 2 m. NW of Longnor, near the sources of the Dove and Manyfold. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 564; in 1841, 457.

HOLLIS, a township of York co., in the state of Main, 66 m. SW of Augusta, on the W side of Saco river. Pop. in 1840, 2,363.—Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 44 m. S of Concord, watered by Nashua river. Pop. 1,333.

HOLLISTON, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 24 m. WSW of Boston, watered by a branch of Charles river. Pop. in 1840, 1,782.

HOLLOGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Waha. Pop. 244.

HOLLOGNE-AUX-PIERRES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep., 1,067; of village, 824.

HOLLOGNE-SUR-GEER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Geer. Pop. of dep., 661; of village, 589.

HOLLOLA (Nedre), a district of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, and central part of the gov. of Tavastehus, to the W of the dist. of Œfre-Hollola. It contains several parishes, of which the principal is that of Padasjoki.

HOLLOLA (Œfre), a district of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, and central part of the gov. of Kymmenegard, to the N of the district of Kymmene, and to the S of that of Sawolax-Œfredels. It comprises Jitis and several other parishes.—Also a district of the same duchy, in the E part of the gov. of Tavastehus. It comprises a large portion of lake Paejaene. Padasjoki is the most northerly parish in this district.

HOL-LOUVER-GAVERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Giles. Pop. 532.

HOLLOWAY, a hamlet in the p. of Ashover, Derbyshire, 5½ m. ESE of Ashborne. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1841, 391. This hamlet, with the chapelry of Dethwick Lea, forms one township.—Also a hamlet, consisting of Upper and Lower Islington, in the p. of Islington, Middlesex, 3¾ m. NNW of St. Paul's cathedral.

HOLLOWELL, a hamlet in the p. of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire. Pop. 273.

HOLLY, a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 429.

HOLLYHURST, a township in the p. of and 1¾ m. from Whitchurch, Salop. Pop. in 1841, 38.

HOLLYM, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. SE of Hull. Area 3,350 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 351; in 1841, 373. Area of township, 2,530 acres. Pop. 247.

HOLLYMOUNT, a small post town in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Mayo, 4½ m. ENE of Ballinrobe, 11½ m. WNW of Tuam, and 111 m. NW of Dublin, on the Robe, and on the mail road from Dublin to Westport. Area 16 acres. Pop. in 1841, 454.

HOLLYWELL, a village of co. Fermanagh, 8 m. SW of Enniskillen, on the road from that town to Manor-Hamilton.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish, post-town, and seaport in co. Down. The p. consists of a narrow tract of land stretching along the shore of Belfast Lough, from within 1¼ m. of Belfast. Area 8,064 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,693; in 1841, 5,045. The town is 4½ m. NE of Belfast, 5½ m. WSW of Bangor, and 84½ m. NE of Dublin, on the road between the two former towns. It consists principally of one long, spacious, and handsome street, stretching along the

Lough, and presents a remarkably neat and cheerful appearance. Area 37 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,288; in 1841, 1,532.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, 2½ m. SE of Naul. Area 3,997 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,022; in 1841, 1,022.—Also a parish and village in co. Wicklow. The p. is divided into 2 parts, called Hollywood-Bolies and Hollywood-Lowlands. Area 18,383 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,850; in 1841, 2,770. Pop. of village, in 1831, 161.

HOLM, a river of Denmark, in Jutland, in the bail. of Ribe, which has its source to the E of Kleland, runs W, and joins the Warde, 5 m. NE of the town of that name, and about 15 m. above its entrance into Hyerting bay.—Also an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in the Northern Quark, outside the entrance to Umeä. Upon the Stora-Fjederagg, a rock situated a ½ m. NE from the N point of H. island, in N lat. 63° 48′ 25″, is a lighthouse, with a revolving light burning at 104 ft. above sea-level.

HOLMANSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Steenhuyz-Wynhuyze. Pop. 96.

HOLME, a parish on the SE coast of Pomona island, in the Orkney group, extending along the sound of H. Pop. in 1801, 871; in 1841, 866.—Several rocky islets in this group bear the same name.

HOLME, a hamlet in the p. of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. Pop. in 1841, 82.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Glatton, Huntingdonshire. Area 4,300 acres. Pop. 408.—Also a township in the p. of Bottesford, Lincolnshire. Pop. 49.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3½ m. N of Newark, E of the Trent. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 127.—Also a township in the p. of Burton-in-Kendal, Westmoreland, 2½ m. WSW of Milnthorpe, intersected by the Lancaster canal. Pop. in 1831, 649; in 1841, 952.—Also a township in the p. of Pickhill, N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 79.—Also a township in the p. of Almondbury, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. SSW of Huddersfield. Area 3,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 630; in 1841, 713. See also Longstone (Great), and Holme.

HOLME-CULTRAM, a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. NW of Wigton, on the W bank of the Waver. Area 24,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,056; in 1841, 3,037. It comprises the 4 townships of Abbey-Holme, East Waver-Holme, Low Holme, and St. Cuthbert Holme, containing respectively 868, 470, 933, and 766 inhabitants.

HOLME (East), a parish in Dorsetshire, 2 m. SW of Wareham. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. 59.

HOLME-HALL, a parish in Norfolkshire, 4 m. ESE of Swaffham, on the Wissey. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1841, 488.

HOLME-MOSS, a mountain in Derbyshire, on the confines of Yorkshire and Cheshire, which rises to the height of 1,859 ft. above sea-level.

HOLME (North), a township in the p. of Great Edstone, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WSW of Helmsley. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 21; in 1841, 19.

HOLME-PIERREPONT, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3½ m. SE of Nottingham, on the Trent. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1841, 222.

HOLME-NEXT-RUNCTON, a parish and village in the co. of Norfolk, 4 m. N of Downham. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1841, 288.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA, a parish and village in Norfolk, 8¼ m. NW of Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1841, 280.

HOLME (South), a township in the p. of Hovington, 7 m. WNW of New Malton. Area 500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 65; in 1841, 62.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Market-Weighton. Area 10,820 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,509.

HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6¼ m. NW of Beverley. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1841, 149.

HOLMEN, a small island in the Arctic ocean, near the coast of Norway, and prov. of Finmark, to the ENE of the island of Andoe, in N lat. 69° 37′, E long. 15° 58′.

HOLMER, a parish in Herefordshire, 1½ m. N of Hereford. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 628.

HOLMES, a central county in the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 422 sq. m., generally hilly, but fertile, and watered by Kilbuck and Mohican creeks. Pop. in 1840, 18,088. Its capital is Millersburg.—Also a central co. of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 600 sq. m., and bordered on the W by Yazoo river, and on the E by Big Black river. Pop. 9,452. Its capital is Lexington.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 745.

HOLMES (Flat and Steep), two small islands in Glamorganshire and Somersetshire, about 3 leagues S of Cardiff. See Flat Holm.

HOLMESBURG, a village of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. W of Bristol, on Pennypack creek, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

HOLMESFIELD, a chapelry in the p. and 2 m. SW of Dronfield, Derbyshire. Pop. in 1841, 515.

HOLMES HOLE, a village and harbour in Tisbury township, Duke's co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 89 m. SSE of Boston, on the Atlantic. The harbour, which is one of considerable importance, is on the N side of Martha's Vineyard. It is safe and commodious, and is much resorted to when the wind does not admit of doubling Cape Cod. Pop. of v. in 1840, 100.

HOLMESTRAND, or Holmstrand, a town and port of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, amt or bail. of Jarlsberg, on the Drammen-fiord, an arm of the gulf of Christiania, 18 m. NNW of Tönsberg, and 36 m. SSW of Christiania. Pop. 1,746. It occupies a narrow tract stretching along the shore, and enclosed by a long ridge of lofty rocks. The houses are painted, and are remarkable for their neatness. It has a church, and possesses several distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in wood.

HOLMESVILLE, a village of Appling co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 177 m. SSE of Milledgeville.—Also a v. of Pike co., in the state of Mississippi, 87 m. S of Jackson.

HOLMFIRTH, a village, and a large and populous chapelry, consisting of several townships, in the p. of Almondbury and of Kirkburton, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. The v., which is about 6 m. S of Huddersfield, was dreadfully devastated, on the 5th of Feb. 1852, by the bursting of a reservoir at Bilberry, about 3½ m. to the SW.

HOLMPATRICK, a parish in Dublin co., comprising an area of 2,131 acres. Pop. 735. It comprises several islands, and the town of Skerries.

HOLMPTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NE of Parrington, on the sea-coast. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1841, 197.

HOLMSIDE, or Holmset, a township in Lanchester parish, co. and 6¾ m. NW of Durham. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1841, 610.

HOLMSLAND, an island of Denmark, in the Ringkiobing-fiord, a gulf of the North sea, in the dio. of Ribe, bail. and 1½ m. NW of Ringkiobing. It is 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and contains 2 parishes., with a pop. of 1,800.

HOLMWOOD. See Dorking.

HOLNE, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. W of Ashburton, on the Dart. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. 394.

HOLNEST, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. SSE of Sherborne. Area 1,970 acres. Pop. in 1841, 139.

HOLOWCZYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 27 m. WNW of Mohilev. The last success of Charles XII. of Sweden over the Russians was gained here on the 15th July 1708.

HOLRU, a town of Abyssinia, in the country of the Independent Gallas, 60 m. N of Killali, and 270 m. SW of Gondar.

HOLSBEEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 1,009.

HOLSENOE, an island of the North sea, near the W coast of Norway, in the stift or dio. of Bergen, and bail. of S. Bergen, in N lat. 60° 34′. It is about 15 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, in the bail. and 78 m. N of Ribe, on the Stor-Aa. Pop. 850. Extensive cattle fairs are held here.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy, like that of Sleswick and Lauenburg, embodied in the Germanic confederation, though appended to the Danish crown. It lies between the parallels of 53° 32′ and 54° 27′ N; and between the meridians of 9° and 11° E; and comprises an area of 3,255 sq. m., or 3322·964 sq. m. according to another estimate. The pop. in 1830 was 418,920, or 126 per sq. m.; in 1845 it amounted to 479,364. It is bounded on the N by Sleswick, from which it is separated by the Eyder and the Kiel canal; on the E by the Baltic, the territory of Lubeck, and the duchy of Lauenburg; on the N it has the territory of Hamburg, and is separated from the kingdom of Hanover by the Elbe; and on the W it is washed by the North sea. A ridge of bare sandy hills traverses the country from N to S, dividing its surface into two large inclined planes, running down on one side to the Elbe and the North sea, and on the other to the Baltic. The declination towards the Elbe is comparatively gradual, and on this side several streams descend from the highlands, most of which empty themselves into the Elbe: amongst these are the Alster, the Pinau, the Krükau, and the Stör. The section sloping towards the Baltic is more hilly, and presents only two considerable rivers, viz., the Schwentine and the Trave. Lakes are numerous in the E part of the duchy. The principal are the Seelenter-see, the Ploener-see, and the Wester-see. The W section presents a flat low surface, exposed to inundation from the sea, and requiring the protection of sea-dykes. Nearly all the country is fruitful, particularly the lowlands on the Elbe and North sea, which begin about 20 m. below Hamburg, and are 10 m. broad. A considerable proportion of the E section is covered with forest; the central parts, as already noticed, are arid and unfertile. "The E side of H. and Sleswick wears by far the most picturesque and inviting aspect, and presents much more variety of surface than the other portions. The land is generally well-adapted for either corn or the dairy. It is carefully enclosed with hedges in the English fashion, generally growing on banks, so that the country wears a much more English-look than most parts of the continent, and even than the Danish islands generally. Here lies, from Flensburg to Eckernförde, a nook which still retains the name of Engelland or Angeln,—an appellation which, though now restricted to a particular district, was formerly extended to the whole southern half of the peninsula, and was transferred by the emigrant Saxons to the southern division of Britain. The E side of H., from Eckernförde, by Kiel and Plœn, to Lubeck, is the fairest territory in the duchies. The rich meadows, the well-tilled corn lands, the spacious and substantial farm-houses and buildings, the neat and thoroughly clean towns,—looking as pretty as brick, plaster, and paint can make them,—all remind one of the most beautiful parts of England. The undulating surface rises just enough to take away any idea of monotony, and from every eminence you obtain a view of the expanse of the Baltic, its calm dark blue waters sparkling in the sun, and stretching up occasionally into the land in one of those beautiful *fiords* or firths which form so enchanting a feature of Scandinavian landscape. Lakes and groves add to the charms of the scenery, and the wood-covered hills slope gently up from the shore of lake or sea. There is but one drawback to the pleasure of travelling here. The roads in H. are worse than in most other parts of the Danish dominions, and, with one or two exceptions, they are left in their natural state. In Denmark—W. Jutland excepted—as well as in most parts of Germany, the macadamized road is now nearly as general as in England: so backward, however, in this particular, has this nook of Europe remained, divided as it is under so many different jurisdictions, that it is not ten years since the road from Hamburg itself to Lubeck has been macadamized." [*Morning Chron.*] The country about Oldeslohe contains salt and lime, and amber is occasionally found on the W coast; but no metals are wrought at present. Grain and agricultural produce are abundant; manufactured goods are not produced in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Manufactures, therefore, together with colonial products and wines, are among the articles of importation. Horses, black cattle, grain, oil-cake, butter, and peat are largely exported. Out of the whole export of butter from Denmark in 1847, viz. 82,755 tönder = 183,790 cwt., H. furnished 61,218 tönder; and of 8,770 cwts. of cheese, 5,112 cwt. were from H. The commerce of the country is much facilitated by its situation between two freely navigable seas; and might be enlarged by a more extensive system of canal and railroad intercourse. Hamburg, lying on the borders of H., together with Altona and Lübeck, are most important markets for the consumption of the domestic products of the country. The Greenland seal and whale fisheries furnish profitable employment to a considerable number of hands.

Land-tenures.] The land in the duchy of H., including also Sleswick, is held under various tenures, namely: estates of noblemen, crown-lands, fee-farms, hides of land, cottages, and *leibeigenschaft* or bondage farms. The estates of noblemen are of two sorts. In the beginning of this cent. there were 145 noble estates in H., of which, including those of the duke of Oldenburg, 64 were in possession of the members of the Sleswick-Holstein knights corps. This corps, at the end of last cent., consisted of 39 families, who alone had the right of admission for their daughters to the three H. cloisters or nunneries, and from whose members the prelates for them and St. John's nunnery in Sleswick are chosen. The number of noble estates in H. is computed at 145, having 1,460 ploughs, and valued for taxation at 10,228,500 rix-dollars. The size of these estates varies greatly, and they are dispersed through the whole duchy.—The Crown-lands were formerly royal domains, but in 1763 the king determined on disposing of them. The woods were retained as royal forests and enclosed, but the land was divided into small parcels and sold. The purchase-money was allowed to remain in the estates as mortgage, the purchaser paying interest and a moderate tax. In this way 52 royal estates were disposed of between 1765 and 1787, containing between 40,000 and 50,000 acres, and about 6,000 or 7,000 acres of wood converted into royal forests; and instead of 260 families, which formerly were resident on these estates, there were 776 families on them in 1787. In consequence of this arrangement, the king no longer possesses a single estate in the duchies.—Fee farm tenures have arisen since the middle of the last cent. out of the division of the manors; they are of different sizes, and the possessors, on payment of a *canon* or tax, have full right to the property, which they can dispose of as inheritance, or sell, subject only to the usual rights of the lord of the manor.—*Freihufen* are such tenures as through particular favour of the landlord are free from one or more burdens.—*Bauerhufen* are of different sizes, and, according to their area and the number of ploughs, are divided into whole, half, third, and quarter. They are subject to duties and services; and can, under certain circumstances, be sold. The sons of the *hufner* have right by entail to take the *hufe* at a moderate price. If there are several sons, the eldest in Sleswick, and the youngest in H., has the prior right.—The difference between the *festen* and *bonden* generally consists in the more limited rights of the former over the *hufe*. He cannot sell

the *hufe* to a stranger, or resign it at pleasure to any of his children, but must leave it to the most skilful of his relations, and deliver over to his successor the *hufe* with a certain number of horses, and the stock of iron implements. — There are also cottage-tenures, or cottages provided with a certain piece of land, over which the possessor, upon payment of purchase-money, or a tribute, acquires complete property. The possessor does no transport service, but must forward the landlord's orders through the district, guard prisoners, and assist the hufners in mending the roads. Originally the peasants in the duchies were free, but some by chance of war became bondmen, and the peasants became so bound to the landlord that they could not even marry without consent, could apply themselves to no art or handicraft, and could engage in no service for another which interfered with their bond service. Fortunately, however, this bondage has been entirely abolished in the duchies. The landlords have sold to their tenants that part of their estates which they were formerly obliged to cultivate, or have given it up as hereditary or leasehold farms for the performance of stipulated transport and personal services. The cessation of bondage made it necessary, on account of the large extent of most of the estates, to establish new farms.

The *pflugzhal* or 'plough' is a measurement by which the land-tax called 'Ordinary contribution' is assessed. It is difficult to state on what principle this measurement was formerly made. In some places 22½ morgen, in others 29 to 30, in others 36 morgen, and in Tondern 74¼ demath went to a plough. In order, however, to regulate the tax, a commission was appointed to investigate these measurements locally, and fix the number of ploughs on which duty was to be paid; and H. was found to be thus divided:

The noblemen's districts contained	.	2,750 ploughs.
The bailiwicks and provinces	.	3,166 ...
The towns		1,016 ...
The north and south marshes	.	1,425 ...
		8,357

Morgen is a measurement of land used chiefly in the marsh districts. In the district of Gluckstadt it contains 360, in the prov. of Steinburg 450, and in South Ditmarschen 600 sq roods, = 649 Hamburg sq. roods = 3⅝ English acres. Where no particular land-measure exists, a *tonne* contains, according to the difference of the estates, 200, 240, 250, 300, and 320 sq. roods of 16 ft.; and according to decree 15th Dec. 1802, 260 sq. roods = 1½ acre, were fixed as the reduced land-measure for taxation of a *tonne;* and 220 sq. roods, = 1⅛ acre, as that of a *demath.* [*Consular report.*]

"The dairy-farming of H. is celebrated. It was originally derived from Holland, and the head-manager of the dairy is still generally called the *holländer.* The cows are milked in the fields during the fine season; and the milk is brought to the farm on cars constructed for the purpose, the fabric of which consists of two long poles resting on four wheels, from each of which hangs a row of large milk-pails. Every precaution is used to keep the milk-cellar dry, clean, and airy. The floor is neatly paved with tiles, and a row of arched windows immediately below the roof, which is 15 or 20 ft. high, allows admission to the air. The process of churning is performed by fanners working in large square vats—generally made of iron tinned over—which are driven by horses and sometimes by steam. On farms of 800 and 1,000 acres the number of cows kept is from 300 to 400, and 500 to 600 lbs. of butter are produced daily in the season. The yield of summer butter from each cow is estimated at 106 lbs., and the net yearly produce of ten cows comes to about £4. A large share of the H. butter is exported to England. Most of the dairy farms are on the E coast, but some are also to be found in the marsh country, where the dairy is regarded as a main object of attention. The produce can now be conveyed to Hamburg with great facility by the Holstein railway to Kiel and Glückstadt." [*Morning Chronicle*]

The most important cities in Holstein are Altona; Glückstadt, a fortified city, and the seat of government at the junction of the Elbe and Stör; Rendsburg, an important fortress on the Eyder, at the termination of the canal which connects the harbour of Kiel with the Eyder; and Kiel.

Government.] For the administration of justice, the whole country, except the cities and estates of noblemen, is divided into districts, under the jurisdiction of particular courts, from which an appeal may be made to the college-of-justice, or supreme court at Glückstadt, and from the seignorial courts to the district-court. An appeal to the king is allowed in certain cases.—The established religion of the duchy is the evangelical Lutheran; but other religious sects are tolerated. For the purposes of ecclesiastical government the duchy is divided into 8 provostships. Each provostship has a consistory, or spiritual court, composed of several clergymen of the district, under the supervision of the provost, and decides the causes that come within its jurisdiction. From this court an appeal may be made to the supreme consistory at Glückstadt, or supreme court, composed of the clergymen of Glückstadt and the general superintendent.—The provost superintends the churches and schools of his district, and visits them twice a-year; the superintendent does the same for the whole country. There are good schools in the principal cities; and a university was founded in Kiel in 1665. A seminary for instructors, established in Kiel in 1780, has been of great service in promoting general education.

History.] The earliest history of H. is obscure. Charlemagne conquered the Saxons who inhabited this country, and transported more than 10,000 families across the Rhine into Flanders, Brabant, and Holland. The emperor Lothaire erected H. and Storman into a county. The contest between Denmark and the ducal house of Gottorp was ended, in 1773, by the prince, afterwards Paul I. of Russia, ceding his claims on H. to the king of Denmark, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which in 1777 were erected into the duchy of Holstein Oldenburg, and conferred by Paul I. on the younger line of Gottorp. When the constitution of the German empire was abolished by the confederation of the Rhine, the king of Denmark, on the 9th Sept. 1806, united the whole duchy of H. to the kingdom of Denmark, and abolished its existing constitution. In the great European crisis of 1813, the country was occupied by the combined Swedish and Russian armies; and, after a short armistice, a peace was concluded at Kiel in January 1814. In 1815, the king of Denmark, as sovereign of H., was admitted into the Germanic confederation. Holstein was therefore once more connected with Germany, and it became necessary to establish a constitution in which the states should be represented according to the constitution of the confederation. From authentic documents it appears that the Danish duchies in 1460 were inhabited by a free people, who at that time chose as their lord or duke the Danish king, Christian I. of the Oldenburg family, and the ancestor of the present reigning family in Denmark. In the deed drawn up at that election, the king distinctly accepted the condition on which his election took place: one of which clearly states that only the *male* line shall succeed in the duchies; and the other, that both duchies, Sleswick and H., shall always remain together, undivided. These terms were never disputed or violated by Denmark from 1460 down to 1848, if we except the attempt implied by the royal letters patent in July 1846. [See article DENMARK. Pp. 885-6.] Upon the publication of that document, the duchies protested against any infringement or restriction of their independence as a state; and to this protest the king replied that he had no intention to infringe the rights of the duchies. The probable reason of that attempt may be traced to the policy of some of his counsellors, who foresaw that after the extinction of the male line of the present royal family, all connection between the duchies and Denmark Proper would, politically, cease to exist. The present king of Denmark, the last of the elder royal branch, has no issue, and the throne of Denmark devolves on the Princess Charlotte, who is married to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and whose son Emilius is thus presumptive heir to the Danish throne; but the Danish right of hereditary succession is inadmissible in the duchies, according to the agreement contained in the above-mentioned elective document. The revolutionary movements on the continent, of 1848, seemed to favour the long-nourished object of the Danes to secure to themselves the possession of the duchies, and to incorporate them into the Danish monarchy. By letters patent of 24th March 1848, the king tried to effect this incorporation; hence the resistance of the people of Sleswick-Holstein, which issued in a long-protracted and sanguinary war. The duchies rose against such an infraction of their independence; and the duke of Sonderberg-Augustenberg, being of the younger royal branch of the Oldenburg family, and entitled apparently to the after succession in the duchies, applied to the German princes to protect and support his title. After the war had been carried on for a few months an armistice was concluded; and in February 1851, the stadtholders elected by the German diet resigned their power into the hands of commissioners from the Germanic confederation, which undertook to protect the rights of the duchies, and their old-established relations, while installing a new royal ducal administration. An assembly of notables at Flensburg, in the month of July 1851, adopted by a majority the following organisation for the duchies. "Art. 1. The Danish monarchy forms one united nation, under the same prince, with the same order of succession, with one diplomatic and consular representation, and one fleet and flag. One system of commerce, navigation, coins, &c., shall be established. The sinking fund of the public debt of Denmark and H. shall take place, and the portion for H. shall be fixed according to the population.—Art. 2. The duchy of H. shall continue to form part of the German confederation.—Art. 3. When the affairs which interest the whole of the monarchy are discussed in the council-of-state, the H. minister shall have a deliberative vote in the council.—Art. 4. The duchy of Sleswick shall have a special diet, and a subordinate administration for certain affairs. In other cases it shares in the system of Denmark. For ordinary affairs, Denmark and Sleswick will have

the same government and the same laws.—Art. 6. The Danish and German people in the duchies will enjoy the same rights and the same protection.—Art. 7. The affairs of Sleswick and H., which have hitherto been in common, will be henceforth separate.—Art. 8. No change can be made in the above regulations except with the consent of the legislative power.—Art. 9. The duchy of Lauenburg shall continue to belong to the Germanic confederation. The provisions of Art. 1. also apply to that duchy; as to affairs which are not common to all the monarchy, the duchy shall have its administrative and special diet. The latter will exercise the legislative power with the king."

HOLSTEIN-OLDENBURG. See OLDENBURG.

HOLSTEINSBORG, a Danish colony on the W coast of Greenland, on a point of land called Cunningham's-bierg, at the entrance of the Ramel's-fiord, in N lat. 66° 50′.

HOLSTON, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of two rivers which take their rise in the Alleghany mountains, in the co. of Wythe, state of Virginia, and unite on the confines of the cos. of Hawkins and Sullivan, state of Tennessee. It takes its course in a WSW direction, through Hawkins, Granger, Know, and Roan counties, and a little below Kingston joins Clinch river to form the Tennessee river. It has a total course of 240 m.; and, with the interruption of a fall of 7 ft., is navigable for a distance of 70 m. Its principal affluents are Watanga and French Broad river. Near its sources are valuable salt-works.

HOLSWORTHY, a parish and market-town in Devonshire, 7½ m. WSW of Stratton, and 42 m. NW of Exeter, intersected by the Bride canal. Area 8,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,628; in 1841, 1,857. The town is pleasantly situated between two branches of the Tamar. Pop. 775.

HOLT, a parish, township, and borough or corporate town or village in Denbighshire, 5½ m. NW of Wrexham. Pop. in 1831, 1,609; in 1841, 1,634. Pop. of borough, 1,058.—Also a tything in the p. and 3 m. NE of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire. Area 3,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,265; in 1841, 1,313.—Also a tything in the p. of Kintbury, Berks. Pop. in 1841, 391.—Also a parish and market-town in Norfolk, 18 m. NNE of East Dereham, and 12½ m. ESE of Walsingham. Area of p. 2,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,622; in 1841, 1,604.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 5½ m. NNW of Worcester, on the banks of the Severn. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 655; in 1841, 557.—Also a chapelry in the p. and 2½ m. ENE of Great Bradford, Wilts, on the Avon. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 839; in 1841, 1,044.

HOLT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Pilsen. Pop. 172.

HOLT, an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 16° 20′, W long. 143° 15′. It was discovered by Turnbull in 1803.

HOLTAALEN, a parish in Norway, in the dio. and 57 m. SE of Drontheim, and bail. of South Drontheim. Pop. 2,191.

HOLTBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. ENE of York. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 157; in 1841, 146.

HOLTE, a parish in Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, bail. of Nedinoes, 12 m. N of Arendal. Pop. 4,595.

HOLTEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, cant. and 12 m. SSE of Raalte. Pop. 2,619.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Dusseldorf, circle and 4 m. SSE of Dinslacken, on the Altenroderbach. It has a castle and a Reformed church, and possesses manufactories of cloth and of woollen coverlets. Pop. 840.—Also a village in Norway, in the stift of Aggershuus, county of Jarlsberg, and 30 m. NW of Toensberg. In the vicinity is a church cut out in the rock, supposed to have originally been a heathen temple.

HOLTENAU, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, on the Eyder canal. It has a custom-house, and possesses a considerable entrepot trade.

HOLTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6¼ m. E of Oxford. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1841, 289.—Also a parish in Somerset, 2¼ m. WSW of Wincanton. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1841, 224.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 1¼ m. NE of Halesworth. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 435; in 1841, 541.

HOLTON-BECKERING, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. NNW of Wragby. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 191.

HOLTON-LE-CLAY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4¾ m. SSE of Great Grimsby. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1841, 263.

HOLTON-ST.-MARY, a parish in Suffolk, 4¼ m. SSE of Hadleigh. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 100.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry in the p. and 3 m. SSW of Caistor, Lincolnshire. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 160.

HOLT-PRUN, a township in the p. of Cardington, Salop. Pop. 111.

HOLTVA, or GOLTVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 37 m. WSW of Poltava, district and 32 m. NE of Krementchoug, on the r. bank of the Psioul.

HOLTZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Perle. Pop. 379.

HOLVEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Bailen. Pop. 67.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Gheel. Pop. 384.

HOLVERSTONE, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 480 acres. Pop. in 1841, 37.

HOLVING, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Sarralbe. Pop. 1,207.

HOLWELL, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3 m. NNW of Hitchin. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 167; in 1841, 182.—Also a tything in the p. of Cranborne, Dorset. Pop. in 1841, 407.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ab-kettleby, Leicestershire, 3¼ m. NNW of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 156.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, 4 m. W of Bampton. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1841, 113.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 5¼ m. SSE of Sherborne. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1841, 397.

HOLWERD, or HOLWERT, a village of Holland, cap. of a cant. in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 14 m. NNE of Leeuwarden, near the shore of the North sea. Pop. 1,700.

HOLWICK, a township in the p. of Ronald-kirk, N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. WNW of Bernard-castle. Area 5,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1841, 205.

HOLYBOURNE, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. NNE of Alton, on the post-road from Alresford to Farnham. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1841, 522.

HOLYCROSS, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3½ m. SSW of Thurles. Area 8,137 acres. Pop. 3,446.

HOLYCROSS WESTGATE (WITHIN and WITHOUT), a parish in Kent, partly in the city of Canterbury, and partly bounded on the E by the Stour. Area 100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 814; in 1841, 1,020.

HOLYFIELD, a hamlet in the p. and 2 m. N of Waltham-Abbey, Essex. Pop. in 1841, 382.

HOLYHEAD, an island, parish, sea-port, and market-town, in the co. of Anglesey, N. Wales, on the W side of the isle of Anglesey, from which it is divided by a sandy strait, in some places fordable at low water. The island consists principally of barren rocks and sands. The N part—constituting the parish of H.—contains about 3,000 acres of land, upwards of one-half of which is cultivated; the other half is in general very rocky. The S part constitutes

the parish of Rhoscolin. H. mountain, as it is called, rises to an elevation of 709 ft. above the sea, and is almost wholly composed of serpentine. The promontory of the Head is an immense precipice hollowed into magnificent caverns. Upon a small islet, or rather protruding rock, off the NW point of the Head, and called the South Stack,—from which a suspension-bridge has been thrown to the island,—there is a stone lighthouse, 69 ft. in height, erected in 1809. It stands in 53° 18′ N lat., and 4° 42′ W long; and exhibits a revolving light of 3 faces, at a height of 201 ft. from high water to the lantern, visible at 19 m. distance in clear weather. One of the faces of the light is shown every 2 minutes, whereby it is readily distinguishable from the light on the Skerries, which is a stationary light, and bears from the light on the South Stack, NE by E, ¼ E, 7¾ m. Any vessel making either of these two great lights, can find no difficulty in navigating round the Head, or into the harbour of H. The shore about H. is bold and steep, and soundings may be depended on. The extremely bold headland of H. is much more easily distinguished than any other land on this coast; and the bay stretches 7 m. across, from SW to NE, with the Skerries light on the SE side, the South Stack light on the SW, and the leading lights of H. harbour on the pier between.

Port and harbour.] The original harbour of H. is formed by the cliffs under the churchyard, and a small island called Inys Cybi. The tide, however, running rapidly out, and the port becoming a dry harbour, an asylum harbour was constructed here at the expense of government. It consists of a pier 900 ft. in length, running in a direction from W to E, faced with hewn limestone, and having a depth of 14 ft. at the pier-head during low water. The land extremity of the pier is connected with the mainland by a cast-iron bridge across Salt island sound; and the Great Parliamentary mail-road is thence directly continued through Anglesey, and by the Menai bridge. The naval commissioners have recommended various improvements on H. harbour, which are now in progress. In particular, they proposed to extend the present pier about 800 ft. in a NE direction, and to face it on the N side, and render it in every way convenient for packets steaming alongside it to receive and land their mails and passengers, and to project a rubble pier from the N extremity of Salt island, so as to enclose about a square quarter of a mile of water, varying in depth from about 16 to 24 ft. at low-water, spring-tides. Several plans were proposed for a new harbour by different engineers. Mr. Walker proposed a plan which was to enclose an area of 90 acres, with 3,300 ft. of breakwater and 2,500 ft. of pier, at an expense of £400,000. Capt. Beechey proposed to enclose 176 acres, with 4,500 ft. of breakwater, and 3,500 ft. of pier, at an expense of £550,000; and Mr. Rendel, whose plan has been adopted, proposes to make a breakwater of 5,000 ft. from Soldiers' point eastward, and a pier of 2,000 ft. from Ynys-Gybi or Salt island, with its head resting on the outer Platter, enclosing an area of 316 acres, three quarters of a mile long, and in 6½ fath. water; the cost of the works to be £700,000. The works were commenced in January 1848, and they have been going on since then as rapidly as it was possible to proceed. Twelve months were occupied in laying down rails to the quarries, erecting stages, and making other necessary preparations for the works; since which time an average of 1,100 men have been employed on the undertaking. The works may be described as consisting of two breakwaters, one to the N and the other to the E. The E breakwater, which is the smallest portion of the work, has been commenced, but very little has been done upon it. So far, attention has been directed chiefly to the N breakwater, which is not only the largest undertaking in point of magnitude, but it is the most important portion of the works, as it will have to sustain the action of the sea. To this breakwater three lines of rails run. The quarries are within half-a-mile of the works, and here the greatest number of the workmen are employed. H. mountain, which affords the source of supply, consists of schistus quartz of so hard a nature that the tools of the workmen will scarcely touch it, and its edges will cut glass. The quarrying began with the foot of the mountain-slope, and it has progressed into the hill until an elevation of 120 ft. perpendicular has been attained. To cut into so hard a rock the contractors have to adopt the process of blasting, which is carried on upon a magnitude which has never been equalled. The charges vary from 2 to 4 tons of gunpowder, according to the face of rock to be acted upon, and the quantity thrown down varies from 6 to 30 thousand tons in an explosion. The contractors extend their operations about 20 ft. a-week on an average. The stones brought from the quarries are run down the three lines of rails of which we have spoken, which are continued over the works on timber bearings, and the waggons are tilted at an elevation of about 20 ft. above high water mark. The deposit, or "foreshore," as it is technically termed, thus consists of the workings of the quarry deposited in the sea. The upper surface of this deposit is about 150 ft. wide. The depth of the sea in which it is thrown varies from 30 to 50 ft. at low water. The width of the deposit at the base is eventually to be about 600 ft., and this will gradually slope upwards to about 50 ft. on the summit of the breakwater on which the stone-pier will be built. The stones are thrown into ridges, which, to a certain extent, subside by their own weight; but, after all, the sea is the great workman. When a heavy sea comes on, it breaks over the ridges, and gradually lowers them, carrying away ridge after ridge, until that which was far above the water is completely submerged. And this process will go on until the deposits shall have formed a plane sufficiently inclined to sustain the breaking of the sea without removal. The wall or pier will then be built upon the breakwater, and the works will be brought to a close.—The H. harbour lighthouse is a stone building erected in 1820. It stands in 53° 19′ N lat., 4° 36′ W long. Height of building, 37 ft.; of lantern above high water, 44 ft.

Town.] H. is the largest town in Anglesey. It stands at a little distance SW of the harbour, on the peninsula constituting the nearest point of land towards Dublin. It is somewhat triangular in form, spreading from the point of junction between the Great mail-road running SE from the pier, and the road running W to the South Stack; and consists of two good principal streets or avenues and a few cross streets. It underwent great improvements previous to 1830, on the establishment of the Dublin steam-packets, which caused it to become the resort of passengers between England and Ireland; but being much dependent on this traffic for its importance, and the number of passengers having diminished after the recent establishment of the Liverpool packets, it did not keep pace with its previous improvement. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,132; in 1831, 4,282; in 1841, 3,869. H. unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Llangefni, in returning a member to parliament. The boundaries include the town with all the scattered houses in the vicinity, but only part of the p. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 85. H. is also one of the polling-places at the election of co. members. There is no particular branch

of commerce or manufacture in H. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coasting-trade and in ship-building.

Chester and Holyhead railway.] This important and magnificent line—for its engineering works, the most gigantic of all English railways—issues forth at the terminus of the London and North-Western railway at Chester; passing under a portion of the latter city by a tunnel, 400 yds. long. After crossing the Dee, the line descends to the low ground on the shore of that river, and continues its course nearly parallel with the embanked channel; thence along the estuary of the Dee: through the town of Flint, on a level; between Bagilt and Greenfield and the shore, and by the side of Mostyn-quay, cutting off a part of the dock and reservoir. About 3 m. beyond Mostyn-quay, near the Point of Ayr, the line turns in the direction of Rhyl, which it passes on the land-side of the town, and crosses the river Fforyd by a pile and drawbridge; it thence proceeds close to the shore, through the Rhyddlan marshes, to within 1 m. of Abergale. Passing that town, it continues upon the shore between Llandulas and the sea. About 1¼ m. beyond Llandulas is the promontory of Penmaen-Rhos; here the line rises very considerably; it then descends again towards the shore, the promontory itself, which is of limestone, being tunnelled through for a length of 530 yds. The railway thence proceeds along the beach for about 3 m.; on leaving which, it passes through a narrow valley to the S of the Great and Little Orme's Head. Skirting Conway-castle, the line enters Conway through the wall, and passes out again by a tunnel through the rock, 90 yds. long, considerably below the wall of the western end, thence curving in a NW direction, and passing through another short tunnel of 22 yds., it enters the Conway marshes, about a ½ m. from the town, and continues its progress along the sea-shore, to the promontory of Penmaen-Back, through which it is carried, by means of a tunnel of 630 yds. long, in the solid greenstone. From Penmaen-Back the line continues its course between the present road and the sea-shore, round the promontory of Penmaen-Mawr, and through its extreme projecting point by a tunnel of 229 yds. Approaching the Ogwen, the works are stupendous. The river and valley are crossed by a viaduct 246 yds. in length, the extreme height of which is 42 ft. Between this and the Menai-straits, the line passes through three ridges of mountains, perforated by tunnels, of the respective lengths of 440, 932, and 726 yds. It passes Bangor about 3 furlongs S of the cathedral, and crosses the Menai straits at the Britannia rock, exactly 1 m. below the present suspension-bridge. The rock at this point divides the stream into two equal widths, and upon it the centre pier of the bridge is founded. [See MENAI STRAITS.]—The line then runs several miles parallel with the old coach-road, and turns in a SSW course, following the tract of the coast though some distance from it, and crossing in its course, about 8 m. from the Menai straits, the Maidraeth March valley. A tunnel of 550 yds., through slate rock and clay, eventually conveys the railway into the island of H. and its harbour.

Intercourse with Ireland.] H. has recently become of great interest and importance with reference to the most eligible route of mail and other conveyance, in connection with railways, between London and Dublin. A naval commission appointed to examine the relative capabilities of the ports of Holyhead, Orme's-bay, and Portdynllaen, reported pre-eminently in favour of H.; and a railway commission appointed by the government to examine various projected lines of railway communicating with H., Orme's-bay, and Portdynllaen, also gave the decided preference to that which terminated at H., not only on its own merits, but "as that port affords the shortest sea-voyage. and offers the greatest facilities for a packet-station." The respective distances between Kingstown and H., Portdynllaen, and Orme's-bay, are thus stated by Rear-admiral Gordon and Capt. Beechey, the admiralty commissioners, in their report:—

From Kingstown to Holyhead,	.	54 geog. m.
... Portdynllaen,	.	60 ...
... Orme's-bay,	.	84½ ...

But as the packets from Portdynllaen will have to round the Kish light-vessel, it will be proper to reckon the distance from that spot, in order to draw a just comparison.

From the Kish to Holyhead bay,	.	48 geog. m.
... Portdynllaen,	.	54 ...
... Orme's bay,	.	78½ ...

Considering the importance of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the great intercourse which is carried on between those districts and Ireland, the Great H. railway through Chester and Bangor, in connexion with the system of the North-Western railway, offers greater facilities for communication between the two countries than any other route that could have been chosen. This railway, moreover, may be easily made to communicate with Portdynllaen bay, and Orme's bay.

HOLY ISLAND, a parish, and an interesting island,—or perhaps, more properly, a peninsula or semi-isle, as Bede has termed it,—in the German ocean, off the coast of a detached part of the co. of Durham, which lies on the NE side of Northumberland; 5 m. NNE of Belford; 9 m. SSE of Berwick-on-Tweed; and 3 m. from the Beal station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway. At ebb of tide, a passage to the island is left almost dry for horses and carriages from the main land, which is 2 m. distant; though, to avoid quicksands, the distance is nearly doubled; but at the flow, the isthmus is entirely covered with water. Exclusive of a narrow spot of land which extends about 1 m. in length to WNW, and gives the island that peculiar form which has been compared to a leg of mutton, H. is about 2½ m. long from E to W; 1½ m. broad; and about 9 m. in circumf.; it contains about 1,000 acres of land. The Farne isles, situated about 7 or 8 m. to the SE of Lindisfarne, form part of the p., together with the two hamlets of Fenham and Goswick, both of which are situated on the main land. Area of the p. 3,320 acres. Pop. in 1801, 601; in 1831, 836; in 1841, 809.—About half of the island on the N side consists chiefly of barren soil and sand-hills, which form a spacious rabbit-warren. The cultivated part of the island consists of one continued plain, which inclines to the SW, and was occupied as a stint-common till 1792, when it was enclosed. There are several springs of fresh water upon the island; and at its NW corner is a lake of 7 acres. There is on the N side of the isle abundance of limestone; and, in a bed of black shiver, iron ore is plentiful, among which entrochi, or as the superstitious call them, St. Cuthbert's beads, occur plentifully. The sands which extend betwixt H. and the main land on the NW, are termed Fenham-flats. The quicksands are situated opposite to Beal, in Kyloe p., at a place called 'The Low.'—The v. of Lindisfarne is situated at the SW corner of the island, where the land declines gradually towards the sands, which afford excellent accommodation for sea-bathing. The venerable ruins of the abbey and cathedral church of Lindisfarne, though they have frequently been plundered for the erection of houses in the v., are yet magnificent. Most of it is in the rude and heavy style of early Saxon architecture, though

it appears to have been built at different periods. The W front is almost perfect. The nave is separated from the aisles by a double row of ponderous columns, with richly ornamented shafts, 12 ft. high, and 5 ft. in circumf., supporting 6 arches. The length of the building is about 138 ft.; and its breadth 36 ft. The opulence and honours of the see of Durham had their origin in the ancient abbey of Lindisfarne,—derived by the Saxons from the *Lindis*, a rivulet which runs into the sea opposite the island, and from the Celtic word *fahren*, 'a recess.'

HOLY LAKE, a lake of British North America, to the NE of Lake Winnepeg. It is 24 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is the largest of the series traversed by Hill river in the upper part of its course. It contains numerous islands.

HOLYTOWN, a village in the p. of Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, on the road from Whitburn to Mid-Calder. Pop. 900.

HOLYWELL, or Treffynnion, a parish and market-town in Flintshire, 9 m. NNW of Mold, on the river Dee. Pop. of p. in 1801, 5,567; in 1831, 8,969; in 1841, 10,834.—The town, at one time but a small village, has now become the largest and most considerable town in the co. It consists principally of one street, extending by the side of a stream which issues from St. Winifrid's well. Under the reform act it unites with Flint, &c., in returning 1 member to parliament. The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1841 was 5,864. There are valuable collieries and lead-mines in this vicinity. The H. level, or great H. lead-mine, opened in 1773, is entered from the bottom of a hill near the town, by a water-level, a subterraneous passage or canal penetrating the mountain to the distance of nearly 1,700 yds., and cut through the solid rock, 6 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide. The water, which is a running stream, and discharges itself at the mouth of the level, forms a channel nearly 3 ft. deep, which is navigated by boats. The interior of the mine contains apartments hewn in vast beds of quartz, which, reflecting and refracting the rays of tapers, and being beautifully variegated with the tinge of sulphur and other minerals, display a specimen of natural architecture that exceeds all the efforts of art. Various shafts or perpendicular passages, cut through the mountain, pursue the ore in all its ramifications. The mines in this vicinity give employment to upwards of 500 hands. Brass is formed and manufactured at H. The calamine used in its composition is brought from the great mines which cover the top of Pen-y-Bawn. There are also copper-mills, which are chiefly occupied in preparing copper sheets for sheathing ships of war. The manufactured brass and copper is all shipped on the Dee for Liverpool, whence it is sent to London, India, and America. Besides all these works, which employ about 600 hands, and several corn-mills, there are in this p. 4 cotton-mills; a cotton-twist manufactory is carried on upon a great scale; and there is a small trade in the manufacture of galloons.—Also a township in the p. of Earsdon, Northumberland, 4½ m. NNW of North Shields. Pop. in 1831, 944; in 1841, 1,164.

HOLYWELL-with-AUNBY, a chapelry in the p. of Castle-Bytham, Lincolnshire, 5½ m. NNW of Stamford. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 98.

HOLYWELL-with-NEEDINGWORTH, a parish and two villages in Huntingdonshire, 2 m. SE of St. Ives, on the Ouse. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 951; in 1841, 959. The v. of Needingworth was terribly devastated by fire in Sept. 1847.

HOLYWELL-ROW, a hamlet in the p. of Mildenhall-St. Andrew, Suffolk. Pop. 411.

HOLYWOOD, a parish in Nithsdale, in Dumfries-shire. Pop. in 1801, 809; in 1841, 1,061, of whom about 200 are in the village of H.

HOLZAPPEL, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 5 m. W of Diez, and 20 m. WSW of Weilburg, near the r. bank of the Lahn, at the foot of a hill on which are the ruins of the original residence of the princes of Nassau. Pop. 921. It has a classical school. In the vicinity is a rich mine of argentiferous lead.

HOLZBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Coblenz, and circle of Simmern. Pop. 382.

HOLZEMME, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Magdeburg, which has its source in the highest part of the Harz mountains; passes Halberstadt; and, after a course of about 30 m. in a NE direction, joins the Bode, on the l. bank, a little below Groningen.

HOLZENOE, an island of Norway, near the coast of S. Bergenhuus, 12 m. NNW of Bergen, in N lat. 60° 31′.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. S of Boblingen, and 13 m. SW of Stuttgard. Pop. 1,638.

HOLZHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, W of Landsberg. Pop. 224.—Also a v. of the duchy of Nassau, SW of Katzenelnbogen.—Also a v. of the duchy of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Homberg, on the Efze. Pop. 692. It has several blast-furnaces and forges.—Also a v. of the same duchy, in the circle of Hofgeismar. Pop. 806. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines.

HOLZHEIM (Ober), a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Wiblingen. Pop. in 1840, 408.

HOLZKIRCHEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial of Miesbach, 20 m. SSE of Munich. Pop. 418. It has 2 churches, and possesses several breweries and distilleries. This town was held by the French from July 1800 till March the following year.

HOLZMINDEN, a circle and town of the duchy of Brunswick. The town is situated at the foot of the Sölling mountains, on the r. bank of the Weser, 55 m. WSW of Brunswick, and 32 m. NW of Gottingen, in N lat. 51° 51′. Pop. 3,409. It is of small extent; but it has a large suburb named Altendorf. It is well-built, and has several churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, a library, and an architectural school; and possesses extensive manufactories of flannel, hosiery, thread, needles, pins, iron and steel-wares, potash, and leather; numerous paper, saw, and oil-mills; and extensive iron-works and fineries. The trade consists chiefly in iron, linen, grain, and flag-stones. Cattle markets are held here several times a-year. Pop. of circle 8,535.

HOLZTHALLEBEN, a village in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and 3 m. E of Keula, and 14 m. W of Sondershausen. Pop. 1,500.

HOM-LACY, or Holm-Lacy, a parish in Herefordshire, 5½ m. SE of Hereford, on the Wye. Area 3,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1841, 369.

HOMBEECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. S of Antwerp, cant. and 22 m. WSW of Malines, on the l. bank of the Senne. Pop. of dep. 1,800; of v. 400. It has a distillery, and several oil-mills and breweries.

HOMBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 16 m. N of Dusseldorf, and 9 m. SE of Rheinberg, on the l. bank of the Rhine, opposite the confluence of the Ruhr. Pop. 921.—Also a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of Upper Hesse, and district of Birtorf, 17 m. ESE of Marburg, and 45 m. N of Budingen, on the Ohm. Pop. 1,692. It is enclosed by

walls, and contains a church and an hospital. The castle is situated on a mountain which rises adjacent to the town. Linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and leather, form the chief articles of local manufacture. —Also a circle and market-town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse. The circle comprises an area of 30,250 hectares, of which only 11,234 hect. consist of arable land. Pop. in 1840, 23,000. It is generally mountainous; and is covered, to the extent of one-fourth of the surface, with forests. Cattle to the number of about 6,900, 23,000 sheep, 3,700 pigs, and 1,900 goats, are annually reared on its pastures; and, with the iron and coal-mines which it contains, form the chief objects of local industry. It is divided into 3 bailiwicks; and contains 2 towns and 59 villages. The town is 13 m. NE of Neukirchen, and 21 m. SSW of Cassel, on the Efze. Pop. 3,815. It is surrounded by a wall, and on an adjacent mountain is an old castle. It consists of an old and new town; and contains a church, an hospital, a normal seminary, and a school for deaf mutes. It has manufactories of cordage, linen, cloth, and soap; and has several tanneries, soap, and dye-works. In the environs are extensive coal and iron-works. It was formerly a town of considerable strength, but suffered greatly during the 30 years' war. The Wallenstein-stift, a chapter of noble Protestant ladies, founded here in 1762, was tranferred in 1832 to Fulda.

HOMBLEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Nesle. Pop. 1,114.

HOMBOURG, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 19 m. ENE of Liege, arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 1,579; of v. 137.

HOMBOURG (Haut), Hombourg L'Eveque, or Houmerich, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 5 m. ENE of St. Avold, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Rossel. Pop. 1,830. It has extensive iron-works, a paper-mill, and several tile-kilns. A fortress was built here in 1254, by James, bishop of Lorrain.

HOMBRECHTIKON, or Humbrechtiken, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and bail. of Meilen. Pop. (Protestant) 2,475.

HOMBRESSEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Hofgeismar, on the Lempe. Pop. 1,253. Piano-fortes and iron-ware are manufactured here.

HOMBURG, a canton and town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 6 m. N of Deux-Ponts, and 51 m. W of Spire, on the Little Erbach, an affluent of the Bliese. Pop. 3,107, of whom about 189 are Jews. It is a neat town, and has a castle,—which was formerly a fortress,—an hospital, a custom-house, and a classical school. The manufacture of muslin, of woollen fabrics, and of sugar from beet-root, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry. H. was founded in 1682, and subsequently fortified. Its ramparts were destroyed by the French, in virtue of the treaty of Rastadt.—Also a presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 16 m. W of Würtzburg, on the Main. Pop. 700. It has a castle. Fruit and wine are extensively cultivated in the environs. Pop. of presidial 7,828.

HOMBURG, a herrschaft, landgraviat, or administrative province, seignory, and town of Hesse-Homburg. The prov. comprises an area of about 36 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,404. It lies to the N of Frankfort, between Nassau and Electoral Hesse, on the S side of the Taunus, and in the basin of the Nidda. Its highest point, the Feldberg, has an alt. of 2,850 ft. above sea-level. Its climate is salubrious, and its soil productive. It has a great extent of fine wood. Cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers in its pastures. Hosiery and woollen fabrics form its chief articles of manufacture.—The town, which is also called Homburg-vor-der-Höhe, is 10 m. NNW of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and 23 m. NE of Mayence, on the Eschbach, at the foot of a hill, on which the castle is situated in which the landgrave resides. It consists chiefly of one straight street, running along the summit of a ridge. The buildings which form what is called the new town, are large, elegant, and showy. The principal edifices are the ducal chateau, the casino, and the churches, which are 3 in number. It has also a synagogue, an alms-house, an orphan's asylum, a classical and a forest-school. Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics form the staple production of local industry. H. is chiefly known as a thriving and rapidly increasing watering-place. There are 5 *brunnens* or mineral springs here, all near each other, and very similar in their chemical contents and taste, and containing a large proportion of common salt and carbonic acid gas. According to Liebig's analysis, 16 oz. of the Kaiser water contain 117 grains, or a sixty-sixth part, of common salt; and no less than 45 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. These springs take their rise at the foot of the Taunus mountains, 200 yds. above sea-level.

HOMDOK, a town of Nubia, in the country of Halfay, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 50 m. N of Sennaar.

HOME, a district of Upper Canada, near the centre of the prov., and bounded on the N by Simcoe district, and Lakes Simcoe and Gougichin; on the E by the Newcastle and Colborne districts; on the W by the Simcoe, Wellington, and Gore districts; and on the S by Lake Ontario. It consists of the co. of York and city of Toronto, and comprises 24 townships. Pop. in 1842, 58,853; in 1848, 106,352. Considerable diversity, both in soil and climate, is to be found within this district. To the distance of 2 or 3 m. from Lake Ontario, the tract extending along its banks is, with the exception of the cedar swamps, poor and sandy; while the townships bordering on Lake Simcoe have a superior level of 530 ft., and are extremely fertile. A succession of pine ridges intersect the district; and it is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are Credit, Humber, Don, Rouge and Holland rivers, and Etobicoke and Duffin's creek. Next to Gore district, the Home is the best settled in the prov. Until recently, however, it laboured under great disadvantages from want of good roads. Its capital is Toronto.

HOME BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of British North America, on the W side of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 68° 40′, W long. 65° 0′. It is large in extent, but possesses little depth.

HOMENAU, Homonna, or Humenne, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 36 m. ENE of Kaschau, and 34 m. E of Eperies, on the r. bank of the Udva, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 2,666. It has a fine castle.

HOMER, a township of Cortland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 141 m. W of Albany, drained by Toughnioga creek and its tributaries. Its surface is level, and its soil, consisting of sand and clay loam, is generally productive. Pop. in 1840, 3,572. The v. is on the W bank of the creek. Pop. 1,300.—Also a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 660.—Also a village of Burlington township, Licking co., in the same state, 46 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 201.—Also a township of Athens co., in the same state, on Federal creek. Pop. 912.—Also a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 824.

HOMERSFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 4¾ m. SW of Bungay, on the Waveney. Area 580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1841, 291.

HOMER-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Chin-se-fu.

HOMINGTON, a parish in Wiltshire, 3½ m. SSW of Salisbury. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 171.

HOMME, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, which has its source in the dep. and to the SE of Saint-Hubert; runs in a circuitous course to the NW; passes Rochefort; and, after a course of about 30 m., throws itself into the Lesse, on the r. bank, at the v. of Eprave. Its principal affluents are the Pois, Ninson, Masseblette, and Wame.

HOMME (L'), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 1 m. NW of La Chartre-sur-le-Loir, on the l. bank of the Veuve, near the confluence of that river with the Loir. Pop. 1,118. It has a paper-mill.

HOMMEDAL, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 24 m. NE of Christiansand, and bail. of Nedenoes. Pop. 2,195.

HOMMES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. S of Chateau-la-Valliere, 21 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,011. A fair for grain, legumes, hemp, and wax, is held here once a-year.

HOMMET (Le), a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Sainte-Mère-Eglise, on the r. bank of the Douve.

HOMNABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 90 m. WNW of Hydrabad, near the source of the Manjera.

HOMOCHITTO, a river of the state of Mississippi, U. S., which has its source in Copiah co.; traverses that of Franklin; runs along the confines of Adam's and Wilkinson's cos.; and, after a generally S course of 90 m., joins the Mississippi on the l. bank. The most prosperous establishments in the state are situated on this river.

HOMOLITZ, a village of Hungary, in the German Banat, 10 m. SSE of Pancsova, and 14 m. ESE of Belgrade, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,612. It has a Catholic and a Greek church.

HOMONNA. See Homenau.

HOMOROD (Almas), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, 9 m. SE of Udvarhely, and 34 m. E of Segesvar, on the Nagy-Homorod. It contains a Greek church, and has a saline spring. In the vicinity is the famous grotto of Amas or Almas.

HOMOROD (Nagy), a river of Transylvania, which has its source in the country of the Szeklers, in the district of Udvarhely; flows thence into the district of Reps, in which it receives the waters of the Kis-Homorod and Mühlenbach; and after a generally SSW course of 36 m., joins the Aluta 4 m. SE of Reps.—The Kis or Little Homorod flows W from, and in a direction nearly parallel to, the Nagy Homorod. It has a course of about 30 m.

HOMOROD (Okland), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, and S part of the district of Udvarhely.

HOMOROD (St. Marton), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, district and 6 m. SE of Udvarhely, on the r. bank of the Kis-Homorod. It has a celebrated mineral spring.

HOMS, Hems, or Hums, a large city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Damascus, situated in a plain of great fertility, 24 m. SE of Hamah, within 1 m. of the r. bank of the Orontes. Its walls have a circuit of nearly 3 m.; and its pop. is estimated at upwards of 25,000. It is the ancient *Emessa;* but the present town occupies only a fourth of the space contained within the ancient Saracenic walls.

HONAN, a central province, department, and town of China. The prov. extends between 31° 30′ and 37° N lat., and between 6° 20′ W and 0° 25′ E long. of Peking, or from 110° 5′ to 116° 35′ E long.; and is bounded on the N and NW by the prov. of Shan-se, on the NE by the provinces of Tche-le and Shan-tung, on the E by those of Kiang-su and Gan-Huwy, on the S by the prov. of Hu-pih, and on the W by Shen-se and Shan-se. It comprises an area of 420 m. from E to W, and of 390 m. from N to S; and contains a superficial area estimated by Barrow at 25,230 sq. m.; but by Gutzlaff and Martin at not less than 65,104 sq. m. Pop. in 1761, 16,332.507; in 1812, 23,037,171. The latter estimate, taking the area at 65,104 sq. m., shows a pop. of 353 to a sq. m. This prov.,—the name of which signifies 'South of the river,'—is intersected in the N by the Hoang-ho; and nearly all the other streams within its borders are branches of that river or of the Han-kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang. The Tan-sia-chan mountains, a branch of the Peling chain, run through it in a SE direction, and form the line of separation between the basins of the above-named rivers. On the NW it is covered with ramifications of the same chain. It comprises some of the most fertile portions of the Plain, and from its beauty and luxuriance has been named 'the Garden of China.' In its greater extent it consists of finely undulating plains or cultivated hills watered by numerous streams and canals, and by several lakes, one of which, named Chao-king, in the dep. of Kwei-tih-fu, is remarkable for the brilliancy of the lustre which its waters impart to silk.—The principal productions of the soil are corn, rice, and other cereals, fruit, pot-herbs, tea, indigo, hemp, and rhubarb. Silk forms also an important article of local produce. The mountains are covered with wood, and on their rich pastures cattle are reared in great numbers. H. contains mines of copper, cinnabar, and mica; but its mineral wealth has hitherto been little explored. Silk forms the chief article of manufacture, and, next to agriculture, constitutes the principal object of local industry. In spite, however, of the natural advantages of its soil and position, this prov. has hitherto made comparatively little progress in commercial enterprise, owing probably to the internal facilities for self-sustenance which it possesses, and the indolence consequently induced in its inhabitants.—The prov. of H. comprises 13 divisions, viz., 9 fu and 4 chu; which are subdivided into 104 districts. It is under the jurisdiction of an independent *fu-yuen* or lieutenant-governor, who resides at the cap., Kai-fung-fu.—The principal cities are situated on the banks of the Hoang-ho, but they contain little worthy of note.—The division of Honan-fu lies in the W part of the prov., and contains 10 heen or districts. The town is 125 m. E of Kai-fung, to the S and on an affluent of the Hoang-hi, in N lat. 34° 43′ 15″. It is surrounded with mountains, and is large and populous. The suburbs and environs are adorned with gardens, and contain the tombs of several princes of the ancient dynasties. This town is considered by the Chinese the centre of the empire, and was also dignified by them as the central point of the earth. It gave to China the first emperor of the Song dynasty; and, under the name of Tung-king, formerly held an important place in the political movements of the country.

HONAU, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, obmt of Reutlingen, near the Echatz. Pop. in 1840, 450. In the vicinity is the castle of Lichtenstein, a curious Gothic structure rebuilt by Count Wilhelm de Wurtemberg.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Rhine. Pop. 329.

HON-CHAN, a town of the Corea, 24 m. SSE of Hai-men, and 126 m. SW of Han-yang.

HONCO-TRE, or Babi, an island of the Hastings archipelago, in the gulf and near the coast of Siam, in N lat. 9° 45′, E long. 104° 47′.

HOND, a name sometimes given to the Western branch of the Scheldt. See SCHELDT.

HONDA, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 10 m. E of Mariquita, and 60 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, in a narrow valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, at the confluence of the Guali, in N lat. 5° 15′, W long. 76° 51′. Pop. 6,000. It is approached by 2 bridges thrown across the Magdalena, and by another over the Guali. It is of small extent; but its streets are paved and well laid out, and it has some good buildings. Of these the principal are the college, custom-house, convents, and hospitals. A church and many of its houses were destroyed by an earthquake which took place 15 years since. It has an active trade, being the principal depot for the merchandise of the provinces to the S of New Grenada. The chief productions of the environs are maize, sugar, and tobacco, and all the varieties of fruit common in tropical countries.

HONDA BAY, an indentation of the N coast of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, and prov. of Hacha, SW of Cape Gallinas, in N lat. 12° 18′, W long. 71° 52′. It is large and commodious, and affords safe anchorage to the largest vessels. The Guaviros Indians have a pearl fishery here.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 60 m. W of Havana, in N lat. 22° 55′, W long. 83° 11′.

HONDEGHEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Hazebronck. Pop, 1,375.

HONDELANGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Arlon. Pop. of dep. 961; of com. 377.

HONDO, or RIO GRANDE, a river of Central America, which has its source in British Honduras; flows NE; forming the line of separation between that territory and Yucatan; and, after a total course of 240 m., falls into the Caribbean sea.

HONDOLEN, or HONDAL, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 19 m. NNE of Hunyad. In the environs are mines of gold and silver.

HONDSCHOOTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Dunkerque. The arrond. comprises 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 13,402; in 1841, 14,065. The town is 11 m. ESE of Dunkerque, and 33 m. NW of Lille, near the canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 3,919. It has a manufactory of chicory, several bleacheries and tanneries, and extensive nursery-gardens. Lint and fire-wood form its chief articles of trade. A fair for hosiery, ironware, and linens is held here once a-year. The locality is noted for a defeat which the English here sustained by the French on the 8th Sept. 1793. H. was formerly noted for its woollen manufactures. Towards the close of the 16th century, it suffered from extensive conflagrations, and in 1708 it was nearly totally destroyed by the Dutch. The canal of H. extends from the canal de la Colme in the French dep. of the Nord to the canal of Furnes in the prov. of E. Flanders, a distance of nearly 20 m.

HONDS-EYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Sainte-Marguerite. Pop. 91.

HONDSHUFFEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Hautem-Saint-Lievin. Pop. 106.

HONDURAS, a state of Central America, bounded on the N by the gulf of H.; on the E by the Mosquito territory; on the S by the Nicaragua, the Pacific, and San Salvador; and on the W by Guatimala. Its coast-line extends from the mouth of the Motagua, on the W, to Cape Honduras, or Punta Castillo, on the E. A line drawn from the seaboard, along the meridian of 85° 50′, including the tongue of land forming the cape, passing a few miles to the W of the town of Truxillo, and running S till it strikes the Guayape, a head-branch of the Roman river, forms the boundary on the side of the Mosquito territory. Nicaragua claims for her frontier on the side of H. the upper part of the course of the Guayape; but a more distinct line of physical demarcation might be found along the crest of the highlands in which the Poyais and the Segovia take their rise; while the S frontier of H. might be physically traced by the ridge dividing the waters flowing N into the gulf of H. from those flowing S into the Pacific. The actual boundaries, however, are very uncertain, and appear to partake of the political fluctuations of Central America. It has an area estimated at 81,000 sq. m., and is divided into 7 departments, viz.:

Comayagua,	85,000
Tegucigalpa,	45,000
Choluteca,	38,000
Juticalpa,	45,000
Gracias,	79,000
Santa Barbara,	35,000
Yoro, including Truxillo,	81,000
	308,000

All these deps. are named from their chief towns; and Comayagua, nearly in the centre of the state, in about N lat. 14° 15′, W long. 87° 20′, is the cap. of the state. The dep. of Tegucigalpa lies to the E of Comayagua, and N of Choluteca; that of Choluteca appears to stretch from Comayagua S to the bay of Conchagua on the Pacific, on which it has the port of San Lorenzo. Juticalpa lies to the NE of Tegucigalpa, and N of Segovia. Gracias touches the confines of Guatimala, and is separated by the Lempa on the S from San Salvador. Yoro lies N and NE of Comayagua, comprising the coast from Puerto-de-Sal to Cape Honduras. Santa Barbara lies to the NW of Comayagua, and comprises the coast-line from the Puerto-de-Sal to the mouth of the Motagua.

The principal rivers of H. are the Chamelicon, the Ulua, and the Aguan, all flowing N into the gulf of H. The climate is hot and moist; and there are large tracts of soil of great fertility. The deps. of Santa Barbara and Yoro on the N coasts, like the other regions around the bay of H., are covered with magnificent forests, in which the mahogany and cedar abound. Vast herds of cattle roam over rich and unappropriated pastures in Choluteca, Yoro, and Comayagua. Tobacco of excellent quality is grown in Gracias. The mineral productions of this state are the most valuable in Central America. Gold, lead, and copper are wrought; and mining appears to be pursued to the neglect of agriculture and commerce.

When the city of Guatimala, on the 15th of September, 1821, proclaimed its independence of Spain, the prov. of H., the ancient intendancia of Comayagua, followed its example. Its subsequent history is sketched in our general article on CENTRAL AMERICA, and in that of GUATIMALA.

HONDURAS (BRITISH). See BELIZE.

HONDURAS (BAY OF), a large section of the Caribbean sea, washing the shores of British Honduras on the W, and of Guatimala and the republic of Honduras on the S. It is of a triangular form, and may be regarded as stretching from Cape Honduras, the N point of the bay of Truxillo, in N lat. 16° 1′ 30″, and W long. 85° 59′, from which point a line drawn NNW to Ambergris kay in N lat. 17° 52′ 50″, and W long. 88° 0′, will define the mouth of the gulf, having a width of 220 m. The depth of the embrasure to the mouth of the Caratasca is nearly equal. The coasts of this bay present numerous sinuosities and headlands. Of the latter the principal is Cape Three Points to the N of Amatic bay. The principal rivers which flow into it are the Xagua, Ulua, Motagua, the Felipe which forms the outlet of Lake Dulce, and the Gordo and Zacatan from Guatimala. The only important tributary from Yucatan is the Belize. Numerous islands and rocks are scattered over its area; of these the largest are the

islands of Turneffe and Ruatan. The portion of the Caribbean sea comprised within the coasts of Guatimala on the S, of Yucatan on the W, of Cuba on the N, and Jamaica on the E, is sometimes distinguished as the sea of Honduras. The sand-banks and rocks with which the entire extent of the bay of Honduras is studded render its navigation extremely dangerous. The currents, too, which flow through it run with great violence, especially when the wind blows from the N; and with the dense and misty atmosphere which generally attends that wind, renders the utmost skill of the pilot often unavailing.

HONE-COHE′, a port of Annam on the E coast, to the SW of Cape Avarella, in N lat. 12° 45′, and E long. 109° 12′. It is enclosed on the E by a small peninsula, and is of circular form, opening to the SE. In depth it varies from 5 to 19 fath.

HONELLY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 60 m. NE of Bednore, and 144 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the Toumbedra.

HONEOGE, a village of Richmond township, Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 214 m. W of Albany, on the lake of the same name. Pop. in 1840, 200. The lake lies chiefly in Richmond co., and is 5 m. long and 1 m. in width.

HONEOGE FALLS, a village of Mendon township, Monroe co., in the state of New York, 214 m. NW of Albany, on a creek of the same name, which, in the centre of the village, has a fall of 30 ft., and within a distance of 2 m. successive falls of 100 ft. Pop. about 1,000. It has a quarry of excellent stone.

HONESDALE, a village of Texas township, Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 172 m. NE of Harrisburg, at the confluence of Dyberry and Lackawaxen creeks, and at the extremity of the canal and railroad of the latter name. Pop. in 1840, 1,086.

HONEYBROOK, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 38 m. NW of Philadelphia. Its surface presents a gentle declivity watered by branches of Brandywine river, and has a fine light loamy soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,773.

HONEYCHURCH, a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. SE of Hatherleigh. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1841, 69.

HONEYVILLE, a village of Page co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 125 m. NW of Richmond, on the E side of Shenandoah river.

HONFLEUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Pont-l'Evêque. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,071; in 1841, 16,914. The town is 10 m. N of Pont-l'Evêque, 8 m. SE of Havre, and 35 m. NE of Caen, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the embouchure of the Seine, at the head of a small bay formed by that river. Pop. in 1841, 9,580; in 1846, 9,506. It is ill-built and ill-fortified; and its port, although good, is only accessible at high-water. The outer harbour is spacious, and contains 2 basins in which vessels of the largest size can find safe anchorage; but it too is difficult of access. The only public buildings worthy of note are the custom-house, bank, and hydrographical school. It has considerable manufactories of cordage, nails, lace, paper, sea-biscuit, and chemical substances, several sugar-refineries and breweries, saw-mills and cooperages, good building-docks, and in the environs extensive salt-works. The fishing of herring, mackarel, and whiting, is extensively carried on from this place; and numerous vessels are annually despatched hence to the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Butter, fruit, eggs to the number of 7,000 weekly, and grain, are exported hence to England. Fairs for cattle, mercery, iron-ware, &c., are held here twice a-year. H. has long been noted for the skill and hardihood of its mariners. The environs are well cultivated, and produce grain, melons, and apples in great abundance. Silk is also successfully cultivated in the locality. On the summit of the adjacent Côte-de-Grâce is a chapel noted for the view which it commands, and much resorted to by sailors. H. was formerly a place of great prosperity, and carried on an extensive trade with Spain; but has rapidly declined under the rival influence of Havre. It was taken from the English in 1440 by Charles VII., and was the last town in Normandy which submitted to Henry IV.

HONGER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Marie-Audenhove. Pop. 283.

HONGG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. NW of Zurich, on a height near the r. bank of the Limmat. Pop. 1,100. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

HONG-HAI, an islet off the E coast of China, in N lat. 22° 45′, E long. 115° 12′, 2½ m. SSE of Mace point, on the mainland. It rises to an alt. of 240 ft. above sea-level. The large indentation of the coast between Fokai point, in N lat. 22° 33′ and E long. 114° 54′, and Chelang point, in N lat. 22° 39′ and E long. 115° 34′, is known as H. bay; and the island of H. bears 20 m. NE of the former point, and 23 m. WNW of the latter. The name may be restricted to that portion of the bay which lies between Ross head on the W, and Ty-sami head on the E, or generally to the N of the latitude of the islet.

HONG-KIANG, a river of China, which has its source in the mountains which intersect the NE part of the prov. of Yunnan, and about 15 m. NW of Keuh-tsing. In the upper part of its course, it bears the name of the Hong-chui-kiang; runs first S; then bends abruptly NE, flows through the S extremity of the prov. of Kwei-chu, enters that of Kwanse, receives the Pan-kiang on the l.; takes thence the name of Hong-kiang, and pursues its course ESE, is joined by the Lieu-kiang, and, 15 m. N of Tsin-chu, unites with the Ngo-vu-kiang to form the Long-kiang or Si-kiang.

HONG-KONG [*i. e.* according to some 'the Red harbour,' according to others 'the Island of fragrant streams'], one of a number of islands called by the Spanish LADRONES, or 'Thieves,' from the notorious habits of the inhabitants. In the 'History of the Pirates who infested the China sea from 1807 to 1810,' written by a Chinese, and translated by Mr. Neumann, mention is made of this island as the chief retreat of these ruffians. It lies about 40 m. E from Macao, and is distant from the Great Lamma 16 m. in a NE direction. It is of irregular form, about 9 m. long, and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth. It is separated from the mainland of China by a channel of the sea which varies in width from a ½ m. to 3 m. The Lymoon pass (*a*), leading from Tathong channel on the E side of the island into H. road, or the channel on the N, is about half-a-mile across. The East Lamma channel, on the SW side of the island, is from 1½ to 2 m. wide. Its physical aspect is that of a broken ridge of hills running from NNW to SSE, and rising abruptly from the sea, particularly on its N face, where stands the straggling town of Victoria (V). The scenery is composed of barren rocks, deep ravines, and mountain-torrents. The general appearance of all its parts is similar, but the E portions are bolder; in this quarter the vegetation is more sparing and stunted, the outlines are more rounded, and the large bare masses of rock are unscreened by foliage. The W side is evidently preferable, as the valleys descend with less rapidity, and a certain quantity of soil is collected; vegetation thrives better and is more varied, some stunted pines try to assume the importance of trees, and the shores bear no marks of the violence of the ocean. Water abounds everywhere; and each valley of the least pretension sends its stream to the cultivated grounds near the shore, where a portion is retained for irrigation, and the remainder is permitted to find

its way to the sea. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* describes the island as "perfectly mountainous, and sloping in a rugged manner to the sea; having here and there, almost at equal distances, all along the coast, deep ravines, which extend from the tops of the mountains, and gradually become deeper and wider as they approach the sea. Immense blocks of granite are in these valleys or ravines, which have either been bared by the rapid currents of water, or which have tumbled into them from the mountain-sides at some former period. In each of these ravines there is abundance of excellent water, flowing at all seasons of the year. During the wet season—for it rains in torrents then—these little streams become very soon swollen, and then rush down from the mountains with a velocity which sweeps everything before it. There is very little flat ground capable of cultivation on the island. Indeed the only place of any size is a small valley, of a few acres in extent, lying to the E of the town of Victoria, called Wang-nai-chung by the Chinese, and sometimes 'the Happy valley' by the English; here we have numerous small gardens and paddy fields, very well managed by the inhabitants."—The geology of this island resembles that of the S of China, presenting generally rotten rock, hard stiff clay, and red sandstone. A considerable portion of the island is of trap formation, and granite occurs with it in several quarters. The highest peak, which has received the name of Victoria peak (*b*), has an alt. of 1,825 ft. About 1 m. to the SE of Victoria peak is Gough peak (*c*), alt. 1,575 ft. Mount Parker (*d*), in the E part of the island, has an alt. of 1,711 ft.—A number of small rocky islets lie off H. Of these the principal are Lochow (*e*), Maskong (*f*), Gantchow (*g*), Taplichow (*h*), Green island (*i*), and Hongheong (*k*).—The only produce of the island for exportation is granite, which employs a considerable number of boats of from 70 to 100 tons. This trade in 1849 employed upwards of 1,000 people.

Climate.] The climate of H. is variable, and, from its sudden transitions, dangerous to the health of its residents. Situate on the verge of the tropics, a dry burning heat is experienced while the sun is approaching; and during the rainy monsoon a pestiferous gas is emitted from the soil. Mr. Martin assures us that the climate produces the most weakening effects on the European constitution; that few Englishmen can expect to live many years after residing here for some time; and that even in the Indians and Malays it is speedily destructive of life. This testimony is flatly contradicted by the author of *The Chinese as they are*, who tells us that "the harbour of H. is famed among foreign residents in China for its extreme healthiness; and many a sojourner at Macao, after trying what medicine and exercise could do for him there, has at length repaired to H., and found what he had so long sought for in vain. The writer of these remarks," he adds, "while at the place last-mentioned, in the spring of 1838, made full proof of physic, diet, rest, and light excursions, but discovered that he was growing weaker, instead of improving, under this treatment. Just at the time when hope began to give place to despair, an American captain invited him to take a trip to H.; the invitation was accepted, and after the lapse of a fortnight he was so invigorated by the breezes of that delectable place, that he went to Canton and worked through a summer of unusual sultriness." The truth seems to be that a pestilent miasma arises here as elsewhere from undrained grounds; and that the barracks—in which the greatest mortality has occurred—are both ill-situated and overcrowded. The correspondent of the *Athenæum*, already quoted, says on the subject of climate, and writing in 1843: "Fever prevails to a great extent during the hot season, and it is extremely fatal. Those who are seized generally fly to Macao, which is considered much more healthy. The S side of the island is comparatively healthy; and there are certain parts of the N much more so than others; but that part near the W end of the bay called West Point, and the valley of Wang-nai-chung, seem to be most unhealthy. It may be possible to improve such places to a certain extent by draining, and by removing the rice-fields; but I fear the principal cause can never be got rid of, which I believe to be the situation of the town—on the N side of the hills, and sheltered from the breeze of the SW monsoon. During the hot season, when we want the refreshing breeze, the hills prevent it from reaching us; and when the cold season comes, we have enough of the N wind when we could dispense with it. I cannot help thinking, with many others here, that the opposite shores of Cow-loon would have been by far the best place for the English town; the ground is comparatively level and fertile, which would have given the inhabitants an opportunity of having gardens and promenades, while it would have combined all the advantages of Macao, by being fully exposed to the refreshing breeze of the SW monsoon." The deaths among the Chinese pop. in 1848, amounting to 20,338 souls, were 227, or 1·12 per cent.; in 1847 they were 0·15 per cent. The mortality among the fixed White or European pop. in 1848, amounting to 963 souls, was 83, or 8·61 per cent.; in 1847 it was 6·34 per cent. In 1849 the mortality in the white pop. was 65, or 6·58 per cent. The most prevalent diseases are fevers of the remittent and intermittent type, dysentery, and rheumatism.

Vegetation.] The vegetation of this island during the rainy season is but small; in the other months of the year, there is none. There are few trees of any size to be met with, except mangos, lee-chees, longans, wampes, guavas, and others, which are

planted and reared in some of the most fertile spots for the sake of their fruit. *Pinus Sinensis* is met with everywhere on the hill sides, but it never attains any size, partly owing to the sterility of the soil, partly to the keenness of the NE wind, and partly to the practice which the Chinese have of lopping off its under branches yearly for firewood. Several species of *Lagerstræmia*, which are met with both wild and in gardens, when in bloom remind one of our own beautiful hawthorn. The Screw pine, and two or three well-known species of palm, occur on the low land near the sea. As we ascend, the hill-side and ravines become rich in melastosmas, lycopodiums, ferns, *Phaius grandifolius*, and several other familiar orchidaceous plants. It is a curious fact, however, that all the fine flowering plants which we admire so much in England, are found high up on the hills: the azaleas and clematises, for example. To the valleys is restricted nearly all the cultivation of the island. The selection is usually made where these terminate on the coast, the sides of the valleys here expanding, and the supply of water for irrigation being more abundant and regular. Still the surface requires some artificial levelling; and the peasantry often distribute it into a series of broad terraces, from 1 to 2 ft. above each other, which, from a distance, resemble gigantic staircases. Great neatness is conspicuous in their formation; sometimes the sides are faced with stone-work, but an earthy barrier usually suffices, and the outline is formed with much regularity. A supply of water from the neighbouring stream is admitted by suitable channels, according to the necessities of the growing crop; and sometimes women pour water over the plants, from large buckets of bamboo with long spouts. This they often practise in the middle of the day, when the sun is at its highest. The staple production of these terraces is the sweet potato, but yams and cocoas are also cultivated; turnips are evidently favourites, and it is rare to see an establishment without a corner devoted to a bed of onions.

Population, Government, &c.] In Jan. 1841 H. was ceded to Great Britain, and great offers were made by Captain Elliot and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer to induce settlers to go there. The floating population on its being taken was about 7,800 smugglers, stone-cutters, and vagabonds; in March 1842 it rose to 12,360; in July 1845 it was about 19,000, but of the worst characters from the neighbouring coast of China; in 1848 it was 21,514, exclusive of troops, viz.: 20,338 Chinese, 642 Europeans, 321 Portuguese, and 213 Indians and Malays. The pop. in 1849 had risen to 29,507, of whom 28,297 were Chinese, and 656 Europeans.

Revenue.] The income and expenditure of this colony for the 4 years from 1846 to 1849, were as follows:

	Income.	Expenditure.	Military expenditure.
1846	£27,047	£60,351	...
1847	31,078	50,959	£115,149
1848	25,091	62,658	80,778
1849	23,617	38,986	75,943

The principal sources of revenue are rents, licenses and police assessment.—The heaviest items of expenditure are judicial and police departments. The governor enjoys the enormous salary of £6,000; the chief-justice has £3,000; the attorney-general, £1,500; the police magistrate, £900; while the colonial secretary and his department cost £3,654.

Harbour.] One of the principal recommendations of H. is the excellence of its harbour, which has an entrance from the S, and another from the N; while at the angular point formed by the two arms of the strait there is a convenient berth. The arm of this strait, which separates Chin-sang-Chow and Obtee-Chow, two islands to the N of the Great Lamma, stretches out to the W, and has on the S side a small cove with two isles in it. To the W of these is a very snug berth, where the largest vessels may be land-locked and moored to the shore. Opposite this place the tide flows up a low valley, where a large stream of fresh water falls into the sea, which may be approached in a boat of any size at high water. The harbour bears NNW by compass from the E end of the Great Lamma; and the entrance may always be known by a white beach at its head which is visible at several miles' distance. The strait being once entered, the navigation is clear. The other entrance to the harbour is from the NE, on the N side of a group of three islands, which, with two or three rocks or islets, are situated near the NE point of the island. Ships usually anchor in about 10 fath. water, but in the deep bight in the mainland, the depth of water varies from 3 to 5 fath. As this inner harbour is completely land-locked, it resembles a beautiful lake, surrounded by some towering peaks of steep and rugged ascent. At the top of this inner harbour, on the mainland, stands the v. of Cowloon (C). From the harbour of H. there is a passage to the E about half-a-mile in breadth, where in some places there is 25 fath. water; but as this course is rather intricate, and requires a variety of winds to make it an easy one, ships proceeding to the N prefer a sweep round the island of H., and dropping down the Lamma channel, to steer S and E till they emerge into the China sea.

Towns.] The principal Chinese villages on the island are those of Shekpywan (*l*), Cheagtchu (*m*), and Sheagaw (*n*), all of which are on the S side. At the latter place there is an extensive military station for the English garrison.—The town of Victoria is built on the N side, and consists of houses planted in the most irregular manner around the shores of the bay. A firm broad road, 24 m. in length, with military posts every 6 m., has been made all along the shore, and here forms the principal street of Victoria. Among the principal public buildings are the Government-house, the Oriental bank branch-office, the Medical Missionary hospital, and the Roman Catholic and the Episcopalian chapels. There are 4 Dissenting chapels, 3 Chinese temples, and a Mahommedan mosque in the town, and 5 educational establishments. The pop. in 1849 was 13,087. We extract from the *Hong Kong Almanack and Directory for* 1848, some details of life in this Anglo-Chinese colony. "Upwards of 80 different trades are practised by the Chinese in Victoria. Of these the principal are butchers, bakers, chandlers, shop-keepers, house-builders, road-makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, bamboo-workers, blacksmiths, tin and copper smiths, painters, glaziers, ivory workers, silversmiths, umbrella makers, tailors, shoemakers, pawnbrokers, opium refiners, washermen, and a variety of others. The bread made by Chinese bakers is mostly of maize flour, and from the use of inferior leaven is coarse and of a dark colour, oftentimes sour; contractors for supplying the soldiery and ships of war are the principal purchasers. The Chinese eat very little bread among themselves; but a plate of hot toast and butter meets with no manner of contempt if placed in their way. The bread which may be called indigenous to China is boiled in small round loaves like dumplings, and sold for about a halfpenny each. A Chinese chandler's store is a complete emporium of varieties. The front of the shop, in addition to the hanging sign, which is disposed *vice versâ* to English fashion, is graced with fat pork in chops, dried and varnished to the colour of mahogany, dry pickled ducks, gizzards, hams, strings of sausages cured by exposure

to the sun, salt fish and huge baskets of rice, of various shades and qualities. In the interior of the store, labelled jars of different kinds of pickles are arranged on shelves, coloured candles and tinsel paper for sacrificial offerings, brooms, baskets, and hats, all constructed of the universal bamboo, showily painted lanthorns, made by varnishing over a light bamboo frame-work, together with bundles of different coloured string hang from the ceilings; and on the floor large jars of oil, pickled cabbage, samshew, beans, tea, and sugar; whilst some portion of the narrow counter displays small baskets of loch-soy (resembling vermicelli in appearance, and used for the same purpose), packs of cards, Chinese crackers, &c. &c.; never less than three, and in large establishments a goodly number of assistants are constantly ready to serve customers; one stands in the centre of the shop and bawls out the article required, another prepares the same, and the clerk sitting on the money-box behind the counter makes entry simultaneously with the delivery. Business is thus carried on with a degree of carefulness and precision exemplary even to Europeans. That greatest bane, and, to present appearance, immovable obstacle, to an extension of legitimate commerce between China and the rest of the world, the opium traffic, which through the obstinate and mistaken policy of the Chinese government, subserves the interests of the many to the fortunes of the few, is not in Victoria—proportionably to the trade in other parts of China—carried on to any great extent; opium is refined and openly retailed on the opposite shore of Kowloon, but the amount of bribe to the Chinese mandarins for winking at this infraction of the law must be very high, or those parties who have for the two years previous to July last made payment to our government of an annual duty of £4,000 for farming the licence to retail, could not have competed with them in the sale; since that time the exclusive right for one man to retail opium in Victoria has been done away with; and licenses are now indiscriminately issued in three different forms; 1st, to sell in quantities less than a chest (which weighs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.): for this 360 dollars per annum is paid; 2d, for license to boil down and refine the opium preparatory to being used, for which the charge is 240 d. per ann.; 3d, for keeping an opium-smoking divan; and for this indulgence a license is charged at 10 d. per month." A good road has been constructed across the island from Victoria to Stanley.

Commercial value.] The European shipping which arrived at Victoria in 1847 amounted to 694 vessels = 229,465 tons; the Chinese junks to 50,058 tons. In 1848 the shipping, exclusive of Chinese vessels, which arrived in H. was 700 = 228,818 tons. In 1849, 896 vessels = 293,711 tons, arrived. The imports in Chinese vessels consist principally of sugar, alum, sulphur, rice, nut-oil, and salt; and in 1847 amounted to £498,239. The exports, which were principally opium and long cloths, amounted in 1847 to £226,130. Chinese sugar to the extent of 21,529,600 lbs., and value of £144,827, was shipped at H. for New South Wales, India, and England, in 1847. The value of the exports in 1848 was £1,254,703. The imports in Chinese vessels in 1848 amounted to £169,446; the exports to £236,298, of which £147,936 was in sugar. The occupation of H., it is alleged, was first brought about by opium speculators, who thought it a fit place for their traffic; but the opinion of Dr. Gutzlaff is, that this place was only of value when all the other ports of China were closed. To open trade with other ports to the northward, he and Mr. M. Martin argue, an island towards the middle of the coast ought to have been selected. The cause of the retention of H., at the time when the Chinese government on signing the treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger was prepared to make great sacrifices, arose from ignorance of the insalubrity of H., and from the belief that Chusan was a most unhealthy spot for Europeans. When H. was selected by Captain Elliot, the sphere of the British commerce in China was small; but now the case is different, and, it is contended, there are no sound reasons, either in a military, civil, political, social, religious, financial, or commercial light, for preferring it to Chusan, except as an opium entrepot in time of war; but that is scarcely a sufficient justification for the enormous waste in the maintenance of this colony, not only of money, but of the lives of the troops and settlers. On the other hand, Mr. Matheson, with whom several of the best-informed Chinese merchants concur, asserts that prior to our taking possession of H., and for some time after, all the native traders between Canton and the E coast passed through its harbour, and generally anchored there. When the first Europeans settled at H., the Chinese showed every disposition to frequent the place, and there was a fair prospect of its becoming a place of considerable trade. The junks from the coast made up their cargoes there, in place of going to Canton and Macao; these cargoes generally consisted of opium, cotton shirtings, a few pieces of camlets, and other woollens, and States produce; such as pepper, betel-nut, rattans, &c. "Our own firm," he says, "was the first that built a warehouse in the colony; we established a regular salesman in it, and in order to encourage the trade, were prepared to sell the smallest quantity of any article, such as 1, 10, or 20 pieces of shirtings or camlets, and any portion of a chest of opium, to suit the means of purchasers. Our sales in this way averaged during the first year about 8,000 dollars per month. This went on for nearly 3 years; that is, from the beginning of 1841 till the autumn of 1843; and the amount of our sales was progressively on the increase. Some months they amounted to 15,000 d. This was what I call our 'retail trade;' and in addition to it, we sold large quantities of opium and other articles, some of our transactions amounting to 10,000 d., 20,000 d., and 50,000 d." Up to 1843, H. was literally a free port: there were no restrictions of any kind; people went and came as they chose; and the British character stood so high in the estimation of the natives, that many respectable Chinese from Canton and Macao began to make arrangements for moving to H. Had the same unrestricted freedom of trade gone on, H. would inevitably have become in time the emporium of China. The South-sea whalers would have resorted to it for supplies, and for shipping their oil to the European and American markets. Native Chinese, who return to their own country after having realized fortunes in Manilla, Java, and other European colonies, would have settled there; and the security to person and property which British laws and usages were supposed to guarantee, would have attracted to H. many wealthy Chinese, who, under their own government, are ever in dread of being 'squeezed' by the government officers. In 1843, however, peace was proclaimed; H. was regularly ceded to us; a formal government was established; great expenses were incurred; and it became the study of the government to raise as large a revenue as possible to meet the expenses of the place. Up to the departure of Sir H. Pottinger, no means of raising a revenue were resorted to, except the land sales; but the police practised various modes of defrauding the Chinese settlers; and from this time may be dated the reverses of H. By our treaty with China, it was stipulated that no Chinese vessel should be allowed to anchor in the harbour of H. without a pass from some Chinese mandarin. Of course no mandarin would grant a pass without a heavy fee; and by this one act the junk-trade to H. was in a manner exterminated. But this was further aided by other circumstances. A body of police was established, composed of Chinese of the most abandoned character; these men, under the cloak of their office, committed all manner of atrocities, more especially afloat, in the harbour, where their proceedings more easily escaped notice. Boats and junks were plundered, and fees of all kinds were extorted from them under false pretences. Since then the establishment of the opium and other farms has completely extinguished the trade of H. The junks, instead of passing through the harbour as formerly, in going and coming between the Canton river and the W coast, now avoid it as they would a pestilence, and pass to the N of the island. Depot-vessels have taken up their station at a place called Cunsingmoon, about half-way between Macao and Bocca-Tigris, where there is a tolerable harbour: and, since 1844, a considerable native town has sprung up there, with a pop. of from 3,000 to 4,000, composed entirely of petty traders and junk-men, who have deserted H. "The principle that H. is to support itself," Mr. M. goes on to say, "must be entirely abandoned; it can only be viewed as a depot or warehouse for British merchandise, which must be kept up at the expense of the British nation, or rather out of the revenue derived by the nation from the China trade. It is utterly impossible and hopeless to expect that the few British merchants resident in China, not 100 in number, can ever support a settlement like H. Though it would take years to repair the evil which misgovernment has brought upon H., I am still of opinion that a prudent course would in time restore its prosperity, and that it would eventually become one of the principal mercantile emporia in the world. Nothing can exceed the advantages of its harbour, being not only one of the safest in the world, but close to the ocean; and, from having two entrances equally safe, it is accessible with every wind. It would be a central point for the whole whaling-trade in the Pacific, as well as for the general commerce of the East, ranging from Singapore to Japan, and thence along the W coast of America to Cape Horn, including our Australian colonies, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, &c. H. is also favourably situated as a depot for sugar, cassia, camphor, and other articles of China produce. It is proper to add, in reference to the China junks frequenting the harbour, that though by treaty we are bound not to allow them to anchor without a pass from a Chinese mandarin, this regulation, strictly observed for a year or two by the H. government, has of late, at the earnest entreaty of the British merchants, been dispensed with. But unfortunately before this was done the junks had ceased to come, and will never frequent the harbour again until the farms are abolished."

H. is 1,520 m. steaming distance from Singapore;

3,037 m. from Point de Galle in Ceylon; 5,050 m. from the Sandwich islands; and 6,200 m. from Vancouver's island and the Columbia river.

HON-HERGIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Bavay. Pop. 1,030.

HONILY, a parish in Warwickshire, 5½ m. NNW of Warwick. Area 660 acres. Pop. in 1841, 50.

HONIMA, Uleastre, or Saparua, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Banda sea, to the S of the island of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 35′, and E long. 128° 40′. It produces rice and cloves.

HONING, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. ESE of North Walsham. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1841, 344.

HONINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 8¼ m. SE of East Durham, on a branch of the Wensum. Area 2,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1841, 358.

HONINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNE of Grantham. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1841, 149.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 7¼ m. NNE of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 248; in 1841, 273.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 1½ m. N of Shipton-upon-Stour. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 335.

HONITON, a parish, borough, and market-town of Devonshire, 16½ m. ENE of Exeter, and 148 m. WSW of London, on the Otter, and intersected by a small streamlet tributary to that river. Area of p. and borough 2,800 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 3,509; in 1841, 3,895. The town of Honiton is situated in a beautiful vale, on a rising ground, on the S side of the Otter. The town principally consists of one straight and spacious street of considerable length, and well-paved and lighted. The houses are almost all modern, an improvement that originated in fires, which at four periods nearly destroyed the town; namely, in 1747, when three fourths of the houses were burnt down; in 1765, when 160; in 1790, when 37; and in 1797, when 30 houses were destroyed. Through the main street runs a stream of water, from which the inhabitants are supplied by a dipping-place opposite almost every door. The parish-church erected in 1836–8 is a fine structure. Under the reform act the boundaries of the parl. borough of H. coincide with those of the parish, and the borough returns 2 members. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 455; in 1848, 353. H. is a polling-place for the county.—It is said that the manufacture of serge was first introduced by the Lollards at H.; but the principal manufacture of the town long consisted of the celebrated broad bone or thread-lace edgings, also called Bath Brussels lace. In the beginning of the present cent. the manufacturers of H. employed 2,400 hands in the town and neighbouring villages, but in 1820 they did not employ above 300.

HONLEY, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSW of Huddersfield, on the Colne. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,523; in 1841, 5,383.

HONNAY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 395; of com. 300.

HONNECOURT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of Marcoing, near the Schelde. Pop. 1,060.

HONNEVAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Blandain. Pop. 167.

HONNIFELD, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. NNW of Coblenz, circle and 9 m. N of Neuwied. Pop. 214. It has some iron-works.

HONNINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. NW of Coblenz, and circle of Neuwied, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,230. It has a castle.

HONNINGEN, or Huyngen, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 33 m. WNW of Coblenz, circle and 6 m. N of Adenau. Pop. 420. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

HONO, a small island in the Cattegat, off the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gota, 15 m. W of Gottenburg.

HONOLULU, or Honoruru, a town, the capital of the Sandwich islands, in the island of Waohu or Oahu, in N lat. 21° 20′, and W long. 157° 45′. Pop. 6,000, of whom about 250 are English or Americans. It is situated on the S side of the island, and consists of huts built in the form of hay-ricks; but in many instances comfortably fitted up in the interior, and adorned with neat gardens filled with banana and other shady trees. It has a safe and commodious port and building-docks, and is already an entrepot for European and Indian goods, whence they are re-shipped to the new states of Spanish America. It is also a rendezvous for most of the whale-ships. Sometimes 80 sail of them, each of from 300 to 500 tons, are at anchor there for months at the same time. In 1835 the amount of imports at H. was 300,000 dollars; of exports 620,000. Of the exports 320,000 d. were foreign produce, and 300,000 d. native produce. A permanent commerce in connection with California, and indirectly with Australia, New Zealand, Calcutta, and China, seems to be springing up at this port. Two newspapers are printed here.

HONOR-DE-COS (L'), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. ESE of La Francaise, on the r. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,535.

HONORE′ (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 6 m. S of Moulins-en-Gilbert. Pop. 1,051. It is noted for its thermal sulphureous springs and baths. Fairs for cattle are held here twice a-year. This village occupies the site of an ancient Gallic town, rebuilt by the Romans, and named by them *Arbandata*. It received its present appellation after the establishment of the Christian religion in Gaul.

HONORINE-LA-CHARDONNE (Sainte), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Athis, 28 m. NNE of Domfront. Pop. in 1841, 1,541.

HONORINE-LA-GUILLAUME (Sainte), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 6 m. W of Putanges, and 18 m. WNW of Argentan. Pop. in 1841, 1,274. In the environs are quarries of excellent granite.

HONORURU. See Honolulu.

HONRUBIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 35 m. S of Cuenca, and partido of San Clemente. Pop. 1,820. It has several churches, one of which stands in a square, and is a handsome edifice, a custom-house, and several convents. The manufacture of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, and tape, forms, with agriculture, the chief branches of local industry. A fair is held here once a-year.

HONSEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Willebringen. Pop. 196.

HONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Beersse. Pop. 168.

HONTANARES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 34 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, in a level tract near the Henares. Pop. 172.

HONTANAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Burgos, partido and 5 m. E of Castroxeriz. Pop. 318. It is situated at the entrance of a valley, and contains a parish, and has 2 hermitages and a convent. Common cloth is the only article of local manufacture.

HONTANAYA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, and partido of Belmonte, 38 m. S of Huete. Pop. 632.

HONTANGAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, and partido of Roa, 8 m. SW of Aranda-de-Duero. Pop. 650.

HONTANX, a commune and town of France, in the cant. and 5 m. S of Villeneuve, on the Ludon. Pop. 1,198. Fairs for horses and cattle are held here twice a-year.

HONTECILLAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. S of Cuenca, and 7 m. NE of Honrubia, on the r. bank of the Xucar, and on the road from Valencia to Madrid. Pop. 608. It contains a parish, and has 2 public granaries. Linen and varieties of common cloth are manufactured here.

HONTEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Baelen. Pop. 85.

HONTH-KIS, or LITTLE HONTH, a district of Hungary, in the W part of the comitat of Gömör. It is covered with mountains, ramifications of the Carpathian chain, and is watered in all its extent by the Rima. Its chief towns are Theissholz and Gross-Steffelsdorf.

HONTH, HONT, or NAGY-HONTH, a comitat or administrative prov. of Hungary, comprising an area of 970 sq. m.; bounded on the N by the comitats of Sohl and Bars; on the E by the comitat of Neograd; on the S and SW by that of Gran, from which it is separated to a great extent by the Danube; and on the W by the comitat of Bars. Pop. in 1837, 130,804, of whom more than half were Slavonians. The majority, amounting to 75,000, were Catholics. It is covered in its entire extent by ramifications of the Carpathian chain, and has a general inclination to the S. The principal rivers, the Krupina, Schemnitz, and Szeklencze, all contribute their waters to the Danube, the two former being tributaries of the Ipoly, and the latter to the Gran. Although generally mountainous it possesses considerable fertility, especially in the valleys, and produces grain of all kinds, wine, lint, hemp, tobacco, and wood. Of the arable land, estimated at 347,871 jochs, about 140,000 j. are under cultivation; 13,800 j. are devoted to the culture of the vine; and 144,742 j. covered with wood. Horses and cattle are reared in great numbers on its pastures. This com. possesses mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and arsenic, quarries of limestone, and some mineral springs. The exploitation of the forests and mines forms, with the manufacture of pottery and of wooden ware, the chief branches of local industry.—This comitat, of which Ipoly-Sagh is the cap., is divided into 4 järäs or marches, viz. Bath, Bozok, Ipoly-Sagh, and Schemnitz; and contains 3 free towns, Schemnitz, Puganz, and Dilln, 9 burghs, and 176 villages.

HONTINENA, a town of ancient foundation of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, and partido of Fraga, on the road from that town to Sarinena. Pop. 810. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house.

HONTOMIN, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. NNE of Burgos, at the source of the Omino, a tributary of the Ebro. Pop. 327. It is much decayed, but still retains some portions of its walls and gates. In the environs are extensive quarries of granite and breccia.

HONTORIA-DE-LA-CANTERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 256. It has a large parish-church.

HONTORIA-DE-CERRATO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Valencia, and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, in a valley. Pop. 248.

HONTORIA-DE-PINAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in a marshy district not far from the point at which the Lobos disappears underground, and pursues a subterranean course for the distance of 4 m. Pop. 592.

HONTORIA-DE-VALDEARADOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 11 m. NE of Aranda-de-Duero, in a valley near the Aranzo. Pop. 507.

HONTOVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. SSE of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrana, in a fertile plain. Pop. 510. It has a parish-church and a hermitage.

HONTUR, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete, partido and 11 m. NE of Hellin, on the declivity of a hill. Pop. 1,270. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

HONVELE', a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Seeverghem. Pop. 207.

HONY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Esneux. Pop. 138.

HOO, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. N of Woodbridge, and S of the Deben. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1841, 211. See also HOE.

HOO, or ST. WERBURGH, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m NE of Rochester, on the Medway. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 910; in 1841, 930.

HOO, or BOO ISLANDS, a group of islets in the S. Pacific, to the SE of the island of Gilolo, and in the passage of that name, in S lat. 1° 15′, and E long. 129° 17′. The most westerly of the group is 6 m. in circumference and of small elevation, the second rises higher, and the third is the largest in size. They are all populous, and afford good supplies of cocoa-nuts, fish, and salt.

HOO (ST. MARY'S), a parish in Kent, 5 m. NNE of Gillingham, S of the Thames. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1841, 297.

HOOBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Sulsique. Pop. 118.

HOOBLY, or HAVILE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, and district of Gunduck, 13 m. SE of Darwur, on a small river, in N lat. 15° 20′, and E long. 75° 15′. Pop. in 1820, 15,000. It is surrounded by a mud wall and ditches, and defended by 2 small forts. It contains no buildings of any note, but is distinguished for the number and industry of its inhabitants. It has extensive manufactories of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, and carries on an active trade with Goa, Surat, and Seringapatam. From the numerous ruins of mosques and Mahommedan burying-places which exist in the environs, Mahommedanism appears formerly to have prevailed in this locality. H. was taken from the kings of Bejapur in 1673 by the Mahrattas, and again in 1707 from the sultan Mauzum, son of Aurungzebe.

HOO-CHOO-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang. The div. comprises 6 districts.—The town is situated on a lake from which it derives its name, 45 m. NNW of Hang-choo, in N lat. 30° 52′ 48″, and E long. 119° 56′. This town, from its industry and trade, and the fertility of its environs, is one of the most important in China. Silk-fabrics, to a large extent, are manufactured here, and tea is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.

HOOD'S BAY, a harbour on the W coast of Admiralty island, in Chatham strait, in N lat. 57° 26′.

HOOD'S CANAL, an inlet in the straits of San Juan de Fuca. See FUCA.

HOOD'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, the most northerly of the Mendoza islands, in S lat. 9° 26′. It was discovered by Cook in 1774, and

is called Tebua by the natives. It has a bluff appearance, and is of inferior extent to others of the group to which it belongs.—Also one of the Galapagos group, in N lat. 1° 27′.

HOOD (Point), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 56° 44′.

HOOD RIVER, a large river of Arctic America, which runs from SW to NE, and flows into Coronation gulf, in N lat. 67° 22′.

HOOE, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SW of Battle. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 525; in 1841, 519.

HOOFDPLAAT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, cant. and 18 m. WNW of Hulst, near the l. bank of the Western Scheldt. Pop. 1,000.

HOOGBOOM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Eckeren. Pop. 291.

HOOGBRAEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Wiekevorst. Pop. 169.

HOOGBUTZEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Bautersem. Pop. 155.

HOOGE, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 7½ m. N of Breda. Pop. 1,314.

HOOGE (La), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Zillebeke. Pop. 100.

HOOGEKRAAL. See Pacaltsdorp.

HOOG-EN-LEEG-WORMEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Velsieque-Ruddershove. Pop. 835.

HOOGE-ET-NEDERLEST, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Laeken. Pop. 556.

HOOGEN-ET-LIEGEN-RIELEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Lichtært. Pop. 302.

HOOGEN-HERWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Ruyen. Pop. 586.

HOOGENWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 196.

HOOGEVEEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 14 m. WNW of Coevorden, and 15 m. ENE of Meppel. Pop. 6,995.

HOOGEYNDESHKYLHOEK-EN-ROSKANSMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Gilles. Pop. 395.

HOOGEZAND, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Groningen. Pop. 1,680.

HOOGHEYD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Duffel. Pop. 648.

HOOGHLY, or Hugli, a town, river, and district of Bengal. The district is situated between the 22d and 23d parallels, and extending a considerable distance on both sides of the river H. It has Burdwan on the N; the Sunderbunds on the E; the gulf of Bengal on the S; and Midnapur on the W. It has an area of 2,260 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,239,150 in 1822. The northern part of it is fertile; but that near the sea is swampy, or covered with jungle.—The town of H., situated on the W side of the river of the same name, in N lat. 22° 54′, E long. 88° 28′, 23 m. N by W of Calcutta, was founded by the Portuguese about the year 1538, and in a short time drew away all the trade from Saatgong, which till that period had been the government port of Bengal. Under the Portuguese H. was fortified, and it continued to flourish till 1632, when it was attacked, and, after a siege of three months and a half, taken by the Mogul troops. From this period H. became the imperial *bunder* or port: all the officers of government were ordered to remove hither; and a special governor was appointed over it, who, in course of time, became independent of the governor of the prov. In 1642, the English, and soon after the Dutch, obtained permission to erect factories here. The former imprudently built theirs in the town; but the Dutch made choice of a spot 2 m. down the river, at a village called Chickori.—For some time after these settlements were formed, H., under the name of Bukshi-Bunder, became the emporium of the greater part of the trade carried on between Europe, Persia, Arabia, and India. The duties were levied at 2 per cent. *ad val.* from Mahommedans, and 3½ per cent. from all others except the English, who, in consequence of a firman obtained by Boughton, the surgeon, from Shah Jehan, paid only 3,000 rupees annually on the whole amount of their trade with Bengal. For a considerable time, however, the English were only allowed to have a corporal and 20 European soldiers to protect their factory at H.; but, in consequence of various disputes, which had taken place between them and the government, a detachment of 400 soldiers, escorted by some vessels of war, was sent from Madras in 1686. This force landed at H. without opposition; but the circumstance caused so much alarm, that the nabob, Shaista Khan, ordered a considerable military force to encamp in the vicinity of the town. Between these troops and the English soldiers a dispute occurred on the 28th of October, when both parties had recourse to arms, and a general action took place. During the conflict, Admiral Nicholson opened a cannonade on the town, and burnt 500 houses, amongst which was the British factory, valued, with the goods it contained, at £300,000 sterling. The governor solicited a suspension of hostilities, and agreed to restore to the English all their immunities; but the nabob, who resided at Dacca, ordered all the English factories and property at H. to be confiscated, and sent a large force to expel them from the place. Previous to its arrival, the English, having embarked all their moveable property, dropped down the river to Chatanati, the present Calcutta, and after a short period proceeded to Hijeli, a town close to the mouth of the Ganges. On the conclusion of peace, in the following year, the nabob wished the English to return to H., but they declined the offer. In 1696, H. was taken and plundered by Subha Sing and Rehim Khan, but was soon after recovered, and restored to the Mogul government by the Dutch of Chinura. About 1704, the nabob, Murshud Cooly Jaffier Khan, having been appointed sole governor of Bengal, transferred the seat of government from Dacca to the present Murshedabad. But the *fujdar* or governor of H. disclaimed his authority, and a battle took place between the two parties, in which the fujdar, owing to assistance he received from the French at Chandernagore, was victorious. That functionary, however, thought it better to retire, and proceeded to Delhi; from which period the right of nomination of fujdar became vested in the nabobs of Bengal. H. was taken on the 10th of January 1757 by the British; was shortly after retaken by the nabob Seraje-ad-dowleh; but in the month of June following was again taken by the British. They nevertheless permitted the nabobs Meer Jaffier and Cossim Ali to appoint the fujdars of H.; but in 1765, when the East India company was appointed by the emperor dewan or collector of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, they transferred the port-duties from H. to Calcutta; since which period the former place rapidly declined, and most of the opulent inhabitants removed to Calcutta.—The H. river is formed by the junction of the two western branches of the Ganges, the Cossimbazar and Jellingi, sometimes known as the Dummuda and Rupnarain rivers. The entrance to this deltoid branch of the Ganges is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult by the numerous sand-banks, which are frequently shifting their relative positions. At Calcutta it is nearly as wide as the Thames at Gravesend; but is 8 or 10 m. wide at its mouth.

Few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce; but it is only navigable for ships as high as the tide reaches, and the upper part of it is nearly dry during the hot season. Its junction with the Baghiretti takes place at Nudya, 68 m. above Calcutta. The spring-tides also run up with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 m. an hour, and frequently overset boats and drive ships from their anchorage. The tide does not extend more than 30 m. above Calcutta, and, during the rainy season, its influence is greatly checked by the large body of water that comes down the river. It is proposed to carry a railway from Howrah, opposite Calcutta, on the bank of the H., to Rajmhal on the Ganges. This railway will be about 200 m. in length; and will save, for 8 months in the year, a dangerous and difficult navigation of 530 m. through the Sunderbunds.—Several kinds of fish are caught in this river, particularly the cockup, the sable mangoe fish, and prawns; it also abounds with crocodiles and sharks. It is esteemed the most sacred branch of the Baghiretti or true Ganges by the Hindus. See GANGES.

HOOGKAMEREN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Nicolas. Pop. 213.

HOOGKARSPEL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 3 m. S by W of Enkhuisen. Pop. 1,000.

HOOGKWARTIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Clercken. Pop. 275

HOOG-LAETHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Laethem-Saint-Martin. Pop. 165.

HOOGLAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Werchter. Pop. 159.—Also a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 2 m. NE of Amersfort. Pop. 1,450.

HOOGLANDEKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Eessen. Pop. 114.

HOOGLEDE, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 12 m. NE of Ypres. Pop. 4,584.

HOOGMOLEN-ET-BANHOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Heestert. Pop. 631.

HOOGSTADT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Rugen. Pop. 186.

HOOGSTRAEDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes, watered by the Yzer. Pop. 689.

HOOGSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Baerdegem. Pop. 123.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Denderbelle. Pop. 153.

HOOGSTRAETEN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 10 m. NW of Turnhout, on the March. Pop. 1,650. It has a noble church, 300 ft. in length, with a tower 364 ft. in height. The material is brick, with stone-dressings.

HOOGWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Itegem. Pop. 123.

HOOK, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. E of Beaminster. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1841, 268.—Also a chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. S of Howden, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 650; in 1841, 1,221.—Also a hamlet in the p. and 3 m. S of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Pop. in 1841, 222.

HOOK, or HOOKE, a parish of co. Wexford, 4½ m. SSW of Fethard. Area 1,065 acres. Pop. in 1831, 489; in 1841, 523. At its S extremity, on a headland above Waterford Harbour, is a beacon named Hook Tower or Lighthouse.

HOOKER (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Victoria Land, in S lat. 70° 36′, E long. 166° 28′.

HOOKER (MOUNT), a conspicuous summit in the Melville range, in N lat. 69° 36′, E long. 121° 30′.

HOOKERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 81 m. SW of Bejapur, and district of Azimnagur, in N lat. 16° 13′, and E long. 74° 47′. This town was once in a flourishing condition, and was long the residence of a Mahommedan chief. The last of these chiefs, Abdul-Kharud, was dethroned by the rajah of Parnella about the year 1643.

HOOK-GREEN, a hamlet in the p. of Southfleet, Kent. Pop. 60.

HOOKSET, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 9 m. SSE of Concord, intersected by the Merrimac. Pop. in 1840, 1,175.

HOOKSIEL, a village of Oldenburg, in the seignory of Jever, on the German sea. It has a small port.

HOOKSTOWN, a village of Green township, Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 242 m. NW of Harrisburg, on a branch of Mill creek. Pop. in 1840 about 230.

HOOL, an island off the coast of Nordland, Norway, in the West-Fjorden. It has a town of the same name.

HOOLE, a parish in Lancashire, 7 m. SSW of Preston, on the Douglas. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 943; in 1841, 989. It contains the townships of Much and Little Hoole.—Also a township in the p. of Plemonstall, Cheshire, 1½ m. NE of Chester. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 294.

HOOLE (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Hoole, Lancashire, 6 m. SW of Preston. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1841, 204.

HOOLE (MUCH), a township in the p. of Hoole, Lancashire. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1841, 785.

HOOLY-ONORE, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 125 m. NW of Seringapatam, in N lat. 13° 44′, near the Buddra.

HOONGAHABAI, and HOONGATONGA, two small islands in the Pacific, in the Habai group, which Perouse describes as being nothing more than large uninhabitable rocks, lofty enough to be visible at the distance of 15 leagues. They are about half-a-league in circumf.; and are separated from each other by a channel a league wide. The first is about 30, and the other 26 m. NNE from Tongatabu.

HOOPER ISLAND, an islet off the S coast of Quelpart island, in the sea of Corea, in N lat. 33° 10′, E long. 126° 30′.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an island in Dorchester co., Maryland, U.S., on the E side of Chesapeak bay, and is 7 m. long and 2½ m. broad.

HOORMARA, or HORMARA, a port of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Mekran, in N lat. 25° 18′, E long. 65° 6′. It contains about 400 houses, and is under the protection of the jam of Las. It conducts a smart trade with the interior; but the country, for 7 or 8 days' journey in every direction from it, is utterly sterile.

HOORN, a considerable seaport of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee, 14 m. E of Alkmaar, and 20 m. NNE of Amsterdam. It is surrounded by old ramparts, and is a tolerably well-built place. Its harbour is the best on the coast of that sea; the trade in cattle, butter, and cheese, as well as in the produce of the fisheries, particularly herrings, is extensive. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloths and carpets; ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. H. was the birth-place of Schoutens, a celebrated navigator; who conferred its name on the celebrated Cape Horn.

HOORN ISLANDS, two islands in the S. Pacific, discovered in 1616 by Le Maire and Schoutens, who landed and stayed some days upon them, their ship lying at anchor in the mouth of a river. They

do not appear to have been visited until lately by any other navigator; unless indeed they are the two islands where the navigator Maurelle obtained refreshments in 1781, and which he therefore named Consolation islands. When visited by Schoutens, they were each governed by a king. Their male inhabitants are tall in stature, strong and well-made, good runners, and expert swimmers, and of a yellowish brown complexion; but the women are very deformed, and hideously ugly.

HOORN'S ISLAND, a small island at the E entrance of the straits of Sunda, in S lat. 5° 44′.

HOOSICK, a river of New York, U. S., which has its rise in Massachusetts, and runs through Vermont into Renselaer co., in the state of New York, where it falls into the Hudson. Its length is about 46 m.; and it has a fall of 40 ft. in a distance of 200, affording a fine water-power at the v. of Hoosick-Falls, 35 m. NE of Albany.

HOOTON, a township in Eastham p., Cheshire, 5 m. E by N of Great Neston. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1841, 120.

HOOTON-PAGNELL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6¼ m. NW of Doncaster, comprising the townships of Bilham, Stotford, and H. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1841, 432.

HOOTON-ROBERTS, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6¼ m. SE by S of Darfield. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1841, 175.

HOPE, a parish and township in Derbyshire, 6 m. N by E of Tideswell, on the river Noe. Area 36,160 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,302; in 1831, 3,927; in 1841, 4,434. It comprises the chapelry of Fairfield, the townships of Fernilee, Grindlow, Highlow, H., Stoke, and part of Wardlow; the hamlets of Abney, Aston and Thornton, Brough and Shatton, Bradwell, Great-Hucklow, Nether-Padley, Offerton, Thornhill, and Woodland-Hope; with the liberties of Hazelbadge and Little-Hucklow. Lace, thread, ropes, twines, hats, sackings, &c., are manufactured in this p.—Also a township in Buttington p., Montgomeryshire, 1 m. E of Welshpool, on the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1841, 179.—Also a river of Sutherlandshire, which has its rise in Glengollie, in a stream which intersects Strathmore; runs a course of about 11 m. due N; and enters Loch Hope; whence, after a course of 1 m., it falls into the sea 3 m. on the E side of Loch Eribol.

HOPE, a village of Sussex co., New Jersey, U. S., on the road from Newton to Easton, in Pennsylvania, 16 m. SW of the former, and 20 m. NE of the latter, on a branch of the Beaver. Pop. 1,690.—Also a township in Waldo co., in Maine, 36 m. ESE of Augusta, intersected by St. George's river. Pop. 1,770.—Also a township in Hamilton co., in New York, 58 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 711.—Also a v. in Franklin co., in Ohio.—Also a township in the Newcastle district of Upper Canada, bounded on the S by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 4,432.—Also a river of the island of Jamaica, in Surrey co., which runs into the sea 5 m. S of Kingston, after a course of 12 m. from NNW to SSE.

HOPE, or Eastyn, a parish and village in Flintshire, 5½ m. SE by S of Mold, on the river Alen, over which there is here a fine old bridge. It comprises 8 townships, including the borough of Caergurley. Pop. in 1801, 1,924; in 1831, 2,747; in 1841, 2,916. The v. consists of three parallel streets, intersected by three others at right angles. This place, with Caergurley, constitutes a borough, returning, with Flint and its other contributaries, 1 member to parliament.

HOPE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Kent, 1¼ m. NNW of New-Romney. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. 21.

HOPE-BAGOT, a parish in Shropshire, 5 m. E by S of Ludlow. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 75.

HOPE BAY, a bay in the English channel, on the coast of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramsgate.—Also a bay on the W shore of Vancouver's island, between Point Breakers and Woody point.

HOPE-BOWDLER, a parish in Shropshire, 12 m. NNW of Ludlow. It includes the townships of Chilnwick and Ragdon. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1801, 130; in 1841, 184.

HOPE (Cape), a high and bluff cape of Hudson's bay, at the entrance of Repulse bay, in N lat. 64° 10′, W long. 85° 30′.—Also a cape forming the E point of Stapylton bay, in Arctic America, in N lat. 68° 58′, W long. 115° 54′.

HOPE (Fort), a post on Repulse bay, in N lat. 66° 32′ 16″, W long. 86° 55′ 51″. Mr. Rae's expedition passed the winter of 1846-7 here; and in April 1847, proceeded N and explored the entire E coast of Committee bay as high as the parallel of 69° 30′. The lowest temp. experienced during the winter was —47°. The variation of the compass on 30th Aug. 1846, was 62° 50′ 30″ W.

HOPE HARBOUR, an inlet at the opening of Magdalen sound, in the strait of Magalhaens, with good anchorage in 4 fath. It lies at the foot of a steep mountain, called by Sarmiento the Vernal.

HOPE INLET, a creek in the coast of N. Australia, 11 m. from the S point of Clarence strait, opening into Shoal bay.

HOPE ISLANDS, two small islands near the NE coast of New Holland, in S lat. 15° 41′, so called by Cook, immediately after his ship was cleared from a dangerous situation off Cape Tribulation.

HOPE-MANSELL, a parish in Herefordshire, 3½ m. SE by S of Ross. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. 187.

HOPE (Mount), a lofty insulated mass of rock on the coast of Admiralty sound, in the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 54° 26′ 30″, W long. 68° 59′ 11″.—Also a hill in SE. Australia, in S lat. 35° 55′, E long. 144° 20′. It consists of immense blocks of granite, and forms the extremity of a range extending eastwards.

HOPE (Port), a village in the township of Hope, in Upper Canada, at the mouth of a stream which enters the SE corner of Lake Ontario.

HOPE-SAY, a parish in Shropshire, 5½ m. SE by E of Bishop's-Castle, on the river Clun. Area 3,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 571; in 1841, 660.

HOPE-SOLLERS, a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. N by E of Ross, on the Wye. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1841, 161.

HOPE'S ADVANCE BAY, a bay on the coast of Labrador, 100 m. W of Cape Chidleigh, in N lat. 60°, W long. 70°.

HOPE'S ADVANCE (Cape), a cape in Hudson's straits, in N lat. 61° 45′.

HOPE'S NOSE, a cape in the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire.

HOPE-TOWN, a village of British Guayana, 1 m. from Fort Wellington. Pop. in 1849, 621.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, a parish in Herefordshire, 4¼ m. SSE of Leominster, on the river Lugg. Area 3,660 acres. Pop. in 1841, 586.

HOPELESS (Mount), a hill in SE. Australia, on the W side of the Bozun, in S lat. 31° 2′, E long. 147° 2′.

HOPEWELL, a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 187 m. W of Albany, drained by the outlet of Canandaigua lake and its tributaries. Its soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,976.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 17 m. N of Trenton. Pop. 3,205.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, bounded on the E and S by Cohansey

creek, and drained by its tributaries, Mounts and Mill creeks. It has an undulating surface, with a soil consisting of clay loam. Pop. 2,220.—Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 13 m. SW of Huntingdon. Its surface is mountainous. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam.—Also a township in Beaver co., in the same state. Pop. 1,603.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, 12 m. NW of Washington. It has a hilly surface, with a loamy soil, and is drained by Buffalo and Cross creeks, and Brushy run. Pop. 1,596.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 14 m. SE of York. Its surface is undulating, and is drained by the headbranches of Deer creek. Pop. 1,905.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, 21 m. W of Carlisle. It has a hilly surface, and slaty soil. Pop. 1,036.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, 46 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 1,806. The v. is situated on the national road.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, on the national road, a few miles E of Hebron. Pop. 1,150.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state, watered by Jonathan's creek. Pop. 1,544.—Also a township of Seneca co., in the same state, on the W side of Sandusky river. Pop. 913.

HOPEWELL (Cape), a headland on the E coast of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 58°, W long. 79°.

HOPFENAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbrinnen, circle of Insterburg. Pop. 158.

HOPFENBRUCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Landsberg. Pop. 151.

HOPFGARTEN, a town of Tyrol, in the Brixenthal, 10 m. S of Kufstein. Pop. 997.

HO-PHING, a district and town of China, in the NE part of the prov. of Kwan-tung, in N lat. 24° 30′, E long. 114° 53′.

HOPITAL (L'), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Savoy, 27 m. ENE of Chambery, near the r. bank of the Doron. Pop. 1,200.

HOPITAL-BEAULIEU (L'), a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 6 m. WNW of La-Capelle-Marival.

HOPITAL-SOUS-ROCHEFORT (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Boen, 12 m. NNW of Montbrison, on the r. bank of the Lignon.

HOPKINS, a county in the W part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 750 sq. m.; bordered on the NE by Green river; on the E by Pond river; and on the W by Tradewater creek; and intersected by Otter, Flat, Drake's, Crary, Clear, and Deer creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,171, of whom 1,723 were slaves.

HOPKINSVILLE, a town of Hamilton township, Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 96 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 150.—Also a village of Christian co., in the state of Kentucky, 204 m. SW of Frankfort, on the E side of Little river. Pop. 1,581.—Also a v. of Chatooga co., in the state of Georgia, 192 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the E side of Little river.—Also a v. of Adair co., in the state of Missouri, 6 m. E of Grand Chariton river.

HOPKINTON, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 7 m. W of Concord, watered by Contoocook river and its branches, and Warner and Blackwater rivers, all tributaries of the Merrimac. The banks of the streams possess considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,455.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 29 m. WSW of Boston, watered by branches of Charles and Mill rivers, and in the vicinity of the Boston and Worcester railroad and the Blackstone canal. Pop. 2,245.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Rhode island, watered by Wood and Pawcatuck rivers, and possessing a fertile soil. Pop. 1,726. The village of the same name is situated in the S part of the township, on a branch of Charles river, and is very flourishing.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 215 m. NNW of Albany. It is watered by Racket and St. Regis rivers, and in the N presents a level surface and considerable fertility. Pop. 1,147.

HOPPEN, a township in Bamborough parish, Northumberland, 4¼ m. ESE of Belford. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1841, 36.

HOPPER, or Simpson Island, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Gilbert islands, in N lat. 0° 30′, and E long. 174°. It is of crescent form. Under this name is sometimes included as a group the adjacent islands Woodle, Hall's, and Henderville.

HOPPNER (Cape), a headland in Arctic America, in N lat. 76° 56′, W long. 70° 48′.

HOPSFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Withybrook, Warwickshire. Pop. in 1841, 48.

HOPSTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia and regency of Münster, NE of Rheina. Pop. 365.

HOPSTONE, a township in the p. of Claverley, Salop. Pop. in 1841, 45.

HOPTON, a township in the p. and 2 m. W of Wirksworth, Derbyshire. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1841, 81.—Also a township partly in the p. of Stanton-Lacy, Salop. Pop. 50.—Also a township in the p. of Great Ness. Pop. 179.—Also a township in the p. of Hinstock. Pop. 77.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. W of Diss. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1841, 623.—Also a parish 4½ m. N of Lowestoft, on the sea-shore. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1841, 251.

HOPTON and COTON, a township in the p. of St. Mary and St. Chad, Staffordshire, 3 m. NE of Stafford, S of the Grand Trunk canal, and E of the Stow. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 464.

HOPTON-CANGEFORD, or Hopton-in-the-Hole, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE of Ludlow. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 30; in 1841, 30.

HOPTON-CASTLE, a parish in Salop, 6½ m. SE of Bishop-Castle, on a branch of the Clun. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 145; in 1841, 164.

HOPTON (Upper and Lower), townships in the p. of Church-Hote, Montgomeryshire. Pop. of Upper 65; of Lower 39.

HOPTON-MONK, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. S of Much-Wenlock. Area 3,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1841, 189.

HOPTON-WAFERS, a parish in Salop, 8 m. NE of Ludlow. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 481.

HOPTRUP, a parish and village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, 5 m. SSW of Hadersleben, on the coast-road, and on a small lake which discharges itself into the Little Belt.

HOPWAS-HAYES, an extra-parochial liberty in Staffordshire, 2 m. NW of Tamworth, and partly within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough. It comprises an area of 500 acres, skirted on the E by the Coventry canal and river Tame. Adjoining on the SSE, in the p. of Tamworth, is the hamlet of Hopwas. Pop. in 1841, 267.

HOPWELL, a hamlet in the p. of Wilne, Derbyshire, 6¾ m. W of Derby. Pop. in 1841, 25.

HOPWOOD, a township in the p. of Middleton, in the co. of Lancaster, 8 m. N of Manchester. Pop. 1,540.

HOR (Mount), or Jebel-Harun, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in N lat. 30° 18′, E long. 35° 33′. See Aaron (Hill of).

HORAZDIOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Wattawa, 20 m. E of Pisek, and 25 m. NW of Prachatitz. Pop. 1,997.

HORB, a small town of Würtemberg, on the l.

bank of the Neckar, 20 m. NNW of Hohenburg. Pop. 2,100.

HORBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Cilly. Pop. 375.

HORBLING, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. E of Folkingham. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. 571.

HORBURG, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Andolsheim, 1½ m. E of Colmar. Pop. 1,117.—Also a town and free port of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Elbe.

HORBURY, a chapelry in Wakefield p., in Yorkshire, 2½ m. SW of Wakefield, on the Manchester and Leeds railway. Pop. 2,683, chiefly employed in woollen manufactories.

HORCAJADA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Avila, and partido of Barco, in a fertile plain, on the N side of a ramification of the Sierra de Avila. Pop. 806. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and contains considerable remains of its Moorish origin.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SSW of Cuenca, partido and 21 m. SSE of Huete, near the l. bank of the Giguela. Pop. 1,082.

HORCAJO-DE-SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SW of Cuenca, and partido of Ucles, between the Giguela and Rianzares. Pop. 2,820. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Its industry consists chiefly in agriculture.

HORCAJO-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Avila, and partido of Arévalo, near the r. bank of the Trabancos. Pop. 638. It has 2 convents and an hospital.

HORCASITAS, a town of Mexico, 90 m. E of San-Luis-de-Potosi, near the l. bank of the Panuco.

HORCON, a town of Cuba, in the dep. Occidental, jurisdiction of Havana. Pop. 7,242.

HORDA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, lying in the Pentland frith, between S. Ronaldshay and Swinna.

HORDAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Bouchain. Pop. 1,248.

HORDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, on the Erusche, 3 m. SE of Dortmund.

HORDLE, or Hordwell, a parish of Hants, 4½ m. SW of Lymington. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. 845.

HORDLEY, a parish in Salop, 3 m. SSW of Ellesmere. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 308.

HORE-ABBEY, a parish in co. Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Pop. 536.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in N lat. 28° 33′, E long. 34° 2′, celebrated in Scripture history. It forms the N extremity of the ridge of Sinai; and attains an alt. of 2,500 ft. above the convent of Saint Catherine, and between 7,530 and 7,480 ft. above sea-level. Dr. Robinson, who supposes this mount to have been the scene of the delivery of the Law, thus describes the approach to it: "As we advanced, the valley still opened wider and wider with a gentle ascent, and became full of shrubs and tufts of herbs, shut in on each side by lofty granite ridges, with rugged, shattered peaks a thousand feet high, while the face of Horeb rose directly before us. Both my companion and myself involuntarily exclaimed, 'Here is room enough for a large encampment!' Reaching the top of the ascent, or water-shed, a fine broad plain lay before us, sloping down gently towards the SSE, enclosed by rugged and venerable mountains of dark granite, stern, naked, splintered peaks and ridges, of indescribable grandeur; and terminated at the distance of more than a mile by the bold and awful front of Horeb, rising perpendicularly in frowning majesty from twelve to fifteen hundred feet in height. It was a scene of solemn grandeur, wholly unexpected, and such as we had never seen; and the associations which at the moment rushed upon our minds were almost overwhelming. As we went on, new points of interest were continually opening to our view. On the left of Horeb, a deep and narrow valley runs up SSE between lofty walls of rock, as if in continuation of the SE corner of the plain. In this valley, at the distance of nearly a mile from the plain, stands the convent; and the deep verdure of its fruit trees and cypresses is seen as the traveller approaches,—an oasis of beauty amid scenes of the sternest desolation. At the SW corner of the plain the cliffs also retreat, and form a recess or open place extending from the plain westward for some distance. From this recess there runs up a similar narrow valley on the west of Horeb, called el-Leja, parallel to that in which the convent stands; and in it is the deserted convent el-Arba'in, with a garden of olive and other fruit trees not visible from the plain. A third garden lies at the mouth of el-Leja, and a fourth farther west in the recess just mentioned. The whole plain is called Wady er-Râhah; and the valley of the convent is known to the Arabs as Wady Shu'-eib, that is, the Vale of Jethro. Still advancing, the front of Horeb rose like a wall before us; and one can approach quite to the foot and touch the mount. Directly before its base is the deep bed of a torrent, by which in the rainy season the waters of el-Leja and the mountains around the recess pass down eastward across the plain, forming the commencement of Wady esh-Sheikh, which then issues by an opening through the cliffs of the eastern mountain,—a fine broad valley affording the only easy access to the plain and convent. As we crossed the plain our feelings were strongly affected, at finding here so unexpectedly a spot so entirely adapted to the scriptural account of the giving of the law. No traveller has described this plain, nor even mentioned it except in a slight and general manner; probably because the most have reached the convent by another route without passing over it; and perhaps, too, because neither the highest point of Sinai (now called Jebel Mûsa), nor the still loftier summit of St. Catharine, is visible from any part of it." They subsequently examined this plain more closely, and were confirmed in their first impressions. "We measured across the plain, where we stood, along the water-shed, and found the breadth to be at that point 2,700 English feet, or 900 yards; though in some parts it is wider. The distance to the base of Horeb, measured in like manner, was 7,000 feet, or 2,333 yards. The northern slope of the plain, north of where we stood, we judged to be somewhat less than a mile in length by one-third of a mile in breadth. We may therefore fairly estimate the whole plain at two geographical miles long, and ranging in breadth from one-third to two-thirds of a mile; or as equivalent to a surface of at least one square mile. This space is nearly doubled by the recess so often mentioned on the west, and by the broad and level area of Wady Sheikh on the east, which issues at right angles to the plain, and is equally in view of the front and summit of the present Horeb. The examination of this afternoon convinced us, that here was space enough to satisfy all the requisitions of the scriptural narrative, so far as it relates to the assembling of the congregation to receive the law. Here, too, one can see the fitness of the injunction, to set bounds around the mount, that neither man nor beast might approach too near. The encampment before the mount, as has been before suggested, might not improbably include only the head-quarters of Moses and the elders, and of a portion of the people; while the remainder, with

their flocks, were scattered among the adjacent valleys." See SINAI.

HORETOWN, a parish in Wexford, 2½ m. SW of Taghmon. Area 3,991 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,149; in 1841, 1,262.

HORFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. N of Bristol. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 620.

HORGAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, and presidial of Zusmarshausen, 15 m. WNW of Augsburg. Pop. 1,150.

HORGEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, capital of a bezirk or bailiwick of the same name, in the cant. and 9 m. SSE of Zurich, on the SW bank of Lake Zurich. Pop., Protestants, 3,869. It is large and well-built, and has a handsome church. It possesses manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, and a considerable transit trade. In the vicinity are the coal-mines of Käpfnach and the mineral baths of Bocken. The town of H. was destroyed by fire in 1443 by the confederates, in 1531 it was pillaged by the troops of the Catholic cantons, and in 1804 was subjected to a ransom for having taken part in the insurrection against the establishment of the new constitution.

HORHO-HOUTCHIN, a station on the great road from Peking to Maïmatchin, in the desert of Gobi, in Mongolia, about 340 m. NNW of Peking.

HORIMETZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Chievres. Pop. 320.

HORION, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Horion-Hozemont. Pop. 504.

HORION-HOZEMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov., arrond. and 9 m. WSW of Liege. Pop. of dep., 2,289; of village, 323. In the environs are quarries of lime and paving-stone, and several lime-kilns.

HORITZ, or HORICE, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, and circle of Bidschow, 2 m. from the r. bank of the Bystritz. Pop. 3,205.

HORKESLEY (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 5 m. NW of Colchester, on the Stour. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 464; in 1841, 730.

HORKESLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 2 m. SW of Neyland. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1841, 206.

HORKSTOW, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSW of Barton-upon-Humber. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1841, 228.

HORLEBERQ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Steenkerque. Pop. 77.

HORLEY, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Banbury. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 881; in 1841, 917.—Also a parish in Surrey, 5 m. SSE of Reigate, intersected by the London and Brighton railroad. Area 7,640 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,583.

HORLITAIN (L'), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Amongies. Pop. 257.

HORMAZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. W of Burgos, near the r. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 245. The river H. falls into the Arlanzon after a course of about 12 m.

HORMAZAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 13 m. NW of Burgos, in a valley near a small stream. Pop. 567.

HORMEAD (GREAT), a parish in Hertfordshire, 2¾ m. SE of Buntingford, on the Quin. Area 2,160 acres. Pop in 1831, 576; in 1841, 595.

HORMEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Hertfordshire, 2½ m. ESE of Buntingford. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1841, 121.

HORMIGOS, or ORMIGOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 25 m. NW of Toledo, and partido of Escalona, in a sterile valley near the Alberche. Pop. 216.

HORMILLA, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Logrono, near the Nagerilla, an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 550.

HORMILLEJA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. W of Logrono, near the Tuerto, an affluent of the Nagerilla. Pop. 250.

HORMUZABAD, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 96 m. NW of Kerman.

HORN, a town of Lippe-Detmold, 11 m. N of Paderborn. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of woollens, linen, and ticking.—Also a town of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Tiffer, 46 m. NW of Vienna. Pop. 680.—Also a v. of Bohemia, 3 m. NE of Elnbogen.—Also a v. and harbour belonging to the Swiss cant. of Thurgau, on the lake of Constanz, 9 m. W by N of the town of Constanz.—Also an island on the coast of W. Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands, nearly 13 m. long, and about a m. wide.

HORN (CAPE), a celebrated promontory on the S coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 55° 58′ 41″, W long. 67° 10′ 53″, forming the southern extremity of S. America. It is the S point of a group of islands of unequal extent, lying before Nassau bay, and known by the name of Hermite islands. On the NW side of the cape are two peaked rocks, like sugar-loaves; some other straggling rocks lie to the W of it, and one S of it, but they are all near the shore. From whatever side it is viewed, it appears one isolated majestic mass boldly standing out into the ocean,—an enormous mass of black rock, unenlivened by the slightest trace of vegetation. The land, rising from the NE, conspicuous above all the neighbouring land, here unites in one rounded unbroken promontory, and, after attaining its greatest elevation, sinks towards the S almost perpendicularly into the sea. It was first sighted by Jacob le Maire, a Dutchman, in 1616, and since that time has been commonly doubled by vessels in their passage into the Pacific, being found preferable in every respect to the tedious passage through the straits of Magelhaens. The current setting along the SW coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, takes a more easterly direction from the vicinity of the Diego Ramirez islands, and setting round Cape H. towards Staten island goes off to the ESE. It runs at an average rate of 1 m. per hour, and is strongest near the land. Superior ships, enlarged experience, and a more scientific education, have divested the passage round Cape H. of its pristine terrors; but it still involves sufficient difficulty to put the prudent mariner on his guard. Commander Wilkes of the American navy thus speaks of it: "Before leaving these desolate and stormy regions, it may be expected that I should say a few words relative to the passage round Cape H. There are so many opinions relative to the best manner of proceeding in this navigation, that one in consulting them derives but little satisfaction, no two authorities agreeing in their views upon the subject. I am inclined to believe that as much depends upon the vessel, and the manner in which she is navigated, as the route pursued, whether the cape is passed close to, or given a good berth; the object of all is to pass it as quickly as possible, and taking into consideration the difficulties to be incurred from boisterous weather, heavy seas, and ice, it is impossible to lay down any precise rule. That course which appears most feasible at the time ought to be adopted, keeping, however, in view that there is no danger to be apprehended in navigating on the W coast of Tierra del Fuego, as the current sets along its coast, and it is perfectly safe and practicable to navigate it as far as Cape Pillar. The great difficulty exists in passing the pitch of the cape; there is none afterwards in getting to the westward. On the coast the wind

seldom blows long from the same quarter, but veers from SW to NW; the gales generally begin at the former quarter, and end at the latter. Previous to the SW gales it would therefore in all cases be advisable, when indications of their occurrence are visible,—which are known by the banks of *cumuli* in that quarter some 24 hours previously,—to stand to the southward and westward in preference, with as much sail as well can be carried, that when the change occurs you may be ready to stand on the other tack to the northward. One thing every navigator ought to bear in mind,—that it requires all the activity and perseverance he may be possessed of to accomplish it quickly."

HORN (False Cape), a remarkable headland of S. America, 9 m. NE of Cape Horn.

HORN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in N. America, in N lat. 61°, W long. 118°.

HORN'S ISLAND, a small island near the coast of S. Carolina, in N lat. 33° 7′, W long. 79° 17′.

HORN TOWN, a village in Maryland, U. S., 120 m. from Philadelphia.

HORNACHOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. ESE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,500.

HORNACHUELOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Cordova, on a spur of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 800.

HORN-AFVAN, a lake in Swedish Lapmark, intersected by the parallel of 66°. It is nearly 50 m. in length from NNW to SSE, but its greatest breadth does not exceed 8 m. It discharges itself by the Skelleftea into the gulf of Bothnia.

HORNATH, or Kunnert, a river in the NE of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Theiss.

HORNBACH, a river of Bavaria, wnich rises in the Vosges; runs W to Neu Hornbach, where it turns NW; and unites with the Enbach near Deux-Ponts, after a course of 24 m.

HORNBACH (Alt and Neu), two contiguous villages of the Bavarian prov. of the Rhine, on the confluence of the Hornbach and Schwalbach, 5 m. S of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1,900.

HORNBERG, a town of Germany, in Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, on the l. bank of the Gutach, 20 m. NE of Freiburg. Pop. 1,156.—Also a mountain on the W coast of Spitzbergen, rising to an alt. of 4,680 ft.

HORNBLOTTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. WNW of Castle-Cary. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1841, 104.

HORNBURG, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 50 m. N of Cologne.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, on the r. bank of the Ils, 48 m. WSW of Halberstadt. Pop. 2,500.

HORNBY, a chapelry and market-town in Melling p., Lancashire, 10 m. NE of Lancaster, on the river Wenning, at its junction with the Lune. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1841, 318. The town is small but neat, and pleasantly situated between the rivers Lune and Wenning, over the former of which there is a stone bridge of three arches. The cotton manufacture constitutes the chief business of this place; but its general trade is increased during summer by the resort of visitors on their return from the tour of the lakes. Considerable fairs are held here annually on June 20th and July 30th, for horses and horned cattle. H. castle, built soon after the Conquest, has been repaired in the ancient style, and is now occupied.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of Bedale. The p. comprises the townships of Hackforth, H., and Ainderly-Myers with Holtby. H. castle, a magnificent seat of the duke of Leeds, is in the township. A large portion of this noble edifice is as old as the Norman conquest. Area 3,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 278.—Also a township in Great Smeaton p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE by S of Darlington, on the Tees. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1841, 278.

HORNBY, a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 205 m. W by S of Albany, intersected by Mead's creek. Pop. 1,048.

HORNBY HILLS, a range in E. Falkland islands, running parallel to Falkland sound, behind the coast-range, as far as Hill-gap, whence they take a W direction. Their alt. ranges from 1,800 to 2,300 ft.

HORNCASTLE, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 20½ m. E by S of Lincoln, on the river Bane. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,015; in 1831, 3,988; in 1841, 4,521.—The town, which is neat and well built, is pleasantly situated at the bottom of the Wolds, on the river Bane, which has been rendered navigable from H. to its junction with the Witham. The principal part of the town occupies an angle formed by the confluence of the Bane and the Warring. The handsome re-edification of many houses in the principal streets has given to the town an air of neatness; but the effect which would thus be produced in its general appearance is materially diminished by the narrowness and irregularity of the streets. Tanning constitutes the chief branch of trade; considerable business is also done in corn and wool; and, from its situation in the midst of a populous district, the town enjoys a large retail trade. Three fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held here annually. The first, which concludes on 22d June, has declined much. The second, which terminates on 21st August, has long been celebrated as one of the largest fairs for horses in the empire. It continues about 10 days, being 3 days more than the time appointed by the charter. This fair is attended by purchasers from different parts of Europe, and even from America. The third fair is held on 28th and 29th October. H. is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Lindsey. It is supposed to have been the *Banovallum* of the Roman geographer Ravennas.

HORN-CHURCH, a parish in Essex, 17½ m. SW of Chelmsford, and 2½ m. SE of the Romford station on the East Counties railway. Area 4,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,186; in 1841, 2,399.

HORNCLIFF, a township in the p. of Norham, co. of Durham, 4½ m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 369; in 1841, 322.

HORNDON (East or Great), a parish in Essex, 4 m. SE of Brentwood. Area 2,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1841, 529.

HORNDON (West), a parish in Essex, 3½ m. SSE of Brentwood. Area 470 acres. Pop. in 1841, 60.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Essex, 6 m. NNE of Gravesend. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 511; in 1841, 576.

HORNE, a parish in Surrey, 4½ m. SSW of Godstone. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1841, 649.

HORNEBURG, or Hornburg, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 30 m. SW of Munster. Pop. 325.—Also a town of Hanover, in the landr. and 9 m. SSE of Stade, and 18 m. W of Hamburg, on the l. bank of the Lühe. Pop. 1,248.

HORNEFARS, a village of Sweden, in the prov. of West Bothnia, 20 m. SW of Umea, at the entrance of the river Horn into the gulf of Bothnia.

HORNELLSVILLE, a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 241 m. SW of Albany. It has an uneven surface, but is generally fertile, and is drained by the Canisteo river. Pop. in 1840, 2,121. The village is on the Canisteo river, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

HORNERKIRCHEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 9 m. SW of Bramstadt. Pop. 234.

HORNHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 21 m. WSW of Magdeburg, circle and 8 m. N of Gröningen. Pop. 1,570. The marshes in the environs have been drained by a canal which extends to the Bode at Oschersleben.

HORN-HEAD, a bold rocky promontory in co. Donegal, 3¼ m. NE between the Atlantic and Dunfanachy harbour. It forms a peninsula 1½ m. in extreme breadth, comprising a superficial area of 1,000 acres, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Its highest summit is about 833 ft. above sea-level.

HORNHUIZEN, a parish of Holland, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Groningen, near the shore of the North sea.

HORNIJA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the mountains of Torozos, in Leon, in the N part of the prov. of Valladolid; waters the valley of Torre; enters from the S the prov. of Zamora; and, after a course of about 39 m., flows into the r. bank of the Duero.

HORNILLO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 63 m. SSW of Toledo, and 32 m. ESE of La Guadalupe. Pop. 600. It possesses extensive manufactories of household-cloth.

HORNILLOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono, and partido of Torrecella-de-Cameros, on the brow of a mountain. Pop. 211. It has extensive spinning-mills, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 24 m. S of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Olmedo, on the Eresma, and near the Adaja. Pop. 176.

HORNILLOS-DE-CERRATA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 13 m. ENE of Palencia, partido and 3 m. NW of Battanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 255. It contains a parish and a hermitage, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle.

HORNILLOS-DEL-CAMINO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 10 m. W of Burgos, on the road from that town to Palencia, and on the r. bank of the Arlanzon, near the confluence of the Hormaza. Pop. 356.

HORNING, a parish and village in Norfolk, 3¼ m. SE of North Walsham, between the Bure and Ant. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1841, 467.

HORNINGHOLD, a parish in Leicestershire, 8¼ m. NE of Market-Harborough. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 97; in 1841, 98.

HORNINGLOW, a township in the p. of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 3½ m. SSE of Tutbury, and intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 391; in 1841, 852.

HORNINGSEA, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. NNE of Cambridge, on the Cam. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1841, 298.

HORNINGSHAM, a parish in Wiltshire, 4½ m. SW of Warminster. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. 298.

HORNINGSHEATH, a consolidated parish, formerly consisting of the parishes of Great and Little Horningsheath, Suffolk, 2¼ SW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1841, 599.

HORNINGTOFT, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. SSE of Fakenham, W of the Wensum. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1841, 290.

HORNISGRUNDE, a mountain of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, in the Schwarzwald. Alt. 3,616 ft.

HORNOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen, partido and 7 m. S of Segura-de-la-Sierra. Pop. 317.

HORNOS ISLANDS, a group of islands, 8 in number, in the Rio-de-la-Plata, in the gov. and NE of Buenos-Ayres, in N lat. 34° 20′.

HORNOY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, arrond. of Amiens.—The cant. comprises 26 communes. Pop. in 1831, 11,147; in 1841, 11,281.—The town is 20 m. WSW of Amiens, and 20 m. S of Abbeville. Pop. 1,070.

HORNSEA, a parish and market-town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, bordering on the German ocean, 13 m. ENE of Beverley, and 190 m. N of London. Area 3,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 780; in 1841, 1,005. On the W side of the town is a fine sheet of water, covering about 436 acres. There is a chalybeate spring in the vicinity of the town.

HORNSEY (St. Mary), a parish and village in Middlesex, 5½ m. NNW of St. Paul's. Area 2,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,716; in 1831, 4,856; in 1841, 5,937. The parish includes the hamlets of Crouch-end, Muswell-hill, Stroud-green, a considerable part of Highgate, and part of Finchley common. The surrounding country is eminently attractive.

HORNSTEIN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Oedenburg, 9 m. NNW of Ruszth. Pop. 1,704.

HORNTON, a chapelry in Horley p., in Oxfordshire, 6 m. NW of Banbury. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 551; in 1841, 592.

HORNU, a department, town, and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 6 m. WSW of Mons. The town has an elementary school, and possesses extensive manufactories of steam-engines and of cordage. In the environs are the most extensive coal-mines in the kingdom. The dep. comprises the communes of Grand and Petit H., containing respectively 2,500 and 300 inhabitants.

HORODENKA, a town of Gallicia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Kolomea, on the Glowka. Pop. 500, chiefly Armenians.

HORODLO, a town of Poland, in the obwod and 12 m. NE of Hrubieszou, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,200.

HORP (Le), a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Mayenne, arrond. and 10 m. NE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,700.

HORPICHTA, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 30 m. SSE of Monastir, on the lake of Castoria.

HORPMAEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 543.

HORRA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 10 m. E of Aranda-de-Duero. Pop. 950.

HORRHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 4 m. N of Vaihingen, on the Metter. Pop. 1,340.

HORREY, a district in the E part of S. Carolina, U. S., intersected by the Waccamaw, an affluent of the Great Pedee. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,755 in 1840; 7,906 in 1850. Its cap. is Conwaysboro'. Its staple productions are cotton and rice.

HORRUES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 13 m. NNE of Mons, on the Sennette. Pop. of dep. 2,747. In the environs are quarries of mill and lime stone. In this dep. is the com. of Horruette. Pop. 77.

HORSEBRIDGE, a hamlet in Hellingley p., Sussex, 2½ m. NW of Hailsham.

HORSEHEATH, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. E by N of Linton. Area 1,677 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1841, 523.

HORSE-ISLAND, an islet at the W side of the entrance of Castlehaven harbour, 2 m. S of Castletownsend, co. Cork. A tower has been erected on it as a landmark to vessels.—Also an islet in Roar-

ing-Water bay, 1¼ m. WNW of Ringcove, co. Cork. It comprises an area of upwards of 90 acres, and contains copper ores of considerable value.—Also an islet about the middle of the W side of Ballinskelligs bay, co. Kerry.—Also an island in Lake Huron, in Upper Canada, 1 m. SE of the Great Manitoulin.

HORSEL, or HERSEL, a river which has its source on the NE side of the Thüringer-wald, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and principality of Gotha, 6 m. N of Tambach. It runs first NE, then NW and W, and, after having traversed the N part of the principality of Eisenach, and bathed the town of that name, joins the Werra on the r. bank, 5 m. SSW of Creutzburgh, and after a course of about 30 m. Its principal affluent is the Nesse, which it receives on the r. On the r. bank of the H. to the E of Eisenach is a mountain of the same name.

HORSELEY, a parish and township in Gloucestershire, 3 m. SW of Minchin-Hampton. Area 4,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,690; in 1841, 3,064. H. was formerly a place of more importance than it is at present. The inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture. The county house-of-correction stands in this parish.—Also a township in Eccleshall p., Staffordshire, 1½ m. SW of Eccleshall. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1841, 491.

HORSELEY (EAST), a parish in Surrey, 5½ m. WSW of Leatherhead. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 291; in 1841, 300.

HORSELEY (WEST), a parish in Surrey, 6¼ m. E by N of Guildford. The old mansion of the Raleigh family stands in this p. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 702; in 1841, 671.

HORSELL, a parish in Surrey, 4 m. NW by W of Ripley. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 766.

HORSEMONDEN, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NE of Lamberhurst. Area 4,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,197; in 1841, 1,218.

HORSENDON, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 6¼ m. SW of Wendover. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 37; in 1841, 27.

HORSENS, a sea-port of Denmark, in the prov. of N. Jutland, in the bail. of Skanderborg, 25 m. SW of Aarhuus, on a fiord of the same name. Pop. 5,000. It has a good harbour, and possesses 30 small coasting-vessels.

HORSEPATH, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. E by S of Oxford. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1841, 306.

HORSEY, a parish in Norfolkshire, 8 m. SE by S of Happisburgh, on the sea-coast. Little Waxham, formerly a parish, but now destitute of village and church, both having been swept away by the incursions of the sea, stands within the bounds of Horsey. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1841, 162.—Also an island formed by an inlet of the sea on the E coast of Essex, 4 m. SSW of Harwich, opposite Walton lights, near Kirby and Walton. It is 6 m. in circumf.

HORSFORD, a parish in Norfolkshire, 5 m. NNW of Norwich, on a branch of the Bure. Area 4,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 543; in 1841, 593.

HORSFORTH, a chapelry and township in Guisley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of Leeds, on the river Aire, over which there is here a bridge to Calverley. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,425; in 1841, 1,188.

HORSHAM, a parish, borough, and market-town, in Sussex, 26 m. NE by N of Chichester, and 35 m. SSW of London, on the river Arun,—here an inconsiderable stream. The London and H. railway terminates in the centre of the town: it is 10 m. in length, and joins the London and Brighton railway at the 17th mile, in the parish of H. Area of the p. 20,040 acres, including 11,160 acres of St. Leonard's forest. Pop. in 1801, 3,204; in 1831, 5,105; in 1841, 5,765. Under the Reform act the boundaries of the borough were extended so as to coincide with the whole of this extensive p.; but the borough was limited to the return of one member in place of two. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 338; in 1848, 339. H. is one of the polling-places for the W division of the county.—The town, though respectable, is small and irregularly built. The street through which the church is approached is agreeably planted with rows of fine trees. The church is a venerable edifice, with a tower and 8 bells. The interior has been thoroughly repaired, but preserves its original character throughout, and contains several ancient and interesting monuments.—The town-hall and sessions-house is a very handsome building, with a stone front. The county-jail is situate near the E extremity of the town. It is adapted for the classification of prisoners. There are numerous seats and mansions in the vicinity of the town; and the parish, altogether, constitutes one of the most luxuriant and fertile districts in Sussex.

HORSHAM-ST.-FAITH'S, usually called ST. FAITH, a parish and village in Norfolkshire, 4 m. N of Norwich, on the post-road from Norwich to Cromer. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, including the hamlet of Newton-St.-Faith's, 1,279; in 1841, 973.

HORSINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. W of Horncastle. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 323; in 1841, 345.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. S by W of Wincanton. Area 3,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 968; in 1841, 915.

HORSLEY, a parish and township in Derbyshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Belper, on the river Derwent. The parish comprises the townships of H., H.-Woodhouse, and Kilbourne. Area 2,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,948; in 1841, 2,278.—Also a township in Ovingham p., Northumberland, 10 m. E by N of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1841, 286.

HORSLEY-LONG, a parish in Northumberland, 6 m. NW by N of Morpeth, intersected by a branch of the Coquet. Area 13,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 952; in 1841, 922.

HORSLEY-WOODHOUSE, a township in Horsley p., Derbyshire, 3½ m. ESE of Belper. Pop. in 1831, 709; in 1841, 881.

HORSTEAD WITH STAININGHALL, a parish and village in Norfolkshire, 6½ m. SE of Aylesham. The v. is pleasantly situated on the S bank of the Bure. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 625.

HORSTED, or LITTLE HORSTED, a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. SW of Uckfield. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1841, 278.

HORSTED-KEYNES, a parish in Sussex, 5½ m. NE of Cuckfield. Area 6,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 782; in 1841, 812.

HORTA, a river of Prussia, which has its source in the S part of the prov. and regency of Posen, to the NE of Kobylin and SE of Kozmin, the latter of which towns, with those of Sutroszyn and Dubinow, it passes in its course into Silesia, in which it joins the Bartsch, on the r. bank, a little above Herrnstadt. Its general course is WSW.—Also a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona, 18 m. WNW of Tortosa, near the source of the Canaleta. Pop. 1,732. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house. In the environs is a bed of excellent potters' clay.—Also a port on the SE coast of the island of Fayal. Pop. 3,500. See FAYAL.

HORTALIZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 5 m. NE of Madrid, and partido of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 750. It has a parish-church and a hermitage.

HORTEN, a town of Norway, in the district of Aggershuus, 32 m. S of Christiania. It has an extensive arsenal and ship-building yards; and considerable works are in progress of erection here by the government, which intends to make it a chief naval station.

HORTIGAS, a mountain-lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, near the Rio Araguaia. It is still little known, the locality in which it lies being difficult of access.

HORTIGOSA-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. SSW of Logrono, and partido of Torrecilla-de-Cameros, in the Sierra-de-Cameros, near a stream. Pop. 1,585.

HORTIZUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 14 m. WSW of Cuenca, on a mountain bathed by the Xucar. Pop. 72.

HORTON, a river of Australia, which has its source in the Hardwicke or Nurdawar mountains, and flows N to the Gwydir, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 29° 45′.

HORTON, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 1¼ m. SSW of Colnbrook. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 480; in 1841, 873.—Also a township in Tilston p., Cheshire, 2½ m. NW of Malpas. Area 450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1841, 142.—Also a parish in Dorsetshire, 4½ m. SSW of Cranborne. Area 7,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 421; in 1841, 448.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 3¼ m. NE of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 477; in 1841, 466.—Also a chapelry in Chartham p., Kent, 3 m. SW of Canterbury.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. SE of Northampton. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1841, 65.—Also a parish and township in Northumberlandshire, 6½ m. SE of Morpeth. The parish comprises the townships of Bebside, Cowpen, East-Hartford, West-Hartford, and H. Area 5,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,631; in 1841, 2,638.—Also a township in Wem p., Shropshire, 2 m. NW by N of Wem.—Also a township in Gisburn p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. W by S of Skipton. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1841, 156.—Also a chapelry and considerable village in Bradford p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Bradford. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,459; in 1831, 10,785; in 1841, 17,615.

HORTON AND HORTON-HAY, a parish in Staffordshire, 2¾ m. W by N of Leeke. It includes the townships of Blackwood and Crowborough. Area 4,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 970; in 1841, 942.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 10½ m. W of Kettlewell, at the sources of the rivers Ribble and Wharfe. Towards the W boundary of the parish are the skirts of Ingleborough-hill, 2,361 ft. in height above sea-level: the top is flat and nearly a mile in circumf. Area 18,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 567; in 1841, 520.

HORTON-KIRBY, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SSE of Dartford, on the river Darent. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 666; in 1841, 714.

HORTON-MONKS, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NNW of Hythe, on the line of the South-Eastern railway. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 714.

HORWICH, a chapelry in Dean p., Lancashire, 5 m. SE by S of Chorley. There are large establishments here for calico-printing, and bleaching-works. Area 3,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,562; in 1841, 3,773. The H. and Blackrod station of the Preston and Manchester railway is 13 m. from Preston, and 17 m. from Manchester.

HORWOOD, a parish in Devonshire, 3¾ m. ENE of Bideford, on a branch of the Torridge. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1841, 118.

HORWOOD (GREAT), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. N of Winslow. It includes the hamlet of Singleborough. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 720; in 1841, 712.

HORWOOD (LITTLE), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. NE by N of Winslow. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1841, 392.

HOSDEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Laturne. Pop. 303.

HOSE, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. N of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. 417.

HO-SE, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 66 m. S of Yunnan, div. of Lin-gan-fu, in N lat. 24° 15′, E long. 102° 22′.

HOSHMAT, an Armenian village of Turkey in Asia, 1½ hour NNE of Palu.

HOSHUN, a village on the l. bank of the Euphrates, in N lat. 37° 17′ 20″, a little above the confluence of the Kakhtah river with the Euphrates.

HO-SHUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Leaou-chu, in N lat. 37° 20′, E long. 113° 36′.

HO-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of King-yang-fu, in N lat. 36° 3′, E long. 107° 58′.

HOSIPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 90 m. NW of Patna.

HOSPITAEL (VRACENE-KROM-KRICKE-LAER-STRAET-ET-), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nieukerken-Waes. Pop. 406.

HOSPITAL, a parish and village in co. Limerick. Area of p. 3,999 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,757.—The v. is 4 m. E of Bruff. Pop. 781.

HOSPITAL, or HOSPENTHAL, a remarkable hamlet of the Swiss cant. of Uri, in the valley of Urseren, to the N of Mount St. Gothard, on the Reuss, at an elevation of 4,680 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 300.

HOSPITAL-DE-ORBIGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. SW of Leon, partido and 9 m. E of Astorga, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, opposite the town of Puenta-de-Orbigo. Pop. 922. It derives its name from an ancient hospital of the knights of Malta which formerly stood here.

HOSPITALET, a modern town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. Pop. 2,504. It has a parish-church and a custom-house; and has some cotton manufactures.

HOSSEIN-ABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Aurung-Abad, in the Nizam's territories.

HOSSEIN-ABDUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 33° 54′, E long. 72° 42′. It has frequently been an object of contention between the Afghans and the Sikhs.

HOSSEIN-BELA, a village of Sind, 15 m. E of Shikarpur, on the l. bank of the Indus.

HOSSEINPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 10 m. E of Sultanpore.—Also a town in the prov. of Delhi, district and 68 m. NW of Bareilly.

HOSSO-BETTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 12 m. SE of Mangalore. It is principally inhabited by persons whose ancestors emigrated from the vicinity of the Portuguese settlement of Goa, in order to avoid forcible observance of the Christian faith.

HOSSO-DURGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, in the territory of the Neliswara rajah, in N lat. 12° 16′.

HOSTALRICH, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SSW of Gerona, on the Tordera. Pop. 950. Its citadel is strong, and having been a depot at the time of the French war, underwent a regular siege, but was taken after a gallant defence. The Spanish general, O'Donnel, in trying to raise the siege of this

place, lost the hard-fought battle of Vich, in Feb. 1810.

HOSTAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Klattau, on the borders of Bavaria, 27 m. SW of Pilsen. Pop. 1,381.

HOSTEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Deurne. Pop. 75.

HOSTEINTHER, a district in the territory to the NW of Lubeck, watered by the Trave. Its principal village is Padelugge.

HOSTENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 4 m. SE of Sarrelouis, on the l. bank of the Sarre. Coal is extensively wrought in the vicinity.

HOSTENS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 10 m. NW of Saint Symphorien.

HOSTERLITZ, or HOSTIEHRADICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. NE of Znaim. Pop. 1,100.

HOSTERWITZ, a village of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, to the S of Dresden.

HOSTIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Caulille. Pop. 111.

HOSTIEN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. of Le Puy. Pop. 1,830.

HOSTIMURI, a town of Mexico, in the prov. and 80 m. S of Sonora. Silver-mines exist in the vicinity.

HOSTING, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. W of Znaim. Pop. in 1834, 787.

HOSTOMITZ, a town of Bohemia, 6 m. SE of Beraun. Pop. 1,200.

HOSTUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Drome, 19 m. NE of Valence. Pop. 1,044.

HOSZUFALU, a town of Transylvania, adjacent to Cronstadt, a military station near the Wallachian frontier.

HOSZUMEZO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Marmaros, 7 m. NW of Szigeth. Pop. 1,659.

HOTELLENI-DE-FLE'E (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Segre. Pop. 650.

HOTENSLEBEN, a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Magdeburg. Pop. 850.

HOTHAM, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. N of South Cove. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. 430.

HOTHAM INLET, a deep inlet on the N shore of Kotzebue sound, to the N of Chamisso island.

HOTHAMPTON. See BOGNOR.

HOTHFIELD, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NW of Ashford. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. 408.

HOTON. See KOTAN.

HOTONNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 7 m. SE of Brenod. Pop. 860.

HOTOT-ST.-SULPICE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SW of Doudeville. Pop. 1,200.

HO-TSIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsaou-chu-fu.

HO-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Keang-chu.

HOT SPRINGS, a village in Bath co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 169 m. W by N of Richmond, celebrated for its mineral springs.—Also a co. and town in the W part of Arkansas. The co. has an area of 2,540 sq. m., and is watered by the Wachita river. Pop. in 1840, 1,907; in 1850, 2,919. The town is 53 m. W by S of Little Rock, and 6 m. N of the Wachita. There are a number of hot springs here, and likewise some cold chalybeate springs.

HOTTENTOTS, a people of Southern Africa, originally occupying the territories around the Cape of Good Hope, and "in all probability the descendants of the earliest inhabitants." [*Pritchard.*] They are in some respects an insulated tribe, bearing no resemblance either to the Negro race along the W coast, or to the Caffre nation to the E. Various conjectures have been proposed, but nothing very satisfactory has yet been established respecting their origin or affinity. Barrow considers them as approaching nearest in colour, and in the construction of the features, especially in the shape of the eye, to the Chinese or Tartar race, and accounts for this relation by supposing them to have proceeded from the Egyptians, who have been represented as originally the same people with the Chinese. In support of this opinion, he adduces the strong resemblance between the physical character of the Bosjesmans or real Hottentots, and the descriptions given by ancient writers, particularly by Diodorus Siculus, of the Egyptians and Ethiopians, especially of the Pigmies and Troglodytes, who are said to have dwelt in the neighbourhood of the Nile. The early Portuguese writers mention a colony of Chinese in the vicinity of Soffala, and the natives in the interior of Madagascar are described as a small race of Tartars resembling the Hottentots in stature, colour, and countenance. The name *Hottentot*, though frequently represented as their native appellation, is now ascertained to be of modern fabrication, and has no place or meaning in their own language: they take it to themselves under the idea of its being a Dutch word; and it is conceived to have been applied at first as a term in some degree imitative of the remarkable clacking made by them in speaking. Each horde had formerly its particular name, as the Attaquas, Hessaquas, Houtiniquas, Dammaras, Kabobiquas, Namaquas, and Koranas; but the designation by which the whole nation was distinguished, and which they still bear among themselves in every part of the country, is QUAI-QUÆ, or GKHUI-GKHUI.

The Hottentot country, comprehending all the different tribes of the race, extends eastward to the Quathlambane mountains, which separate it from Caffreland; and along the W coast to the parallel of 20°. The H. race is also supposed to extend in a scattered manner towards the centre of Africa. None of the first discoverers of the Cape of Good Hope, nor of the early Portuguese navigators, had much communication with the natives, and the H. were scarcely known to Europeans till about the year 1509, when Francisco D'Almeyda, viceroy of India, returning home after his quarrel with Albuquerque, landed at Table-bay, and was killed, along with 70 of his people, in a scuffle with the natives. They were occasionally visited for refreshments by the English, Portuguese, and Dutch traders in their voyages to the E. Indies, till the establishment of a colony among them by the last-mentioned nation in 1650. They were soon induced, by their passion for brandy and tobacco, first to sell their country and cattle, and next to become themselves the servants of the purchasers, for the purpose of guarding those flocks and herds which had so recently been their own property. From various causes the Hottentot race is rapidly diminishing, and in all probability will soon become wholly extinct. Many of their tribes, mentioned by earlier travellers, have entirely disappeared; at the commencement of the present century, not a kraal or village was to be found about the Camtoos river, where, only 20 years before, hundreds of the natives were met; and the whole number within the limits of the colony does not amount to 15,000. Much has been done since the colony came into possession of Great Britain, especially by the progress of missionary settlements, to protect and preserve this oppressed race of beings. The ancient manners and primitive character of the H. are acknowledged to have been greatly changed during their connection with the colonists of the Cape. The personal appearance of the H. is by no means prepossessing. Prominent cheek bones, and a narrow pointed chin, give to the face the form nearly of a triangle. The nose, in most of them, is remarkably flat, and rather broad between the eyes. The eyes are of a deep chestnut colour, long and narrow in their shape; and the eyelids, at the extremity next the nose, instead of forming an angle as in Europeans, are rounded into each other, exactly like those of the Chinese. Their mouth is of the ordinary size, the lips thinner than those of the Negroes and Caffres, and the teeth beautifully white. Their hair is of a singular nature, growing in small tufts at some distance from each other, and extremely hard and frizzled, resembling, when short, the bristles of a shoe-brush twisted into round lumps about the size of a large pea, and when suffered to grow, hanging about the neck in strong tassels like fringe. The colour of their skin is that of a yellowish brown or faded leaf. Their figure, especially when young, is not devoid of symmetry. They are erect, clean-limbed, and well-proportioned; their hands, feet, and all their joints, remarkably small; and the muscular parts of their body delicately formed, so as to indicate rather feminine inactivity, than masculine exertion. Some of the women in their youth, and before child-bearing, are described as models of perfection in the human figure; every joint and limb being well-shaped and turned; their breasts round, firm, and distant; their hands and feet small and delicately formed; and their gait not altogether deficient in grace. But, at an early period of life, and immediately after the birth of their first child, their beauty vanishes. The dress of an uncivilized Hottentot consists of a belt cut from the hide of some animal, and fastened round the body. From this strap is suspended in front a kind of bag made of the skin of a jackal with the hair outwards. From the back part of the girdle hangs a piece of stiff dried skin, reaching nearly to the middle of the thigh. In the winter months, they wear cloaks made of skins, which are worn, as the weather requires, with the wool inwards or outwards; and which serve as blankets and bedding through the night, as well as for a garment through the day. The women suspend from their belt in front a kind of apron made of skin, but cut into threads, which hang in a bunch between the thighs, and reach about half-way to the

knee; they have also sheep-skin cloaks resembling those of the men. When these cloaks are laid aside, in the warmer weather, both sexes may be said to be nearly naked; but their bodies are in some measure protected from the influence of the sun or air by unctuous matter which they rub over the whole of their persons; and which, however filthy in itself, is a natural and useful resource in hot climates, to prevent the skin from being parched and shrivelled by the scorching heat —The H. are often reduced, especially in their native state, to live upon gums, roots, and the larvæ of insects, and at times make a kind of bread from the pith of the palm tree. They are remarkably patient of hunger; but are equally voracious when supplied with animal food, and are described as the greatest gluttons on the face of the earth.—The H. families, who engage in the service of the colonists, live in small straw huts around the farm house. In a more independent state, they horde together in kraals or villages, in which the houses are commonly ranged in a circle, with the doors opening towards the centre, thus forming a kind of court, into which the cattle are collected at night, to preserve them from the beasts of prey. The huts are generally circular in their form, resembling a bee-hive, and covering a space of about 20 ft. in diameter, but commonly so low in the roof, that, even in the centre, it is rarely possible for a man of middle size to stand upright. The fireplace is situated in the middle of the apartment, around which the family sit or sleep in a circle; the door, which is seldom higher than 3 ft., is the only aperture for admitting the light, or letting out the smoke. The frame of these arched habitations is composed of slender rods, capable of being bent in the desired form, some parallel with each other, some crossing the rest, and others bound round the whole in a circular direction. Over this lattice work, are spread large mats made of reeds or rushes, about 6 or 10 ft. long, and sewed together with a kind of thread or catgut made from the dorsal sinews of different animals. These materials are easily taken down, and removed on the backs of the oxen, when there is occasion to change the place of residence. The free H. depend for subsistence upon the milk and flesh of their cattle, and the produce of their skill in the chase. They are excellent marksmen with the musket, but still make use occasionally of their ancient weapons, the *hassagai* or javelin, and the bow with poisoned arrows. The hassagai is an iron spear about a foot in length, fastened to the end of a tapering shaft about 4 ft. long, which is thrown from the hand by grasping it in the middle, raising it above the head, and delivering it with the fore-finger and thumb. The bow is a plain piece of wood seldom more than a yard long, and sometimes tapering to a point at each extremity.

The Hottentots may be said to be entirely ignorant of arts and manufactures, except the formation of coarse earthen ware, the sewing of sheep-skins for their winter garments, the preparation of poisons, and the making of bows and arrows. They discover little taste for music. A kind of guitar with three strings stretched upon a piece of hollow wood is in use among them. Another instrument consists of a piece of sinew or intestine, twisted into a small cord, and fastened upon a hollow stick about 3 ft. long, by a piece of quill at one end fixed into the stick, and by a small peg at the other, which is made to turn for the purpose of stretching the string to the degree required. This instrument is played by applying the mouth to the quill, and producing faint murmuring notes, by giving a vibratory motion to the string A sort of flute made of the bark of trees is also known among them.

The language of the Hottentots is perhaps one of the most extraordinary forms of speech in use among human beings. Its principal peculiarity is a strong clacking of the tongue, in uttering every monosyllable, and every leading syllable of larger words. This sound is formed by suddenly retracting the tongue from the teeth or palate, according to the signification of the word to be uttered, and in some measure answering the part of inflexions, &c. Though the difficulty of uttering these sounds appears to Europeans extreme, yet it is not insurmountable; most of the Dutch colonists are able to speak the H. language with great fluency. Many vocables in the language seem to have been originally exact imitations of nature, and many of the names of animals, especially, are obviously suggested by their distinguishing cry; such as, *kraak*, a frog; *mnoo*, an ox; *meau*, a cat; *hahœ*, a horse; *hurroo*, the sea; *kaboo*, a gun. This last word particularly is so pronounced as to imitate the report of a musket. The syllable *ka* is thrown out with a strong palatial stroke of the tongue expressing the stroke of the flint; while the last syllable *boo* is uttered with a full mouth, outstretched lips, and prolonged sound, descriptive of the report.

Few ancient usages are retained among the scattered tribes of the H.; and all traces even of religion are now lost. No particular ceremonies are observed either at their marriages or funerals. The most prominent point in the habits and dispositions of the H. is an extreme indolence which even the urgent calls of hunger are scarcely able to overcome. Yet they are expert in finding out a passage over a desert country, and can discover the game in the chase at a very great distance. They learn the Dutch language with great facility; and though seldom employed as domestic servants by the colonists at the Cape, can be taught to do every kind of work with as much propriety as Europeans. They are a mild, quiet, and rather timid people; but when led on by superiors, will encounter danger with sufficient alacrity, as the incidents of the war now raging in the colony sufficiently attest.

HOTTENTOT-HOLLAND, a district and town of South Africa, in the SW part of the division of Stellenbosch. The district is bounded on the SW by False bay; and is intersected by the road from Cape Town to the E part of the colony. It presents a finely diversified and well-watered surface; and produces grain, fruit, and wine in great abundance. The advantages of its situation render its export trade in grain active.

HOTTEWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Volmunster. Pop. 1,033.

HOTTI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 20 m. N of Scutari, and near the N bank of the lake of Scutari. Pop. (chiefly Catholic) about 2,000.

HOTTINGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which falls into the Rio-Jequitinhonha, on the l. bank, on the confines of the prov. of Bahia.

HOTTINGEN, a large village in Switzerland, in the cant. and a little to the E of Zurich.

HOTTOMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Grand-Rosiere-Hottomont. Pop. 135.

HOTTON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep. 1,029. It is watered by the Ourthe, and possesses numerous manufactories of woollens and a saw-mill. Pop. of com. 642.

HOTZENPLOTZ, a river which has its source in Moravia, in the circle of Troppau, to the N of Würbenthal, on the N side of the Sudetic mountains; enters the Prussian prov. of Silesia; flows through the W part of the regency of Oppeln; and after a course of about 42 m. unites with the Oder on the l. bank, at the town of Krappitz. It runs in a generally NE direction, and bathes the towns of Zuckmantel, Neustadt, and Ober-Glogau.

HOTZENPLOTZ, or HOSSABLAHA, a town of Moravia, capital of the county of Hennersdorf, in the circle and 26 m. NW of Troppau, and 23 m. NNE of Freudenthal, on an affluent of the Hotzenplotz, and on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 2,579.

HOTZING. See HATZEG.

HOTZSCHEVIE. See GOTTSCHE.

HOU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 111.

HOU, HAOU, or How, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Girgeh, and 27 m. W of Gheneh, on a height on the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 26° 23′, E long. 32° 43′, at the S extremity of the great bend of the river, and nearly opposite Kasr-e-Syad, the ancient *Chenoboscion*. It has a Coptic church; and contains some ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Diospolis Parva*.

HOUAT, an island of France, in the Atlantic ocean, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. NE of Belle-Ile-en-Mer, and com. of Le-Palais, in N lat. 47° 20′. It is 9 m. from the continent, and is about 3 m. in length from the NW to SE. The ship-passage on the NW possesses a depth of 17 fath. at low water. To the W is the little island of Beniguet, and ports Senetal, Plouay, and Carnaquis. Several insulated rocks lie to the S; to the E, on which it is defended by a fort, are the bay d'Enfer and port Navalo. Its inhabitants, about 250 in number, are chiefly fishermen. This island, with the adjacent one of Hoedri, was taken by the English in 1695 and again in 1746.

HOUB, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 26 m. SSE of Czabatz.

HOUCHE, a town of Moldavia, capital of the district of Faltri, 43 m. SE of Jassy, near the r. bank of the Pruth.

HOUCKE, a department and commune of Bel

gium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 151.

HOUDAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Bethune. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,273; in 1841, 14,588. The town is 8 m. SW of Bethune. Pop. 930.—Also a village in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Bavay. Pop. 650. It has a marble-work and a bleachery, and in the environs are several coal-mines.

HOUDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Mantes. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,976; in 1841, 13,516.—The town is 18 m. SSW of Mantes, on the l. bank of the Vigre, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,003. It possesses a fine church founded by Robert the Pious, and an ancient tower; and has a manufactory of keys for wind instruments. It carries on an active trade in grain, wool, young cattle, and fowls. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here three times a-year.

HOUDEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Rulles. Pop. 461.

HOUDENG-AIMERIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 9 m. W of Mons. Pop. 2,254. It has extensive coal-mines, several forges, a tannery, and a platina work.

HOUDENG-GOEGNIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Tiriau. Pop. of dep., 2,686. It has extensive coal-mines. Pop. of village, 2,086.

HOUDREMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 242.

HOUDRIGNY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Villers-la-Loue. Pop. 254.

HOUDZOCHT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Lembecq. Pop. 603.

HOUECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 3 m. E of Châtenoy, on the Vair. Pop. 900. It has an oil-mill and an iron-work. Fairs for cattle, grain, calico cloth, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

HOUEILLES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Nerac. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,525; in 1841, 3,896. The village is 18 m. WNW of Nerac, on the Ciron. Pop. 1,097.

HOUFFALIZE, or Hauffleschт, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche, 30 m. N of Neufchatel, on the Ourthe. Pop. 1,057. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress, and possesses several breweries and tanneries.

HOUGA (Le), a commune and town of France, in the cant. of Nogara, 32 m. WSW of Condom. Pop. 1,593.

HOUGAERDE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. N of Jodoigne, on the Grande-Gethe. Pop. 3,446. It has a fine church. Its trade is chiefly connected with its extensive breweries and distilleries.

HOUGH, a township in Wybunbury p., Cheshire, 4 m. E by S of Nantwich. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1841, 275.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6½ m. N of Grantham, comprising the hamlets of Brandon and Gelston. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1841, 582.

HOUGHAM, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. WSW of Dover. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,311.

HOUGHTON, a township of Upper Canada, in Talbot district, skirted by Lake Erie on the S. Pop. in 1841, 277.—Also a township in Stanwix p., Cumberland, 2½ m. N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1841, 372.—Also a parish in Huntingdonshire, 2 m. W by N of St. Ives, on the river Ouse. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1841, 182.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. SW by S of Stockbridge. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1841, 458.

HOUGHTON (Great), a township in Darfield p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 5¼ m. E of Barnsley, on the line of the North Midland railway. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1841, 348.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2¾ m. SE by E of Northampton. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 305; in 1841, 332.

HOUGHTON (Little), a parish in Northamptonshire, 3½ m. E by S of Northampton. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 539; in 1841, 566.—Also a township in Long Houghton parish, Northumberland, 1 m. NW of Long Houghton.—Also a township in Darfield p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. N of Darfield, on the line of the North Midland railway. Pop. in 1831, 132; in 1841, 108.

HOUGHTON (Long), a parish in Northumberland, 3½ m. E by N of Alnwick. It comprises the townships of Little H., Long H., and Bulmer with Seaton-house. Area 3,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1841, 772.

HOUGHTON (New), or Houghton in the Brake, a parish in Norfolk, 10 m. W of Fakenham. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1841, 303. H.-Hall, built by Sir Robert Walpole, is a magnificent mansion, and ranks as the first in Norfolk.

HOUGHTON with CLOSE-HOUSE, a township in Heddon-on-the-Wall p., Northumberland, 8½ m. W by N of Gateshead. Pop. in 1841, 127.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2¼ m. N of Ampthill. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796; in 1841, 746.

HOUGHTON-IN-THE-DALE, a parish in Norfolk, ¾ m. SW of Little Walsingham, on the river Stiffkey. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1841, 342.

HOUGHTON-GLASS, a township in Castleford p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Pontefract. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1841, 436.

HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. E by S of Leicester. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 395; in 1841, 451.—Also a parish in Norfolkshire, 4½ m. NW of Watton, on the river Wissey. Area 470 acres. Pop. in 1841, 41.

HOUGHTON with MIDDLETON and ARBURY, a township in Winwick p., Lancashire, 2 m. N of Warrington. Area 620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1841, 293.

HOUGHTON-REGIS, a parish in Bedfordshire, 1½ m. NNW of Dunstable. It includes the hamlet of Bedwell-Green. Area 4,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,424; in 1841, 1,661.

HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE, a township in Gainford p., Durhamshire, 6 m. NW of Darlington. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1841, 130.

HOUGHTON-LE-SKERNE. See Haughton-le-Skerne.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, a parish, township, and market-town in the co.-palatine of Durham, 6½ m. NE of Durham, and 10 m. SE of Newcastle, on a tributary to the Wear. The parish comprises the townships of South Bidick, Bourn-Moor, Cocken, Great and Little Eppleton, East, West, and Middle Herrington, Hetton-le-Hole, H., Moorhouse, Moorsley, Morton-Grange, Newbottle, Offerton, East and West Rainton, and Wardenlaw and the chapelry of Painshaw. Area 14,560 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,414; in 1831, 20,524; in 1841, 16,833. Area of the township, 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,917; in 1841, 3,433. This p. has been ecclesiastically divided into

four distinct parishes, under the 16 sec. 58° George III. c. 45.—The town is situated at the head of a fine vale, opening to the W, and sheltered on the N and E by the hills of Houghton and Wardenlaw. The trade of this place depends mainly upon the numerous coal mines in the vicinity. This rich mineral district also contains quarries of limestone and freestone, and several chalybeate springs.

HOUGHTON-WINTERBOURNE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4½ m. WSW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1841, 304.

HOUGUE (La), a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Quettehou, and com. of Morsaline, on the British channel. It stands on a narrow isthmus which connects a small peninsula with the main land, and defends the extensive roadstead of the same name, one of the best in the British channel, and lying within the Bank du Bec, Cape-de-la-Hougue, and the island of Tatihou. At low tide the fort is almost entirely surrounded with water, the only communication with land being by a narrow channel called the Sillon. It forms the residence of a sub-commissioner of the navy, and has some trade in fish. The Cape-de-la-H. is noted for the naval combat which took place in its vicinity on the 29th May 1692, between the French fleet commanded by Tourville, and the united fleets of England and Holland, in which the former sustained a signal defeat.

HOUILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. SW of Argenteuil. Pop. 1,265.

HOULE, a town of Mantchuria, on the r. bank of the Amur, a little above the confluence of the Usuri, 360 m. ESE of Sagalin-Oola.

HOULE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and com. of Cancale, of which it is the port, and on the roadstead of that name. It possessed 126 vessels = 1,126 tons in 1841.

HOULME, an ancient district of France, in the S part of Lower Normandy, and now forming the W part of the dep. of the Orne.

HOULME (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. N of Maromme, and 6 m. N of Rouen, on the Cailly. Pop. 1,765. It has several spinning and calico-printing-mills, and manufactories of calico, extensive bleacheries and a paper-mill.

HOULTON, a township and village of Maine, U. S., the cap. of Aroostock co., 120 m. NNE of Bangor. Pop. 1,597.

HOUMEAU-PONTROUVE (L'), a commune of France, in the commune of Charente, cant. and 3 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,258.

HOUN, or Hoon, a town of Fezzan, 240 m. NNE of Murzuk, and 20 m. E of Sokna. It is surrounded by a wall, and has 3 mosques. Its inhabitants are Fatima Arabs.

HOUNA (Cape), a headland on the coast of Caithness, 2 m. W of Duncansbay-head. A mail-boat crosses and recrosses the Pentland frith every day betwixt this point and the v. of Burwick in S. Ronaldshay, a distance of about 7 m.

HOUNAM, a hilly parish in the SE of Roxburghshire. Area 14,458 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1841, 280. At the NE extremity of the p. H.-Law attains an alt. of 1,464 ft.

HOUNAN. See Hunan.

HOUND, a parish in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Southampton. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 417; in 1841, 460.

HOUNDSFIELD, a township in Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. W of Watertown. Pop. 4.146. It comprises the naval station of Sackett's harbour.

HOUNDSLOW, or Hounslow, a chapelry and market-town, partly in the p. of Heston, and partly in that of Isleworth, Middlesex, 2¾ m. SW of Brentford, and 9 m. W of London, on a branch of the Colne. Pop. 3,097. There are several extensive powder-mills in this chapelry, a flax-mill, and a mill for rolling copper. The town of H. is situated on the edge of what was formerly H. heath, 10 m. from Hyde-park corner. It consists of a long street, on the Exeter and Salisbury road, at the point where the Bath and Bristol road branches off.—H. heath was at one time notorious for highway robberies, and celebrated for races; but every part of it capable of culture has now been enclosed, and numerous and handsome houses have been erected within its bounds; so that its aspect is now entirely changed.

HOU-PE. See Hu-pih.

HOUPET, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Chevron. Pop. 123.

HOUPLIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Seclin. Pop. 1,069.

HOUPPERTINGEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. E of Saint-Trond. Pop. 674.

HOUR, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Beauraing. Pop. 363.

HOURAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Lessines. Pop. 400.

HOURDEL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Somme, com. of Saint-Valery, on the Channel. Pop. 177.

HOURN (Loch), an extensive inlet on the W coast of Inverness-shire, projected from the sound of Sleat, opposite the SE end of Skye. It is nearly 5 m. broad at its mouth; and is navigable for 20 m.

HOUSATONIC, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which rises in two sources in Berkshire co., Massachusetts; runs SE along the whole breadth of Connecticut; and empties itself into Long Island sound, between Stratford and Milford. It is navigable about 12 m. to Derby, and above that is well adapted for mills and machinery. A bar at its mouth obstructs the navigation of large vessels. Between Salisbury and Canaan is a cataract, where the whole river, which is here 150 yds. wide, falls perpendicularly 60 ft.

HOUSE, or East Barra, one of the Shetland isles, in the p. of Bressay, about 5 m. in length, and from a ½ m. to 1 m. in breadth. Pop. about 220.

HOUSSA, a town of Abyssinia, in the S part of the territory of Adel, 65 m. SW of Zeyla, and 30 m. N of Hubetta, to the E of a lake which is formed by the head-streams of the Hawash.

HOUSSA, or Haussa, an extensive district of Central Africa, consisting of various petty kingdoms or states, and stretching on the N to the southern skirts of the Sahara; on the E to Bornu; on the S to Nufi or Tappa; and on the W to the Joliba. The dominant people in this territory are the Fellatahs; but the mass of the pop. Negroes. Major Denham was informed that H. is at present parcelled out into 7 provs., each of which has a governor, and that the whole is under the supreme rule of a sultan. The central prov. is Cashna or Kashna, the cap. of which, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 13° 10′, E long. 5° 50′. To the N of Cashna lies H. Proper; on the E is Katagum, the cap. of which is situated on the Chadda; to the S is Kanu or Kano, and to the S of Kanu, Zegzeg. Zenfra lies to the SE of Cashna; and Sokkatu, whose cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 13° 4′ 52″, E long. 6° 12′, forms the most western prov. The district of Guber to the N of Sokkatu, appears to be inhabited by independent tribes. Several of those states appear to have recovered their independence of late years. See articles

Fellatahs, Sudan, and the special articles on the several states above named.

HOUSSAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,019. —Also a village in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 3 m. N of Bonneval, near the Loir. Pop. 360. It has some iron-works.

HOUSSE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond of Liege. Pop. of dep. 872; of com. 332. It has a manufactory of fire-arms.

HOUSSEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Andolsheim. Pop. 1,000.

HOUSSIERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Braine-le-Comte. Pop. 1,289.

HOUSSIERE, or Oussiere, a river of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, formed by the union of several small streams, which have their sources in a forest on the E confines of the dep., and ENE of Chateau-Chinon. After a total course of about 12 m. in a WNW direction, it throws itself into the Yonne, on the r. bank, at Chaumard.

HOUSSIERE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. of Corcieux. Pop. 1,083.

HOUSSO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Carnieres. Pop. 132.

HOUSSOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Herquegies. Pop. 113.

HOUSTON, a parish and village in Renfrewshire, 5 m. NW of Paisley. Area of p. 7,500 acres. Pop. 2,818.

HOUSTON, a county in the state of Georgia, U. S., near the centre of the state, comprising an area of 500 sq. m., bordered on the E by the Ocmulgee river, and on the W by Flint river, and intersected by the branches of the latter. Pop. in 1830, 7,369; in 1840, 9,711, of whom 4,861 were slaves. Its capital is Perry.—Also a township of Clearfield co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 129.—Also a village in Chickasaw co., in the state of Mississippi, 145 m. NE of Jackson, on the head-waters of Oktibbeha creek.—Also a co. in the state of Texas, bordered on the W by the Trinidad or Trinity river. The soil, especially near the Trinity, is of excellent quality; the air is pure; the water good and abundant; and the forests abound with a great variety of timber. Pop. in 1850, 2,734, of whom 674 were slaves. The town of H. is 70 ft. above sea-level.

HOUTA, or Howta (El), a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, in the prov. and 21 m. E of El-Haryq, and 126 m. SE of Derréyéh.

HOUTAIN-LE-VAL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Dyle. Pop. of dep. 969. Besides the com., of the same name, which contains 599 inhabitants, it comprises the com. of Houtain-le-Mont. Pop. 370.

HOUTAIN-L'EVEQUE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 708.

HOUTAIN-SAINT-SIMEON, a department and commune of Belgium, prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Géer. Pop. of dep. 892; of com. 692.

HOUTAIN (Oosteneynde-en), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Casterlé. Pop. 263.

HOUTAING, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 813.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Bassilly. Pop. 518.

HOUT-BAAY, or Chapman's Bay, an indentation of the SW coast of South Africa, in the district of the Cape, and 14 m. SSW of Cape Town. Next to Saldanha bay, it forms the safest and most commodious harbour in the colony. It is defended from all winds, has a depth of from 6 to 9 fath. water, with a bottom of fine sand, and is capable of affording accommodation to 20 vessels of the line. The environs are fertile and salubrious, and abound with excellent water.

HOUTE-CRUYS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Cruybeke. Pop. 315.

HOUTE-KRUYS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Moorsel. Pop. 327.

HOUTENESSE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, cant. and 7 m. N of Hulst, near the l. bank of the West Scheldt. Pop. 3,653.

HOUTE-STRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Wychmael. Pop. 120.

HOUTH, or Hoath. See Howth.

HOUTHAELEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and 8 m. N of Hasselt. Pop. of dep. 1,236. It has several tile and brick-kilns. Pop. of v. 210.

HOUTKERQUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Steenworde, 12 m. NNE of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,338. This was the scene of many sanguinary engagements between the French and Imperialists in 1793.

HOUTMANS ABROLHOS. See Abrolhos.

HOUTTAVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 704.

HOUTTHEIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 1,556.—Also a dep. and com. in the same prov. and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 1,245.

HOUTVENNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Turnhout, watered by the Great Nethe. Pop. 488.

HOUVAMO-CHILL, or Little Ceram, a peninsula which forms the W extremity of the island of Ceram, in the Asiatic archipelago. It is joined to the body of the island by the narrow isthmus of Tanoeeng, and is about 42 m. in length, and 18 m. at its greatest breadth. It produces large quantities of cloves and sago. The nutmeg trees with which it was formerly covered were destroyed by the Dutch, to whom the island belonged, in 1667.

HOUVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Hollange. Pop. 143.

HOUW, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Opoeteren. Pop. 109.

HOUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 226. It is watered by the Meuse, and has several iron-works. Pop. of v. 205.

HOUX (Aux), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Clermont. Pop. 112.

HOUYET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Lesse. Pop. of dep. 680; of v. 478.

HOVAR, a tribe of the Shelluks who inhabit the prov. of Susa, in Marocco, and whose number is estimated at 80,000 individuals.

HOVAS, a warlike tribe in Madagascar, whose numbers are estimated at 750,000. They inhabit the prov. of Ankova, and constitute the principal military strength of the reigning sovereign, yet they appear to be a distinct race from all the other tribes inhabiting Madagascar. Their complexion is a light olive; their features are flat; their hair is black, soft, and curly; their limbs are small but finely formed; and their gait and movements are free and agile. They live in villages of from 50 to 100 houses each, which are usually encircled for security by a deep fosse and rampart. See Madagascar.

HOVDEN, or Hovedoen, a small island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the stift and amt of Aggershuus, and gulf of Christiania, in N lat. 61° 40″. It contains the ruins of a Cistercian convent founded in 1148.

HOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 616.

HOVE, a parish and village in Sussex, 2 m. W by N of Brighton. Area of p. 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,360; in 1841, 2,509.—The v., which has become a favourite watering-place, contains many handsome houses. The district has suffered severely from encroachments of the sea, but since the middle of last century it has been gradually receding, and has left behind it an immense beach extending W to Shoreham harbour. The new terrace occupies a site which about 60 years ago was flooded by every tide.

HOVERINGHAM, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S of Southwell, on the W bank of the river Trent. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 398.

HOVERS-EINDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Overpelt. Pop. 100.

HOVES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. 2,350. It has several spinning-mills and manufactories of linen.

HOVETON, two united parishes in Norfolkshire, 7 m. S of N. Walsham. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 522; in 1841, 454.

HOVINGHAM, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. WNW of New Malton. The parish comprises the townships of Ayrholme and Hawthorpe, Cotton, Fryton, H., E. Ness, S. Holme, Scackleton, and Wath. Area 8,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,193; in 1841, 1,277.

HOWAKIL BAY, a large bight on the Dankali coast of the Red sea, upwards of 30 m. broad, and 15 m. deep, containing many low islands and shoal patches, the largest of which gives its name to the bay.

HOWARA, a village of Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum, 6 m. NW of Illahun, celebrated for the remains of the Labyrinth, and for a remarkable pyramid.

HOWARA (Bir), a station near the mouth of Wady Amara, in the Suratta peninsula, near the E coast of the Red sea, and 2 hours from Wady Gherandel. There are two fountains of bitter water here, which Lord Lindsay identifies with the wells of Marah. A few stumped palms grow around them.

HOWARD, a county near the centre of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 13,108; in 1850, 13,971. Its cap. is Fayette.—Also a township of New York, 204 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,247.—Also a township in Pennsylvania, 97 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,404.—Also a township in the Western district of Upper Canada, bounded by Lake Erie on the S, and on the N by the river Thames. It is intersected by Macgregor's creek. The soil is a fine light loam. Pop. in 1845, 1,896.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

HOWASH. See Hawash.

HOW-CAPLE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8 m. SE by E of Hereford. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1841, 140.

HOWDEN, a parish, township, and market-town, in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 20 m. SE by S of York, and 220¼ m. by railway NNW of London, on the N bank of the river Ouse, and in the line of the Hull and Selby railway. The parish comprises the townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Belby, Cotness, Kilpin, Knedlington, Metham, Saltmarsh, Skelton, Thorpe, and Yorkfleet, with the chapelries of Barnby-on-the-Marsh, and Lexton. Area 14,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,395; in 1831, 4,531: in 1841, 4,850. Area of township 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,130; in 1841, 2,332.—The town is small but well-built, is situated about 1 m. from the Ouse, on its N side, and is surrounded by a level and richly cultivated tract of country. It has a station on the Hull and Selby railway, by which it is 22 m. W of Hull. On the Ouse is a small harbour for boats, and a ferry. The H. horse fair is now reckoned one of the first in England. The influx of foreigners, dealers, farmers, graziers, and even noblemen and gentry, at this fair, is usually very great. October 2d is the great fair day: for several years, however, this fair has been progressively earlier in its commencement, and it now continues about a fortnight. H. is one of the polling-places for the E. R. of the county.—H. is celebrated for its ancient and interesting church, a noble edifice, consisting of a nave and north aisle, two south aisles, a chancel and aisles, with a chapter-house, and transepts with east aisles. From the centre rises a magnificent tower. The choir is now in ruins. The chapter-house is of great beauty.

HOWDEN-PANS, a township in Wallsend p., Northumberland, 2½ m. SW by W of North Shields, on the banks of the Tyne. This township was noted, in the 16th and 17th cents., for its extensive glass-works, and afterwards for its numerous salt-pans; but its principal support is now derived from the coal-trade. Several frigates and Indiamen have been built here: at present, the docks are used chiefly for building vessels employed in the coal trade.

HOWE, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. ENE of Loddon. Area 970 acres. Pop. 92.

HOWE (Cape), the SE point of Australia, in S lat. 38° 31′, W long. of Sydney 1° 14′.

HOWE (West Cape), a projecting rocky cape on the W coast of Australia, 18 m. SW of Albany.

HOWE (Point), the NW cape of Norfolk island, in the S. Pacific.—Also a cape on the N coast of the island of Egmont, 5 m. W of Hanway's Point.

HOWELL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ENE of Sleaford. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. 72.

HOWELL, a township in the co. of Monmouth, in the state of New Jersey, U. S. Pop. 4,699.

HOWE'S FORELAND, the N point of a peninsula on the NE coast of Kerguelen's land, in S lat. 48° 48′.

HOWE'S ISLAND, one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's islands, in S lat. 11° 10′. It is separated from Egmont island by a passage extending about 11 leagues, and about 4 m. broad. It is 22 m. long, and from 8 to 14 m. in breadth.—Also an island in the S. Pacific, discovered by Wallis in 1767, in about S lat. 16° 46′. It is about 60 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Cook, in 1774, found it to be composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers.

HOWE'S SOUND, a bay or inlet in the gulf of Georgia, in N lat. 49° 30′. The shores are composed principally of rocks rising perpendicularly from an unfathomable sea. The entrance between Point Gower and Point Atkinson contains several islands, and some more are found within the sound.

HOWICK, a parish in Northumberland, 5 m. ENE of Alnwick. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. 242.—Also a recently formed pensioners' settlement in New Zealand, 15 m. from Auckland, and 5 m. from Panmure.

HOWICK'S GROUP, a cluster of 10 or 11 low wooded islands, off the NE coast of Australia, of which the largest, which is nearly 3 m. long, is in S lat. 14° 32′ 40″, E long. 144° 55′ 20″.

HOWLAND'S FERRY, the narrow part of the waters that separate Rhode island, U. S., from the mainland. It is about ¼ m. wide. A bridge is built across this strait.

HOWNRA, a river of Assam, which has a course of about 10 m. from the Garru mountains to the Brahmaputra river.

HOWRAH, a suburb of Calcutta, on the further bank of the Hugli, chiefly inhabited by ship-builders,

but with some pretty villas interspersed. A railway is in progress from this point to Pandoah and Ramigunge, which will probably be pushed forward to the main Ganges at Rajmhal.

HOWTH, a parish in co. Dublin. Area 2,669 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,707; in 1841, 1,538. It screens the outer part of the N side of Dublin bay, and forms a peninsula of curious and picturesque character, which is connected with the mainland in the vicinity of the v. of Baldoyle, by a low sandy isthmus of about a ½ m. in breadth; and extends, in an ESE direction, 3¼ m. This peninsula rises in what is called the Hill of H. to an alt. of 563 ft. The village of H., which is 7 m. ENE of Dublin, had a pop. of 692 in 1841.—The harbour of H., in which nearly half-a-million of the public money has been spent, has a depth at low water of 11 ft., with a tidal rise of from 9 to 12 ft. Its W pier is 2,700 ft. in length; the E pier consists of 3 limbs respectively 1,200, 200, and 860 ft. in length. These piers enclose an area of 52 acres.

HOXNE, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NE of Eye. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,243; in 1841, 1,313. This p. is within the boundary of the parl. borough of Eye.

HOXOR, a small port of Denmark, in Jutland, on the N coast of the Lym-fiord.

HOXTER, or HUXTER, a fortified town of Prussia, in the gov. of Minden, on the r. bank of the Weser, 16 m. W of Grubenhagen. Pop. 3,657. Linen weaving, brewing, and distilling, form the chief branches of trade.

HOXTON, a district, forming a suburb of London on the NE, and comprised in the p. of St. Leonard's-Shoreditch.

HOY, a considerable island of the Orkneys, lying S from the mainland, 4 m. W of Ronaldshay, and 2½ m. S of Stromness. It is about 15 m. long from SE to NW; and 6¼ m. at its greatest breadth. Pop. in 1841, 1,486. The peninsula of Walls, on the SE, contains some tolerably fertile land; but the greater part of the island is mountainous, barren, and so encumbered with large rocks as to be almost inaccessible. Almost the whole of it is occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the NE, called the Wart-hill, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea. Except along the N shores,—which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure,—the soil is composed of peat and clay, of which the former commonly predominates. The ground destined for the production of grain, and that appropriated for feeding cattle, bears but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and allotted for sheep-pasture. The moors abound with grouse and other game. Towards the S and E is an extensive cultivated plain, the shores of which form part of the fine harbour of Longhope, well-known as a place of safe retreat for vessels passing through the Pentland frith. This island is entirely composed of sandstone, sandstone flag, schistose clay, and, in many parts, wacken. It is ecclesiastically divided into two parishes,—Hoy, and N. and S. Walls.

HOYA, a small town in the prov. of Hoya-with-Diepholz, situated on the l. bank of the Weser, 23 m. SE of Bremen. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Mexico, 16 leagues SW of San Felippe de Chihuahua.

HOYA-WITH-DIEPHOLZ, a considerable province in the SW of Hanover, with the title of a county, adjoining the duchy of Bremen, and the grand-duchy of Oldenburg. Area 1,420 sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 223,000. It is intersected by the Weser and Hunte rivers; and presents a level surface, interspersed with marshes and lakes, divided into upper and lower districts. Its chief town is Niemburg.

HOYALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SSW of Burgos. Pop. 650.

HOYER, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 26 m. SW of Ribe, with a harbour on the North sea, noted for its oyster-fishery. Pop. 650.

HOYERSWERDA, or WOIRETZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Black Elster, 34 m. NE of Dresden. Pop. 2,050.

HOYLAND (HIGH), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Barnsley. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1841, 1,444.

HOYLAND (NETHER), a township in the p. of Wath-on-Dearn, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Barnsley. Pop, 2,597.

HOYLAND SWAIN, a township in the p. of Silkstone, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W of Barnsley. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1841, 713.

HOYLE-LAKE, or HOYLAKE, a hamlet in West Kirby p., Cheshire, 11 m. NNW of Great Neston. On the coast here commodious buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing-season. H. lake, as it is called, is a fit place for ships bound to Liverpool to sail into at night, or wait a tide for sailing through the Rock channel, and also for vessels bound up the river Dee, when they have not tide sufficient to go over Chester bar. This anchorage—in 3, 4, or 5 fath.—is safe, unless when H. sand is covered at high-water, and the wind blows strong from the NW. The H. lights are situated in 53° 24′ N lat., 3° 11′ W long. There are two lights, a higher and a lower: relative position SW ¾ S 1,200 ft.

HOYM, a small town of Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Selke, 16 m. W of Bernburg. Pop. 2,300.

HOYO-DE-MANZANARES (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Madrid, between the Pelegrinos and the Torrelodones. Pop. 450.

HOYO-DE-PENARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Avila, on the r. bank of the Gastanatas. Pop. 850.

HO-YUAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-tung. The town is in N lat. 23° 42′, E long. 114° 33′.

HOZEMONT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Liege. Pop. 1,600.

HRABIN, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. ESE of Troppau. Pop. 600.

HRADEK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 19 m. NNW of Pisek.

HRADEK (NEU), a small town in the NE of Bohemia, 4 m. W of Koniggratz.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, situated on an island formed by the Morawa at its point of junction with the Olschawa, 30 m. S of Olmutz. Pop. 3,100. It has a provincial school, and a Franciscan monastery; and is celebrated for its wine.

HRADISTIE. See MUNCHENGRATZ.

HROSZART, or GROZOWO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Minsk.

HUACHAPURE (POINT), a headland on the coast of Chili, at the embouchure of the Maule, in S lat. 34° 57′ 30″, W long. 72° 16′ 30″.

HUACHO BAY, a small bay, with good anchorage, on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 11° 08′ 45″, W long. 77° 40′ 05″. About 1 m. from the coast of this bay, on a fertile plain, is the village of H., from which fresh provisions, vegetables, and fruit may be procured.

HUAFO. See GUAFO.

HUAGUE, a river of Chili, which, flowing W, joins the Biobio, on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m.

HUAHEINE, or Aheine, the easternmost island in the group of the Society islands, in S lat. 16° 42′ 45″. It is 24 m. in circumf.; and is divided into two peninsulas, by an isthmus which is overflowed at high water. It has a narrow stripe of fertile low land next the shore; and the hills, which are not nearly so high as those of Tahiti, but more strongly marked by volcanic fire, are in some parts entirely cultivated. The productions are similar to those of Tahiti. Coffee thrives in the gardens of the Missionaries. Pop. in 1828, 2,000; now, 1,900. The harbour of Owharra, or bay of Fare, on the NW coast, has good anchorage, in 18 fath., and secure from winds; but the island is nearly surrounded by a coral reef.

HUAILAS. See Guailas.

HUALLA'GA, a great river of Peru, which rises in the plain of Bonbon, on the E flank of the Andes, near Pasco, in the Laguna Chiquiacoba, not far from the Cerro, and at an alt. of 13.200 ft. above sea-level, under the parallel of 10° 40′ S; flows N, through a wide and broken gorge, to Guanuco, where it turns ENE to Cornilla; from Cornilla to Juanjuy, flows NW by N, between the Eastern and Central cordillera; then turns NNE, passing Yurimaguas, and joins the Maranon near the missions of La Laguna, on the r. bank, in S lat. 4° 40′, W long. 75° 45′. Its chief affluent on the r. is the Chipurana; on the l. it receives the Mixcallo, the Apesoncho, the Huayabamba, and the Moyobamba. Mawe, who entered this river in January 1827, found a bank of dry sand towards the middle of its junction with the Maranon, and a bar at its entrance with only 1½ fath. water. He is of opinion that it is only fit for navigation by vessels drawing from 5 to 6 ft. water; and that Yurimaguas is the farthest point to which they could proceed. The Maranon, or upper course of the Amazon, may itself be ascended as far as the mouth of the H. by vessels drawing not more than 12 ft. water.

HUALSOE, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, in N lat. 69° 40′.

HUAMACHUCO. See Guamachuco.

HUAMALIES. See Guamalies.

HUAMANGA. See Guamanga.

HUAMBLIN, or Socorro, an island on the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 44° 55′ 50″, W long. 75° 12′ 45″. It is thickly wooded, and rises from 400 to 700 ft.

HUAMELUA, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Oaxaca, 45 leagues SE from Mexico.

HUANCAVELICA. See Guancabelica.

HUANTAJAYA, a mountain of Peru, in the prov. of Tarapaca, 7 m. from the port of Iquique, in S lat. 20° 14′, W long. 70° 7′. It contains silver mines, surrounded with beds of rock salt, and celebrated for the masses of native silver which they produce. They were discovered about 1556; and between 1726 and 1826 yielded a mean annual amount of 750,000 dollars. Since 1826, their produce has not averaged more than 30,000 d. a-year. There are about 50 mines in this quarter.

HUAPANTE, a large and abundant river of Quito, in the prov. of Ambato. It flows from the mountain of Quelendana; runs from N to S; turns W, and enters the Ambato on the E, just before it joins the Pachantica.

HUAQUI, or Xaqui, a large river of Mexico, rising in the NE of the prov. of Sonora, and skirting the E part of that prov., in a SSW course to the parallel of 28°, when it turns W and enters the gulf of California to the S of Guaymas.

HUARAS, a town of Peru, in the prov. of Guailas, on the r. bank of the Santa, 180 m. N of Lima. Pop. 4,000.

HUARTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. ENE of Pampeluna, near the l. bank of the Arga. Pop. 500.

HUARTE-ARAQUIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WNW of Pampeluna, in the valley of Araquil. Pop. 833.

HUASACUALCO. See Coatzacoalcos.

HUASCO, or Guasco, a village of Chili, in S lat. 28° 27′, on the r. bank of a river of the same name; at the mouth of which it has a small port. The river is small, and the country round presents a barren appearance.

HUASMI-COCHA, a lake of Peru, on the W flank of the Andes, 150 m. SE of Lima. It is about 6 m. in length.

HUASSAGA, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, which flows from NW to SE, and falls into the Pastuca, on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

HUAYABAMBA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Truxillo, formed by the union of the Huambo and the Catena, which joins the Huassaga, on the l. bank, after an E course of about 50 m.

HUAYTECAS. See Guaiteca.

HUAZOLOTILLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, on the r. bank of the Chicometepec, and 24 m. above its embouchure.

HUB, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and amt of Bühl, to the E of Ottersweier. It has an alkaline mineral spring and baths.

HUBAILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Celle. Pop. 88.

HUBB, a small river in Beluchistan, which has its source in the prov. of Jhalawan, in the hilly region to the NE of Beila, flows SW through the prov. of Luz, and unites with the Poorally, 4 m. NE of Lyaree, in N lat. 25° 49′, and E long. 66° 32′.—Also a river which is supposed to take its rise on the N boundary of the prov. of Luz, flows first SE, then SW, and for the space of about 50 m. S. Then bending SW, it directs its course to Sommeanee bay, into which it throws itself, in N lat. 25° 14′, and E long. 66° 58′, and after a total course of about 100 m. Its channel consists of a series of rocky or gravelly gorges in the Pubb mountains; and it is stated on some authorities to become dry in summer.

HUBBARD, a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 183 m. NE of Columbus, and 18 m. SE of Warren, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,242.

HUBBARDSTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 54 m. NW of Boston, watered by branches of the Ware. Pop. of township in 1840, 1,784; of village about 250.

HUBBARDTON, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 81 m. SSW of Montpelier, watered by a river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Champlain. Its surface is generally hilly. Pop. 719.

HUBBERHOLME, a chapelry and hamlet in the p. of Arncliffe, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. NE of Northallerton, on the N bank of the Wharfe.

HUBBERSTON, or St. Hubert's Town, a parish and village in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1831, 1,013; in 1841, 1,174. The village lies to the W of Priory hill, at Melfordhaven.

HUBBLESTON. See Bideford.

HUBEAUMONT (D'), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Arquennes. Pop. 135.

HUBERMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Neuvilles. Pop. 340.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Ortho. Pop. 105.

HUBERSART, a commune of Belgium, in the

prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ecaussinne Lalaing. Pop. 130.

HUBERT, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Quebec, intersected in a NE direction by the Tlavorte.

HUBERT (Saint), a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 1,739. The town is on a small river, an affluent of the Homme, 48 m. NW of Luxemburg. Pop. 1,699. It has manufactories of potash, several oil-mills and tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in iron, iron-ware, wool, and sheep.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Dusseldorf, 2 m. NNE of Kempen. Pop. 1,930. It contains a Catholic church, and has manufactories of linen and of ribbon.—Also a commune in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Morialme. Pop. 110.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Peteghem. Pop. 398.

HUBERTSBURG, or Hubertusberg, a village of Saxony, capital of an amt or bailiwick, in the circle and 27 m. E of Leipzig, and 3 m. NE of Mutzschen. It has a Catholic chapel, and an ancient castle noted for the treaty which was concluded within its walls on the 15th February, 1763, between Austria, Prussia, and Saxony, and which put an end to the seven years' war.

HUBERTSKIRCH, a village of Silesia, ldgb. of Brunn, and circle of Troppau. It contains a castle, and in the vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

HUBETTA, a town of Abyssinia, in the country of the Dawaro, 30 m. S of Houssa, and 360 m. SW of Gondar.

HUBIERNA, a river of Buenos-Ayres, which, after a course of about 100 m. from W to E, joins the Siancas, on the r. bank, 60 m. ENE of Salta.

HUBINGEN, a village in the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 4 m. SSW of Montabaur. Pop. 180.

HUBINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hamois. Pop. 182.

HUBRISKEN (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. NW of Königsberg, near the coast of the Baltic. The only known mine of amber was opened here in 1782.

HUBY, a township in the p. of Sutton-on-the-Forest, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10½ m. SE of Boroughbridge. Area 4,790 acres. Pop. in 1841, 556.

HUCA, a river of Lower Guinea, in Angola, which runs W, and after a course of about 120 m., joins the Dande on the l. bank, a little to the N of Icau.

HUCHELHOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NW of Cologne, circle and 6 m. NNE of Borgheim. Pop. 1,850.

HUCKESWAGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 27 m. ESE of Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. SE of Lennap, on the r. bank of the Wupper. Pop. 2,937. It has a castle, a Catholic and a reformed church, and possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, linen, hosiery, &c.

HUCKING, a parish in Kent, 6 m. NE of Maidstone. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 117.

HUCKLECOT, a hamlet in the p. of Churchdown, Gloucestershire, 3 m. E of Gloucester. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1841, 455.

HUCKLESTONE. See Hackleston.

HUCKLOW (Great), a township in the p. of Hope, Derbyshire, 2¾ m. NE of Tideswell. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 242.

HUCKLOW (Little), a hamlet in the p. of Hope, Derbyshire. Pop. 218.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a hamlet in the p. of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, 4¼ m. WSW of Mansfield. Pop. in 1841, 887.

HUCKNALL-TORKARD, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 6½ m. NW of Nottingham, and 3 m. from Newstead Abbey. Area 3,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,200; in 1841, 2,630. The remains of Lord Byron are deposited in the family-vault of the small church of this p.; and a plain marble tablet in the chancel records the dates of his birth and death.

HUCQUELIERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Montreuil-sur-Mer. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,923; in 1841, 11,878. The town is 11 m. NE of Montreuil. Pop. 726. Shoes form its chief article of local manufacture. Fairs are held twice a-year.

HUDDERSFIELD, a parish, township, market-town, and parliamentary borough, in the upper division of Agbrigg-and-Morley wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 45 m. SW of York, and 187 m. NNW of London, on the W bank of the river Colne. The town is connected by a branch line 4 m. in length with the Manchester and Leeds railway, by which it is 16¾ m. from Leeds; 7¾ m. from Dewsbury; and 26¾ m. from Manchester. The parish comprises the townships of Golcar, Lockwood, Quarmby-cum-Lindley, Scammonden, Slaithwaite, and Marsden, besides Huddersfield. Area 15,080 acres. Pop. in 1801, 14,848; in 1831, 31,041; in 1841, 38,454. This parish consists of the valley of the Colne, with the collateral gullies which fall into its course, and many miles of moorland. It extends for nearly 12 m. in length, and the town of H. is situated at its S extremity. The district is naturally barren and unproductive; but its local advantages for manufacture, arising principally from its waterfalls and contiguous coal-mines, have caused the assemblage of a great population, and the soil has gradually yielded to the labours of the agriculturist and husbandman. There are many handsome residences and elegant seats in the vicinity of the town of H.; also several mineral springs, the principal of which are the Lockwood spas and baths.—The inland navigation of the p., as well as its line of railway, affords to its trade ample facilities. The Ramsden canal, which commences close to the town of H., crosses the high road to Halifax, and, passing Blackhouse-brook near Dighton, unites with the Calder at Cooper's bridge: thus opening a cheap communication with the great trading towns of Halifax, Wakefield, Leeds, York, and Hull. The H. canal, which joins the Ramsden canal at the S end of the town, conveys goods westward, by way of Linthwaite, Slaithwaite, and Marsden. This is one of the most stupendous works of the kind in England. In its course is a tunnel, nearly 3½ m. in length, cut through the English Apennines to within 2 m. of Dobcross, from which the canal, after crossing the river Tame in several of its windings, comes within a mile of Lydgate, by Mosley and Staley-bridge, and unites with the Ashton and Oldham canal near Ashton-under-line. The navigation to Manchester is thence direct.

The town of H. is situated on the high road from Manchester to Leeds, but it is almost united by scattered houses, not only with Lockwood, Almondbury, and Mould-Green, but with numerous hamlets or collections of houses throughout the township, and the surrounding districts. The houses are principally built of light-coloured stone, in a neat style. The market-place is a large area surrounded with good shops and houses. The commissioners on parliamentary boundaries mention in their report, that "every house but one in the town belongs to the same proprietor," namely Sir John Ramsden, whose family had a grant of the market by patent, dated as early as 23° Carl. II. It was insignificant both in

trade and population until the beginning of last cent. At that period it was less by one-half than either Halifax or Wakefield; but now it is superior to either of them, and is one of the principal seats of the woollen trade. Its manufactures consist of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and cords. Fancy goods also to a great extent, comprising shawls and waistcoatings in great variety, besides articles from silk, are here made in abundance. The cotton trade, too, has been increasing in importance, and at present a number of hands are employed in spinning establishments. There are fulling and washing-mills, &c., on the streams within the parish; and it has been recently calculated that upwards of 130,000 hands are engaged in woollen manufactures within 6 m. of the town of H. The Piece-hall constitutes a principal edifice peculiarly characteristic of the district. It was built by the lord of the manor, Sir John Ramsden, and enlarged by his son in 1780. It is a circular range of building, two stories high, with a diametrical range, one story high, which divides the interior into two semicircles. The light is wholly admitted from within, there being no windows on the outside. The hall is subdivided into streets, and the benches or stalls are generally filled with cloths lying close together upon edge and properly disposed for inspection. The open stalls are for the accommodation of country manufacturers of woollen cloths; the two central avenues are for the same purpose, and in brisk times an immense quantity of business is here done in a few hours. The Huddersfield college, and the Huddersfield collegiate schools, are both large and well conducted educational establishments; and the mechanics' institute is one of the best establishments of the class in the kingdom.—H. was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 826; in 1848, 963. The boundaries of the parl. borough coincide with those of the township of H. It is also one of the polling-places for the West riding elections.

HUDEAN, or Hudeeana, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and district of Sirhind, 45 m. SW of Ludiana.

HUDEMUHLEN, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, bail. and 2 m. E of Ahlden, at the confluence of the Aller and Meisse. Pop. 747. Navigation, boat-building, and trade in timber, form the chief branches of local industry.

HUDIKSVALL, Huddiksvald, or Hudiks-wall, a town and port of Sweden, in the laen and 84 m. N of Gefle, and 189 m. NNW of Stockholm, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 61° 43′ 45″, E long. 17° 15′. Pop. 1,877. It is divided into an old and new town. The former is ill-built, and its streets are narrow and crooked. The new town is regularly built. The port is small and insecure, but is the principal place of export for the productions of the prov. The exports consist chiefly in linen, flax, hemp, timber, and cured *strömmings*, a small fish like a sprat. The port had only 3 vessels = 269 lasts, registered in 1847. Linen and snuff are the chief articles of local manufacture. The environs are adorned with gardens, and alleys lined with gigantic sycamores, and contain some mineral springs. Granite of a fine red colour, and in large masses, is found extending over an area of several leagues in the vicinity.

HUDIMESNEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. S of Brehal. Pop. 1,612.

HUDINGTON, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. SSE of Droitwich. Area 890 acres. Pop. 122.

HUDJERA, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 21 m. W of Amram, and 45 m. WNW of Sana.

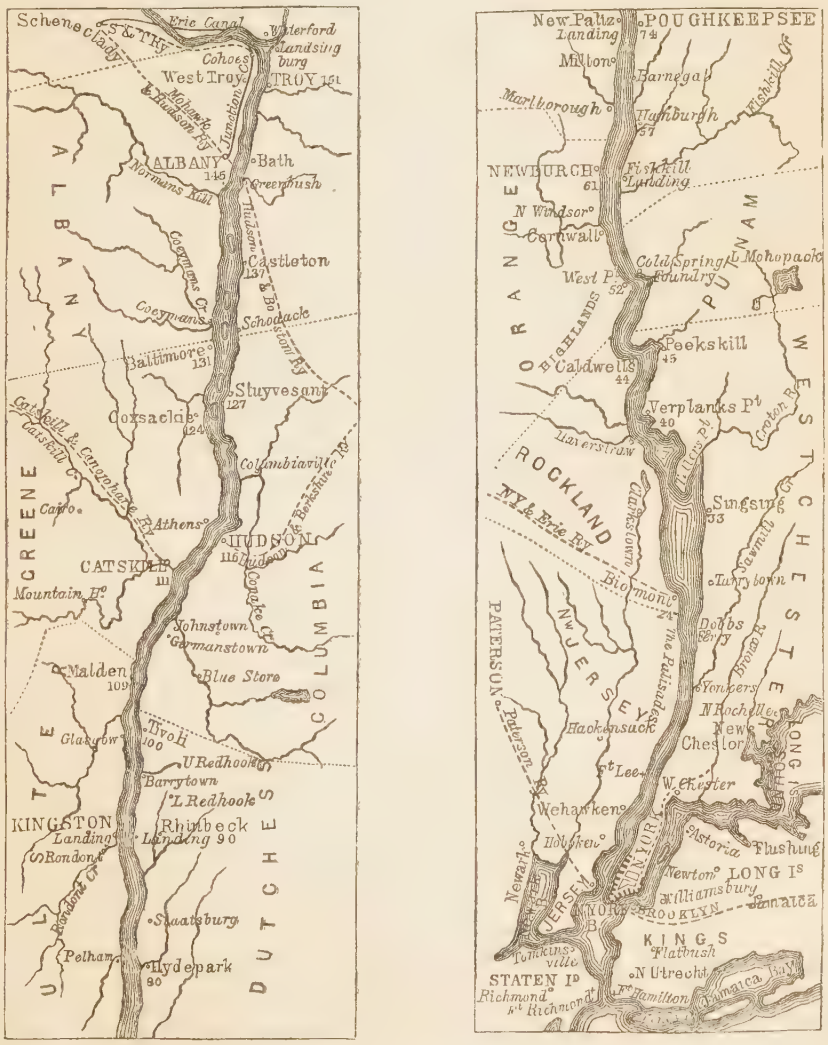
HUDSON, a county in the NE part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., comprising an area of 75 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Hudson, and on the W by the Passaic rivers, and drained by the Hackensack river. Pop. in 1840, 9,483. Its cap. is North Bergen. —Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 68 m. SE of Concord. Its surface is hilly, and in some parts fertile. On the W it is bordered by Merrimac river, over which is a bridge to Dunstable. Pop. 1,148. —Also a township of Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 137 m. NE of Columbus. Its surface is level, and its soil fertile. The village is pleasantly situated in a plain, and contained in 1840 about 80 dwellings.—Also a township of Lenawee co., in the state of Michigan, 84 m. SW of Detroit. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by Tiffin creek. Pop. 599.

HUDSON, a town of the state of New York, U. S., the capital of Columbia co., finely situated on the E bank of the Hudson, at the head of ship-navigation, 29 m. S of Albany, and 116 m. N of New York, in N lat. 42° 14′, W long. 73° 46′, upon a high point that projects into the river, and terminates in a bold rocky cliff, on each side of which is a bay of considerable extent, with depth of water for vessels of the largest class. The town commands extensive views to the NW, N, and round to the SE, consisting of hills and valleys variegated with woods and orchards, corn-fields and meadows, with the river itself, which is in most places a mile over, and may be seen a considerable distance to the N, forming a number of bays and creeks. From SE to SW the town is screened with hills; westwards at different distances, and afar off over the river and a large valley, the prospect is bounded by the Catskill mountains running to WNW. The town—with the exception of two streets near the river, which follow the direction of the stream—is regularly laid out in streets and squares. Along the river, the ground is principally occupied with stores and warehouses, compactly built, and adapted to the unevenness of the ground. The principal street, which extends nearly SE about 1 m. from the market, is, for the most part, handsomely built. It has a gentle ascent towards Prospect hill, 200 ft. high; and terminates in a public square. On opposite sides of this street, about a ½ m. from the river, stand the court-house and prisons, which are plain edifices of stone. There are places of worship for Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, Universalists, and Episcopalians. Shipbuilding is still carried on here to a considerable extent, though the trade is on the decline; and there is an extensive rope-work. The whale-fishery employs 8 or 9 ships. Several streams in the vicinity afford considerable water-power, which is employed in manufacturing purposes; and there are stores, lumber-yards, distilleries, breweries, and a number of manufactories, established here. A steam-ferry plies between H. and Athens, on the opposite side of the river; and the Hudson and Berkshire railroad, 34 m. in length, connects H. with West Stockbridge in Massachusetts, and thence with Boston on the E, and Albany on the N.—H. experienced a very rapid growth from the time it was founded in 1784. Between the spring of 1784 and that of 1786, 150 dwelling-houses were erected, besides wharfs, warehouses, &c., and several works connected with manufactures. Three years before this spot had been occupied as a farm. Pop. in 1820, 2,900; in 1830, 5,392; in 1840, 5,672; in 1850, 6,263.

HUDSON, a river of New York, U. S., one of the largest and finest rivers of the United States, formed in the mountainous region to the W of Lake Champlain, by the junction of several small streams, the extreme northern limits of which are in N lat. 44° 5′

An eastern head-branch passes through Schroon lake; a western branch, taking a circuitous course from the NW, is considered as the main branch of the H. These two streams unite about 40 m. from the source of each, in Warren co. The course of the united stream is southward; and, after flowing about 15 m., it receives the Sacandaga, a large stream, from the W. Pursuing its course S and E, 15 m. to Hudley-falls, and then NE 20 m. to Glen's falls, it afterwards makes a short bend to the S, bearing a little W, which course it pursues to the Atlantic below New York. Between Waterford and Troy, at a point 40 m. below Glen's falls, it receives from the W the waters of the Mohawk, its largest branch. Its course to Troy, following its windings, is about 146 m.; thence to New York 166 m.; and thence to the Narrows 12 m., making altogether 324 m. From its mouth to Hudson, 118 m. above New York, it is navigable for the largest ships; it opens a good sloop and steam-boat navigation to Albany, which is 27 m. farther; for small sloops it is navigable to Troy 6 m. above, where the usual tides may be said to terminate in a gentle swell. At Albany, the Lake Erie canal has a terminal basin connected with the tide waters of the H.; and a succession of locks leads off westwards, up the valley of the Mohawk, until the 'long level' is reached at Frankfort, in Herkimer co., at 425 ft. above the level of the H. It is a singular phenomenon in this river, that the tide penetrates across the double chain of the Alleghany mountains, without any impediment to navigation, save that of a crooked, though deep, and, in some places, a narrow

MAP OF THE HUDSON RIVER, AS FAR AS NAVIGABLE, WITH THE DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK.



channel. This passage through the highlands, which is 16 or 18 m. in length, and 53 m. above the city of New York, affords a wild romantic scene. On each side the mountains tower to a great height; and the wind, if there be any, collected here and compressed, blows as through a bellows.—Of fish the H. does not afford a very great variety; but sturgeon, shad, and herring ascend it in the spring, and are taken in vast abundance. The salmon has long disappeared from this river; but there is a considerable variety of small fish, such as bass, and white and yellow perch. The principal towns on the E side of the H. are Troy, Hudson, and Poughkeepsie; on the W side, Albany, Catskill, and Newburgh. The usual time employed in steaming from New York to Albany and Troy, is about 10 or 12 hours. The H. river is generally closed by ice from the beginning of December to the middle of March. In the winter of 1835–6 it was closed for 125 days, from Nov. 30th to April 4th; in that of 1827–8 it was closed for only 50 days, from Nov. 25th to Feb. 8th.

HUDSON'S BAY, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic ocean, forming a Mediterranean sea, on the E side of the North American continent, lying between the parallels of 51° and 66° N lat., and measuring upwards of 1,000 m. from N to S; while its breadth varies from 150 to 500 m. It is navigable during four months in summer, but is filled, all the rest of the year, with shoals of ice. Numerous rocks, sand-banks, and small islands, are dispersed through it. The main entrance of the bay from the Atlantic, known as Hudson's strait, is 360 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 80 to 150 m. It stretches from SE to NW, and is bounded on the E by the isle of Good Fortune and Baffin's Land; and on the S by Labrador. Its E extremity is formed by Cape Elizabeth on the N, and Cape Chudleigh on the S, between which is situated Resolution island, a mass of bare rocks, about 15 leagues in length, and a little W, are Savage and Grass islands. The W entrance of the strait lies between Cape Wolstenholme on the East Main, and King's Cape on Cumberland island. The principal bays of this inland sea are, James's bay in the SE corner, containing many islets; Button's bay on the W coast; Chesterfield inlet on the NW coast, stretching far inland, and terminating in a large fresh water lake; Wager inlet; Roe's Welcome, a deep inlet of the sea on the N coast; and Repulse bay still farther N. The N part of the bay is occupied by Southampton island, a mass of ice-bound rocks. The most remarkable rivers which flow into it, are Great Whale river, East Main or Slade, and Rupert's river, all on the SE; the Abbitibbe, Moose, and Albany, which all empty their streams into James's bay; and the Severn, Nelson or Bourbon river, and Missinippi or Churchill river, on the SW side. The N coast of Hudson's bay is yet imperfectly explored; but it has been ascertained to be connected by Fox canal to the N of Hudson's strait, and the Fury and Hecla strait running W from the NW extremity of Fox canal, with the gulf of Boothia, and consequently with the Arctic ocean. The country on the east is that part of Labrador called East Main. The tract which stretches southwards below Button's Bay, and bounded on the S and E by Canada, has been called New South Wales; and the regions to the NW, skirting on Boothia Felix, King William sound, and the shores of the Arctic ocean, are in like manner called New North Wales, or the Churchill territory, but are very little known. All those regions lying around H. bay are sometimes comprised under the general appellation of NEW BRITAIN. Westwards is a vast tract of country extending across the American continent to the Pacific ocean, and separated from the territories of Canada by a mountainous ridge in 49° N lat., which embraces the sources of the great rivers flowing N and S.—H. bay was discovered in 1610 by Henry Hudson, who had been sent out by the English Russia company in quest of a NW passage round the American continent; but his crew having mutinied, left him with his son, and other seven persons, to perish in those seas which now bear his name. It was afterwards more thoroughly explored by successive navigators employed by the same enterprising company, particularly by Button in 1612; by Lucas Fox, and Thomas James, in 1631, the former equipped by government, and the latter by a company of Bristol merchants; and by Zacharias Gillam, who was sent out by Charles II. at the solicitation of Prince Rupert, and was assisted by two French merchants of Canada named De Grosseliers, who had previously made a voyage from Quebec to the scene of the expedition. Gillam passed the winter of 1668 in Rupert's river, where he built the first stone fort erected in the country, which he named Fort Charles, and provided with a garrison. Before his return, the king had granted to Prince Rupert, and divers lords, knights, and merchants, associated with him, a charter, dated May 2d, 1669, in which he styled them 'The Governor and Company of Adventurers trading from England to Hudson's bay;' and, in consideration of their having, at their own costs and charges, "undertaken an expedition to Hudson's bay, in the NW parts of America, for the discovery of a new passage into the South sea, and for the finding of some trade for furs, minerals, and other considerable commodities, and of their having already made by such their undertakings, such discoveries as did encourage them to proceed farther in pursuance of the said design; by means whereof, there might probably arise great advantages to the king and his kingdom,"—his majesty absolutely ceded "to the said undertakers the whole trade and commerce of those seas, &c., in whatsoever latitude they might be, which are situated within the entrance of Hudson's straits, together with all the countries upon the coasts and confines of the said seas, straits, &c., so that they alone should have the right of trading thither." Of this extensive grant the Company has enjoyed uninterrupted possession from the year 1669 to the present day, except during the space of 17 years, from 1697 to 1714, when the settlement was occupied by the French. The charter, however, instead of promoting the progress of discovery, is understood to have produced the opposite effect. The Company was early charged with having rather endeavoured to conceal as much as possible the situation of the coasts and seas connected with their territories; and even with influencing those who had any knowledge of these quarters, to withhold it from the world. The few feeble attempts at discovery which they did make between 1720 and 1730, rather excited the displeasure than satisfied the expectations of the public; Capt. Middleton was sent out by government in 1741, and Capt. Moor in 1746, the former of whom discovered Repulse bay, and the latter explored Wager's strait and Chesterfield inlet, so as to ascertain that no passage existed in that direction. In 1821, Captain Parry entered H. bay with the view of exploring its great northern sounds known as Welcome and Fox channels. After being frozen up one winter, he passed up Fox's channel in July 1822, against a strong current which he justly concluded must come from the Western ocean, and discovered the strait now known as the Fury and Hecla strait by which H. bay is connected with the Arctic sea.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORIES, a name often applied to the immense regions of N, America which extend from the Russian possessions and Pacific ocean on the W, to Baffin's bay and Davis' straits on the E; and from the N frontiers of Canada, and the 49th parallel, far into the Polar regions, terminating in that direction only with the bounds of discovery. The territories consigned by the charter of Charles II., in 1670, were not defined by any exact geographical boundaries of latitude or longitude, but were generally described as embracing all the countries of which the waters ran into Hudson's bay, and which had not been previously granted, or were in the possession of other Christian states. In process of time, however, the Company gradually extended their settlements, until they occupied the greater portion of the country to the NE of the Rocky mountains; and since their coalition with the North-west company, in 1821, have extended their settlements along the banks of the Columbia, and other rivers flowing into the Western ocean; by a grant, passed in 1838, have had confirmed to them the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indian tribes westward of the Rocky mountains for 21 years from that date; and finally, have had a territorial grant from the British government of Vancouver's island, revocable at the end of 11 years. Their formal application for what is generally called the North-west Territories, has indeed been formally refused by the British government; but they have leased for 20 years, from March 1840, all of Russian America except the port of Siatka; and the Company's dominions have, partly from expressions in treaties, partly from admissions in subsequent acts of parliament, and partly by force of prescription, come, practically at least, to embrace the whole northern portion of the American continent.

Physical divisions.] Naturally, these territories are divided into three sections: one drained by the rivers flowing into the great lakes and Hudson's bay; another by those flowing into the Pacific; and the third by those which, rising in the high lands which bound the great central valley, and flowing N, empty themselves into the Arctic ocean. It is the first of these divisions which forms the Hudson's Bay Territories Proper. The second, or more northern, has been little explored, and probably will never contribute much to the commercial purposes of mankind, being altogether ice-bound and uninviting, and inha-

bited by a half-starved race, whose only means of subsistence is fishing and hunting. The third, which lies to the W of the Rocky mountains, is also an inhospitable region, except a small slip along the Pacific, and a few spots in the S portion of the country. The physical aspect of this dominion is strange and barbarous in the extreme. It has been represented as the 'fag end of the world,' and all the inner springs of the earth are there said to burst forth. Lakes, marshes, and rivers, succeed each other in such abundance, that its title of continent appears only admissible by courtesy. "Imagine," says Mr. Ballantyne, "an immense extent of country, many hundred miles broad, and many hundred miles long, covered with dense forests, expanded lakes, broad rivers, and mighty mountains; and all in a state of primeval simplicity—undefaced by the axe of civilized man, and untenanted by aught save a few roving hordes of Red Indians, and myriads of wild animals. Imagine, amid this wilderness, a number of small squares, each enclosing half-a-dozen wooden houses and about a dozen men, and between each of these establishments a space of forest varying from 50 to 300 m. in length, and you will have a pretty correct idea of the Hudson's Bay company's territories, and of the number of, and distance between, their forts. The idea, however, may be still more correctly obtained, by imagining populous Great Britain converted into a wilderness and planted in the middle of Rupert's Land; the Company, in that case, would build three forts in it, one at the Land's end, one in Wales, and one in the Highlands; so that in Britain there would be but three hamlets, with a population of some 30 men, half-a-dozen women, and a few children! The Company's posts extend, with these intervals between, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from within the Arctic circle to the northern boundaries of the United States."

Lakes and rivers.] The vast wilderness of this northern prov. has been explored with a perseverance which the results would hardly seem to recompense; but it must be observed that the title of the Company to its possessions is wholly geographical. Theirs are all the countries "watered by the streams which run into Hudson's bay." Whether, therefore, the Evil Spirit lake actually communicates with Duck bay, and through Duck bay with the original bay of Hudson, becomes a question of strange importance. Problems which could scarcely command the notice of the most romantic member of a geographical society are thus invested with an astonishing interest. Nor are they very easy of solution. The innumerable lakes have each of them innumerable outlets, and by these outlets connect themselves with innumerable others. Even the direction of their currents is constantly varying. According to the convulsions of the season, the Oungigan either flows into the Athabasca or the Athabasca into the Oungigan; and the bewildered geographer finds the Winnepegos and the Saskatchewan exchanging at discretion their courses and capacities. We have our suspicions that the whole face and coast of the continent is perpetually changed by the unnatural agency of cold. No two adventurers find the same promontories in the same state of consolidation, and the consequence is, that from the 'peninsula' of Boothia Felix to the 'highest point reached by the Blossom,' there is scarcely an identifiable headland. [*Daily News.*]—Lake Winnipeg, or 'Muddy water,' is not much inferior in size to Lake Huron. In recent maps it is laid down between 51° and 54° N lat., and between 96° and 99° W long. Its banks are shaded by the sugar-maple and poplar; and it is surrounded with fertile plains which produce the rice of Canada. The Winnipeg connects this lake and the Lake of the Woods with Rainy lake; while the Red river, rising near the sources of the Missinippi, bears to it the tribute of many streams belonging to the United States.—The Saskatchewan river bears an immense tribute of waters almost from the foot of the Rocky mountains to Lake Winnipeg; and by the Nelson river the superfluous waters of this lake are conveyed to Hudson's bay.—The Moose river, and its affluent the Abbitibbe, rise near the head-branches of the Ottawa; and the principal route from Hudson's bay to Montreal passes along these streams.—A ridge called the Portage de la Loche, 13 m. in breadth, divides the waters that discharge themselves into Hudson's bay, from those which flow into the Northern ocean. "The Portage de la Loche," says Mackenzie, "is of a level surface, in some parts abounding with stone, but in general it is an entire sand, and covered with the cypress, the pine, and the spruce-fir. Within 3 m. of its NW termination, there is a small round lake, not more than a mile in diam. Within a mile of the termination of the portage is a very steep precipice, the ascent and descent of which appear to be equally impracticable in any way, as it consists of a succession of eight hills, some of which are almost perpendicular: nevertheless, the Canadians contrive to surmount all these difficulties, even with their canoes and lading. The precipice, which rises upwards of 1,000 ft. above the plain, commands a most extensive and romantic prospect, embracing the valley of the Swan river.—Great Slave lake, between the parallels of 60° 38′ and 63° N, and 110° and 119° W long., is 270 m. in length, and about 1,000 m. in circumf. It receives, by Slave river, the waters of Lake Athabasca, formed by the river of that name, and into which the Peace river or Unjigah flows when full; and it discharges itself at its NW extremity, through Mackenzie's river, into the Frozen ocean, in 70° N lat. The Churchill river,—called also Missinippi, or 'Great water,'—which empties itself into Hudson's bay, is likewise connected, by means of lakes, with the river Athabasca;—"an invaluable communication," Malte Brun remarks, "had it taken place in a more temperate climate;" but here, even under the 57th parallel, the severity of the winter is extreme; and nothing can be more terrifically desolate and repulsive than the barren and rocky shores of Hudson's bay. From Edmondton, on the Saskatchewan, in about N lat. 54°—to which luggage is transportable by cart or boat, but no further—there is a trail to the pass of Kostanee, which lies within the limits of Oregon, and leads to the Columbia river, but is open by treaty for goods and despatches to the Hudson's Bay company. The height of land between the head-streams of the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, or between the eastern and western waters of this region, is from 7,000 to 8,000 ft. above sea-level. "We breakfasted," says Mr. George Simpson in his *Overland Journey*, "on the level isthmus, which did not exceed 14 paces in width, filling our kettles for this our lonely meal at once from the crystal sources of the Columbia and the Saskatchewan, while these feeders of two opposite oceans, murmuring over their beds of mossy stones as if to bid each other a long farewell, could hardly fail to attune our minds to the sublimity of the scene. But between these kindred fountains, the common progeny of the same snow-wreaths, there was this remarkable difference of temp., that the source of the Columbia showed 40°, while that of the Saskatchewan raised the mercury to 53½°, the therm. meanwhile standing as high as 71° in the shade. From the vicinity of perpetual snow, we estimated the elevation of the height of land to be 7,000 or 8,000 ft. above the level of the sea, while

the surrounding peaks appeared to rise nearly half of that altitude over our heads. Still this pass was inferior in grandeur to that of the Athabasca portage. There the road, little better than a succession of glaciers, runs through a region of perpetual snow, where nothing that can be called a tree presents itself to relieve and cheer the eye. There, too, the relative position of the opposite waters is such as to have hardly a parallel on the earth's surface; for a small lake, appropriately enough known as the Committee's Punch-bowl, sends its tribute, from one end to the Columbia, and from the other to the Mackenzie." The valley of the Mackenzie river rises rapidly into hills of from 1,000 to 1,500 ft. elevation towards what is called the Barren grounds, which here extend N from the E extremity of Lake Athabasca, and Great Slave lake, to the E mouth of the Mackenzie. On the W, or towards the Rocky mountains, it presents an undulating surface, becoming more rugged as we proceed S.

Climate and soil.] We have frequent occasion to remark, that the American continent is remarkably cold, in proportion to the distance of the several countries from the equator. That part of the regions now under consideration which contains the principal settlements, is situated between the same parallels with Great Britain; some resemblance might be expected to exist, therefore, in the temp. of the atmosphere in the two countries; but while in this country our winters are generally moderate, those in New Britain are very intense. Wine is here often frozen into a solid mass, and brandy coagulated into a species of thick oil; the breath is condensed as it leaves the mouth, and when in bed, forms on the blankets a kind of hoar-frost. At York fort, "the land seems to have been thrown up by the sea, and is never thawed during the hottest summer, with the therm. at 90° to 100° in the shade, more than 10 or 12 inches, and then the soil is of the consistence of clammy mud." At Fort Franklin, in N lat. 65° 12′, W long. 132° 13′, the mean annual temp. is 17° 50′; the maximum of heat 80°; the minimum —58°. Great Britain, it is true, enjoys a more temperate atmosphere than the neighbouring continent of Europe in the same latitude; but even in the northern parts of Russia, though much farther removed from the equator, there is seldom felt a degree of cold equal to that common in these regions of America. It has also been asserted that, contrary to what is generally experienced in other regions, the cold is more intense on the sea-coasts than in the inland parts. To account in some degree for this, it may be observed, that very little of the coast of this country is bounded by the ocean; the chief parts of the sea upon which it borders are Davis' straits, Hudson's strait and bay, and James's bay. Now, these bodies of water, though of considerable magnitude, are not sufficiently large to check the influence of the wind proceeding from the frozen region in the NW; the consequence is, that they are almost entirely covered with ice during six months of the year, and thus, instead of mitigating the cold, they add considerably to its force. It has farther been observed, that the inland country is elevated and dry, unacquainted with fogs, and accordingly healthy,—while the coasts are low, marshy, exposed to frequent fogs and moist weather, and consequently highly noxious to the human frame. The former is abundantly fertile in spontaneous productions, and, by being cultivated, becomes a very agreeable country; the latter is dreary and unproductive, and scarce affords either food or shelter to those wild beasts by which it is frequented.—In winter the *aurora borealis* is very frequent; it is sometimes of the pale yellow colour which with us it generally exhibits, and sometimes of a blue, black, or flame colour, with corruscations extremely vivid. The sun is frequently surrounded with a halo or circle, and mock suns are often seen. In the northern parts the land is barren and comfortless; in the southern parts it is more fertile, and offers sufficient encouragement to him who would bestow the proper cultivation. On the coasts, the country chiefly produces pines, birch, larches, and willows, but the trees are stunted and knotty. In the interior parts the same kinds of trees are more abundant, and of great size.—With regard to vegetable productions, it is believed that in many places round Hudson's bay the country is capable of bringing to perfection most kinds of grain. The banks of the Churchill produce some berry-bearing shrubs, the gooseberry-bush, three species of vaccinium, the black currant, strawberry, and a small species of white rose, the burdock, wood-sorrel, dandelion, a species of cistus, a species of box, different kinds of moss, several grasses, and pease. The trees which compose the forests of this savage country present very few species. The pine, dwarf-larch, poplar, willow, and dwarf-birch, complete the catalogue. These trees, however, are much influenced in their growth by locality and soil, and are, in some of the S parts near the great lakes, of great size, but in the N gradually dwindle down, and finally disappear. The banks of the rivers in the districts bordering on the United States seem to be susceptible of several kinds of cultivation; barley and rye have ripened there, and hemp becomes very fine.—Iron, lead, copper, and marble, have been found in the mountainous parts. Some parts abound in excellent coal.

Animals.] Deer of various species, elks, stags, bears, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, lynxes, otters, wild cats, squirrels, hares, and ermines, are numerous throughout these regions, and indeed furs form at present the chief source of commercial wealth and enterprise. It deserves to be remarked, that not only here, but in every cold country, the greater part of animals during winter acquire a kind of hair or down, much longer, thicker, softer, and consequently much warmer than their summer-dress; during the latter season they are, as in other countries, of different colours; but during the former their fur in some instances assumes the colour of snow.—The feathered tribes also are numerous. Many of these abandon it in winter, proceeding southwards to more temperate climates. Of those that remain, several, like the quadrupeds, assume during winter the white dress which in that season is here most universal. Game is so abundant, that it is nothing uncommon for 10,000 geese to be killed during a winter at the factories.—The seas and lakes abound in fish, particularly whales, morses, seals, cod and white fish, pike, perch, carp, and trout.

Population.] The aboriginal inhabitants of the various parts of this country may be generally divided into the Southern Indians, the Northern Indians, and the Esquimaux.—The Southern Indians inhabit the country situated between the S coast of Hudson's bay and the territories of Canada, and that part of the W coast of the bay lying to the S of Churchill river, and reaching inland to lake Athabasca. The chief of these tribes are the Ne-heth-a-wa, the Assinne-poetuc, the Fall, the Sussee, the Paegan, and the Blood Indians.—The Northern Indians inhabit that large tract of country lying between the 59th and 68th parallels of N lat., and which extends upwards of 500 m. from E to W. Their country is bounded by Churchill river on the S; by the country of the Athabasca Indians on the W; and by Hudson's bay on the E. They subsist by hunting and fishing, but are by no means skilful in these operations. In summer they eat the berries of the whortle

and other species, and occasionally feed on a kind of unctuous clay. They are quiet and patient, limited in their ideas and powers of understanding, and so indolent that numbers of them perish every year from famine. Their women are low in stature, and of a delicate shape; they are rather the slaves than the companions of the men.—The numbers of the native pop. are stated very credibly to admit of no accurate estimate. Altogether about 85,000 Indians of both sexes and all tribes, are computed to vegetate and roam between the 42d and 54th parallels. Besides this, it has been calculated that some 9.000 white men—Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Russians—are engaged in trapping and hunting in the north and far west. "Throughout this immense country," says Mr. Ballantyne, "there are probably not more ladies than would suffice to form half-a-dozen quadrilles; and these, poor banished creatures! are chiefly the wives of the principal gentlemen connected with the fur trade. The rest of the female pop. consist chiefly of half-breeds and Indians; the latter entirely devoid of education, and the former as much enlightened as can be expected from those whose life is spent in such a country. Even these are not very numerous, and yet without them the men would be in a sad condition, for they are the only tailors and washerwomen in the country, and make all the mittens, moccasins, fur caps, deer-skin coats, &c., &c., worn in the land. There are one or two favoured spots, however, into which a missionary or two have penetrated; and in Red river settlement, the only colony in the Company's territories, there are several churches and clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic."

Government of the Company.] The affairs of the Hudson's Bay company are at present directed by a governor, deputy-governor, and committee of 7 elected by 239 proprietors representing a capital stock of £400,000. For the general management of their trade and territories, the Company maintain about 136 establishments or *forts*, as they are called, 25 chief factors, 27 chief traders, and 152 clerks. Below these are about 1,200 servants, chiefly Scotch Highlanders and Orkney men, but a considerable number half-breeds and French Canadians, enlisted for 5 years' service at wages varying from 48 to 80 dollars per ann. Mr. Ballantyne informs us that there are "seven different grades in the service. First, the labourer, who is ready to turn his hand to anything; to become a trapper, fisherman, or rough carpenter, at the shortest notice. He is generally employed in cutting fire-wood for the consumption of the establishment at which he is stationed, shovelling snow from before the doors, mending all sorts of damages to all sorts of things; and, during the summer months, in transporting furs and goods between his post and the nearest depôt. Next in rank is the interpreter. He is for the most part an intelligent labourer, of pretty long standing in the service, who, having picked up a smattering of Indian, is consequently very useful in trading with the natives. After the interpreter comes the postmaster, usually a promoted labourer, who, for good behaviour or valuable services, has been put upon a footing with the gentlemen of the service, in the same manner that a private soldier in the army is sometimes raised to the rank of a commissioned officer. At whatever station a postmaster may happen to be placed, he is generally the most useful and active man there. He is often placed in charge of one of the many small stations, or outposts, throughout the country. Next are the apprentice clerks. These last, after the first five years of their apprenticeship, attain to the rank of clerks. The clerk, after a number of years' service, (averaging from 13 to 20.) becomes a chief trader, or half-share holder, and in a few years more he attains the highest rank to which any one can rise in the service, that of chief factor or shareholder."

"The country is divided into 4 large departments. (1.) The Northern department, which includes all the establishments in the far N and frozen regions; (2.) the Southern department, including those to the S and E of this, the posts at the head of James's bay and along the shores of Lake Superior; (3.) the Montreal department, including the country in the neighbourhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa river, and along the N shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence and Esquimaux bay; and (4.) the Columbia department, which comprehends an immense extent of country to the W of the Rocky mountains, including the Oregon territory, which, although the Hudson's bay company still trade in it, now belongs, as every one is aware, to the Americans. These departments are divided into a number of districts, each under the direction of an influential officer, and these again are subdivided into numerous establishments, forts, posts, and outposts. The name of *fort*, as already remarked, is given to nearly all the posts in the country, but some of them certainly do not merit the name; indeed, few of them do. The only two in the country that are real *bona fide* forts, are Fort-Garry and the Stone fort in the colony of Red river, which are surrounded by stone walls with bastions at the corners. The others are merely defended by wooden pickets or stockades; and a few, where the Indians are quiet and harmless, are entirely destitute of defence of any kind. Some of the chief posts have a complement of about 30 or 40 men; but most of them have only 10, 5, 4, and even 2, besides the gentlemen in charge. As, in most instances, these posts are planted in a wilderness far from men, and the inhabitants have only the society of each other, some idea may be formed of the solitary life led by many of the Company's servants."

At Red river settlement, which is about the central point of the S frontier, there is a resident governor, with a council, recorder, sheriff, and coroner, "for the due government of the affairs of the province, and for the careful and legal administration of justice throughout Rupert's Land," as these dominions are styled in the original grant. Trial by jury has been introduced by the Company. An annual council is held at York factory, before which are brought the reports of the trade of each district, and propositions for new enterprises; and the proceedings and reports are duly forwarded to the board of directors in London, for final approval. Soon after the union of the North-west and Hudson's bay companies, parliament passed an act extending the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the territories occupied by the fur-traders. Under this act, certain parties of the Company were appointed justices-of-the-peace, and empowered to try minor offences, arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order, and judge and grant execution in civil suits where the amount in issue should not exceed £200.

Commerce.] The Company have two migratory trading and trapping establishments of 50 or 60 men each. The one traps and trades in Upper California; the other in the country lying W, S, and E of Fort Hall. They also have a heavy armed steam-vessel which runs along the coasts, and 5 sailing-vessels of from 100 to 500 tons burden, which are employed part of the year in trading along the coast, and with the islands of the N. Pacific, and the remainder of the year in bringing goods from London, and carrying back furs. One of these ships arrives at Fort Vancouver in the spring of each year, laden

with coarse woollens, cloths, baizes and blankets; hardware and cutlery; cotton cloth, calicoes, and cotton handkerchiefs; tea, sugar, coffee, and cocoa; rice, tobacco, soap, beads, guns, powder, lead, rum, wine, brandy, gin, and playing cards; boots, shoes, and ready-made clothing, &c.; also every description of sea-stores, canvass, cordage, paints, oils, chains and chain-cables, anchors, &c. Having discharged supplies, it takes a cargo of lumber to the Sandwich islands, or of flour and goods to the Russians at Siatka or Kamtschatka; returns in August, receives the furs collected at Fort Vancouver, and sails again for England. The value of peltries annually collected in Oregon, by the Hudson's bay company, is about 140,000 dol., or £18,000, in the London or New York market. The prime cost of the goods exchanged for them is about 20,000 dollars. To this must be added the per centage of the officers as governors, factors, &c., the wages and food of about 400 men, the expense of shipping, to bring supplies of goods and take back the returns of furs, and 2 years' interest on the investments. The Company made arrangements, in 1839, with the Russians at Siatka, and at other ports, about the sea of Kamtschatka, to supply them with flour and goods at fixed prices. And as they are opening large farms on the Cowlitz, the Umpqua, and in other parts of the Oregon territory, for the production of wheat for that market; and they can afford to sell goods, purchased in England under a contract of 50 years' standing, 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than American merchants can; there seems a certainty, some American authorities tell us, that the Hudson's bay company will engross the entire trade of the North Pacific, as, in their apprehension, it has that of Oregon.

Originally the adventures of the Company were highly lucrative. In 1684, the shares paid 50 per cent.; and in 1688 as much. In 1689, this payment was reduced by one-half, though next year the stock was trebled without any call being made; but soon after this the Company began to suffer from the attacks of the French. In 1720 the stock was again trebled with a call of only 10 per cent.; and the dividends seem to have varied from 5 to 12 per cent. throughout the latter part of the century. During a parliamentary inquiry into their proceedings in 1749, the Company produced documents to prove that their profits were sufficiently limited, as appears from the following summary of their expenditure and returns, in the space of ten years, from 1739 to 1748 inclusive:

Charges of shipping, factories, &c., in ten years,	£157,432 14 4
Exports during that period,	52,463 9 0
Total expenses,	£209,896 3 4
Amount of sales,	273,542 18 8
Clear profits from the trade in ten years,	£63,646 15 4
Dividends in one year among 100 shares of £100 each,	£6,364 13 6
For each proprietor of £100 stock,	£63 12 11

The following account of imports and sales for one year, from Michaelmas 1747 to Michaelmas 1748, affords a detailed view of the articles of trade, and their respective values, at that date.

Articles.	Number.		£	s.	d.	
Beaver skins,	52,716	at	0	7	6	per skin.
Martins,	8,485	...	0	6	8	...
Otters,	1,445	...	0	9	7½	...
Cats,	1,199	...	0	10	10½	...
Foxes,	527	...	0	8	1½	...
Wolverins,	977	...	0	5	0	...
Bears,	371	...	1	2	7	...
Wolves,	1,663	...	0	9	6¾	...
Woodshocks,	32	...	0	10	7	...
Elks,	50	at	0	6	7	per skin.
Deer,	105	...	0	2	3	...
Bed-feathers,	5,838 lbs.	...	0	1	2	per lb.
Castor,	308	..	0	6	2¼	...
Whale fins,	226	...	0	2	0½	...
Minks,	33	...	0	3	1	per skin.
Racoons,	26	...	0	1	7	...
Goose quills,	43,000	...	0	15	0	M.
Musquash,	268	...	0	0	9¼	per skin.
Badger,	80	...	0	1	1	...
Total value,			£30,160	5	11	

The Company's establishments in the bay, in the year 1790, may be seen at one view in the following table:

Settlements.	Number of Servants.	Trade on Average.
Churchill fort,	25	10,000
York fort, Severn-house,	100	25,000
Albany fort,	50	5,600
Moose fort, East Main,	40 25	7,000
Total,	240	£47,600

In forming a standard of trade with the natives, the beaver skin was originally taken as the universal measure; and a comparative valuation made of the other kinds of peltry, &c., according to the following table:

A full grown moose,	skin 1	as 2 beavers.
Cub ditto,	1	1
Old bears,	1	3
Cub ditto,	1	1
Foxes, black,	1	4
Ditto, gray,	1	3
Ditto, white,	2	1
Ditto, red,	1	1
Ditto, brown,	2	1
Wolf,	1	2
Wolverins,	1	2
Cats,	1	2
Otter, old parchment,	1	1
Ditto, cub and drest.	2	1
Martins, prime,	2	1
Ditto, ordinary,	3	1
Deer, buck,	1	1
Ditto, doe,	2	1
Musquash,	6	1
Goose feathers,	lb. 10	1
Ditto quills,	No. 2.000	1
Castor,	lb. 2	1

With these the trading goods were bartered, or directed to be bartered, at the following rates:

Glass beads,	lb. 1	as 1 beaver.
China ditto,	1	6
Kettles, brass,	1	1½
Coarse cloth,	yard 1	3
Blankets,	No. 1	7
Tobacco,	lb. ¾	1
Shirts, check,	No. 1	2
Stockings, yarn,	pair 1	2
Powder,	lb. 1	1
Shot,	4	1
Knives,	No. 4	1
Guns,	1	14
Flints,	16	1
Vermilion,	lb. 1	16
Rings, brass,	No. 3	1
Needles,	12	1
Hatchet,	1	1
Brandy,	gall. 1	4
Razors,	2	1
Thread,	lb. 1	1

Out of this standard, however—which was in itself sufficiently hard upon the Indians—the factors were allowed, for their own emolument, to raise a surplus-trade; so that the natives often payed at the rate of one-third, or even one-half, more than the preceding rates. In consequence of this griping traffic, and the alleged supineness of the Company, the trade gradually decreased, though the articles procured were bringing a higher price at home. This was partly ascribed to the competition of the Canadian traders, who since 1773 penetrated into the interior, and established trading-ports nearer the abodes of the

natives, who often collected more skins than they were able to convey to the settlements on the coast, and were glad to find a market without needing to seek it by a long and laborious journey. By these enterprising competitors the Company's trade suffered so severely, that, in 1775, it fell short nearly one-half of what it had been in 1774. But they immediately commenced pursuit of the retreating trade by erecting trading-houses in the interior. In 1775, they formed a settlement at Sturgeon lake, in N lat. 53° 56′, and W long. 102° 15′; in 1793, their traders repaired to the SE of Portage-de-Traite among the Knisteneaux, and, about the beginning of the present century, to Athabasca river, in N lat. 56° 42′, among the Chepewyans. After the establishment of these trading-houses, which are maintained at a great expense, the Indians in a great measure ceased to visit the factories on the coast of Hudson's bay, which have thus become little better than storehouses for the articles of the trade. Still, however, in spite of these endeavours to secure the traffic of the natives, they found the adventurers from Canada in every respect an overmatch for their people in the business.

The Hudson's Bay company continued to suffer greatly from the operations of the North-west company, and during the interval between 1800 and 1822 they received for 6 years no dividend at all, and but 4 per cent. for the remainder. By the arrangement between the two rival associations, things were a little mended. The present capital stock was now formed; and from 1824 to 1842 half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. were paid, with bonuses from 1828 to 1832 of 10 per cent., and from 1832 to 1841 of 6 per cent.

Trade is still, Mr. Ballantyne informs us, carried on with the natives by means of the beaver or *castor* standard valuation. "This is to obviate the necessity of circulating money, of which there is little or none excepting in the colony of Red River. Thus an Indian arrives at a fort with a bundle of furs, with which he proceeds to the Indian trading-room. There the trader separates the furs into different lots, and, valuing each at the standard valuation, adds the amount together, and tells the Indian (who has been gazing all the time at the procedure with great interest and anxiety) that he has got fifty or sixty castors; at the same time he hands the Indian fifty or sixty little bits of wood in lieu of cash, so that the latter may know, by returning these in payment of the goods for which he really exchanges his skins, how fast his funds are decreasing. The Indian then proceeds to look round upon the bales of cloth, powder-horns, guns, blankets, knives, &c., with which the shop is filled, and after a good while makes up his mind to have a small blanket. This being given him, the trader tells him that the price is 6 castors; the purchaser hands back 6 of his little bits of wood, and proceeds to select something else. In this way he goes on till all his wooden cash is expended, and then, packing up his goods, departs to show his treasures to his wife, and another Indian takes his place. The value of a castor is from 1s. to 2s. The natives generally visit the establishments of the Company twice a-year—once in October, when they bring in the produce of their autumn hunts, and again in March, when they come in with that of the great winter hunt. The number of castors that an Indian makes in a winter hunt varies from 50 to 200, according to his perseverance and activity, and the part of the country in which he hunts. The largest amount I ever heard of was made by a man called Piaquata-Kiscum, who brought in furs, on one occasion, to the value of 260 castors. The poor fellow was soon afterwards poisoned by his relatives, who were jealous of his superior abilities as a hunter, and envied him for the favour shown him by the white men. After the furs are collected in spring at all the different outposts, they are packed in conveniently sized bales, and forwarded, by means of boats and canoes, to the three chief depôts on the sea-coast—namely, Fort Vancouver at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the shores of the Pacific; York fort on the shores of Hudson's bay; and Moose factory, on the shores of James's bay—from whence they are transported in the Company's ships to England. The whole country, in summer, is consequently in commotion with the passing and repassing of brigades of boats laden with bales of merchandise and furs; the still waters of the lakes and rivers are rippled by the paddle and the oar; and the long-silent echoes, which have been slumbering in the icy embrace of a dreary winter, are now once more awakened by the merry voice and tuneful song of the hardy voyageur."

The following table shows the comparative exports to London by the Hudson's Bay company from York fort in 1845 and 1846:

Skins.	1846.	1845.
Beaver,	31,363	10,509
Badger,	1,017	...
Bear,	2,252	3,080
Fisher,	2,974	2,227
Fox, silver,	367	276
Fox, cross,	1,291	859
Fox, red,	3,922	2,649
Fox, white,	843	2,910
Fox, Kitt,	3,837	5,267
Lynx,	14,202	5,977
Martin,	85,014	63,461
Mink,	19,308	18,083
Musquash,	201,915	164,260
Otter,	1,389	1,137
Rabbit,	27,758	46,970
Siran,	1,909	3,545
Wolf,	7,652	9,106
Wolverin,	693	534

An article in the *Morning Chronicle* enables us to supply the reader with the following table of the total imports into, and exports from, England of skins and furs in 1850:

	Total importation into England.	Exported.	Consumed in England.
Racoon,	525,000	525,000	None.
Beaver,	60,000	12,000	48,000
Chinchilla,	85,000	30,000	55,000
Bear,	9,500	8,000	1,500
Fisher,	11,000	11,000	None.
Fox, Red,	50,000	50,000	None.
... Cross,	4,500	4,500	None.
... Silver and black,	1,000	1,000	None.
... White,	1,500	500	1,000
... Grey,	20,000	18,000	2,000
... Lynx,	55,000	50,000	5,000
Martin or sable,	120,000	15,000	105,000
Mink,	245,000	75,000	170,000
Musquash,	1,000,000	150,000	850,000
Otter,	17,500	17,500	None.
Fur seal,	15,000	12,500	2,500
Wolf,	15,000	15,000	None.

EUROPEAN FURS FOR 1850.

	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed in England
Martin, Stone, and Baum,	120,000	5,000	115,000
Squirrel,	2,271,258	77,160	2,194,098
Fitch,	65,091	28,276	36,815
Kolinski,	53,410	200	53,210
Ermine,	187,104	None.	187,104

To the same source we are indebted for the following notices of the principal furs exported from the Hudson's bay territories. The varieties of foxes include the black, silver, cross, red, blue, white, and kitt. The black fox is the most valuable of this tribe,—a single skin bringing from 10 to 40 guineas; they are generally purchased for the Russian and Chinese markets, being highly prized in those countries. The fox resembles in shape the common fox

of England, but is much larger, and jet black, with the exception of one or two white hairs along the back, and a pure white tuft at the end of the tail. The silver fox differs from the black fox only in the number of white hairs with which its fur is sprinkled. The cross and red fox are used by the Chinese, Greeks, Persians, &c., for cloak linings and for trimming their dresses. The white and blue fox are used in this and other countries for ladies' wear. The white fox is numerous on the shores of Hudson's bay; but the blue fox is seldom seen. Its colour is a dirty bluish grey. The otters are chiefly exported for the use of the Russians, Chinese, and Greeks, for caps, collars, trimmings, robes, &c. The beaver, in former years, was one of the Hudson's bay company's most valuable productions; but since its use has been almost entirely discontinued in the manufacture of hats, it has lost much of its value. Experiments have, however, been made, and are progressing satisfactorily, to adapt its fine and silky wool to weaving purposes. The fur of the lynx (*Felis Canadensis*), and of the lynx cat (*Felis rufa*), when dyed and prepared, is exported in large numbers for the American market, where they are much admired. In its natural state the fur is a greyish white, with dark spots, and it is much used by the Chinese, Greeks, Persians, and others, for cloaks, linings, &c., for which purposes it is very appropriate, being exceedingly warm, soft, and light. The wolves' skins are generally used as cloak and coat linings in Russia and other cold countries, by those who cannot afford the more choice kinds; also for sleigh coverings and open carriages. The Hudson's bay martin, or sable, is principally used for ladies' wear, and is next in repute and value to the Russian sable. It is consumed in large quantities in this country, in France, and in Germany, and generally maintains a steady price. It is most numerous in the Mackenzie river district. The darkest colours are the most valuable, and the lighter shades are frequently dyed to imitate the darker varieties. The minx is exclusively the produce of the Hudson's Bay company's possessions and other parts of North America. It is consumed in Europe in immense quantities principally for ladies' wear; its rich, glossy appearance, and dark brown colour (similar to the sable), combined with its durability and moderate cost, justly render it a great favourite. The musquash, or large American musk rat, is imported into this country in immense numbers; it was formerly much used in the manufacture of hats, but the introduction of the silk hat has entirely superseded it. It is now, however, dressed in a superior way, and is manufactured extensively for female wear, both in its natural and dyed state. The Hudson's bay rabbit is one of the least valuable skins imported by the company. Like all furs from the Polar regions, it is fine, long, and thick, but the skin is so fragile and tender that it is almost useless; it is, however, dyed and manufactured for ladies' wear, and is sold under various names, frequently as sable. The fur of the large North American black bear is generally used in this and other countries for military purposes, for caps, pistol holsters, rugs, carriage hammer-cloths, sleigh coverings and accompaniments. The fine black cub bears are much sought after in Russia for making shube linings, coat linings, trimmings and facings; the other sorts, with the large grey bears, for sleigh coverings, &c. The skin of the white Polar bear, the supply of which is very limited, is generally made into rugs, which are often bordered with that of the black and grey bear. The sea otter, (*Eutrydra maritima*), is said to be the royal fur of China, and is much used by the great officers of state, mandarins, &c. It is in great esteem in Russia, and is principally worn by the nobles, for collars, cuffs, facings, trimmings, &c. On account of its great weight, it is rarely used by ladies. A single skin is often valued at 40 guineas.

HUDSON POINT, a headland of the island of Antigua, on the S coast of the parish of St. Phillip, in N lat. 17° 0′ 59″, and W long. 61° 40′.

HUDSWELL, a chapelry and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. SE of Richmond. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 291; in 1841, 258.

HUE′, a river of Annam, which descends from the mountains on the W confines of the empire, and running ENE through the prov. of the same name, throws itself by a considerable estuary into the road of the same name, 10 m. N of Hué, and 60 m. NW of Turon harbour, in N lat. 16° 37′, and after a course of about 45 m. It is broad, but possesses little depth, and is navigable for vessels only of small tonnage. The embouchure forms an excellent port, where vessels of the largest size can ride in safety in the SW monsoon. To the NE, however, it is destitute of shelter. The waters of the river flow over a bed of white sand, and are beautifully limpid, and its banks are pretty well cultivated.

HUE′. See FAIFO.

HUE′, HOE′, or KOUANG-TRI, a prov. of Annam, bounded on the N by a wall running across the empire from the mountains on the W to the Chinese sea, by which it is bounded on the E; on the S it is bounded by the prov. of Quang-nan; and on the E by the prov. of Laos, from which it is separated by the mountains of Moi. It is watered by the river of the same name, and is one of the most fertile and salubrious districts of the empire. The capital, Hué, Hué-Fo, Fou-Tschouan, or Phuxuan, which is also the capital of the empire of Annam, is situated on the river of the same name, 200 m. ENE of Lanchang, 500 m. N of Saigon, and 80 m. NW of Fai-fo, in N lat. 16° 30′, and E long. 107° 20′. Pop. 60,000. It is surrounded with brick walls 60 ft. in height, and a double ditch; and the gates, which are built of stone, are surmounted with towers from 90 to 100 ft. high. The fortress, which is considered the strongest in Asia, is rectangular in form, and about 6 m. in circumference. The fortifications are mounted with 1,200 pieces of cannon. The casements are bomb-proof. Within are an extensive arsenal, various magazines, spacious barracks, large public granaries and other buildings, all of which are abundantly supplied with water by means of a canal connected with the river. The aspect of the town from the exterior is extremely imposing. A magnificent line of trees surrounds the ramparts and forms a delightful promenade. The interior is dull, and presents nothing attractive. The buildings are of cane plastered with mud. The river, on entering the town, divides into numerous arms, which, taking different directions, separates the town into several parts; intercommunication between them is effected by means of boats. The streets are clean and well laid out, but with the exception of the palace of the sovereign, the style of which is rich, though grotesque, the town contains no edifice worthy of note. The Catholic missionaries have several schools in which the Latin and French languages are taught, and it is said that a fifth part of the pop. have been converted to their faith. The bazaar possesses little to attract attention. The surrounding country is sandy, and possesses little fertility, but is well-cultivated and pleasing. Grass and reeds form the only vegetation on the banks of the river. The coast is of the same sandy character, and rises so high as to impede all view of the sea from the town.

HUECAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Toledo, and partido of Torrigos. Pop. 357.

HUECIJA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 11 m. N of Almeria, and partido of Canjayar, at the foot of a mountain, and near a considerable stream. Pop. 1,221. It has a parish church and a convent.

HUEHUETOCA, or Gueguetoque, a village of Mexico, in the state and 21 m. N of Mexico, in the upper part of the basin of the Tula, at an alt. of 7,530 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 19° 49′. It gives its name to the celebrated canal constructed for the preservation of Mexico from inundation by diverting the waters of the Guantitlan from the adjacent chain of lakes.

HUEJOCINGO, a village of Mexico, in the state and 21 m. NW of La Puebla, and 60 m. ESE of Mexico. It is of large size, and possesses a handsome church and a convent. It was formerly the capital of a small republic which bore the same name.

HUELAMO-DE-OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Cuenca, near the l. bank of the Jucar. Pop. 529.

HUELGOAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, arrond. of Châteaulin. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,079; in 1841, 11,994. The town is 20 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. in 1841, 1,156. It has numerous annual fairs for cattle, grain, hemp, lint, &c.; and in the environs is a productive mine of lead.

HUELMA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen. The partido comprises 11 pueblos. The town is 24 m. SE of Jaen, and 32 m. SSW of Urba, in the midst of rugged mountains. Pop. 2,973. It has a parish church and a convent, and possesses some manufactories of common fabrics for local use. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers in the environs.

HUELVA, or Huelvas, a province, partido, and town of Spain, in Andalusia. The prov., which was created in 1833, is bounded on the N by that of Badajoz; on the E by the prov. of Seville; on the SE by that of Cadiz; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by Portugal, from which it is separated to some extent by the Chanza and Guadiana. It comprises an area of 258 sq. leagues; and is intersected in a SW direction by the Sierra-Arocha, the western part of the Sierra-Morena. The principal rivers by which it is watered are on the E the Odiel and Tinto, both of which flow into the Atlantic, the latter at the Puerto-de-Palos celebrated as the place of embarkation of Columbus on his expedition to the New World. On the opposite side of the mountains, belonging to the basin of the Guadiana, are the Chanza, Malagon, and Albagarilla. Vast and sterile plains cover to a great extent the E portions of the prov., but in other parts it presents a pleasing diversity of surface. The soil is ill-cultivated; but possesses considerable fertility, and produces grain, wine, oranges, lemons, citron, &c., and affords good pasturage. The mountains are clothed with forests, and afford excellent timber; and the banks of the Rio-Tinto were formerly famous for their copper-mines. The prov. comprises 6 judicial partidos, viz.: Aracena, Ayamonte, El Cerro, H., Moguer, and La Palma; and contained in 1849, 153,462 inhabitants.—The judicial partido comprises 8 pueblos.—The town is situated on a point of land formed by the rivers Odiel and Tinto, and on the l. bank of the embouchure of the former river, 5 m. W of Moguer, and 51 m. W of Seville. Pop. 7,173. It has 2 parish churches, 5 convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. The building of small craft for fishing and the coast-trade, the manufacture of cables of Spanish broom, nets, &c., and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry. The port is small, but carries on a considerable export trade with Portugal. This town, the Wuelba of the Arabs and *Onoba* of the ancients, is noted as the birthplace of Jose-Isidoro-Morales, of the famous navigator Jose-Mendoza-Rios, and of Alonso-Sanchez-de-Huelva, the discoverer of Hispaniola.

HUENCHULLAMI, a town of Chili, in the prov. of Maule, 22 m. NE of the mouth of the river of that name, and on a dry channel named the False Maule.

HUENEHUENELES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the vicinity of the river Mendoza, in the S part of the prov. of that name, La Plata.

HUENEJA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Granada, partido and 10 m. SE of Guadix, at the N base of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,350. It has a parish-church, and a custom house. The iron-works of Jerez afford occupation to a large portion of its inhabitants.

HUERCALOVERA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Almeria. The partido comprises 5 pueblos. The town is 45 m. NNE of Almeria, and 100 m. E of Granada, in a flat tract of land near the Almanzor. Pop. 12,912, of whom a large proportion live in the environs. It has manufactories of lace, table-linen, and soap.

HUERCANOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 16 m. WSW of Logrono, partido and 2 m. S of Najera, on the r. bank of the Yulde, an affluent of the Nagerilla. Pop. 833. It has an hospital.

HUERMECES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Siguenza, in a valley watered by the Salinero. Pop. 287.

HUEROS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 16 m. E of Madrid, and partido of Alcala-de-Henares, in a plain between the Tajuna and Henares. Pop. 97.

HUERTA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 13 m. ESE of Salamanca, in a plain near the Tormes, on the road from Salamanca to Madrid. Pop. 282. It has a tile-work.

HUERTA-DE-ABAJO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 34 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in the Val-de-Laguna. Pop. 158.

HUERTA-DE-ARRIBA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 37 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, 11 m. N of S. Leonardo, in the Val-de-Laguna. Pop. 480.

HUERTA-DE-LA-OBISPALIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 25 m. SW of Cuenca, in a mountainous country, near the source of the Zancara. Pop. 227.

HUERTA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 37 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, near the source of the Arandilla. Pop. 1,000.

HUERTA-VALDECARA'BANOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 19 m. E of Toledo, and partido of Ocana, in a hollow surrounded with mountains on all sides but the S. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. In the environs are mines of saltpetre.

HUERTOTUJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada, and partido of Loja, bathed by the Rio Genil. Pop. 1,350. It has several flour-mills, and a few manufactures.

HUE'RZEMES, or Hue'rcemes, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Cuenca, and partido of La Motilla-del-Molancar, on the l. bank of the Cabriel.

HUESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Te

ruel, and partido of Segura, at the foot of a hill, the summit of which is crowned by a fort, now in ruins, and near the Aguas. Pop. 1,047. It has several manufactories of pottery, and fulling-mills. This town is of considerable antiquity, and enjoys some peculiar privileges. Within the distance of 1½ m. are the thermal baths of Segura, and a saline spring belonging to the government monopolies.

HUESCA, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in Aragon. The prov. is bounded on the N by France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, on the E by the prov. of Lerida, on the S and SW by that of Zaragoza, and on the NW by the prov. of Navarra. It is one of the three provs. into which the intendency of Aragon was divided in 1833, and comprises 8 pueblos, viz. Barbastro, Benabarre, Boltana, Fraga, Huesca, Jaca, Sarinena, and Tamarite-de-Litera. Pop. in 1849, 247,105. It belongs, in its entire extent, to the basin of the Ebro, and is watered by the Aragon and Gallego on the W, the Alcanadre on the S, and the Cinca and Noguera-Ribargorzana. The mountainous parts are well-wooded, but possess little capability of culture. The more level districts have a fertile soil, but labour under the disadvantage of scarcity of water. The principal productions are wine, grain, fruit, legumes, lint, and hemp. Large numbers of cattle and mules are reared on the mountain-pastures. Iron, copper, and other metals exist here in abundance, but have hitherto been little wrought. Common cloth, linen, and alpargatas, a species of sandal commonly worn in the locality, form the chief articles of manufacture. The partido comprises 100 pueblos.—The town is situated on the slope of a hill, in the centre of an extensive plain, near the r. bank of the Isuela, 32 m. NE of Zaragoza, and 67 m. NW of Lerida. Pop. 9,200. It is surrounded with ancient walls, now to a great extent in ruins, and possesses several public squares. The principal street is that named the Cosu, which runs through the entire extent of the town. The houses are built with considerable uniformity, and generally 2 stories in height. Of the public buildings the principal are the cathedral, the parish-churches, of which there are 4, the royal college of Santiago founded by Charles V., and those of St. Vincent, Santa Orosia, and Santa Cruz, the university founded in 1354 by Don Pedro IV., and the town-hall. It has also numerous convents and a foundling-hospital, 2 public granaries, and 2 cavalry barracks. With the exception of a few manufactories of common cloth and tanneries, this town possesses little industry. It has, however, an annual fair which is well-frequented. The foundation of this town is unknown. Its name is of Arabic origin. It was called by the Romans *Urbs Victrix Osca.* A Greek and Latin school was established here by Sertorio. In 1096 it was taken by Don Pedro I. of Aragon from the Moors.

HUESCAR, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada. The partido comprises 5 pueblos. The town is 87 m. NE of Granada, and 35 m. NE of Purchena, in a valley near the r. bank of the Bravata, and not far from the Guardal. Pop. 5,640. It contains 3 churches, 3 convents, an hospital, and a public granary, and possesses a manufactory of cloth, linen, damask, and woollen coverlets. In the vicinity are the ruins of a town of the same name, which is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians.

HUETE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 36 m. SE of Guadalaxara, on the l. bank of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Guadiela. It is well built, and is defended by a fort. Pop. 2,520. Lint and saffron are cultivated somewhat extensively in the environs.

HUETOR-DE-SANTILLAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NE of Granada. Pop. 1,400.

HUETOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. E of Guadalaxara, and 6 m. S of Cifuentes. Pop. 300.

HUEVA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Guadalaxara. Pop. 400.

HUEVAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Seville. Pop. 545.

HUEZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 4 m. NE of Bourg-d'Oysans, near the r. bank of the Sarenne. Pop. 388. There is a productive copper-mine in the vicinity.

HUFINGEN, or Huffingen, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the l. bank of the Bregach, 10 m. SSE of Villingen. Pop. 1,580.

HUGELHEM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 6 m. SW of Rastadt. Pop. 766.

HUGGATE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NE of Pocklington. Area 6,500 acres. Pop. 482.

HUGGLESCOTE, a chapelry in the p. of Ibstock, in Leicestershire, 6 m. NNE of Market-Bosworth. Area, with Donnington, 1,510 acres. Pop. 864.

HUGH (Point), a headland of Russian America, at the S extremity of a peninsular projection on the E coast of Admiralty island, in N lat. 57° 27′.

HUGHSONVILLE, a village in Fishkill township, in Dutchen co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. 100.

HUGHLEY, a parish in Shropshire, 4 m. W by S of Much-Wenlock. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1841, 127.

HUGILL, a chapelry in Kendal p., in Westmoreland, 1 m. SW of Kendal. Pop. in 1841, 382.

HUGON (Saint), a village of Savoy, in the mand. of La Rochette, 4 m. NE of Allevard, near the French frontier.

HUHNERWASSER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 1,100.

HUILQUILEMU, a village of Chili, on the frontier of Araucania, formerly the cap. of a prov. of the same name, now forming the districts of Rere and Isla, in the prov. of Leixa. Gold, copper, and zinc, occur in the vicinity.

HUIMES, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Chinon, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,200.

HUINE, or Huisne, a river of France, which rises in the forest of Bellesme, in the dep. of Orne; runs E, then S, then SW; passes La Ferte-Bernard and Montfort; and joins the Sarthe, on the l. bank, near Mans, after a course of 90 m.

HUIS (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, on the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,080.

HUISH, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N of Hatherleigh. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1841, 141.

HUISH (North), a parish in Devonshire, 7 m. SW of Totness. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 457; in 1841, 433.

HUISH (South), a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SW of Kingsbridge. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1841, 386.

HUISH-CAMPFLOWER, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. W by N of Wiveliscombe. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 454.

HUISH-EPISCOPI, a parish in Somersetshire, a ½ m. E of Langport. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1841, 713.

HUISSEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Cher, cant. and 4 m. NW of Bracieux, on the Cosson. Pop. 1,530.

HUISSEAU-SUR-MAUVES, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. N of Meun. Pop. 1,280.

HUISSEN, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 4 m. S by E of Arnheim. Pop. 960.

HUITAA, a river of Iceland, which, issuing from the SE side of Lake Huitaar-vatn, runs S, and SW, and falls into the ocean in N lat. 64°.

HUITTIS, a small town of Finland, in the gov. of Abo, 17 m. N of Bjorneborg.

HUIZEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 3 m. E of Naarden. Pop. 1,869.

HUJAMREE, a branch of the Sata, or E deltoid mouth of the Indus. In 1831 it was navigable for boats from the sea to the Sata, with a depth of 4 fath. to Vikkur; but in 1839 a change in its channel had closed its navigation.

HULBURTON, a village in Orleans co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Erie canal. Pop. 300.

HULCHERATH, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 9 m. SW of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,060.

HULCOTT, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. E of Aylesbury. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1841, 133.

HULDENBERG, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 9 m. SW of Louvain. Pop. 1,100.

HULDIPUKRI, a town of Bengal, in the district of Midnapore, near a pass which leads into the wild part of Orissa. The country in the vicinity is mountainous and unhealthy.

HULDOA, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, 5 m. W of Coriahgunge.

HULDSCHIN-HILDSCHEN, or Holtschin, a small town of Silesia, 13 m. E of Troppau, and 6 m. W of Oderburg.

HULIN ROCKS, otherwise called The Maids, a cluster of rocks in the Irish sea, about 6 m. NE from Lough Larne, on the coast of Antrim.

HULIN, or Hulein, a small town of Moravia, 12 m. S of Prerau, on the Russowa. Pop. 1,940.

HULL, or Kingston-upon-Hull, a county of itself, parl. borough, and celebrated sea-port, in the E. R. of the co. of York, at the conflux of the river Hull with the Humber; in N lat. 53° 44′, W long. 0° 20′; 9 m. S of Beverley, 38 m. SE of York, and 174 m. N of London; distant, by railway, from Barnsley 58 m.; from Birmingham 158 m.; from Chesterfield 87 m.; from Crewe 136 m.; from Derby 111 m.; from Fleetwood 144 m.; from Halifax 63 m.; from Leeds 38 m.; from Liverpool 104 m.; from London 242¼ m.; from Manchester 93 m.; from Selby 31 m.; from Wolverton 190 m.; and from York 50 m.—The H. and Selby railway is 30¾ m. in length, and passes over a level country in nearly a straight line. It has, however, to contend with the river Humber navigation throughout its whole length.—The limits of Hullshire, or 'the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull,' a district separated from the E. R., and placed under the government of the corporation of H., extend from the Garrison side, E of the river Hull, to the W of Swanland, a distance of 8 m.; and from the Humber on the S to the Hunsley-Beacon division on the N, an average distance of 2 m., comprising a total area of 11,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 45,173.—The limits of the borough, previous to the passing of the reform and municipal acts, were confined to the line of the ancient fortifications of the town, or, in other words, to that part of the town which is insulated by the river H. on the E side, and by the three docks and their basins, formed along the line of the old walls, on the other sides, comprising a total area of 960 acres, with a pop. in 1801, of 22,161; in 1831, of 32,958; in 1841, of 41,629; in 1851, of 50,552.—The parliamentary boundaries, besides the old borough, comprise the liberty of Myton on the W; the parish of Sculcoates, part of Sutton, and the liberty of Trippet, on the N; and the parish of Drypool, and the Garrison side, on the E; the Humber being on the S; and the whole borough extending about 2 m. 5 furl., with an average breadth of nearly 1 m. Pop. within the limits, in 1831, 49,727; of whom 32,958 were within the limits of the town, with the precinct of Myton; in 1841, 45,173.

General description.] From the point where the Hull and the Humber meet, the town now extends about 2 m. W along the N bank of the Humber, and rather more towards the N, along the W bank of the Hull, from its mouth, at the Humber. From the streets which line the Hull and the Humber, various others, upon no very regular plan, branch off, crossing each other in different places, and covering a very extensive area. Nearly all the wealthy inhabitants reside in Sculcoates; on the S and SW parts of which parish, next the old town, there are some handsome streets and excellent houses. The N part of the parish contains several manufactories on the banks of the Hull; but it is thinly inhabited. The citadel, situated within the angle formed by the junction of the Hull and the Humber, is surrounded and insulated by a fosse, to which the water of the Humber has access. Almost the whole town is of brick, well-built, and paved; furnished with well-constructed sewers, and lighted with gas. The streets in the old part of the town, consisting principally of Hull within the docks, are narrow, incommodious, and unpleasant; but the streets and buildings which have been added within the last 40 years evince the progress of general improvement. The whole town stands on a low and level tract of ground, and the vicinity is now well-secured, by embankments, from the dangers which it formerly encountered through inundations. The environs presenting, all around, for several miles, the same low and uniform level on which the town itself is built, and being almost entirely destitute of wood, except a few trees thinly scattered, have a naked and unpicturesque appearance; but the Humber is a grand feature in the scene, and the vessels constantly sailing on it, with the distant towns and villages on its Yorkshire and Lincolnshire shores, contribute, in some measure, to enliven the otherwise dreary and unvaried scenery. The market-place forms part of the public streets. In 1734, a fine equestrian gilded statue of King William III. was erected by subscription, near the S end of this place. The corn-exchange is situated in the market-place; but there is a new corn-market. Near the corn-exchange are the shambles, a neat but low, commodious, and well-ventilated building. The chartered market-days are Tuesday and Friday; the former is well-frequented as a corn-market; and on Saturday is held a vegetable and flesh-market. The spring fair, an annual market or fair for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goods in general, is held on the second Tuesday in April.—The public buildings and institutions connected with trade and commerce, besides those just noticed, are the custom-house, Trinity-house, pilot-office, dock-office, excise-office, exchange, post-office, stamp-office, banks, &c. The custom-house is a very large edifice nearly in the centre of the town, built of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings. The Trinity-house, rebuilt in 1753, forms a quadrangle surrounding a spacious area or court. The pilot-office is a lofty brick building opposite the Ferry-boat dock. The exchange holds a respectable rank among the institutions of H. Over it is a news-room. The present church of the Holy Trinity is said to be one of the largest parochial edifices in England. It was originally erected in 1285, but was enlarged and improved in the reign of Henry VII. It consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, transepts, and a noble

tower in the centre. Its length is 272 ft. from E to W; the nave being 144 ft.: the breadth of the nave of the transept under the steeple is 28 ft., and the length of the chancel 100 ft.; the breadth of the nave of the church is 172 ft.; the length of the transept 96 ft., and the breadth of the chancel 70 ft. The other churches are St. Mary's, St. John's, St. James's, and the Mariner's church, with the parish churches of Drypool and Sculcoates, and Christ's church, Sculcoates. Great Thornton Street dissenting chapel is a very handsome edifice, in the Greek style, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a frontage of 160 ft., and a portico 66 ft. wide, and 56 ft. high. It cost £7,000; and can accommodate 1,800 persons. There are 6 Independent chapels, 3 Baptist chapels, a Presbyterian church, 5 Wesleyan Methodist churches, a New Connexion Methodist, and a Primitive Methodist church, also a Friends' meeting-house, besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians, and a floating chapel.

Trade and commerce.] H. is admirably situated for trade. The Humber is the common outlet by which all the eastern rivers of England, from the Tees to the Trent, discharge their waters into the North sea; it therefore opens an easy access from H. eastward to the sea, commanding at the same time, by its various branches, the whole of the interior navigation of the W, and affording access to the widely extended communications which ramify from thence to all parts of the country. By means of the rivers Hull, Derwent, and Ouse, the Humber communicates with the E and W ridings of Yorkshire. The Ouse and Calder navigation opens the communication, on the one hand, with the remainder of the W riding, the seat of the woollen manufactures, while, on the other hand, the same navigation communicates with Lancashire, the centre of the vast cotton manufactures, including the grand western emporium—Liverpool. Then again the Trent affords access to the great stocking-district of Nottingham, the mining and mineral district of Derbyshire, the potteries and coal of Staffordshire, and the whole course of the Severn to Bristol; and by means of intermediate branches still farther communication is opened with Derbyshire and with Sheffield. The eastern waters which finally unite in the Humber, by the assistance of the subsidiary streams which extend to the W, the N, and the S, collect the various products of the districts through which they pass, and, depositing them at H., bear back in return the merchandise which had been drawn to that port by its great trade with foreign parts. To such an extent have these advantages been improved, that, on the data of recent parliamentary returns, H. may be pronounced one of the three or four principal maritime towns in the empire with regard to its foreign trade, while its inland trade exceeds that of every other English port.

Harbour, docks, &c.] Commercially important as this place appears to have been, even in the very infancy of British commerce, it is remarkable, that not till a comparatively recent period was any approximation made towards those great improvements and conveniences for shipping, by which H. is now particularly distinguished. Till the formation of the old dock in 1775, the whole of the commerce of this great port, as regarded wharfs and quays, was confined to that part of the river Hull, still known by the name of the Old harbour, and ships received and discharged their cargoes to a very considerable extent, by means of lighters and other small craft, while lying in the roads. In 1773–4, the Hull Dock company was established; and they opened their dock in 1778. The lock and basin of this dock were re-built in 1814–15, when the present convenient drawbridge was erected, and other improvements in the construction introduced. The dimensions of the old dock are as under:—

Dock.—Length, 1,703 ft.; breadth 254 ft.; area 48,074 sq. yards, or 9 acres, 3 roods, 29 poles, and capable of affording accommodation to 100 square-rigged ships.
Quays.—Area 18,163 sq. yards.
Warehouses and Sheds.—The first occupy an area of 2,251 sq. yds.; the last consist of 2 ranges, in length 143 ft. and 492 ft.; breadth 23 ft.
Building Land.—The area attached to the old dock comprises 25,098 sq. yards.
Legal Quays.—The length of these on the S side of the dock is 1,558 ft.
Basin.—Length 211 ft.; breadth 80 ft.; area 1,875 sq. yds., or 1 rood, 22 poles.
Lock.—Length 121 ft.; breadth 38 ft.; depth 24½ ft.
Tides.—The average depth of water upon the old dock locksills, at spring tides, is 20½ ft.—at neap tides 15 ft.

The old dock, capacious and convenient as it was, not being found sufficient to meet the rapidly extending commerce of H., the Humber dock was formed in 1807–9 at an expense of £220,000. The old dock, till the construction of the Junction dock, in 1829, opened only into the river Hull,—the old harbour,—by which alone it eventually communicated with the Humber; but the Humber dock opens at once into the magnificent river or estuary whence it derives its name, by means of a lock of admirable construction, and a basin protected by piers. For the purpose of keeping the basin free from the immense accumulation of silt or warp, which the Humber deposits in greater quantities, probably, than any river in England, the S end of the Humber dock was provided with iron pipes of large bore, and sluice gates, by which the water might be occasionally suffered to rush through into the basin, and by its force loosen the mud, by which it would have otherwise, in course of time, become choked up. The basin of the Humber dock, with its piers, forms one of the most striking objects that meet the eye of the stranger at H. Its dimensions are as under:—

Dock.—Average length 914 ft.; breadth 342 ft.; area 34,607 sq. yds., or 7 acres, 0 roods, 24 poles, and fitted to contain 70 square-rigged ships.
Quays.—Area 17,639 sq. yds.
Legal Quays.—Length on E side of dock 852 ft.; on S side 162 ft.
Quays on Basin.—Area 8,419 sq. yds.
Shed.—Length 754 ft.; breadth 25 ft.
Piers.—The east and west piers of the basin are each 238 ft. long and 18 ft. broad.
Bridge.—Breadth 12½ ft.
Basin.—Length 258 ft.; breadth 434 ft.; area 12,429 sq. yds., or 2 acres, 2 roods, 11 poles.
Lock.—Length 158½ ft.; breadth 42 ft.; depth 31 ft., 2 inches.
Tides.—Average depth of water on dock lock-sills, at spring tides, 26½ ft.; at neap tides 21 ft.

The Junction dock was formed in 1827-9. Its dimensions are as under:

Dock.—Length, 645 ft.; breadth, 407 ft.; area, 29,191 sq. yds., or 6 acres, 0 roods, 5 poles, and fitted to hold 60 square-rigged vessels.
Quays.—Area, 15,643 sq. yds.
Building Area,—2,247 sq. yds.
Locks.—Length, 120 ft.; breadth, 36½ ft.; depth, 25 ft.
Bridges.—Two, each 24 ft. broad.

The additional quay-room gained by means of the Junction dock is not only on a most extensive scale, but, as in the other docks, it is wholly unimpeded by the intervention of buildings of any description, throughout the whole line of frontage on every side. This dock affords the very important advantage of forming a direct and open communication with the old dock, from the Humber, through the Humber dock. The locks at each end of the dock, by which the communication with the other two docks is kept up, are upon a scale admitting passage to vessels of 800 tons burden; and are provided with double flood-gates, by means of which the dock is kept free from the influence of the tides, and retains at all times nearly the same depth of water.

The first specific mention of the port of H. in connection with commerce is of date 1198, when it appears to have been not only a seaport, but also one of the ports whence wool, the great native commodity, was allowed to be exported. At the conclusion of the 12th cent., this port was a regular place of staple for the exportation of wool and other customable commodities, and the importation of wines and other foreign productions. In the reign of John —if an accurate conclusion can be drawn from the amount of the *quinzeme*—it was a port of the sixth magnitude in the island; those of London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn, being alone superior to it; and in the reign of Edward I. it ranked third, being surpassed only by London and Boston. On the invasion of France in 1359, Edward required every seaport town in the kingdom to send a certain number of ships and mariners, according to the ability of the place. The respective quotas sent by the principal ports are as under:

	Men.	Ships.
Dartmouth,	1,075	43
London, &c.,	662	25
Hull,	466	16
Lynn,	382	16

Newcastle,	314	17
Grimsby,	171	11
Barton,	30	3
Ravenser,	27	1
Scarborough,	16	1

The merchants of H. were the first in England who embarked in the whale-fishery in 1598; and after the revival of that trade in 1765, H. sent more ships to Greenland and Davis' straits than any other port in the empire except London; indeed, so long as the trade was of any importance, this port had about two-fifths of the whole,—53 vessels, averaging about 100 tons burden, with 48 to 50 men each, being yearly employed, on an average from 1810 to 1818, during which time the average from all British ports was 131. From 1818 down to 1827, the number of ships gradually diminished; those of H. from 63 in 1818 to 40 in 1822, and 30 in 1827. In 1832, H. sent 30 ships to this fishery; the number for all England being 39, and for Scotland 42; within the last two or three years its whale-shipping has decreased to 6, and ultimately to 4 ships; the total number from England and Scotland being about 30.—The coasting and inland trade, from the peculiar adaptation of its locality, is one of the chief branches of profit to H.: of this trade, no other provincial port in Britain has so great a share. Some idea of the inland trade of H. may be obtained from the fact, that so long ago as 1792, the value of the merchandise, stones, coals, &c., conveyed to and from H. by the Aire and Calder navigation alone, amounted to no less than £5,156,998 sterling; judging from this, the whole together would not fall much short of £15,000,000. The cottons of Manchester, the woollens and linens of Yorkshire, and the lace and net of Nottingham, are exported from H. to the Low Countries, France, Germany, and the N of Europe; and large quantities of foreign wool, flax, iron, timber, tallow, grain, seeds, &c., are imported.—The foreign trade of H. has been confined chiefly to the North American colonies and the N of Europe. The port is peculiarly well-situated for the Baltic and Eastland trade. The Mediterranean and Leghorn trade, from the want of due cultivation, had long since dwindled away into insignificance, and the American, so rich a source of wealth to Liverpool, has in H. been of very limited extent. From the United States there have generally been two or three cargoes of turpentine; from the Mediterranean, a few cargoes of fruit; and from Portugal, the supply of wine for the trade of the town comes direct. Trials were made to prosecute a trade with the East and West Indies and the South seas, but they did not succeed. The imports from St. Petersburg are extensive and very various. An extensive commerce is also carried on with the N of Germany, Holland, and Denmark. There are bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, including East India goods and tobacco. The following is the gross amount of customs' duties received at this port during a series of years from 1701 to 1849:

In 1701	£26,287	In 1835	£720,870
1778	78,299	1836	891,630
1802	438,459	1837	741,600
1810	311,780	1838	758,432
1814	405,598	1839	884,443
1818	512,998	1846	460,202
1822	496,800	1848	436,820
1826	692,300	1849	399,542
1828	709,700		

The gross amount of customs' duties received at a number of the principal ports in the United kingdom in 1839 and 1849, including H., will show its relative position, at least so far as regards the importance of the revenue derived from its foreign commerce:

	1839.	1849.
London,	£11,431,245	£11,134,317
Liverpool,	4,234,118	3,474,202
Bristol,	1,089,475	1,043,088
Hull,	884,443	399,542
Dublin,	866,056	933,575
Leith,	573,685	545,884
Glasgow,	468,974	640,568
Newcastle,	464,219	347,498
Belfast,	341,442	346,426
Greenock,	315,084	371,922
Cork,	243,732	256,590
Gloucester,	163,466	97,034

The prosperity of H. has within the last few years been greatly increased by steam navigation, as it has become a principal and important steam-packet station:—indeed, it must be considered as the second great centre of this mode of transit on the eastern coast. The *Eastern Counties Herald*, a Hull paper, contains an article, the purport of which is to show the effects of the recent reciprocity treaties upon British shipping. The proximity of H. to the northern continental ports renders it a place peculiarly fitted for observations of the kind, since, perhaps, there is no port in the United kingdom that would sooner feel the ill effects of the reciprocity system, if such indeed there were. The number of vessels that entered inwards at H. in 1844 was,—

	Ships.	Tons.
British,	1,099	242,131
Foreign,	1,338	152,521
Total,	2,437	394,652

The statement of sailing tonnage in that year gives 136,993 to the British, and 125,547 to the foreign shipping; that of steamers was as follows:

	Ships.	Tons.
British,	146	41,991
Foreign,	77	21,646
Total,	223	63,637

Thus, while there was a small advantage in favour of British sailing-tonnage, the steaming-tonnage nearly doubled the foreign. With respect to the operation of the reciprocity treaties it is stated, that a large proportion of small foreign craft arrive in H. from ports whither British ships, from their large build, could not proceed. The trade from these small ports, which is exclusively in the hands of foreigners, employs as many as 670 vessels, carrying 45,757 tons; and as these cannot be said to displace British ships, they should be deducted from the shipping return above given, if we would arrive at the real fair competition with British shipping. Moreover, these small vessels are chiefly employed in bringing over bones and cake for agricultural purposes, and the employment of them is found to be of the greatest benefit to the agriculturists of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The great drawback to the prosperity of H. is stated to be the want of outward cargoes, as exhibited by the following comparison:

British and foreign, inwards,	331,015 tons.
British and foreign, outwards,	140,224

The difference between these figures is supposed to represent pretty nearly the amount of tonnage that leaves the port in ballast. On account of this want, the merchants and shipowners of H. are exhorted, in the same article, to advocate any measure that facilitates the introduction of British manufactures into foreign countries, every local manufacture that furnishes articles of profitable export, and every improved means of conveyance to the coal and salt-mines of the interior.—The tonnage which entered the port of H. during 1849 was 1,304 British vessels = 307,104 tons; and 1,198 foreign vessels = 134,531 tons. The number of vessels registered at this port on 31st December 1848 was as follows:

Sailing-vessels	under 50 tons,	187 = 6,921 tons.
—	above 50 tons,	279 = 56,644
Steam-vessels	under 50 tons,	7 = 193
—	above 50 tons,	22 = 4,783

The steamers belonging to H. may be classed as sea-packets and river-packets. Of the former, in 1838, there were 8 constantly employed between Hull and London, 7 between H. and Hamburg, 3 between H. and Rotterdam, 4 between H. and Newcastle, 2 between H. and Leith. In 1850, no fewer than 15 steamers were engaged in the trade between H. and Hamburg; and besides these, ocean steamers to Berwick, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and to Yarmouth, also pass between these places and H. at regular intervals. The river-packets and steam-tugs run between H. and Gainsborough, Selby, Goole, York, Barton, New Holland, Thorne, and Grimsby. Upwards of 20,000 sailors enter the port of H. in the course of a year; and about 10,000 more are engaged in the navigation of the Humber.—The amount of postage collected at H. in 1849 was £13,128; in 1850, £14,079.—Connected with the shipping and commerce of H. is 'The guild or brotherhood of masters and pilots seamen of the Trinity-house,'—a marine institution, anciently established for "the conservation and government of all mariners, and increase of the navies and seamen belonging to the town." This fraternity originated in 1369, as an association for religious purposes and for mutual relief, under the name of 'The Guild of the Holy Trinity.' The corporation of the Trinity-house have, from time to time, been put into possession of different estates and funds, yielding, with the various tolls, imports, and duties, received under the powers of their charters and sundry acts of parliament, very large annual revenues, which are carried to a general account, and applied partly in defraying the charges incidental to the functions and duties exercised by them in the conservation of the Humber, and the care of the navigation of that river, and along the coasts within certain limits, and partly for charitable uses, and the other purposes of their institution. The revenues of the guild in 1833 were £13,300.

Manufactures, &c.] The manufactures of H. are by no means either numerous or important. Shipbuilding, however, is extensively carried on. A few years ago, it employed 700 hands; but iron-boat building is rapidly dwarfing the ship-building business. Ropes, sailcloth, sarking, &c., are manufactured; also chain-cables, and the general iron-work of foundries; whitelead, tar, and turpentine. There are tan-yards, potteries, several large breweries, and an extensive sugar-refinery. Linseed and rape oils are expressed and refined by means of wind-mills and steam-mills, the residue being prepared in the form of cakes for cattle. There are glass-works, which are chiefly employed on the finer species of articles. Soap is extensively manufactured. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1840, the quantity of hard soap made amounted to 4,666,455 lbs. A joint-stock company has erected immense cotton-mills at a point on the river Hull within 1 m. of the town, with accommodation for 4,600 looms, and are now producing 100,000 yds. of cotton cloth weekly.

Institutions.] The literary and philosophical society of H. has a museum and lecture-room, occupying part of a splendid pile of buildings in Kingston square. At the SW corner of the square, is the H. and E. riding school of medicine and anatomy. The H. medical and chirurgical society, instituted in 1821, has also a museum. The mechanics' institute has a handsome hall, including an excellent theatre and library, in Charlotte street. There are botanical gardens at the end of Linnæus street, about a mile from the centre of the town, on the Anlaby road. They comprise 3 statute acres, the property of 300 shareholders, and were established in 1811. The theatre-royal, one of the handsomest and most convenient provincial theatres in the empire, is situated in Humber street, on what was formerly designated the Fore shore, over which the tide at one time washed twice every 24 hours; but a large portion of the ground in this quarter was rescued by skill and industry from the sea. The public subscription libraries in 1839 were four in number, containing 25,671 vols.; and their united circulation amounted to 102,180 volumes per annum, affording an average of 126 vols. annually to each member. There were also four libraries connected with public institutions, and containing 2,920 volumes, with an average annual circulation of 17,992, exhibiting an average reading of 52 volumes per annum to each subscriber. One of the principal subscription libraries, instituted in 1775, possesses a spacious reading-room, numerous subscribers, and a collection of books said to be the most extensive between the Humber and the Tweed. The revenue of this institution amounts to about £700 a-year. The Lyceum library, established in 1807, contains 5,000 volumes. There are several newspapers regularly published at Hull.—The educational demands of the town recently gave birth to two new proprietary institutions designated Hull college and Kingston college, the latter being exclusively intended for education on the principles of the established church; the other being open to all. A comprehensive system of commercial and classical education is in course of practice in the upper schools belonging to these establishments. In the town and county of the town of H. there were in all, in 1833, 36 daily, 3 day and Sunday, 4 infant, 1 boarding, 1 day and boarding, and 19 Sunday schools. There were 3,010 children at the daily and other schools, besides 2,877 at the Sunday schools. The free grammar-school, founded in 1486, is situated on the S side of Trinity church, and is attended by about 50 scholars.—Amongst the numerous charitable institutions of H. the most important are those which have been administered by the Trinity-house corporation. A great part of the splendid revenue derived by this fraternity from the various sources already noticed as connected with Trinity-house guild, has been expended in the beneficent purposes which they were principally intended to fulfil. At the period of the charity inquiry, in 1823, the corporation supported out of these funds, at an average expenditure of £6,000, no less than 6 extensive hospitals or almshouses. Other hospitals and charities are numerous.—The parochial expenditure has been subject to great fluctuations: from 1801 to 1808, it averaged £10,000 per annum; in 1813, it amounted to £17,680; in 1822, to £16,279; in 1838, to £14,705 12s.; and in 1847, to £15,414.

Government, &c.] Myton Wyk, under its new name of Kingston-upon-Hull, was constituted a free borough by charter 27° Edward I. By the new municipal act the borough was appointed to be governed by 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. The burgh revenue for 1832 was £9,852. The whole receipts for the ten years, including 1832, were £104,841; the general expenditure during the same period was £107,714. The income of the borough for 1839 was £24,327; in 1847, £24,833.—H. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors on the register for 1836–7, was 4,222; in 1848, 5,063. The old and new limits of the parliamentary borough have been already noticed. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 65,670.—The public buildings more particularly connected with the municipality are the mansion-house or guild-hall, court-houses, and jail. The mansion-house is a plain brick edifice, situated

in Lowgate; in the rear are a handsome court-room and offices. The new united jail and house-of-correction, finished in May 1830, at an expense of about £22,000, is situated in Kingston street on the Humber bank, in a fine open space. The interior comprises a central building with five radiating wings.—An elegant fluted Doric column, on a square pedestal, with a statue of Wilberforce in his senatorial robes, has been recently erected in H.

History.] So much of the general history of H. has already been interwoven with our notices of its topography, commerce, and ecclesiastical and municipal affairs, that all our limits permit us to add, under this head, are a few additional notices. In 1537 H. was the scene of 'The pilgrimage of grace,' an unsuccessful insurrection, when the town was taken by the Yorkshire insurgents under Aske. In the 15th, 16th, and 17th cents. the inhabitants of H. suffered greatly from pestilential diseases and inundations. H. is memorable in English history as being the first town which openly resisted the authority of the king, at the commencement of the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament.

HULL, a township in Plymouth co., in the state of Massachussetts, U. S., 9 m. ESE of Boston. Pop. 231.

HULL, a river of Yorkshire, rising in the eastern wolds, 3 m. W of Great Driffield, and pursuing a S course, to the eastward of the town of Beverley,—with which it is united by a canal,—till after a course of about 30 m. it falls into the Humber at Hull, where it forms a secure but contracted haven. The Hull serves to drain the whole country between the wolds and the sea. It receives some small streams from the wolds, and the Lambwith stream near Hull. It is said by many of the local historians to have formerly discharged itself into the Humber to the E of the present river; but Mr. Frost says there is abundant evidence to show that its ancient course lay to the W of the present channel. See HUMBER.

HULL (BISHOP'S), a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. W of Taunton. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,155; in 1841, 1,263.

HULLAND, a township in Ashbourn p., Derbyshire, 4½ m. E by N of Ashbourn. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1841, 204.

HULLAND-WARD, a hamlet in the same parish, 5 m. E of Ashbourn. Pop. in 1841, 355.

HULLANIYAH (JEZIRAT), the largest of the Curia-Muria group, off the SE coast of Arabia. It is 7¾ m. in length, by 4½ m. broad; and nearly 20 nautical m. in circumf. It is composed of variously coloured granite and limestone, and rises in the centre to an alt. of 1,503 ft.; while its NE end terminates in a majestic bluff, 1,645 ft. in height, in N lat. 17° 32′ 43″, E long. 56° 7′ 17″. It is almost entirely barren; and its pop. in 1837 consisted of only 7 families, amounting in all to 23 souls, who depend for their daily subsistence on fishing. The channel between H. and Sodah is 4½ naut. m. wide.

HULLAVINGTON, a parish in Wiltshire, 5 m. SW by S of Malmsbury. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 563; in 1841, 634.

HULLETT, a township in the Huron district of Upper Canada, on a branch of the Maitland river. Area 35,941 acres. Pop. 195.

HULME, a chapelry and township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 1¼ m. SW of Manchester. Area 440 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,677; in 1831, 9,624; in 1841, 26,982. The Manchester botanic garden is situated here, and occupies 17 acres. The district is within the boundaries of the parl. borough of Manchester; and the town has been for some time extending in this direction, many houses having been built on the verge of the boundaries of this township, and that of Charlton-row.

HULME-LEVENS, a township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Manchester. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,086· in 1841, 1,231.

HULME-VILLE, a village in Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 118 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 150.

HULME-WALFIELD, a township in Astbury p., Cheshire, 1¾ m. N of Congleton, in the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1841, 121.

HULPE (LA), a village of Belgium, in S Brabant, 9 m. SE of Brussels. Pop. 1,040.

HULS, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Cleves, 3 m. ENE of Kemfen. Pop. 1,900.

HULST, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 16 m. WNW of Antwerp, on a branch of the Western Scheldt. Pop. 2,369. It is well fortified, and is situated in a plain which is easily laid under water. It has sustained several sieges.

HULTON. See HILTON.

HUMAGUACA, a town of the Buenos Ayrean republic, in the prov. of Tucuman, 65 m. N of San-Salvador-de-Jugui.

HUMAM-AIDA, a village of Asia Minor, beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by groves, and celebrated for its mineral springs, 65 m. W of Angora.

HUMANES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Toledo. Pop. 300.

HUMANES-DE-MŒRNANDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Guadalaxara. Pop. 900.

HUMAXAR, a town of the Buenos Ayrean republic, in the prov. of Tucuman, on the river Dolce, 80 m S of Santiago-del-Estero.

HUMBER, a parish in Herefordshire, 3¼ m. SE of Leominster. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 247.

HUMBER, a river dividing the E riding of Yorkshire from Lincolnshire. It is formed by the junction, 8 m. E of Goole, of the rivers Ouse and Trent,—the former having first received the waters of the Nedd, Wharfe, Derwent, and Aire. The H. is more than a mile in width at its origin from the Ouse, with which more especially it is continuous. At Bromfleet it receives the little river Foulness, which has its source at Goodmanham, and passing by Market-Weighton, makes a circuitous tour to the W, but answers no purposes of navigation. The H., rolling its vast collection of waters eastward, in a stream enlarged to between 2 and 3 m. in breadth, washes the large and commercial town of Kingston-upon-Hull, where it receives the river HULL: which see. A few miles below Kingston, and opposite to Hedon and Paul, the H. takes a direction SE, and widening into an estuary of about 6 or 7 m. in breadth, disembogues itself into the German ocean 24 m. below Hull. The H.—resembling the trunk of a vast tree, spreading its branches in every direction—commands, by the numerous rivers which it receives, the navigation and trade of a very extensive and commercial part of England. This inland communication, so far as regards Yorkshire, is greatly aided by several canals; and it has also canal communication with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, and Avon. By the removal of shoals from the bed of the Ouse, since 1834, sea-borne vessels and steamers, drawing from 11 to 12 ft. water, can now at all times navigate from the H. to York, a distance of 80 m.; and by other and subsequent operations, smaller vessels can now pass up to Boroughbridge, a farther distance of 20 m. See OUSE. With the exception of the little river Eske, which rises in the centre of the eastern moorlands, the upper part of the Ribble, which runs into Lancashire, and some inconsiderable brooks that flow into the Tees—all of which taken together form an exception scarcely worth notice—all the waters of Yorkshire are collected and carried off through the H. by the Ouse, as those of several of the inland cos. more to the S are discharged into the H. by the Trent. From the rapidity of the current, which at spring-tides runs at the rate of 5 m. an

hour, and from the numerous sand-banks which are in the river, the navigation of the H. is rather intricate and dangerous; for should a vessel get aground on one of the sands, she is extremely liable to be overset by the force of the tide. Such accidents are, indeed, by no means uncommon, for almost every year affords instances of vessels, both ships and river-craft, being lost in the H. in this manner. In the upper part of the H., in the Trent, and in the Ouse between Trent falls and Selby, the flood-tide, more especially in a strong E wind, frequently rushes up the river like a wave, considerably raised above the water which it meets. This tidal wave is called by the people of Hull and its vicinity, the *ager*,—the *g* being pronounced hard; and from the murmuring sound which it makes as it rolls onward and dashes against the shore, it has been supposed that the river was called the Humber. An immense deposit of silt takes place in the lower part of this stream.

HUMBER, a river on the W coast of Newfoundland, which rises near the bay of St. Paul; and running at first to SE, sweeps round to SW, fetching a current through several large ponds, until it enters Deer pond, emerging from the SW extremity of which, it first flows SW, and then NE, into the bay of Islands. It is connected also with Grand pond; and by means of it, and several small lakes to the NE, with Hall's bay, on the E coast of the island.—Also a river of Upper Canada, which takes its rise in the township of Vaughan, and flows S to Lake Ontario, passing the v. of Weston.

HUMBERSTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 2½ m. ENE of Leicester. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 570; in 1841, 462.—Also a p. in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SE by S of Great Grimsby. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1841, 269.

HUMBERSTONE, a township in the Niagara district of Upper Canada, bounded on the S by Lake Erie. Pop. in 1841, 1,376.

HUMBERTON WITH MILBY, a township, partly in Kirby-on-the-Moor p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 2¼ m. NNE of Boroughbridge. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1841, 182.

HUMBIE, a parish in Scotland, 8 m. SSW of Haddington. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1841, 881.

HUMBLETON, a township in Doddington p., Northumberland, 2 m. N of Doddington. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1841, 185.—Also a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. ENE of Hull. Area 6,110 acres. Pop. 568.

HUMBOLDT MOUNTAINS, a range in Upper California, 150 m. W of the Great Salt lake. At its N and S extremities two small streams take their rise, which, after running in opposite directions 50 m., approach each other, join, and form the St. Mary's river.

HUME. See STITCHEL.

HUME, a township in the state of New York, U. S., 263 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 2,300.—Also a village in S. Carolina, 10 m. SW of George Town.

HUME, a river of SE. Australia, which descends from the Australian Alps to the Morrumbidgee. In S lat. 36° 3′, E long. 144° 58′, it is joined by the Goulburn.

HUMERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. W of Madrid. Pop. 2,000.

HUMMELSTOWN, a village in Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 480.

HUMOS (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 35° 22′, W long. 72° 33′, to the NE of the embouchure of the Itata. It is higher than any other land near it.

HUMP, or BULLIGE, an island off the N coast of Papua, in N lat. 1° 30′, E long. 135° 30′.

HUMPHREY, a township in Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. SE of Ellicottville. Pop. 444.

HUMPHREYS, a county in the NW part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,195; in 1850, 5,325.

HUMPOLETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. S of Czaslau. Pop. 1,200.

HUMSHAUGH, a chapelry in Simonburn p., in Northumberlandshire, 5 m. NNW of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 411.

HU-NAN, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 25° and 30°, and the meridians of 109° and 114°; and bounded by the prov. of Hu-pi on the N; by Kiang-si on the E; on the S by Quantung and Quang-si; and on the W by Kwei-chu. Pop. in 1812, 18,652,507. It is intersected in the NW by the Yuen-kiang river; in the centre by the Lo-kiang, and in the E by the Hong-kiang. All these rivers descend from mountain-ranges skirting the S of the prov., and flow northwards into the great Tong-ting-Hou lake, which lies on the N frontier of the prov.; and which forms a great feeder of the Yang-tse-kiang river. It produces tea, cotton, and rice; and is considered one of the most productive districts of China. Its cap. is Chang-sha-fu. With Hu-pi, this prov. formerly constituted the prov. of Hu-Kwang.

HUNCOAT, a township in Whalley p., in Lancashire, 3 m. S of Clitheroe. Area 960 acres. Pop. 467.

HUNDERTHWAITE, a township in Romaldskirk p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Bernard-Castle. Area 6,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 280.

HUNDHOLM, a port of Norway, in the bail. of Nordland, 108 leagues NNE of Drontheim, a little to the N of Bodöe.

HUNDLEBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 m. NW of Spilsby. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 612.

HUNDON, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NW of Clare. Area 3,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,095.

HUNDSFELD, a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 m. NE of Breslau. Pop. 750.

HUNDSHUBEL, a village of Saxony, 9 m. WNW of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 850.

HUNDSRUCK, a mountainous district, comprising the circles of Kreuznach, Simmern, and Berncastle, in Rhenish Prussia, and part of Rhenish Bavaria. It stretches between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe, running chiefly in a direction from N to S. On the SW it is connected with the Hochwald, and by this with the Vosges. On the W it assumes the name of the Idarwald. Its highest summits are elevated about 2,800 ft. above sea-level; and it is chiefly covered with forests.

HUNE (CAPE LA), a headland on the S coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Hermit's bay, in N lat. 47° 35′.

HUNERWASSER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 12 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 450.

HUNFELD, a circle and town of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and 10 m. NNE of Fulda, near the Haun. Pop. of town 2,100.

HUNGARY, the MAGYAR-ORSZAG of the Hungarians, and UHERSKA-KRAGINA of the Slavonians, a portion of that extensive country which, in past history, has been 'the debateable land' of Europe,—the nursery of swarms of hardy barbarians who tried the arms and skill of the most active of Roman emperors, and more than once made imperial Rome tremble,—and a region ever memorable in the history of the great struggle between Christianity and Mahommedanism, during that period when the Turkish power seemed destined to subvert Europe. This country, in its widest extent, may be considered as

lying between Turkey, Austria Proper, Russia and Poland; and as stretching from the Adriatic to the Black sea. It belongs to Turkey, Russia, and Austria. The Hungarian states of Austria consist, 1st, of the kingdom of H. Proper, with the provs. of Slavonia and Croatia; 2d, The principality of Transylvania; 3d, The Military frontiers; and 4th, The kingdom of Dalmatia. The whole of these countries together have a surface of 126,600 sq. m., with a pop. of 15,000,000.

The kingdom of H. Proper was by the Romans called *Pannonia*. The present name was given to it in later times, when the Magyars or Madschares—called by the aboriginal natives *Huns*—appeared in Pannonia and conquered H. With the related provs. of Slavonia and Croatia, it lies between the parallels of 44° 43′ and 49° 46′ N lat., and the meridians of 14° 25′ and 26° 30′ E long. Its extent, from the Save to the most northern bend of the Carpathians, is 330 m.; and from E to W, or from the borders of the Bukovine, to the junction of the Danube and Morava, above Presburg, 300 m.; but in the S parts, the extent is much more, being 350 m. from the junction of the Danube and Czerna, to Buccari on the borders of Istria. It is bounded on the NW by Moravia; on the NE by Galicia; on the E by Transylvania; on the S by the Military frontiers; on the SW by Illyria; and on the W by Styria, and the land under the Ens. It is consequently entirely surrounded by Austrian states. The territorial extent, according to recent calculation, is 87,990 square miles. Lipsky estimated it at 4,118, Blumenbach at 4,006, Liechtenstern at 4,034, and Stein at 4,180 German sq. m.

The subjoined table of the area and pop. of H. with Slavonia and Croatia is drawn up from the official documents of the Austrian statistical bureau:

Counties.	Area in Austrian sq. m.	Pop. in 1837.	On Austrian sq. m.
I. Circle beyond the Danube.			
1. Wieselburg,	34	86,800	2,553
2. Oedenburg,	55	261,400	4,753
3. Raab,	28	122,600	4,378
4. Komorn,	51	171,500	3,363
5. Wesprim,	71	232,800	3,278
6. Stuhlweissenburg,	73	177,500	2,432
7. Eisenburg,	92	368,600	4,006
8. Szalad,	96	372,100	3,876
9. Simégh,	110	268,700	2,441
10. Tolna,	62	213,300	3,441
11. Baranya,	87	296,700	3,411
Total,	759	2,572,000	3,388
II. Circle on this side the Danube.			
12. Pest,	183	507,100	2,769
13. Bacs,	163	353,400	2,168
14. Neograd,	74	242,000	3,270
15. Sohl,	48	110,200	2,296
16. Honth,	44	201,500	4,580
17. Gran,	18	69,800	3,878
18. Bars,	47	172,600	3,672
19. Neutra,	116	476,300	4,106
20. Presburg,	79	373,500	4,727
21. Trentsin,	84	357,200	4,252
22. Turocs,	21	61,600	2,938
23. Arva,	36	121,100	3,363
24. Lipta,	40	92,800	2,321
Total,	953	3,139,100	3,293
III. Circle on this side the Theiss.			
25. Zips, 16 towns,	64	246,500	3,851
26. Gömör,	73	183,500	2,514
27. Hevés,	115	289,100	2,513
28. Borsod,	63	219,600	3,486
29. Torna,	10	23,700	2,370
30. Abaujvar,	50	204,000	4,080
31. Saros,	62	231,600	3,735
32. Zemplin,	104	340,100	3,270
33. Ungvar,	57	93,300	1,635
34. Berégh,	65	111,300	1,712
Total,	663	1,942,700	2,930
IV. Circle beyond the Theiss.			
35. Mármáros,	170	160,600	945
36. Ugocs,	22	47,000	2,137
37. Száthmar,	102	252,700	2,478
38. Szábolcz,	111	172,100	1,551
39. Bihár,	191	570,200	2,984
40. Békés,	63	114,300	1,813
41. Csongrád,	59	96,900	1,642
42. Csánád,	28	51,500	1,841
43. Arád,	104	246,500	2,371
44. Krászo,	104	312,500	3,004
45. Temes,	111	367,500	3,310
46. Torontal,	126	234,800	1,863
Total,	1,191	2,626,600	2,205
V. Slavonia.			
47. Syrma,	41	135,000	3,292
48. Veröcs,	80	191,400	2,392
49. Posega,	43	110,100	2,562
Total,	164	436,500	2,661
VI. Croatia.			
50. Kreutz,	29	116,000	4,000
51. Varasdin,	33	154,400	4,677
52. Agram,	103	450,500	4,374
Total,	165	720,900	4,369
VII. Separate Districts.			
53. Jázigen district,	17	52,200	3,068
54. Gross Cumanien,	19	44,800	2,360
55. Klein Cumanien,	46	54,300	1,180
56. The six towns of the Hajduken,	17	45,700	2,688
57. The Hungarian coast,	6	41,500	6,917
Total,	105	238,500	2,271
Troops,	...	51,139	...
Total,	4,000	11,727,439	2,932

Physical features.] The physical surface of this country presents very diversified regions and climates; here rugged and enormous mountains where reign sterility and eternal snow, and which cover almost one-third of the whole kingdom; there extensive plains, irrigated by numerous rivers and lakes, where winter is scarcely known; on one hand fields of sand, which, constantly shifting before the wind, threaten the traveller with instant death; on another, fertile and smiling valleys, producing every necessary and many of the luxuries of life in great abundance; in one quarter numerous morasses cover the surrounding country with their noxious exhalations; another is clothed with immense forests where the foot of man seldom penetrates. On entering the Banat of Temeswar on the SE, the country appears like Flanders, flat, and entirely destitute of wood excepting in the vicinity of the villages; but the soil is extremely fertile, and the prospect as we advance exhibits immense pastures covered with cattle and horses, or wide fields of corn without enclosures. Silk plantations, and orchards of peach, cherry, and plum-trees are seen on every side. Proceeding westward, the country towards Szegedin becomes sandy; and after crossing the Theiss, low swampy plains full of stagnant pools, where nothing is heard but the croaking of toads, fill up the distance to Ketshkemet. From thence the country, though well-cultivated in some places, is flat and sandy, resembling the *steppes* of Russia; and on approaching the Danube, a chain of mountains appears rising with grandeur on the W side of that river. From Buda, towards Gran, the country is rich, populous, and highly cultivated; the hills are covered with vineyards to their very summits; and everywhere are seen delightful villages filled with healthy inhabitants. On the N of the Danube, the mountainous district towards Schemnitz is agreeably picturesque; and as we approach that town, the scenery becomes sublime. "The appearance of this beauti-

ful country," says Mr. Cripps, "although surrounded by mountains, reminded us of the co. of Kent. The cottages are remarkable for their great cleanliness; and there are numerous villages. The district between Zeilitz and Lewa is the most beautiful imaginable, being full of rich meadows and fields of corn, everywhere thick set with noble oaks." Dr. Clarke also remarks, that "the road, although constructed in the midst of mountains, is not inferior, either in breadth or excellence, to any of the roads about London; and the traveller, surrounded by the sublimest natural scenery, sees to his surprise the greatest artificial labours accomplished with neatness, ornament, and economy; beautiful roads through recesses, and over steeps, that would otherwise be impassable; churches crowning the most elevated summits; towns and villages; gardens and vineyards; all decorating without diminishing the wild grandeur of the Hungarian Alps." Indeed, the whole of this district as far as Presburg is exceedingly rich and beautiful.

Mountains.] The N and W sides of H. are very mountainous. The Carpathians run on three sides from the Sudetic chain to the Danube, and stretch several branches into the country on the W; while several branches of the Alps which cover Croatia run down to the Danube. The Carpathian chain runs in a semicircular direction from W to E, about 500 m., and bounds H. on the NW, N, and NE. See CARPATHIANS. The mountains situated in the E and SE, are separated from the northern chain by a plain which extends into the grand-duchy of Transylvania. They take their rise in the latter prov., and following the direction of the Maros as far as Arad, strike towards the S upon the confines of Transylvania and Wallachia. Those on the W part of the kingdom run from the co. of Eisenburg, in a crooked chain, towards Styria and Austria, as far as the Leitha; and some of them nearly equal the Alps in height. Besides these, there are considerable mountains in the cos. of Pesth, Gran, Veszprim, and Szalad, some of which are covered with impenetrable forests of oak. The N part of the Carpathians is composed chiefly of granite, and its summits are covered with limestone, or with a kind of brown freestone. Granite forms also an essential part of the mountains of Königsberg, and of the rocks of Tatra, which stretch into the S part of the cos. of Zips, Gömor, Sohl, Liptau, and the W part of the cos. of Arva, Thurotz, and Trentschin. It also abounds in the N part of Zips, where the mountains of Fleischbank, Porte-de-Fer, Altendorf, and some others, are entirely composed of it. Near Altendorf it begins to disappear, and is replaced by a greyish freestone, which forms the great mountain of Babagura, and extends along the extremity of the W frontiers of Tatra, Godivilk, and towards the S into the co. of Arva. The central mountains of the Carpathian chain produce limestone and porphyry. The other formations which are formed in the accessary mountains are mica, clay-slate, trap, basalt, and breccia. The body of the Carpathians on the NE consist principally of clay-slate. The chain which stretches along the valleys of Marosch and the borders of the Siebenburgen, as far as the Theiss, and traverses the cos. of Szathmar and Ugotsch, is composed chiefly of porphyry and grey freestone. In the E mountains, and in general in those of the Banat, there is a great deal of limestone, which prevails also in the interior mountains. The mountains of H., especially the Carpathian chain, abound with grottoes, the principal of which are Mazarna and Dupna in the co. of Thurotz, the Drachenhole in the co. of Liptau, Holgocz in Zips, Agtelek in Gomor, and Sziliacz in Torn.

Rivers.] H. does not border upon any sea; but is watered by very large rivers. The principal is the Danube, to the basin of which all the others, except the Poprad, belong. The Poprad descends from the Krivan; and, crossing Zips, unites with the Dunajec, a branch of the Vistula. The level of the Danube at Presburg is 330 ft.; at Raab, 272; at Buda, 229; and near Orsova, 140 ft. [See DANUBE.] Its principal tributaries are the Leitha, the Raab, the Waag or Vag, the Gran, the Drave, the Save, and the Theiss or Tisza. This last-mentioned stream is the largest of all the tributary rivers of the Danube. It rises on the confines of Pocutia; and after receiving into its channel the waters of the Zamos from Transylvania, and of the Toreza, the Latoreza, the Bodrog, and the Ung, all descending from the S side of the Carpathians, joins the Marosch, a Transylvanian stream, at Segedin, when the united streams after a comparative course of 70 m. fall into the Danube, opposite Salankaman. The whole comparative course of the Theiss is 350 m. This river "is certainly one of the most important features of H., whether in a military, agricultural, or commercial point of view. The course of the Danube is marked by towering precipices or undulating hills through the greater part of its course from Presburg to the Iron gates; the Theiss, on the contrary, flowing through a great plain, is at the same time a long vast bog that traverses Hungary from N to S. The Danube is rapid, and rather angular than tortuous; the Theiss is one of the slowest and most winding rivers in Europe, certainly more worthy of the well-known characteristic of Goldsmith than either the Po or the Scheldt. Strike a bridge across any part of the Danube, and you traverse it from bank to bank; but it is, first of all, a very difficult matter to get to the banks of the Theiss, and when you have crossed it, it is equally difficult to get to the dry land, so boggy are its banks for miles on either side. In the whole course of the Theiss, from Tokay, where the hill-country ends, to its junction with the Danube above Belgrade, there are only 6 places passable for artillery: Tissa Fiered, Szolnock, Csongrad, Szegedin, Kanisa, and Becse, —a distance of 500 m. by the river. The openings into Transylvania from Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Buckowina, practicable for artillery, are not more numerous; therefore the position of which Debreczin and Grosswardein are the centres is indisputably one of the strongest in Europe for an army of 100,000 or 120,000 men,—westwards a sweep of river morass, eastwards an arc of precipitous mountains,—westwards the great fosse of the Theiss,—eastwards the great rampart of the Carpathians of Transylvania. The steamers on the Theiss run twice a-week, and are much smaller than those on the Danube; and, on account of the windings, the navigation is much less rapid. For instance, the voyage from Szolnock to Szegedin takes 17 hours, even going down the stream with a light boat of 42-horse power." [*Correspondent of the Times.*]—The Drave, rising in the Tyrol, and flowing E through a level country to the Danube, has a course of 370 m., and is navigable from Villach in Carinthia.—The Save, which rises in the Julian Alps, and flows E by S to the Danube near Belgrade, has a course of 340 m.

Canals and railways.] There are two large navigable canals in this country, viz.: The Francis canal, between the Danube and the Theiss, in the circle of Bacs; and the Bega canal extending from Temes near Temeswar to the Theiss river near Besha on the S; and prolonged past Rokas in a NE direction to the Maros.—H. has at present two railways in active operation, one from Presburg to Tirnan opened in 1842, 30 m. in length; and another from Presburg to Pest and Szolnok, which is now being pushed forward to Debreczin.

Lakes.] There are many lakes in this country, and among these some which are reckoned among the largest in Europe. The Platten-see, or Balaton, near the centre of Lower H., is about 48 m. in length. See BALATON.—The Neusiedler-see, on the frontier of Lower Austria, is a salt-water lake of about 60 sq. m. in superficies, and is surrounded by fens. In the lower plain, the principal is the lake of Politsch, in the co. of Bars. It is about 8 m. long, having a hard bottom covered with alkaline salt.—The most remarkable of the Carpathian lakes is the Grune-see, which is formed by an enclosure of rocks, and is about 300 paces in circumf. It takes its name from the green colour of its waters, which is produced by the reflection of the surrounding pines.—Marshes of various extent pervade almost every quarter of the kingdom, and are in general formed by the inundations of the rivers. The most considerable are those of Saretje, Mohatsch, and Etsed. In the Banat, they cover more than a third of the county of Toronthal, almost the whole of Temeswar, and the greater part of the district of the frontier regiment of Banat. The marsh of Hansag, which joins the lake of Neusiedl, is 15 m. long by 10 m. broad.

Climate.] The mean temp. of Buda, which represents the mean climate of H. Proper, is 54° 30′; that of the great Hungarian plain is 60°. In the valleys, snow falls as early as September, and seldom disappears before the middle of June; while in the S districts it seldom lies above a fortnight. On the whole, however, the climate of H. is warmer than that of Germany; and even under the 48th parallel the finest species of grapes which Europe possesses, the Tokay, thrives amazingly. The finest countries of H. are the middle regions and the terraces of the Carpathians, where the air is most healthy and pure. The flat country is unhealthy, particularly to foreigners. See article CARPATHIANS.

Agriculture and productions.] Although, as has been stated, H. is a very fertile country, yet most branches of agriculture are still in their infancy here. The soil along the banks of the river and in the plains is unrivalled for fertility; the exuberant meadows and fat pastures feed large numbers of live stock, whilst the rivers swarm with fish. The Hungarian and Transylvanian forests cover a space of 7,452,230 acres, or 11,644 sq. m. According to a calculation by Grellmann — but which is founded upon very imperfect surveys of the country—about two-thirds only of the surface are in cultivation. Gardening is well attended to, and no country is better adapted to the growing of fruit than H., though, with the exception of prunes, little is cultivated. Hemp, flax, poppies, and tobacco, are cultivated on a large scale, particularly the latter, which forms a staple ware, and of which 200,000 cwt. are annually exported. In some places, an attempt has been made to rear silk-worms, and the mulberry-tree grows very well.—H. contains numerous vineyards; but they are chiefly in the hands of the peasantry, who pay little attention to the manufacture of wines. The Tokay wine, however, is highly celebrated for its excellence. It is the produce of a tract of various vineyards in the district of country which extends 25 or 30 m. to the NW of Tokay. It was not till about the year 1650 that the produce of these vineyards came into vogue. The whole quantity of this wine annually made consists of about 80,000 casks, containing 14 gallons each. Tokay is remarkably durable, and, like all sweet wines, requires to be kept a long time, until it loses somewhat of its luscious taste, and the flavour begins to preponderate. At Cracow, some vintages are said to have been kept a whole century. In this state it is called *vino vitrawno*, to distinguish it from the new and sweet, *vino slotki;* and sells generally at from 4 to 6, and in some instances as high as 8 ducats, or 4 guineas a bottle. The total quantity of wine annually produced in H. is estimated at 18,230,000 *umers*, or 582,360,000 quarts: and the whole extent of the vineyards at 851,690 acres, or 1,330 sq. m. — The breed of sheep has been greatly improved in the western districts of the country by crossing with Merinoes. H. has, in all ages, been famous for its breed of horses, which are generally mouse-coloured, and highly esteemed by military men. There is a remarkable breed of large rams in the neighbourhood of Presburg. About 100,000 head of black cattle are annually exported to Germany.—"Wool," says Mr. Paget, "is at present one of the chief articles of Hungarian commerce, chiefly because its exportation is untaxed. It is scarcely twenty years since the Merino sheep has been introduced into H., and the quantity of fine wool now produced may be judged from the fact, that at the last Pesth fair there were no less than 80,000 centners offered for sale. The greater part of this wool is bought by the German merchants, and much of it is said to go ultimately to England, after having passed by land quite across Europe to Hamburg. Of late years, a few English merchants have made their appearance at the Pesth fairs, which are held four times in the year; but I have not yet heard of any wool being sent to England by the Danube and Black sea. Besides the Merino wool, there is a considerable quantity of long coarse wool grown, which is chiefly sold for the manufacture of the thick white cloth worn by the peasants, and which might be found very serviceable for our carpet fabrics.—A still more important article of Hungarian produce is corn, and it is one from which, it is to be hoped, England ere long, by the abolition of her corn laws, will enable herself to derive the full benefit. At present, the quantity of grain annually produced in H. is reckoned at from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 of Presburg metzen. The richest parts of the country are the Banat, the plains on either side the Theiss, the country N of the Maros, and the districts about the Saave and Drave. Now every one of these rivers is navigable, so that it is impossible to conceive a country placed under more favourable circumstances than Hungary.—All through H.," Mr. Paget continues, "the state of agriculture among the peasantry is in a very primitive state. In the poorer parts, they allow the ground to fallow every other year, and sometimes manure it, though rarely. As for changing the crops, that is little attended to. Here they will continue year after year the same thing, without its making any apparent difference. Nowhere are the agricultural instruments of a ruder form or more inefficiently employed than in the Banat. The plough is generally a simple one-handled instrument, heavy, and ill-adapted for penetrating deeply into the soil. The fork is merely a branch of a tree, which happened to fork naturally, and which is peeled and sharpened for use. The corn is rarely stacked, being commonly trodden out by horses as soon as it is cut. In the Wallack villages, notwithstanding the capabilities of the soil, maize is almost the only crop cultivated. Barley is rarely found in any part of Hungary; and, strange to say, where so many horses are kept, horse-beans are unknown. Green crops, except among a few agricultural reformers, are completely neglected, The crop of hay is commonly cut twice in a season. I do not remember ever to have seen irrigation practised, though there are few countries in which it would be productive of greater advantages."

Animal kingdom.] Bears and wolves are numerous in many quarters of H.; and the lynx, wild cat, and

wild boar infest all the larger forests.—Eagles, hawks, bustards, herons, and game, are plentiful; geese, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons are extensively reared.—The Theiss is said to be richer in fish than any other river of Europe.—Gnats, it is reported, are at some seasons so numerous as to cover the streams like a coating of moss; and locusts are often met with. The entomology of H. is peculiarly rich.

Mineralogy.] With the exception of Saxony, the mineralogy of the Austrian dominions in general is by far the most various and interesting of any European country, embracing every known mineral except tin. Their exploration and manufacture afford employment to a great proportion of its inhabitants. Native gold is found in the beds of many of the rivers; in the Körös, pieces of the size of a nut are occasionally picked up by the inhabitants of the Banat. In general, however, it is extracted from the auriferous sand, not only taken from the channels of the rivers, but also from their banks, and in some instances from pits in the adjacent ground. In these pits, which are generally about 4 ft. deep, the first stratum consists of vegetable mould; the second, of loam and an alluvial deposit of pebbles; the third, of the auriferous sand and pebbles; and the fourth, of slate, clay, marl, and coal. The washing of the auriferous sand is chiefly practised by the gypsies, who from long experience are so expert that hardly a particle of gold escapes them. The operation is simple, and is performed by means of a plank of lime-tree 6 ft. in length, and about 3 ft. in breadth, with grooves or furrows cut across. This plank is placed at an angle of about 45°, and at the upper end is a trough into which the auriferous sand is put. The sand is then washed down the sloping board by means of water, when the gold dust falls into the higher grooves, and is afterwards scraped or brushed-off. Sometimes the plank is covered with woollen cloth to which the gold adheres, or they substitute a fleece in its place. Many thousand florins of gold are collected in this manner.—The great source of the precious metals in H., however, are the mines, which surpass in richness those of any other country in Europe. The most valuable are those of Schemnitz in the county of Honth, and of Kremnitz in the county of Bars. In these mines, the gold is always found united with silver; and they estimate the value of the ores by calculating that one quintal or cwt. of ore yields so many *lotos* of silver, and one mark of silver contains so many *deniers* of gold. At Schemnitz the metallic veins extend N and S, running parallel to each other; and their inclination or dip from W to E, is at an angle of about 60°. There are six principal veins, besides many smaller ramifications. At Kremnitz, the direction of the vein in the principal mine is N and S, inclining from W towards E, an angle which varies from 25° to 30° and 40°. The ore consists of auriferous quartz, speckled with minute glittering particles of auriferous pyrites, and penetrated either by a buff-coloured clay, or by an argentiferous sulphuret of lead, and the oxide of iron. The mines are wrought partly at the expense of the Crown, and partly at the expense of individuals, who pay a duty called *urbur*, and are besides obliged to deliver the metal at a fixed price to the royal treasury. The number of miners employed by the Crown, amounted in the early part of the current century to 9,500, of whom 8,000 were at Schemnitz; the expense to government of working was estimated at 50,000 florins a-month; and the clear profits during the same period at 12,000 florins, or about £1,333. The workmen are paid, when the ore is rich, according to the quantity and quality of the ore raised; when it is poor, they receive wages. The Schemnitz ores in the space of 33 years,—from 1740 to 1773,—produced 70,000,000 florins in gold and silver; those of Kremnitz, 30,000,000 during the same period. The greatest produce, however, was derived from them in 1780, when they yielded 2,429 marks of gold, and 92,267 marks of silver, making in value 3,043,000 florins. In common years, according to the calculations of Born and Ferber, these mines, including the copper-mine of Neusohl, where 1 quintal of copper produces 12 oz. of silver, yield from 58,000 to 59,000 marks of silver, and from 1,200 to 1,300 marks of gold. About 20,000 miners are now employed in the district of Schemnitz; yet, with all this amount of labour, the mines there appear to have been profitable to the State only in a comparatively small degree. The private mines remunerate their owners for working them, although these owners are obliged to pay 10 per cent. of all their produce to the government, and to dispose of all the ore they raise at a fixed rate to the imperial smelting works. But the imperial mines scarcely pay—if, indeed, under the existing system, they do so at all. They are under the superintendence of an *Oberst-kammer-gräf*, or High-chancellor, who is himself subordinate to the imperial council at Vienna, and who has never served any 'apprenticeship,' to give him a technical knowledge of the matters over which he is called to preside,—being invested with his office solely by the influence of court favour. Mining officers, who in England would be paid from £100 to £1,000 yearly, receive in H. no more than from £50 to £100 a-year; which, making every allowance for the cheapness of the necessaries of life in that country, is a very inadequate rate of payment for their services, and altogether incommensurate with the benefit which the Austrian government might obtain under a more liberal and wise system. In consequence of this pernicious policy, embezzlement had long ago proceeded to so intolerable a pitch, that the processes of amalgamation had to be given up at Schemnitz, as well as in other mining-districts; and all the gold and silver raised in H. is now sent to Kremnitz to be purified and coined, or otherwise brought into a marketable state. Embezzlement exists no less among the working miners: the government provides oil, gunpowder, and implements; and these are constantly objects of peculation. The workmen, who are paid by the piece, are not permitted to earn more than about 3s. per week: they are bound to perform a certain quantum of work, but are not allowed to do more. Obstacles are not, however, thrown in the way of private workings; on the contrary, a regulation exists, by which any individual may work a mine—if not interfering with previous workings—no matter on whose estate, provided he pay the proprietor of the land for the surface required for buildings, &c.: and any one is at liberty to work a mine on his own account which has been left unwrought by another for a fortnight, on the usual conditions of paying one-tenth of the produce to government, and coining the rest in the country. Half of the mines in the Schemnitz district is in the hands of private individuals or companies. These are incapable of making the most of their property, from the want of capital; but Mr. Paget suggests that an English company, possessed of ordinary wealth, might obtain a good profit from mining at Schemnitz.—The silver-mines at Nagy-Banya, Felsö-Banya, and Lapos-Banya, in Transylvania; in the co. of Szathmar; at Metzenself in the co. of Bihar, with the copper-mines of Retz-Banya and Schmölnitz; according to Ferber, give an annual produce of from 12,000 to 15,000 marks of silver, and from 300 to 400 marks of gold. The copper and lead-mines in the Banat at Oravitza, Saszka, Dognaszka, and Moldava, yield annually about 11,041 marks of silver, and 20½ marks of gold. The cop-

per-mines of H. produce annually from 30,000 to 40,000 quintals. The richest are situated at Schmölnitz in the co. of Zips, and in the Banat.—The lead-mines in 1786 were wrought to the extent of from 14,000 to 15,000 quintals, but this produce is now considerably diminished.—The iron-mines in this country are almost inexhaustible. The best is drawn from a mountain called Hradek, near Esetnek; but as this metal is not subject to any duty or tithe, the annual produce of these mines has not been ascertained. In the co. of Gömor, including the district of Kleinhont, there were raised annually 94,200 quintals of iron, worth 1,304,240 florins. But notwithstanding the great quantity of iron which this country produces and exports, it is indebted to Austria for most of its tools and vessels made of this metal.—Manganese is found near Felsö-Banya, and in some of the iron-mines; titanium in the co. of Gömor near Roeze; tellurium was discovered by Dr. Kietaibel in a mineral of Deutsch-Pilsen in the co. of Hont.—Many valuable and beautiful minerals are found in the H. mines. Among them may be mentioned, amethysts invested by efflorescent manganese spar, in a minute crystallization upon the surface of the amethystine crystals; rich sulphurets of silver, called by the Germans *Weisgulden erz*, or 'White money ore,' which is so malleable that medals have been struck from the unwrought ore; sulphurets of silver, both massive and crystallized; red antimonial, or ruby silver crystallized; dodecahedral and primary crystallizations of quartz; phosphates and carbonates of lead crystallized; red sulphurets of arsenic crystallized; diaphanous crystals of the sulphuret of zinc, and of the sulphate of barytes; pearl spar in spheroidal tubercles, upon silver ore; native gold crystallized, &c.—Of the precious stones of H., the valleys of Königsberg afford emeralds and rubies, and its mountain contains topazes, hyacinths, and chrysalites; garnets are very common, and rock-crystals of various forms; small crystals, remarkable for their brilliancy, are found in the co. of Marmarosch, and receive the name of H. diamonds. There are also amethysts of various colours, jaspers, and agates. A mineral peculiar to H. is the opal,—a gem preferred to all others by the Oriental nations. The opal-mines are situated at Czernwenicza, a short day's journey to the N of Kaschau, and nearly under the same latitude as Kremnitz. The hill in which the opals are found consists of a decomposed porphyry, and the gems occur at the distance of a few fathoms from the surface. They are of various qualities, from the opaque white, or semi-opal,—which is also discovered in Cornwall,—to the utmost effulgence of those iridiscent colours which distinguish this noble gem.

Salt-mines.] The salt-mines of H. are very productive, particularly those in the cos. of Saros and Marmaros. In the former co., near the v. of Sovar, great quantities of rock-salt were extracted during the 16th cent.; but towards the end of the 17th cent., the quarries were inundated by salt springs which contain a remarkable quantity of muriate of soda. Since that time, other inundations have taken place; but without neglecting the extracting of rock-salt, establishments have been formed for obtaining common salt. These mines produce 27 per cent. of salt. All the salt-pits and mines are under the direction of the Crown, and produce annually about 1,500,000 quintals. The price is fixed by the government, and cannot be augmented but with the consent of the diet. As the profits arising from the sale of this commodity form a part of the Crown duties, it is not allowed to any individual to appropriate to his own use any saline earths or springs which he may have discovered, even on his own property.—H. abounds in quarries of limestone, and marbles of various colours. Alabaster and chalk are also common. See articles SCHEMNITZ and KREMNITZ.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufactures of H. are yet in their infancy. Neither the Slavonians nor the Magyars are fond of manufacturing occupations; indeed, manufactures can hardly prosper in a country whose raw produce is so easily sold to the neighbouring states. The only article manufactured for exportation is leather. H., having so many valuable productions to bring into the foreign market, and such a noble river as the Danube intersecting the interior, might conduct a foreign trade greatly to its advantage, if the Austrian system did not check the free operations of commerce; but this country is treated like a colony, and surrounded on all sides with tax-offices and custom-houses. "In vain did the Diet protest against the maintenance of a tariff which it had never sanctioned, and which Austria had no right to impose upon H. without her consent. The truth was that the imperial government could not afford to act justly on this point without entering upon a series of reforms in the commercial system, for which she was not prepared. By the ancient laws of H. a mere nominal duty was imposed on all goods imported into that country; and, as it is well known that English manufactures are prized there above those of any other nation, it is clear that the only mode by which Austria could preserve the Hungarian market to the manufacturers of Moravia and Bohemia was by imposing heavy duties on all foreign goods imported into that part of her dominions. The obstinate refusal of Austria to comply with the just and moderate demands of the Hungarian people, ended, as might naturally be expected, in calling forth a very decided national demonstration in favour of the principle contended for. Tired of appearing before the cabinet of Vienna in the attitude of petitioners, the Hungarians, like the free-traders of this country, formed a league, the members of which pledged themselves to promote the use of all articles of native industry, and to discourage the introduction of Austrian manufactures. This league elected Count Cassimir Bathyany as its president, and M. Kossuth as director." The principal markets for H., besides the Austrian states, are Silesia, Poland, Italy, and the Turkish empire. Fiume may, in a certain sense, be considered as the seaport of H.,—though not belonging to it,—as the communication with it is greatly facilitated by good roads. The centre of the interior commerce is Pesth, where there are four great annual fairs held. The means offered for transport to the markets of the Black sea, and hence even onwards to the free ports of the Adriatic, are rendered almost nugatory by Russia being permitted to block up the only navigable outlet of the river, and to establish onerous and absurd quarantine regulations: Sardinian vessels that a few years ago loaded at Galatz cannot now approach within several miles of that town. At present cargoes descending from Pesth must twice be unshipped before they can arrive at the Black sea; whereas the rocks at Orsova might be avoided by a canal of a few miles in length. There have been many projects intended to overcome the present barriers to commerce,—such as a railway from Comorn to Fiume, the natural port of H. in the Adriatic,—an independent canal in place of the Soulinch,—another to avoid the 'Iron gates' at Orsova,—and the building of commodious harbours at Pesth, together with a series of canals commencing from that capital to join the Theiss and the Danube on one side, with the Platten-see and the river Drave on the other; thus making the capital of H. the general entrepot of its commerce; but neighbouring intrigue, and the

discountenance of the superior government, have hitherto rested as a dead weight upon such efforts: nor has anything of this character been achieved, if we except the present steam-navigation of the Danube, which owes its success to the patriotic and persevering Count Stephen Szechenyi. "At present," says an eye-witness in 1839, "we may enter the abode of the farming peasant, and see him surrounded with the staple productions of his land,—he has corn, wool, and flax, in abundance; but that peasant will not in the general probability possess the value of 10s. He can find no market for his material, except among his equals, or by land-carriage across the distant frontier; if he reaches that market, he finds an unequivalent remuneration —large sellers are before him, and there is to him no outlet of foreign exportation. None but the richer Hungarian nobles have any opportunity for foreign exportation, and that class monopolize it by means of their exclusive merchant-bankers at Vienna; by which it happens, that any foreign commerce that Hungary possesses is under the control of a sect in that city." Mr. Paget says: "H. manufactures scarcely anything; and in her present position, as a country deficient in population and rich in soil, it would not be wise to attempt it, or indeed possible to accomplish it. The manufactures of H. at present are confined to coarse cloths, linens, leather, and the commonest articles of household use. Yet in H. there is not only great luxury in dress and personal ornament, but a growing taste for the comforts of convenient and elegant furniture. It is true the peasant has little money to exchange for such matters; but that is only because there are no merchants to buy his wine and corn; while amongst the class of country gentlemen, and amongst the richer citizens, the demand is very considerable. The taste is decidedly in favour of everything English, so much so, indeed, that the Vienna manufacturers have English labels printed in England to affix to their own goods, and so deceive the purchasers." An eye-witness writing from Pesth in October 1849, reports that "In agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing pursuits, great changes for the better have been gradually introduced, and many more may still be expected in this country: in particular, much might be looked for from that vast undertaking which Count Stephen Széchenyi has set on foot since the beginning of the present year, viz., the regulation of the Theiss river,—now already fast progressing, as ample funds have also been placed at his disposal for this purpose, and which will be of immense advantage to the country. Thousands and thousands of acres of the most productive land that have hitherto been under water during the greater part of the year, will be drained by this means and freed from further inundation. And, though landed property in general has of late years greatly risen in value, yet in these districts—that is, along the borders of the Theiss—land of the best description may still be had at an exceedingly cheap rate. Steam-navigation also flourishes on this great river, and a railroad, which has recently been opened from hence to Szolnok, effects its junction with the Danube. Thus there is an opening for British settlers in those parts of the most tempting kind, especially as the soil, in point of fertility, may best be compared to the banks of the Nile."

The following is a statement of the total value of the trade between H. and Transylvania, and the other parts of the Austrian empire, in each year, from 1831 to 1841:

Years.	Imports from Hungary and Transylvania.	Exports to Hungary and Transylvania.
1831,	£4,045,526	£1,980,404
1832,	4,746,598	2,790,291
1833,	4,384,105	2,641,357
1834,	3,947,438	2,717,651
1835,	4,142,785	2,707,632
1836,	4,852,962	3,176,253
1837,	4,335,737	3,159,983
1838,	5,563,896	3,451,157
1839,	5,086,687	4,029,723
1840,	5,075,537	4,140,752
Average for 10 years,	4,618,127	3,079,520
1841.	5,139,780	4,261,093
Average for 11 years,	4,665,550	3,186,936

Statement of the average value of the trade between H. and the other parts of the Austrian empire, distinguishing the articles, in the years from 1831 to 1840:

Articles.	Imports from Hungary and Transylvania.	Exports to Hungary and Transylvania.
Natural and agricultural produce:—		
Colonial produce,	£8,268	£26,920
Tropical fruits and produce,	18,427	2,656
Tobacco,	241,281	...
Oils,	75,154	903
Grain of all kinds,	816,460	66,292
Liquors,	91,730	62,338
Fish of all kinds,	8,637	940
Poultry and game,	45,685	258
Cattle for food,	585,762	91,998
Animal produce,	45,335	6,777
Cattle for draught,	33,574	34,479
Building materials, &c.,	21,257	28,844
Miscellaneous articles,	6,393	17,847
Total,	1,997,963	340,252
Other articles:—		
Drugs and perfumery,	14,111	7,612
Chemical produce,	75,513	22,985
Salt,	712	6,715
Colours and dyeing stuffs,	5,844	18,443
Gums, rosins, &c.,	83	4,557
Tanning materials,	83,977	2,294
Minerals and earths,	1,160	3,332
Jewellery and precious stones, rough,	4,144	2,481
Common metals, rough and half manufactured,	114,105	75,623
Raw stuffs,	2,232,092	135,754
Yarn,	7,375	148,553
Manufactured goods,	79,462	2,302,488
Literary and artistical productions,	1,586	8,431
Total,	2,620,164	2,739,268
Grand total,	4,618,127	3,079,520

Population.] Blumenbach, in 1816, stated the pop. of H., including Slavonia and Croatia, at 8,200,000; Liechtenstern, at 7,800,000; Czaplowics, a Hungarian writer, states it to have amounted, according to a census taken in 1820, to 8,643,627; and Rohrer gives it in 1827 at 9,471,263. In 1837 it was returned at 11,727,439; in 1840 at 12,096,202, besides 58,802 military; being an average pop. of 3,010 per Austrian sq. m. In the Hungarian declaration of independence, promulgated at Debreczin, in April 1849, the pop. of the Hungarian and Transylvanian states is estimated at 15,000,000.

Magyars.] The Hungarians, or Magyars, are the ruling nation in H., though their numbers do not exceed 4,500,000. They occupy the rich and fertile plains in the centre and SW of the kingdom. They call the country, in their own language, *Magyar-Orszag*, or 'the land of the Magyars.' They are a handsome, vigorous race, distinguished by a fiery, upright, and open character, great patriotism, and an Asiatic hospitality. The whole character of the Magyars is one of activity and cheerfulness: this distinguishing trait appears in their vices as well as virtues; in their manners, their national dress, and their dances. Since 1806, their language—of which we shall speak afterwards—has been adopted in the tribunals and public transactions, and will probably supersede the Latin, which is still very generally understood in this country, even by the lower classes.—Of a kindred

race are the Kumanes, or Comani, a remnant of the Petschenegri, numbering about 70,000, and the Jazyges, whose numbers do not exceed 45,000. "The Magyar peasant," says Paget, "has a strong feeling of self-respect, at times bordering perhaps on foolish pride. It is very rarely he will consent to exhibit himself as an actor, and in consequence the country is filled with German players, Bohemian riders, and gipsy musicians; for, however much he may dislike amusing others, he has not the least objection that others should amuse him. To all this is united a sense of personal decency, and a fastidious delicacy in certain matters, scarcely to be found amongst any other people. The Magyar has a passionate love of country, united to his conviction that no one is so happy and prosperous as himself. The Swiss does not feel a more devoted attachment to his mountains than the Magyar to his plains. His language and his religion are two important points of nationality with the Magyar. They are Protestants; and their activity of mind has been kept alive by their religious separation from their Greek and Roman Catholic neighbours. The Magyar peasant holds the Wallacks in the most sovereign contempt." Joseph II. laboured to substitute the German language for the native Magyar, but in vain; and renewed exertions are now making to maintain the native Hungarian language; although, says Kohl, "the advantage of employing a language so far more cultivated than the Hungarian as the German is, appears on many occasions so obviously, that the most determined patriots find it hard to avoid doing so, and to feel half-ashamed of their native tongue. They are often compelled to intersperse, in their conversation, German turns and expressions for ideas, which they cannot otherwise make intelligible. The Magyar language has not, like the German, struck deep root into the hearts of the people, but rather resembles those plants which float loosely in the air. It has been by law excluded from the legislative assemblies, from diplomacy, and in a great measure from the sciences and from the schools. Even as late as the preceding summer, the university lectures continued to be given in Latin, but the beginning of this year was to be the final term at which the Latin language was to expire."

Slavonians.] The Slovacks or Slavonians are the second in rank, and the most numerous tribe in this country. They amount to about 4,050,000, and consist of several tribes, of which each speaks its own dialect. They may be divided into the Slovaks, who are chiefly located in the N and W of H., and to whom belong the Kopaniczares, the colossal inhabitants of the Carpathians; the Croates, or Croatians, and Illyrians, in Croatia Proper, and the SW of H., a rude and uncivilized, but industrious and harmless people, speaking the Illyro-Croatian dialect; and the Serbes and Raizes, mostly in Slavonia, the Banat, and the SE of H., speaking a Wlakish dialect. Besides these tribes, there live on the Carpathians a considerable body of Rusniaks, with whom Schwartner classes about 22,000 Vandals, located in the county of Eisenburg, though other geographers have classed them with the German.

Germans, &c.] The German denizens, whom Geysa received into the kingdom in 1143, now amount to about 900,000. They have preserved their language and national character in the midst of Slavonians and Magyars, and are, without doubt, the most industrious and civilized tribe in the whole kingdom.—These are the principal tribes; but besides these there are about 1,000,000 Wlaches or Wallachians, a remnant of the old Dacian inhabitants, dispersed over the whole country as herdsmen and waggoners; the Jews amount to about 300,000; and the Gipsies to 45,000.—The resident Armenians, who are the best farmers and cattle-merchants in H., the Greeks, or Macedonian merchants, the Lithuanian colonists in the Banat, and the Arnauts, occupying two villages, may all together amount to 8,000 souls.

In a conspectus of the recent Hungarian census just published at Vienna, we find the numbers and distribution of the nationalities now existing on the soil of H. thus stated: It should be premised that the figures refer, not to the great historical kingdom which, as administered by the palatine Stephen in 1848, included the countries of Transylvania, the Wovodina, the Banat, Croatia, Slavonia, and the Military border, but merely to the crown land of H. Proper, as stripped of its appanages by Schwarzenberg and Paskiewitch. The crown land of H., then, contains, according to this authority, 5 districts, 45 comitats, 95 cities, 703 towns, 8,335 villages, 1,214,229 houses, and 7,864,262 inhabitants. These are divided in respect of nationality in the following manner: 352,686 foreign residents, not being computed, viz., Magyars, 3,749,662: Slaves, 1,656,311; Germans, 834,350; Romanians, 538,373; Ruthenians, 347,734; Croats, 82,003; Wends, 49,116; Serbs, 20,994; Bohemians and Moravians, 1,539; Poles, 242; Illyrians, 6,982; Italians, 355; French, 81; Belgians, 2; Swiss, 13; English, 25; Armenians, 250; and Israelites, 333,564. In the five districts the nationalities are thus apportioned: Pest and Buda district, including 9 comitats with 1,599,819 inhabitants, there are 1,223,355 Magyars, and 163,700 Germans; the remainder various. The Presburg district contains 12 comitats, with 1,612,203 inhabitants, has 309,744 Magyars, 1,037,176 Slaves, 89,870 Germans, and the remainder of various races. The Kaschau district, comprehending 8 comitats, with 1,410,463 inhabitants, has Magyars 352,878, Slaves 464,998, Germans 77,426, Ruthenians 322,051, Romanians 54,835. The Oedenburg district, numbering 9 counties and 1,782,658 inhabitants, counts 1,051,393 Magyars, Germans 449,818, Slaves 18,846, and Croats 81,938. Finally, the Grosswardein district, including 7 comitats, with 1,549,119 inhabitants, has 752,292 Magyars, 73,896 Slaves, 53,569 Germans, 483,006 Romanians, and 17,055 Ruthenians. Of course any estimate of the component nationalities of a mixed people will be greatly affected by the standard chosen to determine a race. On this point, and with reference to the previous figures, a correspondent of the *Augsburg Universal Gazette* writes thus: "With respect to the classification and assignment of the pop. of H. in the late census returns, it must be admitted that a strict statistical analysis of national elements which have existed and been propagated in the same land for many hundred years, which have moved freely among one another, have been subject to common influences, and entered into a thousand close relations of reciprocity, is no easy task, but rather one whose complete and satisfactory solution borders on the impossible. There is scarcely anywhere a principle to be found upon which such a classification may with security be based. Perhaps the fairest way were to take the voluntary statements of the individuals numbered and classified as to their nation; but it cannot be denied that this practice would be attended with manifold inconvenience, since the nationality thus professed would be of a political rather than an ethnological character, and the census would reflect the opinions rather than register the races of the population. During the conscription this principle of accepting spontaneous profession of nationality made it appear that the national element of the Hungarian population was declining. On the other hand, nothing can be said as far as the Magyar element is concerned, against making descent, as evidenced by the Magyar sound of the name, the criterion of race. The race of pure-blooded Magyars is certainly not larger than a class formed on such a principle would comprise. But now, on the other hand, if all the inhabitants of H. not of pure Magyar descent, who, in the course of centuries, have become assimilated to that race—who, in speech, manners, and ideas, have been Magyaried—who feel with these and claim to be of them—were to be reallowed with them, then very different numbers would have figured in the census lists. The Magyar element had then, in all probability, one-half of the originally German and Slovack, and a good part of the Romanaic, Servian, and Ruthenian nationalities. But even taking the figures as they now stand in the government tables, it appears that in the crown land of Hungary the Magyars form nearly one half, the Slaves about a fifth, and the Germans one-ninth of the entire pop. Looking at the districts separately, we find that in three the Magyars have the majority, and indeed in the Pest district form three-fourths, in the district of Hedenburg two-thirds, and in Grosswardein more than one-half, of the pop. In the districts of Presburg and Kaschau, on the other hand, the Slavish element has the preponderance, forming in the first about two-thirds, and in the second, taking Slovacks and Ruthenians together, more than half of the whole. The German element is represented most powerfully in the Oedenburg district, where it figures as one-fourth; it is weakest in that of Grosswardein, where it contributes but one seven-and-twentieth part to the population." In the Pest district, the Germans are but 1 to every 10; in the Kaschau and Presburg districts, 1 to every 18 of other races.

Religion.] According to the letter of the law there is no established religion in H., although the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics; but the influence of the clergy, and the undefined expressions of the law, cause the other religious creeds to be virtually regarded as merely tolerated. According to Czaplovicz, the number of Catholics, with the United Greeks who acknowledge the supremacy of the pope, and the Armenians, in 1820 was 5,392,395; the census of 1840 returned 6,897,500 Catholics; 919,400 United Greeks; and 1,302,100 Schismatic Greeks. The Calvinists in 1820 were 1,285,816; in 1840, 1,800,100. The Lutherans in 1820 were 822,989; in 1840, 858,300. The Jews in 1820 were 150,000; in 1840, 262,000. The recent census of the crown-lands of H. represents the pop. of H. Proper, classified according to religious confessions, as follows: Catholics, 4,122,738; Helvetic confession, 1,415,192; Augsburg confession, 724,328; United Greek church, 676,598; Non-united Greeks, 396,931; Israelites, 333,564. The Catholic church in H. is very amply endowed, more so, we believe, than in any other country in Europe; and its prelates, by means of their wealth, possess great influence both in the diet and in the county congregations. It is under the direction of 3 archbishops and 16 bishops (besides 4 bishops of the United Greek church), whose united revenues, principally derived from landed property, have been computed at £200,000. There is, however, a very great disparity in the revenues of the different sees. The archbishop of Gran (Esztergom Strigonium), who is also primate of H., with the title of prince, is in the enjoyment of £60,000 per annum

The other prelates have from £1,000 to £10,000. Besides these dignitaries, there are upwards of a hundred titular prelates, and a numerous body of canons, abbots, &c., some of them with very considerable incomes. The supreme head of the Greek church in H., as well as in the whole Austrian empire, is the archbishop of Carlowitz, who is elected by a national congress, comprised of 100 delegates, chosen by the clergy, military (of the frontiers), landed proprietors, and burgesses, twenty-five from each class.—The Evangelic-Reformed (Calvinist), and the Evangelic-Lutheran churches, as they are called, are under the direction of seniors, inspectors, and superintendents. Every Protestant church or parish chooses its own preacher, appoints his salary, dissolves connection with him when it chooses, and manages its own schools. Yet above it is a series of representative assemblies, which have even a legal power over its movements. First comes the 'Assembly of the seniorate,' composed of the preachers from several neighbouring churches, together with delegates from the congregations. This decides upon certain school and parish-affairs, and is presided over by two members, chosen from themselves, a senior and curator. Above this again is 'the Assembly of the superintendents,'—the highest church convention,—which decides upon all the most important matters before the National church. The superintendent is a kind of Protestant bishop, presiding over many seniorates. His duty is to visit the various parishes under his charge, to examine the candidates for the ministry, and to keep watch over the morals of the clergy. He is usually paid from 200 to 300 dollars a-year for travelling-expenses, but otherwise must be at the head of a congregation, and perform the usual duties of a clergyman. They are chosen almost directly from the people. The 'Assembly of the superintendents' is composed also of men sent directly by the congregations as delegates, and is presided over by two members, one a superintendent, and the other the 'upper curator.' In every church, assembly, and council, there should be certain men, appointed from the laity, to aid in guiding the proceedings, and especially to take charge of the monetary matters. In consequence, every assembly of the seniors, every convention of superintendents, every church-meeting, has its two presiding officers,—a clergyman and a layman,—the latter usually having the title of 'curator' or 'inspector.'

Hungarian language and literature.] The language of the Magyars is a very remarkable one, and throws much light on the study of history. It is one of the youngest of the living languages which have come from Asia to Europe, and as such has preserved many traits of its oriental origin. The Magyars belonged originally to the Finns, an Uralian race, which extended in early ages from the SW of Asia on the Caspian sea, to the extreme NE of Europe; and their language is derived from the primitive tongue of this tribe. The Hungarian language is written with Roman characters, and the different pronunciation of the vowels is marked by accents. It is very harmonious, and has something magnificent in its sounds.—Among the numerous grammars of the Magyarian language, the first was written by James Pannonius in the 15th cent., but was afterwards lost. The first which appeared in print was by John Sylvester, or Erdösi, in 1539. A society of learned men published one at Vienna in 1795. The most complete grammar, however, which seems to have been written with great philological skill, is one the publication of which was begun by Nicolas Révai at Pest in 1809.—The civilization of the Magyars made very early progress; and their literature deserves a much greater attention than has yet been bestowed upon it by other nations. In the 11th cent. a number of schools were established in the convents; and in the 12th cent. it was customary for the young Hungarians, particularly those who were destined to be priests, to attend the newly formed university at Paris. In the beginning of the 13th cent., a college, or *studium generale*, was established at Wessprim in Hungary, in imitation of the university at Paris, in which chairs were founded for all the liberal arts, and for theology and law. In the 16th and 17th cents. schools and colleges increased in H. With the 14th cent. the Latin language began to exercise that sway in H. which it then did in all the civilized countries of Europe; but it has maintained its supremacy in H. almost to our own times.—Hungary and Transylvania have produced many excellent writers in this language, although from very ancient times chronicles and annals were kept in the native language. After the close of the 15th cent. there appeared as historians Tubero, Zermeagh, Istvanfi, and Tzentivângi. In medicine, natural philosophy, and natural history, Clusius, Koeleseri, Poda, Horvath, were distinguished names; in the philosophical and mathematical sciences, Petrus de Dacia, Berengi, and Mako; and in poetry and rhetoric, James Pannonius, Olahus, Bekengi, Revai, and Carlooszky. Under the kings of the house of Anjou, the language of the country and the national literature assumed a greater degree of importance. Deeds and letters now began to be written in the Hungarian language, and a translation of the Bible was also executed in the vernacular tongue. But it was not till the 16th cent., under the government of Ferdinand I., and Maximilian, that the fairest flowers of national literature blossomed. The religious disputes which with the Reformation had penetrated into H. accustomed the people to think in their own language, while the sacred poetry which was now introduced into religious services greatly enriched and refined the dialect. The study of national history was now excited and assisted by the chronicles of Szekely published in 1559, of Heltai in 1572, and of Bartha in 1664. Translations of the Bible by Komjáti, Telegyházi, and Kormáromi, now appeared; and many celebrated preachers were trained in this period, whose writings would suffer no loss from a comparison with those of the most celebrated theologians of their age, as Gaal, Kultsár, Telegdi, Delsi, Kaldi, and Alvintzy. Religious and popular poetry were now cultivated by Szekely, Batizi, Gelei, Tinódi, Balassa, and many others; Count Nicolas Zring, Christopher Pasko, and the talented Gyoengyoesi, produced epic poems; while Balassas, Beniczky, and others, devoted themselves to the lighter lyric. An encyclopædia was written in Hungarian, and published by John Tsere in 1653. This flourishing period of national literature was overcast by several circumstances, which we cannot here detail; and the Latin language came again into general use from 1700 to 1780. The first Hungarian newspaper appeared in Latin in 1721; and during this epoch, the works of Hidi, Kazy, Husgty, Bad, Celto, and Horanyi, rivalled in purity and elegance of diction those of our own Buchanan. During the last ten years of Maria Theresa's reign circumstances took another turn, and Faludi Bárólzi, Count Adam Téléki, and many others distinguished themselves by works in the Hungarian language. In 1781 the first newspaper in the Hungarian language appeared at Presburg. The ordonnances directing the Hungarian language to be taught in the schools, and adopted in judicial business, have greatly contributed to advance the national literature, and multiply the number of original works. National theatres have been formed at Buda and Pest; and poetry has been successfully cultivated by

Szabó, Arawka, Matyasi, and Bergsengi; while Viray, Bathory, Marton, and Endroedi, have attained distinguished eminence as prose writers.—The total number of works published in H. from 1817 to 1825 was 719, of which 310 were written in Hungarian, 259 in Latin, 127 in German, 11 in Slavonian, 6 in Greek, 5 in Esclavonian, and 1 in French.

Seminaries.] The Catholics, in 1830, had one university and several colleges, with about 2,689 parish-schools, and altogether 3,561 professors and teachers in H. The united Greeks and Armenians had 382 schools, with as many teachers. The Greeks possessed 2 gymnasia and 1,226 schools. The Calvinists had 3 colleges, and several gymnasia and schools, with about 1,600 teachers. The Lutherans had 1 lyceum, 1 college, several gymnasia and schools, and 629 teachers. The Jews had about 100 teachers. There were also agricultural schools, experimental farms, and schools-of-industry throughout the country. A writer in the *Athenæum*, already quoted, gives us the following account, from a native work, of the state of education in H.: "In a country in which education is under the control of the government, we may speak of an educational department of state as well as of any other branch of administration. This department in H. is under the immediate direction of the vice-regal council. In each of the 5 districts into which the kingdom is divided for this purpose, there is a chief director, under whom are district and local inspectors. There are few villages without a school of some description; in the towns there are generally larger schools, each with three or four masters. In Buda, Presburg, and seven other towns, there are normal schools of a higher description, in which teachers are also formed for the national schools. The next in order are the gymnasia, of which there are 59 in the kingdom, and 6 archi-gymnasia. The course in these schools lasts from 6 to 8 years, which are chiefly occupied in the study of the Latin classics. Still higher in rank are the lyceums, in which a course of philosophy is given, and above these are the academies in Presburg, Raab, Kaschau, Grossvardein, and Agram, and the archi-episcopal lyceums, each of which has 8 professors. There is also a seminary in each diocese for the education of young men for the church. The highest institution for education is the university of Pest, which has upwards of 100 teachers, 50 of whom are professors. Students of every religious creed are admitted without distinction: the actual number is about 1,500, among whom there are a good many Jews, and a few Mahommedans from the Turkish provinces. This university is one of the richest in Europe, possessing landed and other property which has been estimated at near £1,000,000 sterling. This enables it to pay the salaries of 3,560 schoolmasters, and to give stipends of £16 and £20 per annum to upwards of 300 poor students. Altogether there are about 1,500 Catholic students in H. (including those of the theological faculty), whose education costs their parents little or nothing. The Calvinists, Lutherans, and Orientals (as the members of the Greek church are designated), support their own schools, which are on much the same plan as the Catholic, though not so immediately under the control of government. They have also stipendiary students, though the stipends are not so high as those of the Catholics; we should think very little in England of 20 and 40 shilling stipends, which 40 Lutheran students in Oedenburg enjoy. The Calvinist schools are much more amply endowed than the Lutheran. In their colleges of Debreczin and Sáros-Patak, there are about 300 students who are supported from educational funds, besides several hundred who are furnished with lodgings gratis.—Among the institutions for teaching a particular branch of knowledge, we must mention the military academy in Pest; the mining and forest academy in Schemnitz, which has a European reputation; the school of agriculture in Altenberg, founded by the late Archduke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen; and that founded and endowed with a princely liberality by Count Festetics, in Keszthely, on the borders of the lake of Balaton, under the name of Georgicon. It possesses 450 acres of land, and has 4 professors; the course lasts three years; it is an institution which is well worthy the attention of travellers."

Orders of the state.] The privileged orders are the prelates, magnates, nobles, the clergy, and the inhabitants of the free towns. These form what are called 'the Estates.'—The nobles, who have assumed the title of *populus*, have maintained the same privileges which they enjoyed in the time of the Crusades. They are free from all burdens of the state, on condition of serving the king in war, not, however, without the sanction of the diet; but on extraordinary contributions of late years, the nobles, whose numbers amount to 270,000, have assessed themselves for their share of the public burden. They alone can hold landed property. No peasant or citizen can obtain justice against a noble but through another noble, or the magistracy of a free town. Mr. Paget informs us that the word *noble* has a meaning altogether different in H. from its signification with us; that "it answers more to our *freeman*, and expresses a right to certain political and civil privileges not enjoyed by the rest of the population. If the law has made no distinction in the constitutional rights of the nobles, custom has established in their social position as marked gradations as are to be found in the various classes of society of any other country. The Hungarians maintain that the titled nobles date only from the accession of the house of Hapsburg to the throne; and that the magnates of former times were only so from their position as barons and counts of the kingdom—that is, great officers of the court and governors of counties. Even the very titles *grof* and *baro* are borrowed from the German *graf* and *baron*. Be this as it may, at present they are divided socially into three classes—the magnates, answering to our peers; the untitled nobles, a middle class, answering to our gentry; and the 'one-house nobles,' men possessing the hereditary rights of nobility, but in every other respect—in property, education, and manners—little above the peasant. Of these three grades of nobility, making a pop. of half-a-million, is formed the real constituency of H. The whole pop. of H. Proper may be reckoned at 10,000,000, so that the proportion of the represented is 1 in 20, if the number of adult males only be considered." A more recent writer on Hungary (Mr. Fényes) makes the number of nobles to be 617,521, and the whole pop. 12,033,399, the proportion being about the same. The same writer gives the whole number of titled or magnate families as 10 princely, 106 bearing the title of counts, and 98 that of barons. Of the latter, the chief is the palatine, who is chosen for life by the diet, from 4 candidates named by the king. He is regent during a minority, president of the upper chamber of the diet, and names the vice-palatine who commands the nobles when assembled for war. The viceroy, chief judge, *banat*, or governor of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia, and the *tavernicus*, or president of the court-of-appeal, are also of this class.—The higher clergy are distinguished under the head of the nobility, and do not form a distinct class.—The burghers, or inhabitants of the royal or free towns, have also great privileges, and are exempted from a great portion of the taxes; they are eligible to all offices,

and they elect their own magistrates, but cannot individually possess land unless they have a patent of nobility.—The condition of the peasants—who formerly were all bondsmen—has been considerably ameliorated by the Urbarial law. But the peasant of H. has scarcely any political rights, and there is no limit in point of fact to the services which he may be called upon to perform to the state, while he pays at least nearly ten-elevenths of the land-tax.

Government.] H., since 1687, has been an hereditary monarchy, limited by the representatives of the privileged orders assembled in the diet. The succession goes in the male and female line, and the right of election in the Estates can only be again exercised when the present dynasty is entirely extinct.—The fundamental laws of H. are the golden bull of Andreas II. of 1222, the *magna charta* of the Magyars; the privileges of the nobility as acknowledged by law in 1741; the treaty of Vienna in 1606, and that of Lintz in 1647, by which the free exercise of religion is guaranteed to the Protestants; the act of the diet of Presburg in 1687; and the inaugural diplomas of 1790 and 1791.—The king has very extensive powers. He exercises the whole executive powers; he nominates the bishops and prelates, independently of the pope's confirmation, which only regards their spiritual functions; he has the control of all the establishments for education; he confers all civil and military dignities, except that of the palatine, and the two keepers of the crown; he is the president of all the tribunals of justice, and can order 'the Insurrection,' as it is called, or general levy of the nation; and he alone can grant patents of nobility. But in the legislation and taxation the states have an important vote, and laws and taxes can only be imposed with the consent of the diet. The king must swear to the constitution in presence of the people in the open air; when he receives from the hands of the primate the crown of St. Stephen. He is of age at 14.

The states consist of the prelates, to whom belong the Catholic and Greek archbishops, bishops, and abbots; the magnats, or higher nobility; the rest of the nobility, who are represented by two deputies from each *comitatus;* and the royal free towns. These states alone form what is called in the language of the constitution the *populus in dietum;* whilst the rest of the people are even in the laws styled the *misera plebs contribuens*, having no part in the business of the state, farther than bearing almost all its charges alone.

The diet, or *comitia regni*, is, according to law, summoned every three years. Three months after the summons is issued, they appear in two chambers: the first consisting of the magnats and prelates, under the presidency of the palatine; the second consisting of the deputies of the nobility. The king appears in person, or is represented by a commissioner. He announces, after the opening of the diet, his *postulata* to the states. When the king and states have agreed on a *postulatum*, it becomes a law, or *decretum regni.* The king assembles and prorogues the diet at pleasure.—The whole Hungarian constitution is imprinted with the stamp of the middle ages. Under the first successful movements of the Hungarian diet assembled in the early part of 1848, laws were passed providing reforms in the internal government of the country, by which the commutation of servile services and of the tithe were decreed; a fair representation guaranteed to the people in the diet, whose constitution was before that exclusively aristocratical; equality before the law proclaimed; the privilege of exemption from taxation abolished; freedom of the press pronounced; and, to stem the torrent of abuses, trial by jury established, with other improvements.

Administration.] The administration of H. differs from that of the other Austrian states. The person of the king is represented by the palatine, who is assisted by a council-of-state, of which the members are named by the king; but the whole is subordinate to the Hungarian chancery at Vienna, through which the king decides every matter constitutionally depending on his will. Each *comitatus* is governed by a special council, of which the first officer is the *comes*, or *obergespacin*, of whom thirteen are hereditary,—the rest are named by the king; below the *comes* is the *vice-comes ordinarius*, and the *vice-comes substitutus*, and two or four *judices nobilium*, besides several other officers. These administrative councils are also tribunals of justice, from which the last appeal is to 'the Septemviral board.'—We are not yet in possession of the details of the new system of administration which has been adopted by the authorities of Vienna in relation to H. It is understood, however, that the country will be divided into 5 administrative districts, the respective capitals of which are to be Pesth, Presburg, Oedenburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardein. The affairs of each district are to be administered by an *obergespan*, or district-director, assisted by a large staff of secretaries, clerks, &c. The *obergespan* ranks as next magnate to the statthalter in his ministerial capacity. The districts are, as now, to be further divided into *comitats* or counties whose concerns will be superintended by presidents assisted by a council and officers. The presidents rank next in authority to the district-obergespan. The lowest local administrative division will be that of a *stuhl-bezirke*, or commune, under the superintendence of a single officer. Political administration will belong exclusively to the imperial minister of the interior. Every administrator, whether of comitats, gespanschaften, or stuhl-bezirke, will be personally responsible for the execution of the orders sent to him by the central authorities at Vienna.—H. has its own code of civil and criminal law.—Politically considered, H. stands somewhat in the same relation to the arbitrary power of Austria, that Ireland did to Britain before the passing of the Catholic emancipation act. It was finally delivered from the Turkish yoke about the beginning of the 18th century; but though united to Austria, it still considers itself as an independent kingdom, having a constitution which the Hungarians regard with jealous attachment, and laws and privileges, the operation of which has been, and still continues, a source of great trouble and offence to the Austrian court. "In point of fact, H. and Transylvania, with all their possessions and dependencies, never were incorporated into the Austrian empire, but formed a separate independent kingdom, even after the adoption of the Pragmatic sanction, by which the same law of succession was adopted for H. which obtained in the other countries and provinces. The clearest proof of this legal fact is furnished by the law incorporated into the act of the Pragmatic sanction, and which stipulates that the territory of H. and its dependencies, as well as its independence, self-dependence, constitution, and privileges, shall remain inviolate and specially guaranteed." [*Hungarian Declaration of Independence*, 1849.]

Revenue.] We have no certain accounts of the revenue which Austria derived from H. It is believed to have been about £3,000,000 sterling. Of this £500,000 were levied as a direct tax upon the peasantry and free towns; the remainder was drawn from the crown-domains, the monopoly of salt, the mint, mines, excise, the income of vacant bishoprics, the post, and the tax paid by Jews for the right of

residence. A well-informed writer says: "Whilst the revenue arising from the German and Italian dominions of the emperor proceeds in a great measure from a direct tax under the form of an impost on land, H. has persevered in a system of indirect taxation, which has forced the Austrian government to surround that kingdom by a cordon of custom-houses and fiscal officers. These internal customs' duties have never been a source of considerable revenue to Austria, for her principal object has been to prevent the produce of the untaxed lands of H. from coming into the markets of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, &c., in competition with the produce of the taxed lands of those provs. But the imperial government has never been able to obtain from the Hungarian diet the assent of the nobles to a system of taxation more conformable to the general system of the empire, more profitable to the state, and less onerous to the people. The consequence is, that the Austrian government, drawing no funds from H., does very little for Hungary. Capital is wanting, roads are wanting, and all the resources of the country, which might be amply sufficient to constitute the real independence of a rich, populous, and powerful state, are paralyzed by the absence of a good system of taxation. The chief obstacle to the reform of the finances of H. lies in the exemption of the secondary nobility from taxation; for although by the *urbarium* of 1835 a noble has now to pay taxes for such peasants' lands as may pass into his possession, the great bulk of the nobles and all their hereditary estates are untaxed. The *casa militaria* and *casa domestica* are subsidies exclusively levied on the peasants and the inhabitants of the free towns, and they are assessed at the county meetings by the nobles who do not directly contribute to them. To maintain this privilege, the Hungarian nobles submit to be excluded from the markets of Europe, and to hold the least improving properties in the world. Never were men more deluded by their own prejudices; all proprietors of the soil are taxed, whether such taxes are paid by themselves, or by their tenants, or levied in the shape of restrictions on the productions of the land; but the Hungarian noble pays no nominal taxes, and he is proud of this exemption, though it prevents industry and trade by shutting him out from his natural markets,—it prevents intercourse, from want of money to make roads or improve navigation,—and it makes the necessities of the state fall with the twofold weight of an unproductive burden on the whole community."

Military force.] Under the old regime, H. contributed to the imperial army, 15 regiments of infantry, composing an effective force of 60,000 men; and 12 regiments of hussars, each of 1,800 horse. Transylvania contributed 5 regiments of infantry, among which were three Wallachian, and two regiments of Szeckler hussars, each 3,000 men strong. To these troops of the line must be added 16 regiments of border-infantry—or infantry of the Military confines—and one regiment of cavalry, together, with reserves, making 80,000 men strong. This large army was paid out of the Hungarian finances. Besides these regular corps, 'the insurrection,' as it was called —a word not borrowed from the French, but native to the country, where Latin is spoken—or the muster of nobles in times of war, formed an imposing force. It was the Hungarian 'insurrection' which saved Maria Theresa, and the army which drove Frederick the Great out of Moravia was wholly composed of noble 'insurgents.' The 'insurrection' which appeared under arms, in 1809, consisted of 18,000 hussars and 22,000 infantry. These nobles, according to the custom of feudal service, were obliged, when summoned to the field by their liege, to equip and maintain themselves. Thus, when the late rising of the Hungarian nobility was termed officially among themselves 'insurrection,' and when, in their proclamations and orders of the day, they styled themselves 'insurgents,' an allusion is made to their own national history rather than to their present position in relation to Austria. In the late revolution of the regular old imperial troops from 20,000 to 25,000 went over to the Hungarians. These consisted of 28 battalions of the line, of the regiments Alexander, Miguel, Schwarzenberg, Turzli, Charles-Ferdinand, Vasa, which were complete; and of single battalions of the regiments of Este, Ernst, Michael, Prince of Prussia, Egulai, and Leiningen. These battalions, formed by the Austrian government out of Hungarians, were full of enthusiasm for the Magyar cause. In the beginning of the revolution, the soldiers of the regiment of the prince of Prussia were seen, in the streets of Pesth, to tear the black-yellow cord from their shakos, and replace it by the Hungarian white-red-green; and the grenadiers of Ofen rent the Austrian stripe out of their trousers to the cry of 'Eljar at Magyar!' Of the 12 hussar regiments, all that were stationed in H. placed themselves at the disposal of the Hungarian diet: these were 8 regiments, well broken in to the exercise, and each 2,000 men strong. Besides these, there were formed before the outbreak of the war three new regiments of cavalry, which bore the name of the Lehel, Matyas, and Hunyadi hussars. The last regiment was so swollen by volunteers that, towards the end of January 1849, it counted nearly 6,000 men, and was divided into three brigades, one of which was led by Bem into Transylvania. This and the Matyas regiment consisted almost wholly of nobles. In the months of January and February were formed 9 guerilla corps. In the middle of February there were only two Polish legions, which counted each 3,500 men; but latterly it is probable 28,000 Poles were serving in the Hungarian army. These Poles, with the exception of some 1,400 or 1,500 *émigrés*, come mostly from Galicia, where single noblemen raised whole companies and battalions, and led them over the Carpathians. Besides these, there were in the Hungarian army many Poles from the kingdom of Poland, from Podolia and Volhynia. These were mostly nobles, who, accompanied by their *jäger* and retainers, and richly equipped, under favour of night and fog slipped over the Russian frontier. The repeated descents of Bem on the Bukowina had for their chief aim to open a communication with Russian Poland in this direction, and to extricate and annex the isolated bands of Polish insurgents, that, having stuck fast in the Bukowina, were unable to cross the Transylvanian frontier.—In the late revolutionary war, the Magyar armies found able auxiliaries in the wild pop. scattered over the vast steppes and forests of the interior, particularly the horse-herds, or tenders of the troops of wild horses of the plains, the swineherds, and fishermen. The first-named of these were especially dreaded by Austrian troops, on account of the extraordinary weapon they carried and used with deadly skill. It is simply the whip with which they select and catch any horse of the herd they wish to tame and dispose of. The application of it in war is quite a novelty. It has a handle not more than 2 ft. in length, while the thong measures from 15 to 20 ft.; a leaden ball is fixed to the end of it, with smaller ones at different distances from it, like shot on a fishing-line; and when thrown it acts like a lasso, curling round man or horse, or it strikes either to the earth with a crushing blow. The horseherds, or *chykosz*, are so skilful in the use of this weapon, that at full gallop they will strike an enemy with unerring certainty on any part of the

body they please. In skirmishes, any isolated foot-soldier, if he fires his musket and misses, is lost before he can attempt to reload: the wild horseman rushes past, and with the sweep of his ball-loaded thong stretches him lifeless on the earth by a blow on the head. The dress of the cavalry is peculiar, and is copied by our hussars. The term *hussar* is Hungarian, and signifies 'the twentieth,' because twenty peasants are bound to furnish one horseman to the cavalry. The Hungarian infantry are called *haiduckes;* the light infantry go under the name of *pandours*, a name which they derive from a mere Rascian village of that name, in the district of Baja, in Lower Hungary. A still rougher tribe of warriors are the Seressans, who inhabit the frontiers of Transylvania and Moldavia. Their arms consist of a carbine and two cutlasses; their dress is similar to that of the Uhlans; and their military service is like that of the Tyrolese chasseurs.

History.] *Pannonia*, or Hungary to the S and W of the Danube, was anciently inhabited by the *Scordisci* and *Taurisci*. When these tribes were subdued, and *Pannonia* was made a Roman prov., it was divided into Upper and Lower, by the conquerors, who made the Raab the boundary between these two divisions. It was invaded by the Huns, A. D. 377. These fierce invaders were overthrown in 489 by the Goths and Gepidæ, who in their turn yielded to the Longobards, in 526. When the latter conquerors marched upon Italy, the Avarians invaded the country, and extended their dominion into Bavaria; but they were conquered by Charlemagne, who forced them to profess Christianity. Towards the end of the 9th cent., the *Magyares* —as they called themselves—or *Hungarians*—as they were called by their Slavonian neighbours—a Caucasian tribe, advanced from the Lower Ukraine and Moldavia, over the Crapacks or Carpathian mountains, into Pannonia. They were about 1,000,000 in number, and were divided into seven confederated tribes. These invaders subdued the country, and reduced the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Slavonians, Bulgarians, Wlaches, and Romans, to slavery. Their principal chief, Arpad, took half the country to himself; and each of the other chiefs received a portion of the newly acquired territory. Under Arpad's grandson, Duke Geysa, the devastating inroads of the Magyares on the countries towards the west and east, were put a stop to; and Geysa himself being baptized in 973, missionaries were received from the west, who spread the civilizing doctrines of Christianity throughout the country. Geysa's son, Saint Stephen, who, according to a custom of the times, had the hereditary royal dignity conferred upon him by the hands of the emperor Otto III. in the year 1000, gave a new form to the ecclesiastical and political institutions of the country. He divided the whole country into 72 *comitatus* or counties: and invested the highest public officer, viz. the *comes*, count, or *graf*, with the superior civil and military command. He also founded 10 bishoprics, and organized a kind of national representation; in which, however, only the higher officers of the state, and the immediate vassals of the king had a place. The trouble which ensued after Stephen's death in 1038, furnished the German emperors with a pretext for interfering in the internal policy of H.; and King Peter was forced in 1044 to accept of his inheritance as a fief of Germany. This yoke was however shaken off in 1063; and under Saint Wladislaw and his successor, Koloman, civil harmony was restored, and the countries of Croatia and Dalmatia were united with the kingdom. About A. D. 1155 several thousands of colonists from Lower Germany, and Flanders, came to Hungary and Transylvania; and Geysa III. permitted them to preserve among themselves their German constitution. Andreas II. gave in 1222, a kind of national charter, which was confirmed and enlarged in 1234. In 1301, the family of the Arpadians was extinguished with Andreas III. He was succeeded by several kings of different families, among whom Lewis the Great possessed also the Polish crown, which after his death devolved on his daughter, who married the duke Jagellon of Lithuania, and united Red Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, also with the crown of H. Sigismond, who was elevated to the throne in 1387, by election, was opposed by a powerful party, now the more dangerous since the Turks had begun to attack the kingdom. Red Russia, Podolia, and Wallachia, were seized at this juncture by the Poles, and Dalmatia by the Venetians; and Sigismond was further obliged to pledge 13 of his towns to the Poles. The Hungarian diet now consisted of prelates, barons, lower nobility, and deputies from the towns. The two first were called by way of eminence, *magnats* Sigismond was succeeded in 1437 by his daughter Elizabeth, who married the emperor Albert II., with whom she shared the Hungarian crown. The governor of Transylvania, the gallant Johan Hunyad, a natural son of Sigismond, was regent during the minority of Ladislas, Albert's posthumous son. When Ladislas himself assumed the reins of government, Hunyad supported him by his counsels, and lent energy to all his measures by his great influence and personal bravery. But after the death of that noble-minded man in 1456, the ungrateful monarch, listening to the advice of evil counsellors, caused the eldest son of his friend to be beheaded in 1457, and threw the younger into prison. The weak-minded Ladislas died a few months after this infamous transaction, and the gallant Matthias Corvin, then only 16 years of age, was called out of prison, and on the 24th of January 1458, elected king by the nation. Matthias was a hero of the noblest rank. He patronized the sciences, and promoted the welfare of his people by every means in his power, at the same time that he aggrandized the kingdom, and kept his dangerous neighbours in check. In the war with the emperor Frederic II. he entered Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and at last Vienna itself. He founded a university, established a considerable library, and invited various learned men, artists, and printers, from Italy into his country. He died on the 6th of April 1490, without legitimate heirs, and Wladislas of Bohemia, after subscribing certain very humbling conditions, received the crown of H. from the hands of the nobles that same year. Austria, in 1491, resumed possession of Vienna and the other provinces conquered by Matthias. The prospects of succession to the Hungarian crown which now opened up to Austria were favoured by the nation at large, and the weak Wladislas beheld in silence the power of the magnats daily increasing. Moravia and Lusatia were now torn from the kingdom; Venice took possession of several towns in Dalmatia; and Moldavia came under Polish sovereignty. Wladislas was succeeded in 1516 by his son Lewis II., under whom the troubles excited by the magnats, or higher nobility, headed by John Zapolya, gathered fresh strength, while the country was at the same moment invaded by the Turks, against whom Lewis fell in the battle of Mohacz in 1526, when Sabacz, Belgrade, and the whole of Servia and H. as far as the Raab, were devastated by the conquerors. John Zapolya was thereupon elected king; while Stephen Bathory, another magnat, proclaimed Ferdinand I. of Austria, Lewis, brother-in-law, king of H. John nevertheless maintained himself on the throne, but was obliged to leave the best part of H. with Buda in the hands of the Turks, in whose possession they remained until the peace of Carlowitz in 1699, when Leopold I. again got possession of them. From this period H. has remained united with the Austrian empire; indeed, the authority of Austria was established in H. from the day of the victory at Mochos, in 1687, when its armies, assisted by those of Charles of Lorraine, overthrew the Turkish power. The ancient right of the States to elect their own monarch was indeed confirmed; but this every emperor of Austria contrived to evade by having his heir elected to the Hungarian throne in his lifetime, so that whether the supreme governing power was Turk or Christian proved indifferent to the Hungarians—both were oppressors; and accordingly, in 1711, we find the nation in open revolt, so manifold had been the encroachments of the Austrians in the brief period of their sway. This revolution is remarkable for having provoked the intercession of the British government, with whose interests it interfered by weakening the power of Austria, at that time allied with us in the prosecution of that war with France in which the duke of Marlborough gained so much renown. The British plenipotentiaries remonstrated with the house of Austria, and advised the recognition of the rights of H.; but the emperor obstinately resisted, and a six years' war was maintained with varying success, and terminated in a peace and general amnesty. H. gained nothing by this movement, and in a few years hostilities were renewed, which continued until the accession of Maria Theresa, who voluntarily restored to the Magyars their ancient constitution and liberties. A calm of nearly half-a-century succeeded, and was only broken by the emperor Joseph II., in his love of the despotic system of centralization, which prevailed at Vienna, attempting to incorporate H. with Austria. This nefarious proceeding was energetically and successfully resisted; and in 1790 the emperor was fain obliged solemnly to declare, in an express article of the constitution, "That H. is a free and independent nation in her entire system of legislation and administration, and not subject to any other state, or any other people; but that she shall always have her own separate existence and constitution, and shall consequently be governed by kings crowned according to her national laws and customs." The principle here established is that for which the Hungarians so energetically but vainly contended against the united force of Austria and Russia in 1848-9. H., they said, "has ever been independent of Austria. Ferdinand I., the first prince of the house of Austria that ever reigned in H., received the crown in 1526, in accordance with an election by the diet. He swore to maintain the constitution and the independence of H. All his successors took the same oath. The crown of H. first became hereditary in the house of Hapsburg in virtue of the Pragmatic sanction, passed by the Estates of H. in 1687. In 1723 this settlement was extended by the Hungarian diet to the female line of the house of Hapsburg (second Pragmatic sanction). But the independence of H. was maintained and guaranteed not less by these very acts than by the oaths of all the kings of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, even down to our own days. By article 10 of the year 1790, the Emperor-king Leopold II. recognised H. as a free and independent state in its whole legislative and administrative system. Hence the article 3 of the year 1848, by which a parliamentary government was settled in H., introduced no change in its relations to Austria. This law was no more than a development of all the foregoing laws. It was passed by an unanimous vote of the two houses in the Hungarian diet, and was formally sanctioned by the king, Ferdinand V."

The armies of Austria had suffered defeat in Italy in the revolutionary movements in that country in the beginning of 1848. Vienna, too, had risen against Metternich, and a constitution and

national guard had been created in that city. Advantage was taken of the crisis by the diet, and the intimidated emperor and his ministers readily granted all the demands it preferred in the name of the Hungarian nation. A responsible ministry was granted, and Count Louis Batthyany was appointed premier of H. on the same day, March 15, that Jellachich was named Ban of Croatia. Before March ended a deputation from both houses of the diet appeared in Vienna, carrying to the king their unanimous claim that he would consent to various bills. In these the greatest constitutional change was the restoration of the old union between the diets of Hungary and of Transylvania; but socially the most important laws were the equalizing of all classes and creeds, and the noble enactment which converted the peasants into freeholders of the soil, quit of all the old feudal burdens. This bill had passed both the houses on Feb. 4, 1848, before the French revolution had broken out; so little had that great event to do with the reforming efforts of the Hungarians. The Austrian cabinet, seeing their overwhelming unanimity, felt that resistance was impossible; and Ferdinand proceeded with the court to Presburg, and ratified the laws by oath on 11th April 1848. This is the reform which all patriotic Hungarians fondly looked upon as their charter of constitutional rights, opening to them the promise of a career in which they should emulate Great Britain, as a pattern of a united, legal, tolerant, free, and loyal country. Croatia is a prov. of the Hungarian crown; and there Jellachich, as ban or governor, openly organized revolt against H., by military terrorism, and by promising Slavonic supremacy. Dissensions between the Magyar and Slavonic races had existed for many years; and the provincial diet of Croatia had returned a flat refusal to the propositions despatched to it from Pest. On Batthyany's urgency, Ferdinand declared Jellachich a rebel, and exhorted the diet to raise an army against him, but always avoided finally to sanction their bills. Meanwhile Radetski defeated Charles Albert in Italy. Jellachich dropped the mask of Croatianism, and announced to Batthyany that there should be no peace until a ministry at Vienna ruled over H. In September, as the king would neither allow troops to be raised in H., nor the Hungarian regiments to be recalled from Italy for home defence, a Hungarian deputation was sent to the Austrian diet, but it was denied admittance by aid of the Slavonic party. On Sept. 4, a royal ordinance—officially published in Croatia only—reinstated Jellachich in all his dignities, who soon after crossed the Drave, and entered H. with a well-appointed army 65,000 strong. As he openly showed the king's commission, Batthyany resigned; no successor was appointed, and the Hungarian diet had no choice but to form a committee of safety. To embarrass them in this, the king reopened negociation with Batthyany, but still eluded any practical result, by refusing to put down Jellachich. Masses of volunteers were now assembled by the eloquence of Kossuth, which, with the aid of only 3,000 regular troops, on 29th Sept. repulsed Jellachich at Sukoro, and chased him out of their country. A royal rescript of Oct. 3d now dissolved the Hungarian diet; forbade all municipal action; superseded the judicial tribunals; declared H. under martial law; and appointed Jellachich civil and military governor of that country, with discretionary power of life and death, and an expressly unlimited despoism. It likewise distinctly announced the determination of the Crown to incorporate H. into Austria. On the 6th of October, troops from Vienna were publicly ordered by Latour to march against the Hungarians. This order, coupled with alarm, inspired by the approach of Jellachich, led to the *emeute* in Vienna, in which Latour was murdered,—a murder which was made a pretext for bombarding Vienna, and destroying the newly sanctioned constitution. Windischgratz, the agent in this work, joined his forces to those of Auersperg, who meanwhile had sheltered Jellachich.

At all this the Hungarians were so infuriated, that after deposing the generals,—who were believed traitorously to have allowed Jellachich to escape,—with inferior artillery, and with forces not half of the Austrians, who were 75,000 strong besides their reserves, they fought and lost the battle of Schwechat, Oct. 30. This was the first and last battle fought by the Hungarians on Austrian soil, fought only against those who were protecting a ruthless enemy, who had desolated H. by countless outrages. On the 2d of November, Jellachich entered Vienna in triumph, and was intrusted with a great army in the course of the whole war that followed. It is then impossible to doubt that the Austrians had supplied him with arms, money, and authority from the beginning. Ferdinand V. at this juncture signed the act for his own abdication, and at once seated the youthful archduke Francis Joseph, son of Francis Charles—who had also abdicated his claim—on the throne of Austria. An Austrian army now marched into H., and in the course of January and February overran and occupied it as far as the Theiss eastward, and as high as the Maros northward. The Russians meanwhile penetrated into Transylvania. On March 4th, 1849, Count Stadion published his new constitution for fusing down H. into a part of the Austrian empire. If previously H. had been under Russian despotism, this constitution would have seemed highly liberal, and from an Austrian point of view such it was; but to the Hungarians it was an intolerable slavery. First, it virtually annihilated their municipalities, and subjected their police to Vienna. Next, it would have enabled the Austrian cabinet to put in Austrian civil and military officers everywhere in H.,—an innovation odious to the Hungarians. Thirdly, it swamped their parliament among a host of foreigners, ignorant of H. and its wants, and incapable of legislating well for it. Fourthly, it was enacted without the pretence of law, by the mere stroke of Count Stadion's pen. On reviewing the constitutional question, it was clear to the Hungarians, first, that Ferdinand had no legal power to abdicate without leave of the diet, which leave it was impossible to grant, since in the course of nature Ferdinand might yet have direct heirs; secondly, that if he became incapacitated, it was the right of the diet to appoint a regent; thirdly, that if Ferdinand had died, Francis Joseph was not the heir to the Hungarian crown, but his father, Ferdinand's brother; fourthly, that if Francis Joseph had been the true heir, and lawfully crowned, the ordinances would still be a breach of his oath, and equivalent to a renunciation of his compact with the people; sixthly, that even to Austria the ministry of Stadion,—or rather of the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the young emperor,—was no better than that of a knot of intriguers. All H. therefore rose to resist,—Slovachs and Magyars,—Germans and Wallachs,—Catholics and Protestants,—Greeks and Jews,—nobles, traders, and peasants, rich and poor, progressionists and conservatives.

Between the Theiss and the Maros Kossuth had organized the means of fabricating arms and money; and in the course of March and April 1849, a series of tremendous battles took place, in which the Austrians were some fifteen times defeated, and without a single change of fortune, their armies, 130,000 strong, were swept out of H. with immense slaughter. Only certain fortresses remained in their power, and those were sure to fall by mere lapse of time. The Austrian cabinet was desperate at losing a game in which it had risked so much. Its more scrupulous members had retired, including Stadion himself. Bloodier generals were brought forward, and the intervention of Russia—granted, we have seen, as early as February in Transylvania—was publicly avowed. This act finally alienated from Austria every patriotic Hungarian. Upon the entrance of the Russians with the consent of Francis Joseph, the Hungarian parliament, on the 14th of April, after reciting the acts of perfidy and atrocity by which the house of Hapsburg had destroyed its compacts with the nation, solemnly pronounced that house to have for ever forfeited the crown; and declared H., with Transylvama, to be legally united, and to constitute a free independent sovereign state, whose form of government should be fixed by the diet of the united nation. During the existing crisis, Kossuth, according to constitutional precedent, was made governor of the country. The Hungarian line of defence turned upon the strong fortress of Comorn on its centre, with its right upon Leopoldstadt. The chief Hungarian force S of the Danube was collected between that river and the Platten-see. Against the well-provided armies and artillery of Windischgratz on the one side, and of Radetski on the other, the Hungarians had indeed nearly equal numbers to oppose, but chiefly consisting of ill-equipped and undisciplined levies. Yet it may well be questioned whether the united Russo-Austrian forces could have succeeded in subjugating H. had they not found a traitor to aid them, in the person of Georgey, whom Kossuth had, with mistaken confidence, placed at the head of the patriotic forces, and whose surrender at Villagos was the crowning act of a long system of secret treachery.

HUNGARIAN LITTORALE, a small district of Hungary, stretching along the NE side of the gulf of Quarnero, between Croatia and Illyria, and comprising the cities of Fiume and Buccari, and the immediately adjacent districts. It is one continuous line of hard calcareous rocks; and the only soil capable of cultivation is to be found either in the valleys or artificially collected in ledges on the sides of the mountains. The woodlands and forests, principally beech and fir, which give some activity to the trade of Fiume, are distant 20 m. from the coast. Maize is the principal grain cultivated.

HUNGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, 10 m. ESE of Braunfels, on the Horloff. Pop. 1,033.

HUNGERFORD, a parish and market-town in the SW angle of Berks, and partly also in Wilts. Area of p. 6,940 acres. Pop. 2,724.—The town is situated on the river Kennet, which, with the Kennet and Avon canal, affords a navigable communication with the Thames on the E, and the Avon and Bristol channel on the W; while it is connected with the Great Western railway by a branch-line, by which it is 26½ m. WSW of Reading. It thus maintains a considerable traffic. It consists principally of one long street, near the centre of which is the market-house. The church is an ancient building.

HUNGERFORD, a township in the Victoria district of Upper Canada, between Sheffield and Huntingdon. Pop. in 1842, 880.

HUNGERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle of Schleiden. Pop 168.

HUNGERTON, a parish of Leicestershire, 7 m. NE of Leicester. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. 267.

HUNGRUNG, a division of Kunawar, comprising the lower part of the course of the Spiti river. It is an arid mountain-valley about 20 m. in length, and elevated from 8,500 to 10,000 ft. above sea-level. Its area may be taken at 288 sq. m.; and it is divided into the districts of Nako, Chango, and Hango. The face of the country is arid; the only vegetable productions being a short brown grass, a few patches of juniper, and some prickly bushes and aromatic plants. Grain is cultivated in this region at an elevation of 13,000 ft. above sea-level. The fort of Shealkur, in about 32° N lat., is of some importance.

HUNGRY BAY, a bay on the N coast of Lake Ontario, which affords good anchorage and safe shelter among the islands, to ships of the largest size.

HUNGRY HILL, a mountain in co. Cork, 12½ m. WNW of Bantry. Alt. 2,249 ft. It rises up, first in rocky, rugged, and steep acclivities, and then in a soaring and alpine precipice; and is celebrated for a stupendous waterfall which it flings from a lake on its summit. The stream falls towards the ESE, so as to place its sublime cascade right in the view of Bantry; and it afterwards courses S to the head of Ardagh bay. The upper part of the mountain, down one-third of its entire descent, is so mural that the stream falls sheer over it without break.

HUNGRY POINT, a cape on the E coast of the island of St. Vincent, in N lat. 13° 28′.

HUNG-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, 18 m. NE of Ping-yang, on the l. bank of the Fuen-ho.

HUNGU. See Hangu.

HUNINGEN, or Huningue, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haut Rhin, 2 m. NW of Basle. Pop. 1,422. It was formerly an important stronghold, constructed by Vauban in 1679–81, in the form of a regular pentagon. The barracks of the garrison were fitted to contain 4,000 men. In 1815, H. held out a long time against the Allies; and the destruction of its fortifications took place in consequence of a stipulation in the treaty of Paris in that year.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Soest. Pop. 170.

HUNINGEN (Klein), a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1 m. N of Basle, on the Rhine. Pop. 466.

HUNINGHAM, a parish of Warwickshire, 6 m. NNW of Southam. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. 245.

HUNISH, or Ru Hunish, the N promontory of the isle of Skye, in N lat. 57° 45′.

HUNMANBY, a town and parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, situated on a rising ground, 4 m. from the sea-shore, and 8 m. from Bridlington. Area of p. 7,200 acres. Pop. 1,214.

HUNNEBERG, a hilly mass in Sweden, near the Venner lake, above which it has an elevation of about 368 ft.; but the surrounding country is so level that it is seen quite distinctly from Kinnekülle, a distance of 36 m. It has a quadrangular form, and measures about 7 m. on each side, rising at once from the plain with very precipitous sides.

HUNNERWASSER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,100.

HUNNINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle of Malmedy. Pop. 296.

HUNSBORN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Olpe. Pop. 440.

HUNSDON, a parish of Hertfordshire, 5 m. W of Sawbridgeworth. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. 430.

HUNSE, a river of Holland, rising in the central part of the prov. of Drenthe, and flowing N and NW through Groningen to the Lauwer-zee, into which it discharges itself after a course of about 50 m.

HUNSHELF, a township in the p. of Penistone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW of Barnsley. Pop. 578.

HUNSHOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop. 637.

HUNSINGORE, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. ESE of Knaresborough. Area 3,660 acres. Pop. 625.

HUNSLET, a chapelry in the p. of Leeds, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 15,852. It forms a suburb of the town of Leeds, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Aire.

HUNSTANTON, a parish, and pleasant watering village, on the coast of Norfolk, 9 m. W of Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. 527. There is a lighthouse on a lofty cliff in this p., in N lat. 52° 56′ 54″, E long. 0° 29′ 30″.

HUNSTE, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Dusseldorf, near Duisburg. Pop. 842.

HUNSTON, a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. NNW of Stowmarket. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 162.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2 m. S of Chichester. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1841, 193.

HUNSWORTH, a township in the p. of Birstall, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE of Bradford. Pop. in 1831, 878; in 1841, 978.

HUNTAU, a small river in East Prussia, which falls into the Frische-haff, near Brandenburg.

HUNT BAY, an indentation of the S coast of Jamaica, between the parishes of St. Andrew and Catherine, and 3 m. NE of Kingston. It is defended on the SW by a neck of land, at the extremity of which is Fort Augustus. It is nearly circular in form, and has a diam. of about 1½ m.

HUNTE, a river of Hanover, which rises in the principality of Osnabruck; flows through the Dümmersee; after emerging from it, takes for some time the name of Lahne; passes Oldenburg, and runs into the Weser at Elsfleth, about 20 m. NE of that town.

HUNTEBURG, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnabruck, on the Hunte, 21 m. NE of Verden.

HUNTER, a township of Green co., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. W of Catskill, and 54 m. SW of Albany. It is situated on the principal range of the Catskill mountains, and contains the peak named Round-Top, which rises to the height of 3,804 ft. above the Hudson. It is drained by the head-branches of Schoharie creek, but possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,019. The village is on Schoharie creek, and contained at the same period 300 inhabitants.

HUNTER, a county in the middle district of New South Wales; bounded on the N by Brisbane co.; on the NE by Durham co.; on the E by Northumberland co.; on the SE by Cumberland co.; on the SW by Cook co.; and on the W by Roxburgh and Phillip counties. It is intersected from W to E by a range of mountains, and watered by numerous streams, affluents of the rivers which form its boundary lines, namely, on the N by the Goulburn and Hunter rivers, on the E by the Woloumbi and Macdonald, on the S by the Colo, and on the NW by Widden creek. Its live stock in 1849 amounted to 1,500 horses, 7,388 cattle, 10,878 sheep, and 1,311 pigs.

HUNTER, a river of Australia, which has a SSW course through a mountainous district, and falls into Prince Frederick's harbour, to the N of the estuary of Roe river, in S lat. 15°, E long. 125° 25′.—Also a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the NE extremity of Brisbane co., at the base of the dividing range; and runs first NE, and then SW, along the confines of Brisbane and Durham counties. On reaching the W point of the latter co., and being joined by the Goulburn from the W, it bends ESE; forms the line of separation between Durham and

Gloucester cos. on the N, and Hunter and Northumberland on the S; and after a total course of 120 m. falls into the port of the same name. It is navigable for about 35 m. from the coast.—Of its numerous affluents the principal are the Isis, Dart, Goulburn, and Woloumbi on the r.; and on the l. the Fall, Paterson, and William.—A considerable export of wine is now taking place from this river; but a vastly more important trade is that of coal, which is now exported from Newcastle, at the mouth of the river, in great quantities. The whole basin of the H. is reported to be one coal-field, extending from the sea at Newcastle to the dividing-range 100 m. inland. A seam 11 ft. thick and lying at the depth of only 20 or 30 fath. from the surface, is now working; and its produce is transported to Newcastle by a railway about 2 m. in length. A railroad from Newcastle to Maitland, and thence to Patrick's plains, is contemplated. The aborigines call this river the Coquun.

HUNTER (Cape), a cape on the SW coast of New Georgia, in N lat. 9° 42′.

HUNTER (Port), a port of New South Wales, on the E coast, at the mouth of the river of the same name, between the counties of Durham and Northumberland, 59 m. N and 22 m. E from Port Jackson, in S lat. 32° 56′, and E long. 151° 43′. Its entrance, which is under 1 m. in breadth, is formed by Piratepoint, a low sandy promontory, on the N, and by Coal-head on the S. Near the latter is the town of Newcastle, in S lat. 32° 55′ 50″, E long. of Sydney 0° 34′ 45″. Within the area of the port are several islands, the principal of which are Ash-Spit, Dempster, Mackellar, and Chapman. The arm which runs to the NE bears the name of Fullarton cove. In its vicinity are mines of coal.

HUNTER'S BROOK, a stream of Lower Canada, in the SW extremity of Drayton township, which joins the Connecticut between Hall's-creek and Indian stream.

HUNTER'S ISLAND, or Onaseuse, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Friendly islands, and to the NW of the Fiji islands, placed by Horsburgh in S lat. 15° 30′, E long. 176° 15′. It is said to be of considerable extent, to rise high, and to possess considerable fertility, producing fruit of different kinds in great abundance. Its existence has, however, been questioned by recent navigators.

HUNTER'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the western part of Bass' strait, and near the NW extremity of Van Diemen's land, consisting of two large islands named Barren and the Three Hummocks, and several smaller islands. They were discovered by Flinders in 1798, and were afterwards visited by Freycinet and Boulanger. The channel by which these islands are separated from King island on the NW is sometimes named Hunter's channel. It is about 36 m. in breadth, and in common with other parts of Bass' strait abounds with flying fish and seals.

HUNTER'S LAKE, a sheet of water in N. America, in N lat. 64° 6′, W long. 113° 25′. The surrounding country exhibits only a few stunted pines.

HUNTERDON, a county in the W part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the SW by the Delaware, and watered in the W by several affluents of that river, and in the E by Raritan river. It is level towards the S, and generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 24.789. Its capital is Flemington.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of Strabane township, Adam's co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. SW of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.—Also a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of St. Maurice, and rear of Riviere-du-Loup, Grandpré, and Dumontier. It is well-watered, but its soil is shallow, and towards the rear it rises into broken and almost mountainous ridges. It abounds, however, with pine, cedar, spruce, and hemlock.

HUNTERSVILLE, a village in Pocahontas co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 190 m. WNW of Richmond, on Kapp's creek, 6 m. above its entrance into Greenbriar river, and at an alt. of 1,800 ft. above the Atlantic. Pop. in 1840, 130.

HUNTINGDON, a borough and market-town, the capital of the co. of the same name. It stands on the N side of the Ouse, on a gentle rising ground, and is connected by three bridges and a causeway with the town of Godmanchester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the SSE, on the Cambridge road. Kimbolton is 10 m. distant W by S, and London 58$\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW. Pop. in 1801, 2,035; in 1831, 3,267; in 1841, of parl. burgh, 5,500. It consists principally of a long range of houses commencing at the bridge over the Ouse, and extending nearly 1 m. on each side of the N road from London, towards the N boundary of the borough. The market-place is tolerably spacious; on the S side stands the town-hall, with a sort of piazza in front and at the sides for the market people. The lower part of the latter building is divided for assize purposes into two courts; above is a spacious assembly-room. There are baths, and a small theatre, and in the vicinity of the town is a race-course. The new county-jail is situated to the W of the town. The burgh comprises the parishes of All Saints, St. Benedict, St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary. United area 1,230 acres. St. Mary's church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a handsome embattled tower. —Under the new municipal act, the boundaries of the borough, comprehending its 4 parishes, were left unaltered, and the borough was appointed to be governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. The income of the borough for 1839 was £458, chiefly arising from borough rates. H. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since 23° Edward I.: the old boundaries coincided with those of the municipal borough and the 4 parishes of H.; but the parish and borough of Godmanchester were united with it by the Reform act. In 1837, the number of electors registered for H. and Godmanchester was 389; in 1848, 374. H. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the co.-members.—Lying in the midst of an agricultural district, this town participates in the fluctuations of the agricultural interests; but trade is not carried on here to any degree of importance, and there are no manufactures, besides the produce of the ordinary trades carried on in all towns of any magnitude. The Ouse being navigable from Lynn, through H. and up to Bedford, it derives its supply of coals, wood, &c., from Lynn, by barges, and by the same route exports its corn and other agricultural produce. The agricultural trade here is principally in wool and corn.

HUNTINGDON, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 1,276 sq. m., watered by Juniata river, and its tributary Raystown branch. The level parts are fertile and well-cultivated. The mountains are well covered with timber, and contain iron in abundance, lead, bituminous coal, salt, and alum. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal, and in the W part is the railroad which crosses the Alleghany mountains. Pop. in 1840, 35,484; in 1850, only 24,789. Its capital, of the same name, is on the W side of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, 50 m. from the mouth of the latter, and 92 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,145.—Also a county in the state of Indiana, comprising an area, generally level, of 384 sq. m., watered by Wabash river, and its tributaries Salmania and Little rivers, and intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. in 1850, 7,850. Its cap., which bears the same name, is on the N bank of Wabash

river, and 105 m. NNE of Indianapolis.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state, bordered on the N by North mountain, and in the SE by Knob mountain. Pop. 1,510.—Also a township of Adam's co., in the same state, 12 m. NE of Gettysburg. It has a level surface, bordered on the W by Bermudian creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam and gravel. Pop. 1,481.—Also a village in Carroll co., in the state of Tennessee, on the S fork of Obion river.—Also a township of Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, 20 m. W of Montpelier. It contains one of the highest summits of the Green mountains, and is generally hilly, and destitute of fertility. The principal river by which it is watered is the Huntingdon, a branch of Onion river. Pop. 914.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the Victoria district, to the W of the township of Hungerford. It has a small lake in the NE corner, and is to a considerable extent well-cultivated. Pop. in 1842, 1,099, chiefly Protestant Irish.—Also a village of Lower Canada, partly in the township of Hitchinbrook, and partly in that of Godmanchester, co. of Beauharnois. It lies on each side of the Chateauguay river, over which a strong bridge has been thrown to connect the two parts of the village, Pop. 125, chiefly Irish.

HUNTINGDON (East), a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Jacob's creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,774.

HUNTINGDON (North), a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,873.

HUNTINGDON (South), a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,793.

HUNTINGDON ISLAND, an island of British North America, off the E coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Sandwich bay, in N lat. 54°.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, or Hunts, a small inland county of England; bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, from which it is divided by the river Nene; on the NE, E, and SE, by Cambridgeshire; on the SW by Bedfordshire; and on the NW by Northamptonshire. Its form is an irregular square, measuring about 18 m. from NE to SW and from NW to SE. It has an area of 345 sq. m., or 220,800 acres; or, according to parliamentary returns, 241,690 acres. Pop. in 1801, 37,568; in 1831, 53,100; the latter consisting of 11,278 families, of whom 6,231 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 2,940 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 2,107 otherwise occupied. Pop. in 1841, 55,565, or 24·6 to 100 statute acres, being 42·8 per cent. below the average for all England and Wales; in 1851, 60,320.—No part of this co. consists of hills of any great height; an elevated tract of land, however, runs W from Cambridgeshire towards the town of Huntingdon, whence it strikes NNW to the valley of the Nene at Wansford; N and NE of this ridge is the fen district of the co. Another elevated ridge enters the co. on the S near Potton in Bedfordshire, and runs N to the valley of the Ouse near Huntingdon, where it subsides. The district contiguous to the Ouse, which flows across the SE part, consists of beautiful and fertile meadows. The central and W parts, which are finely diversified in their surface, are fruitful in corn and sprinkled with woods. In ancient times the whole upland part of H. was a dense forest appropriated to the pleasures and excitements of the chase; hence, indeed,—from 'Hunter's down,'—the name of Huntingdon itself is derived. The fens of H. adjoin those of Ely, and consist of 44,000 acres, exclusive of about 5,000 acres of what are called 'skirty lands,' which are considered good pasture-grounds. These together constitute nearly a seventh part of what is called the Bedford level. About 8,000 or 10,000 acres of the fenlands are productive.

Rivers and meres.] Besides the Nene, which skirts the N borders, the Ouse—sometimes called the Lesser Ouse, to distinguish it from the Yorkshire Ouse—is the only river of magnitude connected with this co. It enters from Bedfordshire, between St. Neots and Little Paxton, whence it runs N 11 m. to Huntingdon, and then E to St. Ives, beyond which, near Holywell, 7 m. from Huntingdon, it skirts the co. for 5 m. on the E border, running NNE, and finally enters the Bedford level in the vicinity of Erith. This river is navigable along its whole course across the co. One of the tributaries to the Ouse rises near Thurning, on the NW border of the co., and flows SE into the Ouse at Huntingdon. Another tributary comes from the vicinity of Higham-Ferrers, and flowing by Kimbolton, joins the Ouse below St. Neots. The Nene rises in Northamptonshire, and flowing through a delightful vale, reaches Huntingdonshire, near Elton, where it becomes the boundary between both counties; meandering to the N, it passes Yarwell and Wansford and then winding E through a more level country, it pursues a devious course to Peterborough, below which it sinks into the fens. It is navigable throughout its course along the borders of this co.; but the old channel, whence the present navigable channel separates at Standground sluice, is not now continuously navigable. It is navigable for upwards of 1 m. from the sluice; and near Ramsey town again becomes navigable, and rejoins the present channel at Wisbeach. On the border of this co., and partly in the adjoining co. of Cambridge, is Whittlesea dyke, a navigable cut from the old channel, near Standground sluice, to the part navigable near Ramsey; and thence to the old Bedford river in Cambridgeshire. These cuts afford facilities for the export of agricultural produce, and the import of timber and general merchandise.—There are three large pools or lakes in the N quarter of the co., named Whittlesea mere, Ramsey mere, and Ugg mere. Whittlesea mere is the largest, covering an area of several miles in extent.

Roads.] The great North road enters this co. from Papworth St. Everard, and running along the line of the ancient Ermin-street, through Godmanchester and Huntingdon, traverses the co. in a NNE direction by Stilton, Norman-Cross, and Chesterton, to Wandsford, near which it enters Northamptonshire. Another road from London passes through Barnet and Baldock, and joins the great North road at Alconbury hill, between Huntingdon and Stilton. The highway rates for 3 years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £7,924, on 139 m. of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 357 m. of other highways. The returns of turnpike trusts, for 1836, show a total expenditure of £11,282 13s. 2d., by 7 turnpike trusts in this co.; and the highway returns, for 1839, an expenditure of £6,226, on 378 m. of road.—The railways of this co. are noticed under the head Hertfordshire.

Subsoil, soil, &c.] Nearly the whole substratum of this co. is composed of one thick bed of the Oxford oolitic clay, nearly 700 ft. thick, and varied only on the surface by interspersions of gravel,—the debris of the neighbouring chalk range. The iron-sand occupies the SE part of the co., rising into low hills. Forest marble, or stonebrash, is found in the hills, bounding the valley of the Nene, on the confines, next Northamptonshire.—The general nature of the soil is either a strong deep clay with loam, or a deep gravelly soil with loam: it varies considerably, lying in patches of gravel and sand amongst the clay, and intermixed with vegetable earth, wher-

ever the level is lowest. Peat is found in many places. The climate of H. is deemed rather mild, and more salubrious, especially to natives, than might be expected, where there is so much fen-land, and so deficient a supply of pure water. The most unhealthy parts are in the vicinity of the low marshy land near Ramsey, Huntingdon, and Yaxley in the neighbourhood of Whittlesea mere.—According to the 'Agricultural Survey,' the average produce of H. does not denote great fertility of soil. The agricultural produce of the co. consists of wheat, oats, barley, and hemp; rape is grown in the fens, and turnips on some of the drier soils; mustard-seed is produced in considerable quantities, and hops are occasionally grown.—The breed of sheep upon the enclosed pastures is of a mixed description, nearly approaching to the Leicester and Lincoln kinds. The breed of cows is not very select; and dairy farming is little followed. Of the so-called Stilton cheese, none is now produced in the H. dairies, the article now sold under that name being Leicester or Lincoln produce.

Manufactures, trade, &c.] Agriculture occupying the chief attention of the inhabitants of this co., scarcely any manufactures are carried on, except wool-stapling and spinning yarn. The latter principally occupies the women and children in the winter-season, when they cannot find more profitable employment in agricultural pursuits.—H. comprises 4 hundreds; viz. Norman-Cross, Hurstingstone, Toseland, and Leightonstone; 107 parishes; 1 county-town, and parliamentary borough, Huntingdon, including 2 municipal boroughs, Huntingdon, and Godmanchester; and 6 market-towns, Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, and St. Neots. This co. is ecclesiastically divided into the following deaneries: viz. Yaxley, St. Ives, Leightonstone, Huntingdon, St. Neots, all in the archd. of Huntingdon, and recently transferred from the dio. of Lincoln, to the dio. of Ely.—The number of friendly societies in the co., on 20th Nov., 1839, was 55; income, £6,063; in 1848, 54; income £6,498. The number of savings' banks, on 20th Nov., 1838, was 1; total number of depositors, 1,319; total amount deposited, £37,694; in 1848 the number of depositors was 1.982; the amount of deposits £54,630; average £28.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £3,306 on the poor of this co.; in 1839, an expenditure of £25,100; in 1847, £29,608, being at the rate of 2s. in the pound on the property assessed to poor-rates, and 9s. 6½d. per head on the pop., the average for England being 6s. 1½d.—The annual value of property assessed to income tax for the year ending 5th April, 1843, was £401,683, of which £312,082 was on lands.—Property rated to poor's rates in 1847, £296,868.—This co. returns 2 members to parliament, who are polled for at Huntingdon and Stilton, the principal place of election being Huntingdon. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837, was 2,805; in 1846, 3,047. Besides the county-members, the borough of Huntingdon, with the corporate town and p. of Godmanchester, returns 2 members.—H. is comprehended in the Norfolk circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Huntingdon, where the county-jail is situated. Cambridgeshire is joined with this co. in the civil administration; there being but one high-sheriff for both of them. The average commitments between the years 1829 and 1833 was 50 in a pop. of 53,192 in 1831. Between 1845 and 1847 they were 18·7 per cent. below the average for all England and Wales. In 1848 the committals were 104.

History.] H., with the adjacent counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, composed the extensive territory of the *Iceni*, a powerful British tribe, included in the Roman division of the kingdom, in the district named *Flavia Cæsariensis*. In the early Saxon times this co. formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, and was then called Huntedunescyre or Huntandunescyre. It was afterwards subjugated by the Mercian sovereigns, and continued under their dominion till the union of the Saxon states into one monarchy. When the Normans became masters of England, the Conqueror, in 1068, gave the earldom of Huntingdon to Waltheof, a noble Saxon, on whom he also bestowed the hand of his niece, Judith. David, prince of Scotland, having married the heiress of Waltheof, was made earl of Huntingdon in 1108, and the honour continued in his family till 1219 In the wars occasioned by the rival claims of Bruce and Baliol to the Scottish crown, this earldom was seized by the kings of England; and Edward III., in his 11th year, created William Clinton earl of Huntingdon. Henry VIII., in his 21st year, bestowed it on George Hastings, grandson to the Lord Hastings, beheaded by the duke of Gloucester; and in his posterity it continued till the decease of Francis, 10th and last earl of this family, in 1789, when the title was supposed to have become extinct; but a satisfactory title having been produced by a new claimant of the Hastings' family, in 1819, the earldom was revived, and still exists.

HUNTINGFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. SW of Halesworth. Area 2,570 acres. Pop. in 1841, 397.

HUNTINGFORD, a settlement in the E part of the township of Zorra, Upper Canada, containing about 50 inhabitants.

HUNTINGTON, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. SW of Kington, on the Arrow. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1841, 262.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of York, on the Foss. Area of p. 4,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 626; in 1841, 652. Area of township 2,760 acres. Pop. 490.—Also a township in the p. of St. Oswald, Cheshire, 3 m. SE of Chester. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1841, 143.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Holmer, Herefordshire. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1841, 115.—Also a township in the p. and 2¼ m. N of Cannock. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1841, 121.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 17 m. W of New Haven, bordered on the E by Housatonic river, which is here crossed by two bridges. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. 1,326.—Also a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, extending across the widest part of Long Island, and 189 m. SE of Albany. It is partly hilly, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. It is indented by several bays extending from Long Island sound, and is drained by several small streams which flow into Great South bay on the S. Pop. 6,562. The village is situated at the head of Huntington harbour, a branch of the bay of the same name. Pop. 400.—Also a township of Lorrain co., in the state of Ohio, 20 m. SW of Elyria, watered by the W branch of Black river.—Also a township of Brown co., in the same state, bordered on the S by Ohio river. Pop. 2,362.—Also a township of Gallia co., in the same state, watered by Racoon river. Pop. 971.—Also a township of Ross co., in the same state. Its soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,169.

HUNTINGTON BAY, an indentation of Hempstead township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., extending from Long Island sound, between Eaton's and Lloyd's Neck. It affords good harbourage, and abounds with fish and sea-fowl.

HUNTISHAM, a township in the p. of Goodrich, Herefordshire, 4½ m. NE of Monmouth. Pop. 127.

HUNTLEY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. S of Newent. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1841, 511.

HUNTLEY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Dalhousie district, intersected by a branch of the Mississippi and Carp rivers. It has some good land, and is to a considerable extent cultivated. The timber is chiefly pine. Pop. in 1842, 1,771.

HUNTLEY, a parish and town in Aberdeenshire. The p. is intersected from W to E by the Deveron. Pop. in 1831, 3,545; in 1841, 3,642. The town

stands at the confluence of the Bogie and the Deveron, 34 m. NW of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1841, 2,731.

HUNTON, a parish in Kent, 4½ m. SSW of Maidstone, intersected by the Beult. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1841, 740.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Crawley, Southamptonshire, 5 m. S of Whitchurch. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1841, 111.—Also a township, partly in the p. of Brompton-Patrick, and partly in that of Hornby, N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. 534.

HUNTSBURG, a township of Geauga co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 175 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 911.

HUNTSHAM, a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. SE of Bampton. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1841, 157.

HUNTSHAW, a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. NNE of Great Torrington. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1841, 296.

HUNT'S-HOLLOW, a village of Portage township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 258 m. W of Albany. Pop. 200.

HUNTSPILL, a parish in Somerset, 5½ m. N of Bridgewater, on the Parret, and on the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 5,010 acres. Pop. 1,643.

HUNTSVILLE, a village of Surrey co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 138 m. WNW of Raleigh, on the W side of Gadkin river.—Also a v. of Madison co., in the state of Alabama, 153 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, and 10 m. N of the Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 2,496.—Also a v. of Randolph co., in the state of Missouri, 78 m. NNW of Jefferson city, on the E side of E. Chariton river.—Also a v. of Madison co., in the state of Arkansas, 175 m. NW of Little Rock, on the S side of the War Eagle branch of White river.

HUNTWICK WITH FOULBAY AND NOSTAL, a township in the p. of Wragby, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. in 1841, 152.

HUNWICK AND HELMINGTON, a township in the p. of St. Andrew Auckland, co. of Durham, 3½ m. NNW of Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1841, 338.

HUNWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. SSW of Holt, in the deep vale of the Glaven. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 285; in 1841, 234.

HUNYAD, a comitat or administrative province of Austria, in Transylvania; bounded on the N by the comitat of Zarand; on the NE by that of Lower Weissenburg; on the E by the district of Szaszvaros and the comitat of Lower Weissenburg; on the SE and S by Wallachia; and on the SW and W by Hungary. It is 81 m. in length from NW to SE, and 54 m. in breadth, and contains a superficies of 97 Austrian sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 142,600. The comitat is generally mountainous, and in the S it is intersected by the Carpathian chain, and contains the lofty summit of the Retezat. It belongs in its entire extent to the basin of the Danube; and is divided, by a ridge of mountains running to the S, into two parts. The northern section belongs to the basin of the Maros, a large river which runs from E to W, and receives the Reu-mare-Sztrehl, Cserna, &c. The other forms part of the basin of the Chyl, which has its source in Mount Petra or Petru, and in its course through the comitat is joined by several streams of minor importance. The arable land was estimated in 1837 at 26,904 jochs. The principal productions of the soil are corn, maize, fruit, wine, and timber. Cattle in great numbers are pastured on the mountain herbage, and game is abundant. Gold, silver and copper are found in considerable quantities, and mineral springs exist in some of its localities.—The comitat is divided into three principal parts, the valley of Hotzing, and the circles on this side and beyond the river; and these are subdivided into 18 *marches*. The chief town is Vaida-Hunyad, or Vajda-Hunyad.

HUNYAD (BANFI), a town of Transylvania, in the comitat and 30 m. WNW of Klausenburg, on the Sebes-Körös.

HUNYAD (VAJDA). See VAJDA-HUNYAD.

HUON RIVER, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which has its source in a chain of lakes between Wedge mount and Frankland hills, in the plains of the same name, to the E of Rockingham co.; runs with considerable sinuosities towards the E, dividing in its course the cos. of Buckingham and Kent; receives Mount river on the l.; bends S, and forming a considerable estuary, flows into D'Entrecasteaux channel, by an embouchure 3 m. in width, and opposite a small island of the same name. On the E side of H. river, and near its mouth, is Victoria port. Its lower banks are clothed with magnificent timber, some of the trees exceeding 180 ft. in height, and 28 ft. in circumf.

HUON'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, to the NW of the island of New Caledonia, in S lat. 18° 18′, E long. 163°. They were discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

HU-PIH, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 29° and 33°, and the meridians of 108° and 116°, nearly in the centre of the country. It has the prov. of Ho-nan on the N; of Ngan-Hoei on the E; Kiang-si and Hu-nan on the S; and Sechwen on the W. The Han-kiang intersects it from NW to SE; and the Yan-tse-kiang from W to E. Its cap. is Wu-chang-fu.—The area of the united provs. of Hu-nan and Hu-pih is estimated by Gutzlaff at 144,770 sq. m.

HUPARLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. ENE of St. Amans-des-Cots. Pop. 730. Cattle fairs are held here 4 times a-year.

HUPPAYE, a department and province of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. of dep. 942; of com. 759.

HUPPY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Hallencourt, 8 m. SW of Abbeville. Pop. 900. It has an oil manufactory.

HURD (CAPE), the NW point of land between Lake Huron and Georgian bay, in Upper Canada. It is 121 m. from Goderich.

HURD (PORT), a harbour on the NW coast of Australia, at the bottom of Gordon bay, in S lat. 11° 39′ 30″, extending in a SE direction for 8 m.

HURDA, a town of Hindostan, 40 m. SSE of Mysore.

HURDSFIELD, a township in the p. of Prestbury, in Cheshire, 2 m. NE of Macclesfield. Pop. 3,551.

HURDWAR, HURRI-DURWASU, or HARIDWARA, [*i. e.*, 'the Gate of Hurri,' or Vishnu,] a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, 36 m. E of Sharunpur, situated on the W bank of the Ganges, near to where that river issues through the Sivalic chain into the plains. The town itself is small and scattered; and in fact chiefly consists of *ghauts* or stairs for the greater facility of bathing, and of houses for wealthy pilgrims. A handsome range of buildings backs an esplanade which runs along the bank of the river; and deep and dense woods run down from the neighbouring forest to the W suburb, where they unite their verdant avenues to the arched gateways and pillared colonnades of the streets. Many of the temples are beautiful objects on account of their picturesque form and position, and all are fine specimens of ancient Hindu sculpture. The break in the chain of hills through which the river here bursts is about 1¼ m. in breadth. It runs close to the town, and with a rapid current. H. is one of the celebrated places of Hindu purification; and pilgrims

from every part of India resort annually to its temples, and to obtain purification in the waters of the holy river at this particular spot. The month of April is the general time of assembly; on which occasion a number of merchants from all parts of India, China, Persia, Tartary, and Bokhara, also attend, and form one of the largest fairs held in Hindostan. The fair is held in the bed of the river, which at this season is confined within narrow limits. Every 6th year the fair has a larger assemblage; and every 12th year, the concourse to the *kum*, as it is termed, is still more prodigious. The usual estimate of the visitors at H., one year with another, viz. 2,000,000, is believed to be rather below than above the true average. The country round about is then formed into one vast camp of Arabs, Cingalese, Persians, Tartars, Sikhs, Chinese, and Europeans. The cattle and animal department at this fair is the best in India: horses, elephants, monkeys, the yak, the nylghau, bears, leopards, and cheetas, are brought hither for sale.

HURIEL, a small town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, on an eminence, 6 m. NW of Montluçon. Pop. 2,730.

HURIKI, a village of the Punjab, on the Sutledge, 33 m. S of Amritsir.

HURIN, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. NW of Zohab.

HURLEY, a parish of Berkshire, 5 m. NW of Maidenhead. Area 4,530 acres. Pop. 1,119.

HURLEY, a township and village of Ulster co., New York, U. S., 68 m. S of Albany. Pop. 2,200.

HURON, a county in the N part of Ohio, U. S., watered by Black, Vermilion, and Huron rivers. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 23,933; in 1850, 26,202.—Also a co. in Michigan, being the point of land between Lake Huron and Saginaw bay.—Also a township in Wayne co., in New York, 183 m. W by N of Albany, skirted by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 1,943.—Also a township in Erie co., in Ohio, 111 m. N by E of Columbus, on Lake Erie. Pop. 1,488.—Also a township in Wayne co., in Michigan.

HURON, a district and county of Upper Canada, organized in 1842 from a section of London district. It contains the townships of Ashfield, Biddulph, Blanchard, Colborne, Dounie, Ellice, S. Easthope, N. Easthope, Fullarton, Goderich, Hubbert, Hay, Hullett, Logan, M'Killop, M'Gillivray, Stephen, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Usborne, and Wawanosh, all of which, with the exception of the first and last, are the property of the Canada company. A large portion of the land is good; but some parts are rather hilly and rugged; the land on the borders of the lake, and of the Maitland river, is generally poor.—The Maitland, Bayfield, and Thames rivers, which all take their rise in the H. swamp, water this district. Goderich is the chief town. Pop. in 1845, 13,500; in 1848, 20,450, of whom 2,060 were proprietors. Houses in 1848, 3,624. In the latter year this district possessed 17 grist-mills, 33 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, 10 distilleries whose produce amounted to 29,520 galls., 2 breweries, 7 tanneries, and 39 asheries whose produce amounted to 6,230 cwts. of ashes, 3 woollen factories, and 2 foundries. The number of acres under cultivation in 1844 was 30,816.

HURON, a lake of North America, and one of the largest in the world, "more oceanic and more solemnly grand" than either of the lakes Ontario or Erie. It lies between the parallels of 43° 10′ and 47° 30′ N lat., and between 80° 45′ and 84° 45′ W long.; and communicates with Lake Superior by the straits of St. Mary on the NW; with Lake Michigan on the W; and with Lake Erie on the S, by the river St. Clair, which is its outlet. It is also connected by means of the Severn river with Lake Simcoe, which, however, is not navigable. Lake Huron, in point of extent, yields but little to Lake Superior; its greatest length is 250 m.; at its W extremity it is less than 100 m., and at about 100 m. from its E shore it is barely 60 m. broad; but near the centre it suddenly bends away SE to the breadth of 190 m. Measuring the circumf. through all its curvatures, it has an outline of about 1,200 m. It has an area of about 20,400 sq. m. Its banks vary in height, being in some parts low and sandy, and in others rising in high clay land 120 ft. In its N regions, and from its W side, an extensive series of islands, called the Manitoulin [*i. e.* Spirit] islands, stretches in an E direction for 160 m. These islands almost divide the great expanse called the Georgian bay from the body of the lake. Some of them measure from 20 to 30 m. in length, by 10, 12, and 15 m. in breadth; and one of them called the Great Manitoulin, is about 80 m. in length, and from 24 to 25 m. wide. This latter island is the only inhabited one. On some of these islands the land rises into elevations of considerable height; and besides this great chain, there are many others of inferior dimensions, grouped in various parts of the lake, rendering its navigation intricate, and in some places, particularly towards the W end, even dangerous. On this lake, also, the navigator is often assailed by violent storms attended with thunder and lightning. Tobermory, near Cape Hurd, is an excellent harbour; but with the exception of Goderich at the mouth of the Hartland, and the basin at the exit of the Riviere-au-Sable, there is not a single place of security for any kind of vessel between the river Sangume and the St. Clair. The lake has a depth of 860 ft.; its surface has an alt. of 590 ft., or, according to Capt. Lefroy's observations, of 551 ft. above the tide-waters of the Hudson; and, according to the latter observer, of 365 ft. above Lake Ontario. Messrs. Logan and Murray report that the level of Lake Superior has an alt. above sea-level of 21½ ft. above Lake H., of which rise 18½ ft. is at the Sault St. Maria. At the W angle of Lake H. is Lake Michigan, which, although distinguished by a separate name, may be considered as a part of the former, deepening into a bay 262 m. in length, by 55 m. in breadth; and whose entire circumf. is 731 m. Between it and Lake H. lies a peninsula, at the widest part 150 m. across; along which, and round the bottom of Michigan, runs, to the S, part of the chain forming the Land's Height, whence descend many large and numerous inferior streams, on one side to the St. Lawrence, and on the other to the Atlantic. One of these, called French river, communicates with Lake Nipissing; whence a succession of smaller ones, connected by short portages, opens a commercial route with the Ottawa, that strikes the St. Lawrence near Montreal. At the E extremity of the lake is the Matchedash river, which, through another succession of lakes, separated only by one short portage, establishes communication with Lake Simcoe, the level of which is 130 ft. above that of Lake H. Spanish river is navigable for 30 m. from the lake by vessels drawing 5 ft.; but in the next 30 m. presents 5 cataracts with a total rise of 127 ft. On the N shore of the lake are iron mines, and about 10 m. to the N of these are some mountain ranges in which the rocks correspond in character with the auriferous rocks in the Maccabus gold range of Brazil. Gypsum and hydraulic lime are stated to be plentiful around this lake. Very little is known of the interior in this direction. The land bordering on the W shore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on Lake Erie. It is mixed with sand and small stones, and is principally covered with pines, birch, and some oaks; but at a little distance from the lake the soil is very luxuriant.

The waters of Lake H. are reputed to have been gradually rising during the last few years.—During Sir Francis Head's government, the Indian reservations on the S side of Lake Huron were ceded to the British government for a sum of money; and the Indians agreed to take up their future abode on the Manitoulin islands.

HURON, a river of the United States, which rises in the SE corner of Michigan, near the source of Grand river, with which there is a navigable communication for canoes, through a chain of ponds and marshes. It falls into Lake Erie, after a course of 90 m., a few m. below the Detroit.—Also a stream which falls into Lake Erie 11 m. E from Sandusky bay. It is about 50 yds. wide at its mouth; and is navigable about 18 m. to the forks. It has numerous head-branches, which water a fertile and healthy district.—Also a small river which falls into Lake St. Clair from the W. At its embouchure on the lake there are a few good settlements, distant about 35 m. from Detroit.

HURONS, a tribe of North American Indians, whose original seat was the peninsula enclosed between lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They are now reduced to a few families.

HURRIAL, Hurryal, or Harialaya [*i. e.*, 'the abode of Hari' or Vishnu], a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 25 m. WSW of Belcuchy, and 70 m. NE of Murshedabad, to the E of the Attri river. It has long been an important market for silk and cotton merchandise. The environs are periodically inundated, and the town is then approachable only by means of boats.

HURRIANA, or Hurianah, a district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Delhi, bounded on the N by the Bhatty country and the territory of the Sikhs; on the E by the Delhi district; on the S by the Shekawutty country, the pergunnah of Karnoul and the assigned territories; and on the W by the Bhatty and Bikanir countries and the desert of Ajmere. Area 2,493 geog. sq. m., or 2,112,527 acres; of which only 993,846 acres were cultivated in 1845. Pop. in 1847, 225,086, of whom 176,020 were Hindus. Land revenue in 1846–7, 454,736 rs. Its surface is nearly flat, and its soil sandy, and remarkable for the depth to which it may be penetrated without any indications of water. The only stream by which it is intersected is the Chittongnullah. Two canals were cut in the 15th cent., one from the Sutledge, and the other from the Jumna, and uniting at Hissar, whence numerous ramifications were directed through the surrounding country. These canals have long since been choked up, so that the cultivation of the soil is now entirely dependent on the monsoon. Some of the villages are supplied by small lakes, in which a permanent supply is retained throughout the year. This district, during the flourishing period of the Mogul dynasty, was one of great value and importance. It afterwards became a prey to successive invaders, and the scene of incessant rapine and confusion. In 1812 it was taken by the British. It contains 10 pergunnahs, the towns of Hansi and Hissar, noted for their antiquity, and Rotuk and Bhowani.

HURRICHUNDERGHUR, or Hari-Chandraghar, a hill-fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 70 m. ENE of Bombay, on a rock, in one of the passes of the Western Ghauts.

HURRIPUR, or Haripur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 80 m. ENE of Umritsir, on an affluent of the Beas. In 1810 it consisted of about 1,500 houses, and belonged to a petty chief, then tributary to Runjit-Singh of Lahore.

HURRUND, a district and town of Hindostan, in the SW angle of the Punjab, between the 29th and 30th degrees of N lat., and bounded on the E by the Indus. It does not exceed 50 m. in diameter, and is generally hilly, but extremely fertile. The climate is more equable than in other parts of the prov. It has an active trade.—The chief town bears the same name, is situated on a small river 45 m. from the r. bank of the Scinde, and on the road from Dera Ghazee khan to Cutch Gundava. It is of considerable extent, and has a fort.

HURRUR. See Harrar.

HURRUSH, a small Gujur village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, division of Ujjair, at the N base of Hurshnath, which rises to an alt. of 1,400 ft. above the surrounding plain.

HURRYHUR, or Hari-hara, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 45 m. WNW of Chitteldroog, 81 m. NE of Bednore, on the E side of the Tumbudra, and at an alt. of 1,831 ft. above the level of Madras. It is defended by a fortress in which is a celebrated temple of Vishnu. After the destruction of the Bisnagar empire this town passed through successive hands, until it was taken from Hyder Ali by the British.

HURSLEY, a parish in Southampton, 5 m. SW by S of Winchester. Area 9,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,418; in 1841, 1,520.

HURSORA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 3 m. E of Mow. In 1820 it contained about 500 houses.

HURST, a parochial chapelry, partly in Berkshire and partly in Wilts, 3 m. NNW of Wokingham. Area 6,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,169; in 1841, 2,539.

HURST, or Falconer's-Hurst, a parish in Kent, 5 m. W of Hythe. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 40.

HURST-CASTLE, a fort in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Milford, near the extremity of an extraordinary natural causeway, or point of land, running 2 m. into the sea, and approaching the Isle of Wight within the distance of 1 m. The causeway itself, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yds. in breadth, and is a sterile length of beach covered with loose gravel and pebbles. The side towards the Isle of Wight is a bold shore, beaten into ledges or terraces of pebbles by the violence of the waves; the other, which is sheltered, is undulating, marshy, and, when the tide flows, forms a smooth land-locked bay. The castle was erected by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance to the channel. On the beach, at the point of the ridge, are two light-houses, situated in 50° 42′ 23″ N lat., and 1° 32′ 50″ W long. The relative position of the lights is NE by E ½ E, 755 ft.

HURST (Long), or Longhurst, a township in Bothall p., Northumberland, 4 m. ENE of Morpeth. Pop. in 1831, 216; in 1841, 210.

HURST (Old), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4 m. NNW of St. Ives. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 182.

HURST (Temple), a township in Birkin parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NW of Snaith. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 135; in 1841, 114.

HURST-COURTNEY, a township in Birkin parish, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NNW of Snaith. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1841, 134.

HURST-MONCEAUX, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. E of Harlsham. Area 4,870 acres. Pop. 1,445.

HURST-PERPOINT, a parish and village in Sussex, 32 m. ENE of Chichester. Area 5,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,484; in 1841, 2,118.

HURSTBOURNE-PRIORS, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. WSW of Whitchurch. Area 3,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 490; in 1841, 482.

HURSTBOURNE-TARRANT, a parish in Southamptonshire; 5½ m. NNE of Andover. Area 6,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 786; in 1841, 850.

HURWORTH, a parish, township, and village, in

the co. of Durham, 3¾ m. SSE of Darlington, on the S bank of the Tees. The village consists of a spacious well-built street, situated on the brow of a steep hill. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,599.

HUSAVICK, a village and port of Iceland, on the N coast, 48 m. ENE of Holar.

HUSBY, a parish and village of Sweden, in the laen and 20 m. SW of Mariastadt.—Also a parish of Sweden, in the haerad of Næsgard, 15 m. N of Hedmora. There are powder-mills belonging to the government here, and several iron-works.—Also a v. of Sweden, in the haerad of Kinriewald, 12 m. SW of Wexio, between Lakes Salen and Asnen.—Also a v. of Denmark, in Sleswick, 6 m. SE of Flensburg.

HUSCH, Hus, or Hussu, a small town of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 m. SW of Bender. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. In 1711, the well-known treaty of the Pruth was concluded here between the Russians and the Turks.

HUSEN (Upper and Lower), two neighbouring villages of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 m. W of Cappel.

HUSILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. N of Palencia. Pop. 180.

HUSINECZ, or Hussinetz, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachen, on the l. bank of the Blanitz, 4 m. N of Prachatitz, 72 m. SSW of Prague. It was the native place of the celebrated John Huss.

HUSQUARN, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Jänköping, and haerad of Tveta, 4 m. ESE of Jänköping.

HUSSENABAD, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Mulwah, situated on the S bank of the Nerbuddah river, 135 m. NW of Nagpur. It is an important military station, being the key to this quarter of the Deccan.

HUSSIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Longwy. Pop. 500.

HUSSIATYN, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in the circle of Tarnopol, on the l. bank of the Podhorze, 22 m. E of Tremhowla.

HUSSUN. See Hossein.

HUSTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle and 3 m. NW of Arensberg, at the confluence of the Bohr and the Ruhr. Pop. 600.

HUSTHWAITE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE of Thirsk. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. 577.

HUSTNAPUR, or Hustinagara, one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and for ages the cap. of a powerful Hindu dynasty; but whose history is much involved in fable. It is situated on the W bank of the Ganges, about 50 m. NE of Delhi. The only remains of it is a solitary Hindu temple: the site of it may, however, be traced for miles.

HUSTOPETSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Prerau, on the l. bank of the Betschwa. Pop. 600.

HUSUM, a small sea-port of Denmark, situated at the mouth of the small river Hever, in N lat. 54° 28′ 59″, on the W coast of the duchy of Sleswick, and 20 m. W of Sleswick. It has a pop. of 4,000, who carry on a brisk trade in horses, fattened oxen, and beer, chiefly with Hamburg and Lubeck. The town contains a sugar-refinery and oil-mills; also several dyeing and bleaching establishments. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent; and oyster-fishing is a considerable branch of business along the coast. It is in contemplation to establish steam-communication between H. and the English coast.

HUSUM-ET-SCHWALSTEDT, a bailiwick of Denmark, in the SW of the duchy of Sleswick, comprising the two districts whose name it bears, the district of Simonsburg, and the islands of Nordstrand and Pelworm. Area 155 sq. m. Pop. 12,700.

HUSZTH, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 28 m. NW of Szigeth. Pop. 4,596.

HUTOFT, or Hightoft, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. E of Alford. Area 3,310 acres. Pop. 515.

HUTSCHLAG, a village in the archd. of Austria, 18 m. SW of Rastadt. It has sulphur and copper-works.

HUTSU, a river of India, in the Deccan, which rises in the district of Sirgujah, in about N lat. 23° 30′, E long. 82° 30′, and flows nearly direct S into the Mahanadda, after a course of about 110 m.

HUTTA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Neograd, march of Kekko, 18 m. E of Bela-Banya.

HUTTANI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, 80 m. SE of Sattara. It is a populous and extensive place, and carries on considerable trade with Bombay and Surat. It possesses a small stone citadel, and is enclosed with a mud rampart and a ditch.

HUTTE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Darney, 15 m. S of Mirecourt. Pop. 1,200. It is celebrated for its steel and iron manufactures.

HUTTENBERG, a small town of Lower Carinthia, in the circle and 25 m. NE of Clagenfurt. Iron is extensively mined in the vicinity.

HUTTENGRUND, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, bail. of Sonnenberg. Pop. 200.

HUTTENHEIM, a small town of Bavaria, in the principality of Schwarzenberg.—Also a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas Rhin. Pop. 2,084.

HUTTING, or Huttein, a small town of Bavaria, 9 m. E of Passau.

HUTTON, a parish in Essex, 2½ m. WSW of Billericay. Area 2,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 449.—Also a township in Penwortham p., Lancashire, 3½ m. SW of Preston. Pop. 563.—Also a township in Warton p., Lancashire, 2 m. S of Kirkham. Area 970 acres. Pop. 254.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 5½ m. NW by W of Axbridge. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 462.—Also a township in Rudby p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Stokesley, on the river Leaven. Pop. 911.—Also a parish of Berwickshire, lying along the Tweed, 7 m. WSW of Berwick. Pop. 1,333.

HUTTON, an island near the SW coast of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. 36° 10′.

HUTTON-BONVILLE, a chapelry and township in Birkby p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 10½ m. E of Richmond. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1841, 111.

HUTTON-BUSHEL, or Buscel, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW by W of Scarborough. Area 5,670 acres. Pop. 506.

HUTTON AND CORRIE, a united parish in the co. of Dumfries, about 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 646; in 1841, 804.

HUTTON-CRANSWICK, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S of Great Driffield. The p. comprises the townships of Rotsea, Sunderlandwich, and Hutton-Cranswick. Area 6,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1841, 1,228.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish and township in Cumberland, 5½ m. NW of Penrith. The p comprises the townships of Thomas-Close and Hutton-in-the-Forest. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. 1,228.

HUTTON-HENRY, a township in Monk-Hesleton p., Durham, 7 m. NW of Hartlepool. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1841, 287.

HUTTON-LE-HOLE, a township in Lastingham

p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Kirkby-Moorside. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 272.

HUTTON-MAGNA, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. NNW of Richmond. The p. comprises the townships of H. with Lane-Head, and West Layton. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. 297.

HUTTON (New), a chapelry and township in Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, 4½ m. E of Kirkby-Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1841, 148.

HUTTON (Old) and HOMESCALES, a chapelry and township in the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, 4 m. SE of Kirkby-Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1841, 488.

HUTTON-ROOF, a township in the p. of Greystock, Cumberland, 4 m. SE of Hesket-Newmarket. Pop. 197.—Also a chapelry and township in Kirkby-Lonsdale p., Westmoreland, 2¾ m. W by S of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Pop. in 1831, 351; in 1841, 319.

HUTTON-SAND, a township in Bossal p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. W of Thirsk. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1841, 224.

HUTTON-SESSAY, a township in Sessay p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Thirsk. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 129; in 1841, 114.

HUTTON-SHERIFF, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. NNE of York. The p. comprises the chapelry of Farlington, and the townships of Cornbrough, Lillings-Ambo, Stittenham, and H. Area 9,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,499.

HUTTON-SOIL, a township in Greystock p., Cumberland, 5½ m. NNW of Penrith. Pop. 359.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SW of New Malton. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 408.

HUTWYL, or Huttweil, a small town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 25 m. WNW of Lucerne, on the Langeten.

HUVEAUNE, a river of France, which takes its rise in the dep. of Var, to the SW of Nans; passes Auriol, Roquevaire, and Aubagne; and flows into the gulf of Lyons near Marseilles, after a course of 24 m. from ENE to WSW.

HUXHAM, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNE of Exeter. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1841, 150.

HUXLEY, a township in Waverton p., in Cheshire, 4 m. W by S of Tarporley. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1841, 279.

HUY, or Hoye, an ancient town of Belgium, in the dep. of Liege, pleasantly situated in a valley on the Meuse, 16 m. ENE of Namur. Paper, leather, glue, and hardware, are the principal articles of manufacture; and the town has a considerable trade by the river in wheat.

HU-YAN-HEEN, or Ho-yan-heen, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and dep. of Ching-keung-fu.

HU-YANG, or Ho-yang, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, and dep. of Tung-chu-fu, in N lat. 34° 35′.

HUYSSE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. E of Cruishantem. Pop. 3,750.

HUYTON, a parish of Lancashire, 2 m. SW of Prescott. Area 9,720 acres. Pop. 3,749. It is intersected by the Manchester and Liverpool railway, which has a station here. The p. comprises the townships of Knowsley, Roby, Tarbock, and H.

HU-YUEN, or Ho-yuen, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, dep. and 60 m. NE of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 42′.

HUZARA, or Huzru, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, in N lat. 33° 50′, and E long. 72° 45′, 28 m. E of Attock, on the road from that place to Lahore. It is inhabited by Afghans, and possesses a considerable trade.

HUZAREH. See Hazareh.

HUZRELWALA, a village in the Punjab, 23 m. NE of Multan, on the road from that place to Ferozepur, and 12 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

HUZRUTIMAN, a district and town of Kunduz, on the l. bank of one of the headstreams of the Jihun, 60 m. NNW of Kunduz, and 110 m. NE of Balkh. The town is situated in a sandy plain, and is of considerable extent.

HUZUMLI, a village of Anatolia, in N lat. 36° 44′, E long. 29° 18′, 8 m. W of the river Xanthus, situated on an elevated plain, surrounded by peaks of splintery scaglia. Immediately above it, on the S, are the ruins of *Cadyanda*.

HVALOEN, or Qualoen, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the NW coast of Norway, in the stift of Norland, and bail. of Finmark, 3 m. W of Tromsöe, in N lat. 69° 35′. It is separated from the continent by a channel 5 m. in breadth; and is 33 m. in length. In breadth it varies from 1½ m. to 15 m. It is very irregular in form, 3 deep bays penetrating its western coast, and several isolated peaks rising to a considerable height near its northern extremity.

HVAL-OER, a group of islands off the S coast of Norway, in the Skager-Rack, at the entrance of the bay of Christiania, in N lat. 59° 3′, and E long. 10° 50′. They belong to the stift of Aggerhuus and bail. of Smaalchnen.

HVEN, or Hveen, an island of the Sound, off the SW coast of Sweden, in the laen of Malmoehus and haerad of Roenneberg, 4 m. from the nearest point of the Swedish coast, 6 m. from that of Sieland, 17 m. NNE of Copenhagen, and 6 m. NW of Landskrona, in N lat. 55° 54′ 38″. Pop. 300. It is about 6 m. in circumf., rises high, and has a sandy soil. Cattle are reared here in great numbers. The island of H. was ceded to Sweden by Denmark at the peace of Roeskilde in 1658. It is celebrated as having long been the residence of Tycho-Brahe, and the ruins of his observatory are still to be seen amid those of the castle of Stjernborg.

HVIDBERG, a parish and village of Denmark, in Jutland, to the W of the Skiwe.

HVIDDINGSOE, a small island of the North sea, off the W coast of Norway, in the stift of Christiansand, and bail. of Stavanger, at the entrance of the Bukke-fiord, in N lat. 59° 5′.

HVILSAGER, a parish and village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the bail. and 14 m. SE of Randers.

HVITA, a broad and deep river of Iceland, which takes its rise partly from the Hvitar-vatn lake, and flowing SSW falls into the Borgar-fiord.

HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. 35° 30′, E long. 114°.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Kwang-choo-fu.

HWA-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tung-choo-fu, in N lat. 34° 30′, and E long. 109° 41′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Kaou-choo-fu.

HWA-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. 35° 18′, and E long. 106° 32′.

HWA-TING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Sung-Keang-fu.

HWA-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tung-choo-fu, in N lat. 34 35′, and E long 110°.

HWA-YUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Yo-choo-fu, in N lat. 29° 30′, and E long. 112° 22′.

HWAE-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su. The div. comprises 6 dis-

tricts. The town is 112 m. NNE of Nan-kin, on the Imperial canal, and on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 33° 32′ 24″. It is situated in a marshy district, the level of which is lower than that of the canal, and is consequently in constant danger of submersion. It covers a considerable space, and is surrounded by a triple wall. On one of the gates of the town is a strongly-built tower, and within it a pagoda 5 stories in height. A suburb extends a distance of 3 m. along both sides of the canal to the Hoang-ho on which it has a port. In the environs are extensive building-docks. This town is the residence of several mandarins, one of whom is the governor or superintendent of the rivers in Keang-nan. It contains a large pop., and carries on an active trade.

HWAE-HO, or Hoai-ho, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-tung, dep. of Kwan-chu-fu. It is sometimes known as Fan-yu.

HWAE-JIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. 39° 54′.

HWAE-JOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-teen-fu and Pih-loo-ting, in N lat. 40° 19′.

HWAE-KING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 96 m. W of Kae-fung-fu, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 6′ 34″, and W long. of Pekin 3° 28′ 30″. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and abounds with medicinal plants.

HWAELAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Seuen-hwa-fu, in N lat. 40° 23′, and E long. 115° 38′. It is of the greatest antiquity, and has been known under various names; that by which it is now distinguished was given it in 936. Its present fortifications bear the date of 1422. Its wall is 21 m. in circuit, and has 3 gates.

HWAE-NING-CHING, Bayanda, or Bainda, a town of Sungaria, in the div. and 12 m. NE of Eli, on the W bank of the Fargalington. Its inhabitants, who devote themselves to trade, and speak Chinese, consider themselves descendants of the army led thither by Tamerlane, but are generally believed to have derived their origin from the Chinese who expatriated themselves about the year 1125. The town contains a garrison of 1,200 men.

HWAE-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Gan-hing-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Chin-chu-fu.

HWAE-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Fung-yang-fu, in N lat. 33°.—Also a new district and town in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and SW of Yu-lin-fu, in N lat. 37° 54′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu, 6 m. W of Kevei-liu-fu, in N lat. 25° 15′ 56″. and E long. 109° 18′.

HWAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. div. and 54 m. NW of King-yang-fu, in N lat. 36° 39′.

HWAN-HO, or Hoen-ho, a river of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, formed by the union of the Yang-ho and San-kan-ho. It crosses a branch of the great wall, flows 9 m. W of Peking, receives Tse-ho and Ho-to-ho on the r., and joins the Pei-ho on the r. bank 75 m. SE of Peking, and after a total course, in a generally SE direction, of 180 m.

HWAN-YUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. 39° 41′.

HWANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 21 m. SW of Ting-chu-fu, near the Yellow river, in N lat. 37° 40′, and E long. 120° 50′.

HWANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. 22° 37′.

HWANG-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, 36 m. SE of Wu-chang-fu. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is in N lat. 30° 26′ 24″, and long. W of Peking 1° 39′ 35″, on the l. bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. It has a large pop. and an active trade. In the environs are numerous small lakes.

HWANG-HO. See Hoang-ho.

HWANG-HAI, a prov. in the N part of the Corea, extending E from the shore of the Hwang-hai or Yellow sea, from which it derives its name, and by which it is deeply indented. It is watered by the Ching-kiang and Chouong-kiang, Ping-yang, and Hi-ho, all of which flow into the Yellow sea. The surface is generally mountainous, but the coast is woody and well-cultivated. The capital is Hwang-chu.

HWANG-MEI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. and 90 m. SE of Hwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 12″. At the entrance to this town is a tower 7 stories in height, and in the interior are numerous shops. The environs are irrigated and well-cultivated.

HWANG-PING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kevei-chu, div. of Chin-yuen-fu, in N lat. 26° 30′.

HWANG-PO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Han-yang-fu, in N lat. 30° 56′.—Also an island in the bay and 18 m. SE of Canton, prov. of Quang-tung, at the mouth of the Tchu-kiang. It contains several pagodas and has a port.

HWANG-WANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Hwang-chu-fu.

HWANG-YANG-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, between Peking and Sivan-hoa. It is of granitic structure.

HWANG-YEN, a district and town of Chi-keang, div. of Fae-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 42′.

HWIEZDLITZ (Neu), or Nowy-Hwiezlice, a town of Moravia, in the ldgb. circle and 15 m. E of Brüon. Pop. in 1834, 700.

HWITLISBOFIAERD, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 96 m. NNW of Abo, and district of Nedre-Satakunda, on the gulf of Bothnia, 14 m. NNW of Biörneborg.

HWITTIS, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 54 m. NNE of Abo, and district of Œfre-Satakunda-Nedredels.

HWO-KEA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. 35° 20′.

HWO-LUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 8′.

HWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. 35° 30′, and E long. 114°.

HWUY-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. and 66 m. ESE of Kan-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 32′ 24″, and E long. 115° 43′.

HWUY-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 156 m. S of Nan-king, in a mountainous locality, in N lat. 29° 58′ 30″, and W long. of Pekin 2° 3′ 20″. Ink and varnish are extensively manufactured here, and the engraving on copper is considered the best in China. It has an active trade. Tea is extensively cultivated in the environs, and gold, silver, and copper are found in the mountains.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town is 90 m. E of Canton, on the l. bank of the Tung-kiang, in N lat. 23° 2′ 24″. It

is well-built, and contains several handsome edifices. The Tung-kiang is here crossed by a fine bridge, and in the vicinity, over Lake Fon, is a similar structure to connect two fine islands, covered with gardens and pleasure-houses, with the mainland. H. is noted for its shell-work, and has an active trade.

HWUY-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. and 15 m. NE of Tseuen-chu-fu, near the shore of the channel of Formosa. in N lat. 25° 2′.

HWUY-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chĕ-keang, div. of Shaou-hing-fu.

HWUY-LAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 10′.

HWUY-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Kung-chang-fu, in N lat. 35° 45′.

HWUY-TING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 60 m. SSW of Keun-che-fu, in the island of Hain-an, in N lat. 19° 20′, and E long. 110° 38′. The town itself is not large, but the suburbs are extensive and very populous. The entire pop. of the place is estimated at upwards of 44,000. The walls by which the town is surrounded are lofty, and the streets are straight, and the houses well-built of red brick. To the E of the town is an extensive but shallow lake. —Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Tsing-chu, in N lat. 26° 50′, and E long. 107° 7′.

HYACYNTHE, a village of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal, co. of Richelieu, on the Yamaska.

HYATNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, 10 m. SE of Hyderabad.

HYATPUR, a town of Bengal, 18 m. NW of Mauldah, in the district of Dinajpur.

HYCATU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhao, 30 m. S of Norra-Senhora-del-Rosario, near the confluence of the Iguaru and the Mony.

HYCKHAM (North), a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. SSW of Lincoln. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. 397.—Adjoining it on the W is South H. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. 85.

HYCO-OTEE, a small river of the United States, which rises in N. Carolina; enters Virginia; and falls into the Dan, about 4 m. above the mouth of Staunton river, after a NE course of 50 m.

HYDE, a chapelry and township in Stockport p., Cheshire, 5 m. NE of Stockport. Area 660 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,063; in 1831, 7,144; in 1841, 10,151; chiefly employed in factories for spinning common yarns and weaving power-loom cloth; in coal-mining to supply fuel for working these mills; and in the ordinary retail business of a small market-town.

HYDE, a maritime county of N. Carolina, bordering on Pamlico sound. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840 6,458; in 1850, 7,662. Its cap. is Lake Landing.

HYDE-PARK, the cap. of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 31 m. N of Montpelier, on the Lamoille river. Pop. in 1840, 1,080.—Also a township in Deutschen co., in New York, 66 m. S of Albany, skirted by the Hudson river on the W. Pop. in 1840, 2,364.

HYDERABAD, or Hydrabad, an extensive prov. of Hindostan, formerly called Telingana, and afterwards Golconda. It is situated chiefly between the 16th and 19th parallels of N lat., and strictly speaking is confined to the country between the rivers Godaveri and Kistna; but the name is now applied to all the territories of the Nizam, which extend between the 15th and 21st parallels, and the 75th and 82d meridians, and embrace the provs. of H. Proper and Bidur, with part of Bejapur, Aurungabad, and Berar; and in this sense may be generally stated to be bounded by the territories of the Nagpore rajah, and the British possessions; being about 350 m. in extreme length, and about 300 m. in breadth, and having an area of 96,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 10,000,000. See Deccan. This territory is principally rented to powerful zemindars, as the rajah of Sholapore and others; or granted in jaghires or fiefs to the officers of government. Thus the whole of the land, except some portions set aside for charitable purposes, and the estates of the Nizam and different branches of his family, are in the hands of a few individuals. The country is, however, fertile, and, properly managed, would yield abundantly. Its commerce also is confined, the diamond mines hardly paying the expense of working; and the only other article valuable to foreigners being cotton, some of which is carried to the Northern circars and Carnatic, and exchanged for salt and European commodities. The chief towns are H., Golconda, Warangole, Aurungabad, Bidur, and Ellichpore. Having been for a long period the seat of a Mahommedan government, a considerable portion of the inhabitants are Moslems; the majority, however, are Hindus, but the pop. is by no means equal to that of the British provs.

Revenue.] It is matter of notoriety that his highness the Nizam's financial affairs are in much disorder, and his expenditure above his income by some 30 lacs a-year; and this has been explained and proved by a set of accounts which, drawn up by the Nizam's *duftendars*, or state-officers, have recently appeared in the Indian papers, and are of special interest at the present juncture.

In the first place, the Nizam's total military expenditure is stated to be as follows:—

		Rupees.
For the subsidiary force, by transfer of ceded districts,		63,00,000 0 0
For the regular contingent, excluding payments on account of Appa Desage, chouth, &c., as arranged after the Mahratta war of 1818-1819,		32,00,000 0 0
For the government troops, viz.:—		
5,645 horse,	34,61,983 10 9	
26,665 infantry,	32,51,867 12 3	
33 310	67,13,851 7 0	
Recent deductions of pay by his highness's order,	3,00,000 0 0	
		64,13,851 7 0
His highness's Pargah, or force under Shumshooloomrah, Jaghirdars' quotas, &c. (estimated),		20,00,000 0 0
Private Jaghirdars' quotas, &c.,		12,00,000 0 0
		1,91,13,851 7 0

Which may be classed as follows:—

British troops, according to treaty, and pay provided by cession of territory,	63,00,000 0	
Falling upon his highness's revenues, as at present collected,	1,28,13,851 7	
Total,	1,91,13,851 7	

The revenues of his highness, exclusive of the ceded districts, may be now taken at two crores and a quarter, or 2,25,00,000rs. = £2,250,000, which may be classed as follows:—

Revenue of the Dewanee for public purposes of government (gross),	1,41,00,000
His highness the Nizam's own revenues, exclusive of allowances from minister's department,	30,00,000
Shumshulumra's Pargah establishment, &c.,	22,00,000
Personal jaghires to nobility and dependents,	20,00,000
Military ditto,	12,00,000
	2,25,00,000

It thus appears that out of an income of 2¼ crores, or £2,250,000 sterling, there is only one crore and 40 lacs applied to the ministerial disbursements of the state. The rest is alienated and inapplicable to the exigencies of the state.

The detailed account of the ministerial department is as follows:—

Gross revenue,	1,41,00,000
Deduct civil charges, management, &c.,	17,80,000
	1,23,00,000

Which is accounted for thus—

His highness the Nizam's stipends, servants, &c.,	28,00,000
Contingent, chouth, Appa Desage, &c.,	40,25,000
Government troops,	64,13,000
Mursabdars,	11,15,000
Moonriffs, &c.	1,05,000
Forts,	96,000
Charitable grants,	4,63,000
	1,50,17,000

Result:—Income 1,23,00,000 net.

Expenditure 1,50,00,000

Balance against income, 27,00,000rs. expenditure over income.

It thus appears that the Nizam holds the following amount of revenue apart from the state funds:—

Districts under his own management, the receipts of which are paid to his treasury,	30,00,000
Payment from the ministers' department,	28,00,000
	58,00,000

Fifty-eight lacs, or £580,000 as his own personal income, out of £2,250,000. His highness's personal treasury, therefore, is rich, while his state is bankrupt, has no public credit, and is spending, or would spend if every one were paid, 27 to 30 lacs above its income. A further classification of amount of expenditure, therefore, becomes necessary, and may be thus taken:—

His highness's the Nizam—personal and ministerial,	58,00,000
Pargah establishment,	22,00,000
Personal jaghires and nobility.	20,00,000
Military jaghires,	12,00,000
Ministerial departments, deducting allowance to Nizam,	113,00,000
	2,25,00,000

Viz. 95,20 000 net result
17,80,000 charges of collection and management.

1,13,00,000

The pith of which is that out of a revenue of 2¼ crores there is at the public and ministerial service of government, for payment of military establishments, contingent, officials, public debts and interest, &c., only 95 lacs; or, in other words, that 1 crore and 30 lacs are permanent alienations out of a revenue of 2 crores and 25 lacs. This state of affairs may be better accounted for when it is understood that the minister is allowed to charge upon the whole gross revenue, 6¼ per cent., or about 14 lacs per annum, or £140,000; the peshcar or deputy-minister, 3r. 2a. per cent., or near 7 lacs; the duftendars or accountants, 1r. 9a. per cent., or 3½ lacs; the tulookdars or collectors take 12½ per cent. for expenses of collection, charging for the troops employed with them! There is a zemindar or chief at the head of some 1,000 or 1,500 rabble, who has beaten back one detachment especially selected, yet the minister's military budget shows a force of cavalry and infantry of 32,000 men, costing the state 64 lacs, and the budget shows an expense of 98 lacs!

History.] This country was formerly subject to the rajahs of Telingana and Bijanagur, but was conquered by the Mahommedans in the early part of the 15th cent., and in 1512 was formed into a separate kingdom, under the name of Golconda, by Mohammed Kuli, the founder of the Kutub Shahi dynasty. This person was originally a Turkish adventurer, but rose to the rank of general in the service of the last king of the Bhauseni dynasty. He reigned 39 years, and had for successors his two sons and two grandsons, the latter of whom were defeated by the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan, and compelled to pay tribute. Abdallah Kuttub Shah died in 1674, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hussein, who in 1687 was taken prisoner by Aurungzebe, when Golconda was converted into one of the provs of the Mogul empire, and with the other five southern provs. was formed into a viceroyalty, governed by an officer appointed by the court of Delhi, called the subahdar of the Deccan. About 1719, a Mogul officer, named Cheen Khilij Khan, was appointed to this government, with the title of Nizam-al-Mulk, *i. e.* 'Superintendent of the kingdom;' and as the Mahrattas were at that period rising fast into power, the new governor had a large army placed under his command to keep those freebooters in awe. This circumstance inspired him with the ambition of founding an independent kingdom. For several years he employed himself in extending his territories, and getting possession of the strongholds of the Deccan; and when summoned to Delhi, proceeded thither with so large a force as completely to overawe Mohammed Shah and his ministers. He is further accused of having encouraged the Persian usurper Nadir Shah to invade Hindostan in 1739. After that event, having been appointed vizier or prime minister, he left to Mohammed nothing but the name of king; and for two years he governed at Delhi with absolute sway, leaving his son Ghazy-ad-Deen his deputy in the Deccan. The Mahrattas having invaded the latter country, he marched from Delhi with a numerous army in 1741, and on his arrival at Arcot, found that country in such confusion and anarchy that not less than twenty petty chiefs had assumed the titles of nabob or rajah. The measures that he pursued soon tranquillized and brought into order that country; and he disposed of the different offices to his friends, without consulting the court of Delhi. He made Aurungabad his cap., but died at Burhanpore in 1748, at the great age of 104. Ghazy-ad-Deen was at the period of his father's decease one of the ministers at Delhi; and the second son, Nasir-Jung, having obtained possession of the treasury, and the goodwill of the army, was too powerful to be dispossessed; he was therefore confirmed by the emperor Ahmed Shah as subahdar of the Deccan. Nasir-Jung was assassinated in 1750, and succeeded by his nephew Muzuffer-Jung, who was likewise assassinated the following year. Salabut-Jung, the cousin of Muzuffer, had held the government for 10 years, when he was seized and imprisoned by his brother Nizam Ali, who for nearly 20 years was engaged in wars with Hyder Ali, the British, and the Mahrattas. During this period Ali's territories were much curtailed, and had it not been for his alliance with the British in 1800, the kingdom would have been annihilated. Nizam Ali transferred the seat of government from Aurungabad to Hyderabad, and dying in August 1803, was succeeded by his eldest son Mirza-Sekundur-Jah, who was supported in his authority by a British force of 8,000 men, called the subsidiary force, and by treaties of alliance offensive and defensive; and who was succeeded some years ago by his eldest son Nasar-oo-Doula. In 1802 the British government deprived the Nizam of his share of Tippu's dominions, which now forms what is known as the Ceded districts. In return, however, for this cession, the Nizam was in the following years relieved from the presence of the Mahrattas on his SW frontiers; and at a later period, when the Pindarrie war brought Lord Hastings into collision with the Peishwa, the greater Mahratta confederacy on the N was also destroyed. By the subjugation of this formidable people on either extremity of the Deccan, the Nizam ceased to have any foreign enemies to be protected against; and it is argued by some parties, the utility of the subsidiary force, which had taken its fair share in the transactions of both periods, was, as far as he was concerned, at an end. Our resident at Hyderabad, however, induced the Nizam to accept and pay for another army called the Hyderabad contingent, which might be regarded as a contribution to the grand army of India in finding the officers and the Nizam the pay. The subsidiary force was to be used against external attacks only. At first it was composed of barely 3,000 men; but gradually it has grown to a strength equal to that of the other body; and, unlike it, is scattered through the Deccan in several cantonments. It is called the Nizam's army, though his highness cannot command even an escort from it. Its cost was an additional charge on the revenues of the Nizam of nearly £350,000 per ann.; and still remains so. There is thus altogether in the Deccan a British force of some 15,000 or 20,000 soldiers; much more highly officered by Europeans than the Company's troops; and its complete disposition is confided to the resident. The Nizam, although bound to pay for both, has no real power over either army; and it is represented that the pretence on which the contingent was raised and increased, and is still paid, has never been carried out; for it never did, and does not effectually assist in enabling the Nizam to carry on his government; while the presence of this immense foreign army has deprived him of the respect of his subjects, without supplying him with the means of collecting his revenue or insuring their obedience. Unable to carry on his government by means of the contingent, the Nizam has been obliged to take into his service bands of Arab, Sikh, Rohilla, Beluchis, and Patan mercenaries; and thus he has no fewer than three armies to provide for, viz., the subsidiary force; the H. contingent, intended to enable him to conduct his internal administration; and the Arab troops. Can we then wonder, it is asked, "that his treasury is empty and his finances embarrassed; that he is £850,000 in arrear to the British government; that he is £1,000,000 sterling in debt to Parsi capitalists for money borrowed to keep up his payments to our government; that the

Arabs, being unpaid, are disorderly, audacious, and rebellious; and that the country is somewhat disorganized?" That the effects of our military connexion with the Deccan have been so disastrous to the Nizam, is by no means evident. Doubtless a perpetual exaction of some 33 per cent. of his annual revenue has been peculiarly burdensome to a government whose financial affairs are in such rapacious hands; on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Nizam owes to the protection thus purchased his very existence as a sovereign prince; and, if the Deccan were left in the Nizam's hands, by the withdrawal of the British forces, it would inevitably be parcelled out, after Eastern fashion, into a number of petty states, whose military rulers would rapidly consummate the ruin already begun of this fair and fertile territory. "The difficulties of the Nizam," it is argued by the supporters of the present governor-general's policy, "have not been produced by the contingent, but by his own wilfulness in maintaining an utterly useless army, which is a source of perpetual annoyance to himself, is utterly inefficient, continually mutinous, and has never been employed by his own government in any of those internal services which the contingent has performed for the last 50 years with advantage to the state. In 1829, the Nizam decided formally on the continuance of the contingent, when offered a good money-bargain, by Lord William Bentinck, if he chose to disband it. The governor-general proposed, in commutation of all future military demands, a money-payment of 20 lacs; but his highness deliberately resolved on its continuance. He knew, and his ministers knew, that if he had no regular troops to depend upon, the factions of his own irregular troops would become dominant, and that the maintenance of a regular army under discipline, which could be depended upon under any emergency, and always at his own personal service, was the best check upon them. He could not apply for the services of company's troops on every occasion for assistance. But his ministers well knew that without the presence of regular troops in stations in various parts of the country, the pop. could not be restrained from lawlessness; the revenue could not be collected, or powerful zemindars kept in check or restrained from active aggression; that the army of the state was utterly inefficient for these purposes, and could not be trusted from the capital in any numbers for fear of plundering the country. They knew also that the country has a very large military pop.; that every village teems with men accustomed to arms from youth, who hold the forces of the state in contempt, and whose partial risings for plunder or for resistance to payment of revenue could not be checked but by regular troops. Every district has its zemindar, and the armed pop. is in his interest; the country is full of strong castles and forts, which, if occupied by local insurgents, would defy every effort of the government and the government troops to reduce them; and the astute minister, Chundu-Lhall, well knew the utter weakness of his government in this particular. He could not dispense with the contingent; and he told his highness that in practical effect its disbandment or reduction would be the direct cause of the loss of his independence and the ruin of his finances. In the transactions of many years it would be impossible almost to point out a single instance of any importance in which the Nizam's government has employed its own troops, numerous as they are. The revolt or disobedience of the Nizam's brother, Mubarazudenla, was checked by the contingent in 1830; and more recently the outrages of the Rohillas. The affair of Appa-Sahib, which was causing the local military pop. to rise for purposes of plunder, was summarily put down; also disturbances in Berar during 1849. In short, the catalogue might be swelled by the mention of many events, which have shown that the Nizam's government have never even attempted to employ its own troops in any affair of moment, and where it has employed them they have been discomfited in a disgraceful manner; and more, that for these many years past they have been a source of perpetual annoyance, alarm and difficulty." On the 20th of June 1851, a demand was made by the British resident that territory should be ceded by the Nizam to an extent sufficient to yield a certain instalment for liquidating the debt in about three years. But this demand has been warded off by an immediate payment of 18 lacs of rupees, and an engagement to clear off the remaining 65 lacs within four months.

Hyderabad, or Hydrabad, the capital of the above kingdom, situated on the S bank of the river Musa, or Mussey, a tributary of the Kistnah, in N lat. 17° 20′, E long. 78° 33′, 480 m. from Bombay, about 6 m. SE of the strong fortress of Golconda. It is said to have been founded about the year 1585, by Mohammed Kuli Kutub Shah, who conceiving that the air of Golconda did not agree with his constitution, gave orders for building a new city on this spot, on which, according to Mir Abu Talib, he expended in the erection of public works a sum equal to £2,800,000. It continued to be the residence of the Kutub Shahi dynasty till 1687, when it was taken by Aurungzebe. The late Nizam Aly was the first of the nizams that made it his residence. The reason assigned for his doing so was, that owing to the curtailment of his territory, Aurungabad was too near the Mahratta boundaries; he therefore conveyed all his wealth to the fortress of Golconda, and expended considerable sums of money in improving H. It is now a populous city, about 7 m. in circumf., and surrounded by a stone wall, with towers at the angles and gates, which, although incapable of sustaining a regular siege, is sufficient security against cavalry or sudden incursions. The streets are in general narrow and dirty, and the larger houses present little exteriorly except high dead walls. Its pop. has been estimated at 200,000, principally Mahommedans, amongst whom are Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, and Putans, who are employed as soldiers by the local government, and are constantly fighting amongst themselves. It contains 4 palaces and some handsome mosques; and between it and Golconda there are a number of splendid tombs. The principal mosque is built upon the model of that of Mecca; but the most splendid of the religious edifices is the Char-Minar or 'Four Minarets,' a beautiful quadrangular mosque, raised upon 4 gateways, and standing in the centre of the city, so as to open upon each of the 4 principal streets by a gigantic archway. From the angles of the base shoot up 4 minarets, each 220 ft. in height. Above the arches are several apartments formerly employed as a kind of college, but now turned into warehouses. The Chudder-ghat, or residency, built for the accommodation of the British representative at the nizam's court, is one of the most magnificent buildings in India. It consists of a basement story of arches, and two others above it, with wings connected by a continuation of the basement, and finished with a balustrade. The principal front has an enormous Corinthian portico, the columns of which are of white chunam. A large and well-planned bridge, thrown over the Mussey, connects the residency with the city. In the neighbourhood of H. are several immense tanks, one of which a few miles to the S measures, when full, 20 m. in circumf. Sekunderabad, the head-quarters of the English subsidiary force, is 5½ m. N of H., and 394 m. NNW of Madras.

HYDERABAD, a city of Hindostan, cap. of the prov. of Sind, situated in N lat. 25° 22′, E long. 68° 22′. The fortress of H. stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus, here named the Fulaili, which leaving the main stream about 12 m. above the town, regains it 15 m. below. Its shape is that of an irregular pentagon, suited to the natural form of the rock, and defended at the angles by round towers. The plateau of the hill is 1½ m. in length, and 700 yds. broad, and it rises about 80 ft. above the plain. The town is about 4 m. E from the main channel of the Indus, and is situated on a hill to the N of the fort. There are about 5,000 mud-houses in the pettah and fort together. There are a good bazar and several handsome mosques inside the fort. H. was the residence of the Amirs or princes, who formed the aristocracy by which this prov. was governed until its recent annexation to the British territories. It was founded about the middle of the last cent. The principal manufactures of H. are matchlocks, swords, spears, and shields, ornamental silks, and cottons. A considerable trade is carried on, by means of the river, with Multan, Tatta, and ports at the mouths of the Indus.

HYDERGUR, a fortress of India, in the district of Bednore, at the top of the Western ghaut, 32 m. distant from the sea, and commanding the road from the port of Cundapore to the city of Bednore. It is 14 m. SW of Bednore.

HYDERKHAIL, a village of Afghanistan, on the route from Cabul to Ghuzni, in N lat. 33° 58′. Alt. above sea-level, 7,637 ft.

THE CHAR MINAR HYDRABAD

HYDERKHAN, a village of Afghanistan, on the route from Peshawur to Jellalabad, in N lat. 34° 13′. Pop. 800.

HYDRA, or IDRA, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, near the E coast of the Morea. It is about 10 m. long, and 2 m. broad. It is rocky and little cultivated, scarcely presenting on its whole surface a speck of verdure, but is very populous and commercial. The aspect of its town, called also H., which is situated in N lat. 37° 30½′, E long. 23° 30′, is very pleasant. It is built on the abrupt acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all of stone; low, of a square form, and with few windows, but presenting an appearance of comfort, and sometimes even of elegance. Its pop. was estimated in 1825 at 40,000, almost exclusively Albanians, by Waddington; but in 1828 a census returned only 16,092 in the town of H., of whom 3,177 were strangers. The port is in the form of a crescent, and though not large is deep, but is not very secure. It is in fact a deep bay, situated on the W side of the island, and open to the W, having no nearer protection from that quarter than the opposite coast of the Morea, which is between 4 and 5 m. distant. There are besides two other ports on the same side of the island, the one to the N, the other to the S of the city, in which most of the ships-of-war are laid up during winter. The number of vessels belonging to H. in 1816 was 120, carrying from 100 to 600 tons each, and in general well equipped. To defend themselves from the Barbary pirates, they generally carried from 8 to 30 cannon, and were manned with from 35 to 70 men. The Hydriots trade not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. The Hydriot sailors are generally large and muscular in person, and are considered the most intrepid navigators in the Archipelago; and bore a glorious part in the regeneration of Greece. The government of the island before the revolution was vested in six primates; but they were incapable of exercising any effective control over 5,000 or 6,000 sailors at the breaking out of the revolution in 1821, when the Hydriots equipped a squadron of 80 square-rigged vessels against the Turks.

HYDRAH, or HEDRA, a considerable town of Tunis, on the frontier of the Algerine territory, situated in a narrow valley with a rivulet running by it, an affluent of the Mejerdah, and distinguished by very extensive ruins. Here were to be seen in the middle of last cent. the walls of several houses, the pavement of a whole street entire, with a number of mausolea very well preserved, and built in a sexagonal or octagonal figure, supported by columns; or square, compact, and covered buildings. Dr. Shaw has some suspicion that this may be the *Tynidrum* or *Thunodromum* of the ancients.

HYDRON, or THOKO, an island of Greece, in the Archipelago, between the E coast of the Morea and the island of Hydra. It is 8 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth; and approaches within a ½ m. of the Morea coast; while its SE end approaches Hydra within about 1 m. A few years ago only 3 families existed upon this island.

HYDURZIE, a village in Afghanistan, in the valley of Pisheen, 25 m. N of Shawl, on a stream, at an alt. of 5,259 ft. above sea-level. It is inhabited by Syuds, and is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated locality.

HYE'RES, or HIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, arrond. of Toulon-sur-Mer.—The town is 11 m. E of Toulon, and about 3 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, on the slope of a hill, the summit of which is crowned with the ruins of an old castle, in N lat. 43° 7′ 2″, E long. 6° 7′ 40″. Pop. in 1841, 9,966. The streets are steep, narrow, and ill-paved, but the houses are built with considerable elegance. The town-hall is adorned with a column, erected in honour of Massillon, of whom H. was the birth-place. The trade of H. consists chiefly in olive-oil, wine, oranges, pomegranates, lemons, and salt, productions of the surrounding district. Fairs for cattle, salted provisions, essences, silk-twist, cloth, linen, &c., are held twice a-year. The environs are extremely fertile, and the climate delightful, although rendered unhealthy during the heat of summer by the vicinity of the marshy flats of Gapau. The town of H. was named by the Romans *Areæ;* in the Middle age it received the name of *Ahires.* In the 13th cent. it possessed a port, and was the place of embarkation to Palestine. It was long an appanage of the viscounts of Marseilles.—Also a group of islets in the Mediterranean, annexed to the cant. of the same name, in N lat. 43°. They are 4 in number,—Porquerolles, Portcross, Bagneaux, and Titan. The first, which is the largest of the group, is 6 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth. Titan or Levant, which lies to the E of Portcross, the central island of the group, is nearly equal in size to Porquerolles. The present sterility of these islands presents a striking contrast to the famed luxuriance which gave them the name of the Isles d'Or. Portcross possesses a good port. A few pines, and oaks, and aromatic plants, now form their only productions. They are remarkable, however, for the salubrity of their climate. In 1531, these islands were erected into a marquisate. In consequence of the neglect of the condition, the defence of the roadstead, on which the tenure of seignority was subsequently held by the houses of Ornans and Roquendoff, they were forfeited to, and garrisoned by, the French government.—The roadstead, which is enclosed by these islands, and which bears the same name, extends in a semicircular form from the peninsula of Giens on the W, to Cape Benat. It is 12 m. in length from E to W, and about 9 m. in breadth.

HYE'VRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Baume-les-Dames, and 23 m. NE of Besançon. Pop. 345. Implements of war, cutlery, and agriculture, are extensively manufactured here.

HYKULZYE, a village of Afghanistan, in the district of Pisheen, 35 N of Shawl, and about 2 m. S of the Lora, from which it is well-supplied with water by means of a canal, and at an alt. of 5,063 ft. above sea-level. The inhabitants are principally Syuds. Two engagements took place here in 1842, between the British army under General England, and the Afghans, in the latter of which the enemy was completely routed, and the v. reduced to ashes.

HYLAIRE-DE-COURS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. of Lignières, 18 m. from Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. Pop. 1,730.

HYLLEKROG, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S coast of Laaland. It is 3 m. in length, and a little more than a ½ m. in breadth.

HYLLUS, or PHRYGIUS. See DEMIRJI-CHAI.

HYMETTUS, or TRELO-VOUNO, a celebrated mountain of Greece, 5 m. SE of Athens. Its summit, a naked crag of limestone, rises to the height of 2,680 ft. above sea-level, and commands a view of the straits of Negropont, and various of the Cyclades, the E coast of Attica with its numerous ports stretching to Cape Coronna, the Saronic gulf with its islands, the rich plain of Messoia and Athens, the mountains of Pendeli and Parnes in Attica, and of Cithæron in Bœotia. H. is still noted, as in ancient times, for its honey. The wild thyme, or *Thymus*

serpyllum, and the *Salvia pomifera, and Salvia verbascum*, which grow abundantly on H., afford the bees a rich pasture, and fill the air with fragrance.

HYON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, watered by the Trouille. Pop. 1,165.

HYPIAUGHUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which has its source near that of the Araguaia, and falls into the Pequiri, an affluent of the São-Lourenço.

HYPOLITO-DE-GLEBA (San), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona, partido and 5 m. N of Vich.

HYPPOLITE (Saint), or Sanct-Bild, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Ribeauville, 5 m. N of Colmar. Pop. in 1841, 2,239. It contains extensive coal-mines, and affords good wine. It was taken by the French in 1444, and ceded in 1718 to the duke of Lorrain.—Also a commune in the prov. of Aveyron, cant. of Entruygues. Pop. 2,034.

HYROULINE, a town of Madagascar, on the E coast, in the Betanismesnes territory, near Andevourante.

HYRYNSALMI, a parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland and E part of the gov. of Ulcaborg. It forms the N part of the district of Kajana, and has a length and breadth of 90 m.

HYSSINGTON, a parish partly in Shropshire and partly in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 3½ m. N of Bishop's-castle. Pop. in 1841, 364.

HYTHE, a parish and one of the Cinque-ports, locally situated in the hund. of Hythe, Kent, 14 m. S of Canterbury, and 33 m. SE by E of Maidstone, on the line of the Royal Military canal, and the London and Dover railway. Area of p., 860 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,365; in 1831, 2,287; in 1841, 2,265. —The town is situated about ¾ m. from the sea, in a valley enclosed on each side by high hills, and consists principally of one long street running parallel to the coast, with several smaller ones branching from it. Some of the older houses exhibit curious specimens of domestic architecture. Near the middle of the town is the market-place and court-hall. At the E end are the barracks of the Royal Staff corps. The church of St. Leonards occupies a very elevated situation on the acclivity of the hill above the town. It is a spacious cruciform structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a tower at the W end. The beach, which lies considerably higher than the town, is studded with martello towers and forts, built of brick upon one uniform plan. On the summit of each and in the centre of the platform, a twenty-four pounder is mounted on a traversing carriage. The military canal, formed to aid in defence of the coast, also facilitates the conveyance of goods and merchandise from H. to Appledore; but the commerce of H. is now little else than that of a domestic character. During the war a large military force, amounting to from 10,000 to 15,000 men, was quartered in this vicinity; but the removal of the military force, and the demolition of the barracks which formerly stood on the cliffs behind the town, checked its rising prosperity. There are a few fishing-boats belonging to the town. H., as a principal cinque-port, enjoys all the rights and privileges conferred by general charters upon these ancient communities. The burgh-revenue is about £300 per ann. The municipal boundaries laid down in the boundary report exclude all W. H. and Aldington, and include additional parts of Saltwood and Newington.—Previous to the passing of the reform act, H. returned 2 members to parliament. Under the reform act, the boundaries of the parl. borough have been extended so as to include Sandgate and Folkestone, with a narrow strip of intervening ground along the coast and through the ps. of Newington and Cheriton, and the borough now returns only one member. The electors registered in 1837 were 503; in 1848, 516.

HYTHE (West), a parish in Kent, 2 m. WSW of Hythe. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 239.

I

*** Names not found under this letter, are to be sought for under J and Y.

IAKUTSK. See Yakutsk.

IASSY. See Jassy.

IBA, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the bail. and 6 m. E of Rothenburg. Pop. 900. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

IBABA, the capital of the prov. of Maitsha, in Abyssinia. It lies near the S bank of Lake Dembea, and in Bruce's time was little inferior in extent or importance to Gondar. The country round is remarkably pleasant and fertile.

IBABA, a river of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, which joins the Guapey, on the l. bank, after a course from S to N of about 120 m.

IBABAO. See Samar.

IBACH, a scattered village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwytz, on the Muotta, at the mouth of the valley, near which were formerly held the periodical assemblies of the canton.

IBAGUA, or Ibaque, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, 70 m. W of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, at the lower end of the passage of the mountain of Quindiu, and at an alt. of 4,900 ft. above sea-level. It was formerly of greater consequence, but was ruined in 1592 by the Indians. The rivers Chipala and Combeima run near it.

IBAR, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, situated 10 m. N of Novibazar, on a river of the same name which, rising in Albania, falls into the Morava, 5 m. N of Kranovatz, after a course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Sidnetza on the r., and the Rashka on the l.

IBARRA, a district and town of Ecuador, in the

dep. and 50 m. NNE of Quito. Its soil is extremely fertile; and produces sugar-canes, cotton, and almost every kind of European and American fruit. It also produces excellent wheat. It is watered and fertilized by the Pisco, the Taguando, and the Blanco, all of which united form the Mira. — Its capital of the same name is situated in an extensive plain, watered on the E by the Taguando, and on the W by the Ajavi, at the N base of the volcano Imbaburu, in N lat. 0° 21′, at an alt. of 7,570 ft. above sea-level. The streets are wide, straight, and convenient, and the buildings are of good construction. It has several convents and a monastery; and the suburbs of the town are inhabited by Indians. Pop. 10,000.—Also a settlement of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, consisting of some families of Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians, 118 m. NE of Guadalaxara.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Vittoria. Pop. 800.—Also a town in the prov. and 40 m. ENE of Lerida.

IBARRANGUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Vixcaya, or Biscay, and partido of Marquina, on the shore of the bay of Biscay. Pop. 1,400. It is of great antiquity, and contains 3 churches and several convents.

IBARS (Saint), a small town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, 14 m. NW of Pamiers, on the r. bank of the Leze. Pop. 2,500.

IBBENBUREN, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 20 m. NNE of Munster, on the Plane. Pop. in 1837, 1,934. Linens are extensively woven here.

IBBETSON (Cape), a cape on the NW coast of Pitt's archipelago, in N lat. 54° 4′.

IBDES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Calatayud, near the l. bank of the Mesa. Pop. 1,100.

IBEIT. See Obeid.

IBERA, or Caracaras, a large lake of S. America, in the La Plata prov. of Corrientes. It lies between the Parana and the Uraguay, under the 28th and 29th parallels of S lat. It is of a very irregular figure, but is estimated to cover 1,000 sq. m. Two rivers issue from its E extremity; one, flowing in a meandering course SW to the Parana, under the name of the Corrientes; the other, under that of Mirinay, or Ibera, joins the Uraguay. The lake is studded with islands which are covered with wood and stocked with deer and other game; vast quantities of wild fowl are seen on its surface; and fish abound in its waters, which are remarkably sweet and fresh. It is supposed to derive its waters by some underground drainage from the Parana, for no stream runs into it. At present it is hardly possible to explore any part of it from the prodigious quantity of aquatic plants and shrubs by which it is for the most part covered. A number of presidencies —as the missions are called since the expulsion of the Jesuits—are established on its shores.

IBERIA, a village in Marion co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 54 m. N of Columbus.—Also a v. in Miller co., in Missouri.

IBERIA (New), a village of Louisiana, U. S., in the parish of St. Martin, beautifully situated on the W bank of the Teche, at the head of the schooner navigation, 170 m. W from New Orleans. Pop. 300.

IBERIAN MOUNTAINS, the name given to a presumed extensive mountain-chain of Spain, beginning in the NE of the kingdom, near the headstreams of the Ebro and the Pisuerga, and extending SSE to the sources of the Guadalquivir, and thence E to Cape St. Martin, on the SW. It separates the two Castiles from Aragon, and traverses, under different denominations the provinces of Valencia, Granada, and Murcia. If the two chains which strike off between the Douro and the Guadiana are included in this mountain-system, its length from Cape Roca near Lisbon to Cape St. Martin will be upwards of 500 m. The Sierra-de-Oca [alt. 5,436 ft.], in the prov. of Burgos, forms part of this range. The highest point is the Cabeça-de-Maria, in the Sierra-de-Alcaraz, with an elevation of 6,270 ft. It seems doubtful, however, whether there actually exists a continuous chain of mountains along the water-shed betwixt the Atlantic and Mediterranean in Spain; and the geological formation of many of the chains comprised in the Iberian system is opposed to the idea of their belonging to one great formation.

IBERIUS (St.), a parish on the S coast of co. Wexford, at the head of Lough Ta. Area 891 acres. Pop. 408.

IBERVILLE, a river or canal of Louisiana, U. S., one of those numerous outlets through which the overflowing waters of the Mississippi make their way during seasons of inundation. It leaves the Mississippi 14 m. below Baton-Rouge, and 20 m. below joins the Amite which flows into Lake Maurepas. In the season of low water its bed is always dry near the Mississippi. It is about 40 or 50 yds. wide.—Also a parish of Louisiana, in the lower part of the state. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,495; in 1850, 12,214. Its cap. is Plaquemine.

IBI, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 7 m. NNW of Xixona. Pop. 3,000, partly employed in woollen manufactures, and partly in oil and wine making.

IBIAPABA, or Hebiappaba, a cordillera of Brazil, running from W to E across the prov. of Ceara, and comprising the serras of Biapina, Boa-Vista, and Boritama. It contains iron and copper mines.

IBICUI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs W, and falls into the Uruguay, after receiving the Taquarembo, Jaguari, Ibicui-Mirim, and Içaica.

IBILCIETA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Salazar. Pop. 120.

IBIO-Y-SIERRA, a village of Spain, of modern foundation, in the prov. of Santander and partido of Cabrierniga, in the valley of the Cabezon-de-la-Sal. Pop. 735. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

IBIRAPUITA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs NNW, and enters the Ibicui on the l. bank.

IBITIPOCA, a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 32 m. S of Villa-Rica. Pop. 1,200.

IBIZA. See Iviza.

IBN, or Iben, a village of the archd. of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, 12 m. E of Dittmaning.

IBO, one of the Querimba isles, off the coast of Mozambique, 120 m. S of Cape Delgado. Pop. 150. See also Aboh.

IBOINA, a province of Madagascar, to the N of Ambongo, intersected by the Betsiboka, which runs into the sea near Mojanga. It is a level district, thickly clothed with wood, and abounding in marshes.

IBOIPITINHI, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, in S lat. 30° 19′, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina.

IBOS, a town of France, dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, 3 m. W of Faibes, on the Sardaine. Pop. 1,950.

IBRAHIM (Nahr), a river of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean about 5 m. S of Djebnil, after a course of 15 m.

IBRAHIMLIK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 80 m. N of Bagdad.

IBRAILA. See Brahilov.

IBRAIM, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, 6 m. SW of Mina, after a course of 75 m.

IBRIDJI, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 18 m. N of Gallipoli.

IBRILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Logrono. Pop. 300.

IBRIM, a town of Nubia, 12 m. SW of Dehr, and 120 m. S of Syene, supposed to be the ancient *Premnis*. Its citadel occupies the summit of a rock 300 ft. high, which shoots up from the edge of the river, and completely locks up the valley on the E bank. This place was destroyed by the Mamelukes on their retreat towards Dongola; but a new village has been built on the lower ground near the river.

IBROS-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Jaen, and partido of Mancha Real. Pop. 1,038. It has a parish church, a bank, a custom-house, and an hospital. Mats and common cloth form the chief articles of local manufacture. Adjacent to this town is that of Ibros-del-Senorio, containing 354 inhabitants.

IBSLEY, a parish of Southamptonshire, 3 m. N of Ringwood. Area 870 acres. Pop. 325.

IBSTOCK, a parish of Leicestershire, 5 m. N of Market-Bosworth. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. 2,002.

IBU. See Aboh.

IBURG, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Osnabrück, on the river Colbeck, 10 m. SW of Osnabrück, and 30 m. NE of Munster. Pop. 841.

ICA. See Putumayo.

ICA, a district and town of Peru, skirting on the Pacific, under the parallel of 14° S. The soil is sandy, more especially towards the coast, where various desert tracks are found; but, in general, the district may be said to abound in every kind of fruit, grain, and pulse, and particularly in grapes. The wines and brandies manufactured here are carried to Lima, Panama, and Guayaquil, and to some of the mountainous provinces of the Sierra. Olive plantations are numerous; and corn and maize are abundantly raised.—The capital of the same name is situated in a valley watered by the Rio Ica, 25 m. SE of Pisco. It has several convents, and a college which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. It carries on a traffic in wine and brandy.

ICA (Rio-Grande-de), a river of Peru, in the district of Ica, 40 m. S of the Ica river. It rises in the Cordillera-de-Huambo, and flows SW to Palpa, a little below which it falls into the ocean.

ICABAQUA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of San-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs NW, and enters the Uruguay.

ICACOS (Cape), a cape on the N coast of the island of Cuba, to the E of the bay of Matanzas.

ICANA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows into the Rio-Negro 30 leagues below San-Gabriel.

IÇANNA, a river of Brazil, rising in the Serra-Tunuhy, and flowing into the Rio-Negro near Nossa-Senhora-da-Guia.

ICAQUE (Cape), a cape on the E coast of the island of Hayti, at the entrance of the great bay of Samana, in N lat. 19° 2′.

ICARATE, a river of Portuguese Guayana, which runs NNW, and enters the Utai.

ICATU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhao, on the r. bank of the Monim, 30 m. ESE of San-Suez.

ICAZTEGUIETA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of San-Sebastian, on the Oria. Pop. 150.

ICCOMBE, a parish of Worcestershire, 3 m. SSE of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 970 acres. Pop. 162.

ICELAND, a large island belonging to Denmark, situated on the verge of the Arctic ocean, between the parallels of 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N, and the meridians of 13° 28′ and 24° 31′ W. It is distant from the colonized part of Greenland 166 m., but from the nearest point of land only 95 m. From the Faroe isles it is distant 320 m., and from Drontheim in Norway 630 m. Its length from E to W is 280 m.; its mean breadth from N to S, 210 m. Its superficial extent is not exactly ascertained, but has been calculated, after deduction of the area of its numerous fiords, at 37,500 sq. m., with a pop. in 1840 of 57,100. Its form would be compact but for a long and nearly insular projection on its NW angle.

A country less inviting to the enterprise of adventurers than Iceland can scarcely be imagined. Surrounded by stormy seas,—its mountains covered with eternal snow,—its barren plains devastated by volcanic fire,—this island seems not to have been framed by Nature for the habitation of man. Its surface in general is mountainous; but in some districts, particularly those extending from the SW to the NW coasts nearly through the centre of the island, there are extensive plains covered with herbage near the sea, or where morasses have been formed. The highest mountains, some of them reaching an elevation of 6,000 ft., are on the E and W sides of the island. They are in groups; and those called *jokuls*, which are covered with perpetual snow, are chiefly, if not all, volcanic. Between the ridges of the mountains, in the vicinity of the coasts, are many beautiful valleys, in which the inhabitants have erected their dwellings; and some of the lower mountains are covered with a coarse grass which affords summer-pasturage to the cattle. About one-seventh of the whole island is capable of culture, but the pop. is extended only over a narrow tract along the coast. The interior chiefly consists of a vast inhospitable desert, traversed in various directions by barren mountains, between which stretch immense tracts of lava and volcanic sand, with here and there a small spot scantily covered with vegetation.

Bays, Lakes, and Rivers.] The coast, except towards the S, is much indented by arms of the sea; but, with the exception of Havens-fiord on the SW, there is scarcely a safe winter-harbour. The Isafiordr on the NW, the Hänafloi and Skaga-fiordr on the N; the Vapna-fiordr on the E, and the Breida-fiordr on the W, are the principal bays.—There are a considerable number of lakes in different parts of the island, some of which are of great extent. The principal are the Thingvallæ-vatn, My-vatn, and Fiske-vatn: the first of these is about 10 m. long, and from 3 to 4 m. broad. The My-vatn is never known to freeze. The Dinpalon, on the peninsula of Snäfialnäs, has high and low tides.—Some large rivers are formed by the melting of the snow on the jokuls; they have all a turbid appearance; some of them being so white as to resemble milk diluted with water. Several emit a fœtid smell, particularly where they issue from the snow. Besides these large rivers, there are numerous smaller brooks, the water of which is very transparent. Along almost all the S coast, eastward from Eyarbakki, where the great river Hvita empties itself into the sea, there are extensive shoals, formed, no doubt, by the deposition of the rivers proceeding from the great range of jokuls to the E of Mount Hecla.

Mountains.] The following is a table of the position, and altitude in Danish feet, of the principal mountains in I. The Danish foot is = 12·36 inches. The longitude is calculated from the meridian of Copenhagen.

	N lat.	W long.	Feet.
Oräfajökel, .	64° 00′ 48″	29° 20′ 16″	6,241
Snäfell, . .	64 48 00	28 11 43	5,808
Eyjafjallajökel, .	63 37 02	32 16 18	5,432

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Herdubreid,	65	10	39	28	58	55	5,290
Heklufjall or Hecla,	63	59	00	32	19	00	4,961
Snafellsjokel,	64	48	04	36	25	08	4,577
Storhofdi,	63	55	34	29	17	07	4,509
Birnudalstind,	64	14	54	28	34	00	4,300
Rimar,	65	52	45	31	07	33	4,020
Heljarfjall,	65	48	26	31	31	56	3,991
Smjörfjall,	65	36	40	27	24	06	3,859
Afrettartind	64	31	04	27	33	54	3,842
Hvamsfell,	65	39	18	31	48	21	3,785
Stadarfjall,	63	57	55	29	12	57	3,782
Kaldbakr,	66	00	29	30	48	58	3,699

Geology.] The highest mountain the height of which has been ascertained is the Oräfäjokel, in N lat. 64°, alt. 6,405 ft. It is probable that few of the jokuls exceed 6,000 ft. Many of them are very extensive, forming long ridges,—a shape which, were it not for their characteristic covering of perpetual snow, would tend to lessen their apparent elevation to the eye. The height of the curve of congelation may be taken for I. at 2,829 ft. as a mean; and thus a tolerable idea of the heights of the mountains may be had, when an opportunity occurs of observing the snow-line on the jokuls. It appears that all the jokuls are of volcanic formation; in other words, that they are either active or extinct volcanoes. The greatest height of the other mountains, which are not volcanic, does not much exceed 2,000 ft. They are all of trap formation; and this does not appear to reach a great height in the N hemisphere; in Faroe, its greatest elevation appears to be somewhat above 3,000 ft. As far as has yet been discovered, the formations in Iceland are limited to the flœtz trap, volcanic, and alluvial; those of Faroe to the first and last. The flœtz trap of Greenland, that of Iceland, and of Faroe, are probably connected; and the two last may be supposed to rest on primitive rocks, as the Greenland formation has been ascertained to do. The beds of trap are inclined for the most part at a small angle to the horizon, dipping to the E of the meridian; in this respect they agree with those of Faroe. The beds consist chiefly of amygdaloid, containing zeolite, chalcedony, opal, quartz, aragonite, and calcareous spar. Greenstone occurs in veins, and it is in this form only that basalt has been observed in I. and Faroe. It also occurs in a columnar form. In the island of Vidöe, there are columns formed of tables several inches in thickness, and from 3 to 5 ft. in diam.; and in some instances, from decomposition, easily separable from each other. Beds of tufa of large dimensions are frequent. They occur most frequently among a class of rocks which have been distinguished by Sir George Mackenzie by the name submarine lavas. A very remarkable kind of mineralized wood is found on the mountain of Drapuhlid. In external appearance it cannot be distinguished from a mass of charcoal; yet it is very heavy. Pitchstone occurs at Houls, and on the W side of the mountain called Baula. The surturbrandt of I. has not been seen *in situ* by a mineralogist. It has a great resemblance to black oak found in lakes and rivers in many countries. The volcanic formation of I. is perhaps the most extensive in the world. Sir George Mackenzie distinguishes three formations which are ascribed to the action of internal heat. The oldest is that already described as submarine lavas, which resemble trap rocks more nearly both in position and structure than any other, and which he supposes to have flowed at the bottom of the sea. The next is a class of lavas to which he has given the name cavernous, from its containing numerous cavities, some of them very extensive: this is supposed to have been formed of rocks which have been subjected to subterraneous heat, but not removed from their original place. The last is the ordinary erupted lava, including ejected substances.—M. Sartorius von Waltershausen, in his Physico-geographical sketch of this island, says, "In the history of the development of our planet, there has doubtless been a time in which I. did not exist. Where now volcanoes, covered with solid glaciers, and mountains composed of alternate beds of tufa and of trap, rise above the regions of the clouds, there formerly the ocean only existed. At the bottom of the sea lay horizontal beds, formation above formation, even up to the chalk and the tertiary formations, together with their organic remains. By a gradual but unequal act of consolidation of the interior of the earth, while still in a state of igneous fusion, by an irregular addition of new parts, in the act of solidification to the inner side of the already rigid crust of the earth, or by other circumstances lying altogether beyond our knowledge, there were caused in the bottom of the sea very slow secular movements, upheavings and depressions, which produced, as a first result, waved rock-formations. The reaction from within outwards gradually became greater; a part of the bottom of the sea rose up in the form of a plateau, preserving the horizontal character of its beds, whilst another part, on the contrary, remained behind; great flexures must consequently have taken place, and a bursting of the crust became inevitable. The submarine volcanic activity now first begins; masses of water are engulfed by larger or smaller rents, and in the deep become converted into steam, which, in confined spaces, exerts its immense elastic force. Thousands of eruptions produced thousands of different beds of trap, of palagonite, and of amygdaloidal tufa, and equally numerous instantaneous risings, and contributed, during immense intervals of time, towards the formation of the island. From this mode of explanation we may understand how the innumerable varieties of dissimilar trap and tufa have arisen, how the later formations can contain fragments of the former ones, and how the veins cross certain beds of palagonite, without our being constrained to the conclusion that a universal covering of palagonite forms the base of the whole island, whilst we cannot comprehend how this palagonite has itself arisen, and whence its materials are derived. After the beds of tufa, together with the different trap formations, had assumed a certain extension, the trachytic rocks of the same kind broke out here and there into veins, through the already extensive volcanic covering of the bottom of the sea, in the very same way as the traps themselves had done. These trachytic veins passed through the traps and tufas with which they met, and caused in them new instantaneous risings. The trachytes were again followed by other trap injections, which passed through them, raised them up, and spread through them in vein-shaped lateral ramifications. Thus simple is the explanation of the phenomena which we have formerly described among traps and trachytes, and their mutual injections into each other. After this alternate process had continued for many thousand years, Iceland had again received a new and considerable increase, and it began to assume a greater size. Plants gradually covered the surface of the island, the valleys became covered with grass and moss, and there were also found extensive forests, which, as yet, had naught to fear from the stroke of the axe. The smaller hills were not yet covered with glaciers, and thus the climate, favoured by the superior influence of the ocean, was milder than in our days. Whole generations of trees arose and perished; they were the silent witnesses of countless new eruptions, which broke out either whilst under the sea, or after the mainland had been formed, accompanied by earthquakes, and by showers of scoria, ashes, and incandescent lavas. The forests sank under the might of the volcano, like Pompeii and Herculaneum, they were buried beneath showers of ashes, and sometimes sunk under the sea by secular movements, but they afterwards again rose up. At present their remains are frequently found covered by huge mountain masses, and appear as surturbrand in the masses of tufa, and enable geologists to discover a series of revolutions, in which one supplants the other, but all of which have more or less contributed their share towards the formation of the island. From the northerly situation of I. it could not happen otherwise than that the sea should begin to freeze on the shores of the very gradually increasing island, especially in the fiords, which now lie dry, in the form of narrow valleys, and that next spring, during the breaking up and drifting of the ice, there should be formed those striæ and polished surfaces which have been raised by succeeding risings to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 ft., and which are erroneously taken for glacial striæ. At the time of the first formation of I. the formation of a glacier was quite impossible; this first occurred in more recent times, after not merely individual points, but whole ranges of mountains, had reached a height far above the snow-line."

Hot springs.] The Geysers of I. are noticed in a distinct article. The most curious of the springs in I. is that called Tunguhver, in the valley of Reckholt. Among a great number of boiling springs, are two cavities within a yard of each other, from which the water spouts alternately. While from one the water is thrown about ten feet high in a narrow jet, the other cavity is full of water boiling violently; this jet continues about 4 minutes, and then subsides, when the water from the other immediately rises in a thicker column to the height of 3 or 4 ft.; this continues about 3 minutes, when it sinks and the other rises; and so on alternately. It is difficult to imagine the structure of the cavities which occasion this irregular alteration, nor would it be easy to construct a piece of mechanism, of which steam is the prime mover, to imitate the phenomena. In the middle of the river, which runs through the valley of Reckholt, is a small rock, from the top of which hot springs issue. At Reckholt is a bath, which was constructed 600 years ago by the famous Snorro Sturleson. It is 14 ft. in diam., and 6 ft. deep, being supplied with hot water from a spring about 100 yds. distant, by means of a covered conduit. There was also a spring of cold water brought to it, so that any desired temp. might be obtained.

Climate.] Though this island occupies a more southerly latitude, and presents on the whole a much greater extent of vegetation than the adjacent continent, it has nevertheless been unfortunately doomed to bear the repulsive name of *Iceland*, while the other has been favoured with the pleasing and animating appellation of *Greenland*. The imposition of these names was wholly arbitrary, according to the accidental circumstances of the individuals with whom they originated. Flocke, the third adventurer to Iceland, happening to ascend one of the mountains in the western peninsula, discovered a bay completely

filled with Greenland ice, and therefore thought himself entitled to change the name given to the island by his predecessors, to that which it has ever since retained. The consequence has been, that the generality of those who inhabit more genial climes, have viewed it as equally inhospitable with the most rigid of the polar regions,—considering the natives as exposed to all the benumbing influence of relentless frosts, and perpetually immersed in ice or snow. This, however, is far from being the case. The climate is perhaps more unsettled, but it is very seldom that the cold is more intense than in the S of Scandinavia. "At first," says Dr. Henderson, "I confess I shuddered at the idea of spending a winter in Iceland; but what was my surprise, when I found the temp. of the atmosphere not only greater than that of the preceding winter in Denmark, but equal to that of the mildest I have lived either in Denmark or Sweden. In the month of November, the mercury in Fahrenheit's therm. did not sink lower than 20°, and it was nearly as often above the freezing point as below it. On the 6th of December, with clear weather and a light breeze from the ENE, it sunk to 8° 30′; after which, especially towards the end of the year, the weather became remarkably mild, and continued in this state till near the middle of Jan., the therm. for the most part between 34° and 40°. On the 12th of April it fell to 19°, but otherwise kept varying between 32° and 52°. About the middle of May the atmosphere grew colder, occasioned most probably by the approach of some masses of Greenland ice. It must at the same time be allowed, that the winter of 1814, [that which Dr. Henderson passed in Iceland,] as well as that which immediately preceded it, was considered by the Icelanders as uncommonly mild." At Reikiavig, in N lat. 64° 9′, W long. of Copenhagen 34° 34′, the mean temp. from 1828 to 1834, in degrees of Reaumur's scale, and compared with the temp. for the same period at Montreal, was as follows:

	Reikiavig.	Montreal.
January,	0°04	—7°69
February,	—1.55	—5.46
March,	—0.50	—0.29
April,	2.21	6.65
May,	5.34	12.83
June,	8.47	16.59
July,	10.08	18.48
August,	8.92	17.73
September,	6.28	13.02
October,	2.59	7.42
November,	—0.37	1 23
December,	—0.53	—4.96
	3.42	6.30

In the course of the last cent., the winters of 1717, 1742, 1784, and 1792, were excessively cold; and the sea itself was frozen to such an extent, that a communication was kept up for some time on the ice between the coasts on some of the principal bays, as also between the different islands in the Breidafiorden. The keenest frost ever experienced in I. was in 1348, when the ocean was congealed all round the island, so as to admit of the inhabitants riding on horseback from one promontory to another on the ice.—The longest day of summer, and the longest night of winter, last each of them a week in the extreme N.—The *auroræ boreales*, or northern lights, are here seen in all their brilliancy and grandeur.

Productions.] I. presents nothing remarkable to the zoologist. Of indigenous quadrupeds the number must be limited to the fox, of which there are two varieties. The rein-deer, the rat, and the mouse, have all been imported; as well as the dog, the cat, the goat, the sheep, the ox, and the horse. Polar bears are occasional visitors, coming from the ice which takes ground on the N and E coasts during winter. The skins of the foxes, particularly those of the *Canis fuligenis*, or blue fox, furnish a valuable article of commerce. The rein-deer are wild, and are derived from an original stock of three, being all that survived of some that were sent from Norway in 1770. Instead of being serviceable, these animals often destroy the grass which is preserved for hay. Several species of seals frequent the shores in considerable numbers; but they are not much sought after. Whales are seldom seen on the coasts of I.; but that variety named in Orkney "the ca'ing whale," appears frequently in large shoals.—The cinerous eagle, or crane, is very common. The I. falcon, formerly so much prized, is now seldom seen, though it has not for many years been molested. Ravens occur in great numbers near every habitation on the coast, where they watch for the offal of fish; they breed in the cliffs at a considerable distance from the shores. The snow-flake, wheat-ear, white wagtail, golden plover, snipe, and whimbril, together with the ptarmigan, are the other principal land-birds of I. Every kind of water-fowl common to northern latitudes is found on the coasts of I. and on the lakes; swans frequent the lakes and swamps in great numbers. Of all the varieties of birds which breed in this country, the eider duck is, from its habits and usefulness, the most remarkable and valuable.—Mr. Hooker has furnished us with an extensive botanical catalogue, to which we refer such of our readers as desire particular information regarding the vegetable productions of this remote island. The birch is the only tree which withstands the rigour of an arctic winter; but its growth is limited, in the most favourable situations, to 5 or 6 feet. At Eyeford, in Nordland, it is said to attain to 20 feet. The grasses for sheep and cattle are tolerably abundant, and keep both horses and horned cattle in good condition during the summer months. At Husavik potatoes, cabbages, and greens are reared, and a garden here presents beds of parsnips, turnips, carrots, beans, pease, parsley, salad, and onions.—Among the various mineral productions of this country, are zeolite and obsidian, malachite, crystals, agates, surturbrandt—a kind of petrified wood which supplies the place of coal—vitriol, and iron. At Krysuvick in the S, and at Namafell in the N, are great natural chemical laboratories, in which we almost see Nature in the act of forming sulphur, alum, silica, lime, oxide of iron, iron-pyrites, gypsum, basalt, lava, and porphyry.

Population.] The pop. of I. was estimated in 1703 at 50,444; in 1770, at 46,201; in 1801, at 47,207; in 1804, at 46,349; in 1840, at 57,094, in 8387 families. Of this later pop. 25,280 were under 20 years of age; 22,890 from 20 to 50; and 8030 above 50 years of age. The average increase of the pop. in $5\frac{3}{4}$ years, from February 2, 1835, to November 2, 1840, was 0.33 per cent. yearly. The pop. on 1st February 1847 was estimated at 58,300. The following table of the pop. in 1801 was taken from the register of the bishop:—

Districts.	Farms.	Families.	Priests.	Total.
I. SOUTHERN AMT.				
Oster-Skaptafell syssel,	53	126	7	911
Wester ditto,	133	248	8	1,539
Rangarvalle and Westmann isles,	374	664	14	4,187
Arnäs syssel,	418	709	21	4,625
Gullbringu and Kiosar syssels,	256	704	13	4,015
Borgarfiord syssel,	227	285	9	1,882
II. WESTERN AMT.				
Myra and Hnappadale syssels,	180	235	9	1,478
Snæfellsnäs syssel,	270	652	10	3,541
Dala syssel,	181	231	7	1,592
Bardastrand syssel,	203	374	10	2,493
Wester Isafiord syssel,	123	261	7	1,850
Norder Isafiord syssel,	170	305	7	2,037
Stranda syssel,	118	150	6	982

III. NORTHERN AND EASTERN AMTS.				
Hunavatn syssel,	375	433	20	2,880
Skagafiord syssel,	412	492	20	3,141
Eyafiord syssel,	448	535	17	3,453
Norder syssel,	387	451	23	3,002
Norder-Mula syssel	217	267	11	1,762
Suder-Mula syssel,	211	279	12	1,837
Total,	4,761	7,401	231	47,207

With respect to personal appearance, the Icelanders are tall, of a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair. The women are shorter in proportion and more inclined to corpulency than the men; but many of them would look handsome in a modern European dress. In some districts the men suffer the beard to grow. In youth, both sexes are generally of a weakly habit of body, the necessary consequence of want of proper exercise and poorness of living; yet it is surprising what hardships they are capable of enduring in after life. Owing to their want of personal cleanliness, they are generally exposed to cutaneous diseases; they are also frequently attacked with obstinate coughs and pulmonary complaints, by which, perhaps, more are carried off annually than by any other disease. An extraordinary proportion of children die before their tenth year. The predominant character of the Icelander is that of unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect and acuteness of mind seldom met with in other parts of the world. They are also noted for the unconquerable attachment which they feel to their native island. With all their privations, and exposed as they are to numerous dangers from the operations of physical causes, they seem thoroughly to confide in one of their common proverbs—"Iceland is the best land on which the sun shines;" and the most popular entertainment of all classes consists in reciting poetical legends relating to the history of their country and the deeds of their ancestors. In the persons, habits, and customs of the present inhabitants of I., we are furnished with a faithful picture of those exhibited by their Scandinavian ancestors; they adhere rigidly to whatever has once been adopted as a national custom; and the few innovations that have been introduced by foreigners, are scarcely visible beyond the immediate vicinity of their factories.

Industry.] There are in fact only two seasons in I.—summer and winter; the former of which, short and precarious as it is, the natives must employ with assiduity, in order to make provision for the latter. When the snow leaves the ground, the females spread the manure which had lain on the *tun* in heaps all winter, and collect any stones that may have gathered on it; such of the men as are not employed in the fishery cut turf, both for fuel and a covering to their houses, and make charcoal for the use of the smithy. When the young cattle have been turned out on the mountains, the care of the cows and sheep is left to the female part of the family, who milk them twice a-day, make butter, cheese, &c., and repair in companies about the middle of summer, to collect the *Lichen Icelandicus*, in the uninhabited parts of the country. They are generally accompanied by some of the men; and the few weeks they spend in this employment are regarded as the happiest of the whole year. They live in tents, which they remove from place to place, according to the greater or less abundance of the moss. At this time the body of the men are either out at the fresh water fishing, or proceeding in cavalcades to the factories, where they barter their home-productions against articles of necessary use for the winter. The most important branch of rural labour in I. is the haymaking. About the middle of July, the peasant begins to cut down the grass of the *tun*, which is immediately gathered to dry, and after having been turned once or twice, is conveyed home on horseback to the yard, where it is made up into stacks. Hay-harvest being over, the sheep and cattle that had been out all summer on the mountains are collected; the houses are put in a state of repair for the winter; the wood needed for domestic purposes is brought home; the turf also is taken in; and the labours of the season conclude with the removal of the manure to different parts of the farm. The number of sheep on the island in 1839 was estimated at 500,000; of cattle, from 36,000 to 40,000; of horses, from 50,000 to 60,000. During the winter, the care of the cattle and sheep devolves entirely on the men. The domestic employments of this season are multiplied and various. The men are occupied in fabricating necessary implements of iron, copper, wood, &c. Some of them are wonderfully expert as silversmiths—their work, at times, in this branch being only distinguishable from that done in Copenhagen by the absence of the stamp. They also prepare hides for shoes; make ropes of hair or wool; and full or scour the woollen stuffs. In some parts of the island, the men spin and knit like the women, and a few of them weave. Besides preparing the food, the females employ their time in spinning, which is most commonly done with the spindle and distaff; knitting stockings, mittens, shirts, &c.; and embroidering bed-covers, saddle-cloths, and cushions, which they execute with much taste, interspersing flowers and figures of various colours. Upwards of 200,000 pairs of knitted stockings, and 300,000 mittens, are annually exported from this island.—The tenure of land is peculiar in I., and it is measured, as of old in England, by value, and not extent—the word *hundred* being used to signify any quantity which can support a horse, a cow, and 6 sheep. The ordinary size of estates are 20 hundreds, and are reckoned of the value of from 300 to 400 specie dollars. "The landlord's rights are very limited; for when once in possession, the tenant cannot be ejected, unless a farm of equal value be provided for him, as long as he continues regular in the payment of his rent; nor is the landlord allowed to raise the rent when he pleases, as on a dispute about the increased value of the land, the decision is referred to the *hreppstiore*, and two other competent judges." The rent of the Crown lands is generally calculated at about 5 per cent. of the value of the estate, besides an annual payment for the cattle belonging to the estate. "On the other hand, a remnant of feudalism appears in the obligation of a tenant who holds land on the coast, to serve in his landlord's fishing-boat throughout the season. Though he receives his share of what is caught, the tenant is often injured thereby, particularly when in possession of a boat himself. This custom is so much at variance with all their others, that it can be only ascribed to the scantiness of population, which makes it a matter of difficulty to man all the vessels built for fishing."—[*Dillon.*] It is understood, however, that while tenancy is usually for life, provided the tenant does not injure the farm, yet he may quit whenever he pleases, on 6 months' notice. In 1695, the proportion of estates belonging to the Crown, the church, and freehold, was respectively 718, 640, and 1,847. The estimated number of farms was 4,058, they are now above 6,000. The wages of a man-servant are from 6 to 8 rix-dollars per annum in money, and 12 yards of wad or wadmal, besides their food.

Fisheries.] It is from the sea, however, that the Icelanders derive their chief subsistence and profit. Cod is very plentiful on the coast; and formerly fisheries off the coast of I. were prosecuted by the

British and French with great success. From the 3d of February to the 12th of May is what the Icelanders call *ver-tima* or fishing-season; at which period vast numbers of the inhabitants flock to the S and W shores, from the districts on the N and E, where the fishing is generally impracticable at this time owing to the bays and creeks being filled with polar ice. They provide themselves with a complete sheep-skin dress, consisting of the *brok*, in the shape of small clothes and stockings all in one piece; the *stack*, or large jacket, which falls down, and is tied close over the brok, so as to prevent the water from getting in between them; and tight-fitting shoes of the same materials, below which are coarse warm woollen stockings for greater warmth. The principal fish they catch is cod, which is laid out on the cliffs, or on flat stones on the beach, dried in the sun, and afterwards stacked upon the beach. Sometimes the fish are hung up and dried in houses, called *hiallar*, which are so constructed that the wind has a free passage through them, while they are sufficiently covered to keep out the rain. The ling, skate, hallibut, flounder, and the cat-fish, are common, and are dried for winter use. Herrings are taken on the N coast; but though vast shoals of them frequent the bays, this branch of the fishery is not much attended to. "The fishery is principally carried on in the W, and is sufficiently extensive to give employment to many farmers and labourers from Nordland and Osterland, independent of the regular *soe-bondè*, or sea-peasants. Both Breidè and Faxè fiords swarm with fish, but altogether the N coast of Gulbringè syssell, from Havnifiord to Kieblivik, is the most productive part, and it is consequently crowded from March to May with boats from all parts. Immediately on their arrival at the fishing-places, the peasants engage to serve in the boats, and the owners select out of each crew a *formadr*, whose business it is to summon the men when the weather admits of their going out, and who commands at sea. It is usual for the peasants to bring but little provisions along with them, as, while they remain fishing, their principal food consists of the heads of the fish, which are separated from the bodies immediately on landing them. In places like Kieblivik, where the merchants are the chief owners of boats, they have built several houses capable of containing from 24 to 50 men each. They are long stone hovels, with berths along the walls, and the same distribution in the loft. Though the wind finds admission in every corner through the loose stones, the men, though drenched by remaining at sea the whole day, seem no way affected by the cold and wet, and are satisfied with a blanket and a little hay for bedding. The boats continue at sea 12 and 18 hours together when the weather is at all favourable, and, during that time, the crews do not taste a particle of food. They merely provide themselves with a small keg of *vallè*,—a kind of fermented whey, which they find well-adapted for cutting the thirst."—[*Dillon.*]

Education and language.] The three last centuries have produced many learned Icelanders; and at the present day, I. can boast of sons who have risen to eminence in the different departments of literature. Such young Icelanders as study at the university of Copenhagen are generally distinguished above their fellow-students by their quickness of apprehension, unwearied application, and insatiable thirst for knowledge. On inquiry into the state of mental cultivation in I., it is not so much the literary fame of a few select individuals, who have enjoyed superior advantages, which strikes our attention, as the universal diffusion of the general principles of knowledge among its inhabitants. Though there be only *one* school in Iceland, and that solitary school exclusively designed for the education of such as are afterwards to fill offices in church or state; yet it is exceedingly rare to meet with a boy or girl, who has attained the age of 9 or 10 years, that cannot read and write with ease. It is even said that a priest may refuse to perform the marriage-ceremony if any of the parties cannot read. We frequently meet in I. with persons who both write and speak Latin. The better educated individuals speak Danish.—The Icelandic is properly the ancient unaltered language of the two principal Scandinavian dialects—the Danish and the Swedish. "One of the few cases where the phenomena of rate have been studied with due attention is in the evolution of the three languages of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, out of the Icelandic. What does this tell us? The last has altered so slowly that a modern Icelander can read the oldest works of his language. In Sweden, however, the speech has altered. So it has in Denmark, whilst both these languages are unintelligible to the Icelander, and *vice versa*. As to their respective changes, Petersen shows that the Danish was always about a hundred years forwarder than the Swedish, having attained that point at (say) 1200, which the Swedish did not reach till 1300. Both, however, changed, and that at a uniform rate, the Danish having, as it were, the start of a century. The Norwegian, however, comported itself differently. Until the Reformation it hardly changed at all, less than the stationary Icelandic itself. Fifty years, however, of sudden and rapid transformation brought it at once to the stage which the Danish had been three hundred years in reaching. How many times must the observation of such phenomena be multiplied before we can strike an average as to the rate of change in languages, creeds, and politics?" [*Latham.*]

Ecclesiastical establishment.] The form and ceremonies of the Icelandic church are strictly Lutheran, though from the poverty of the people, their churches are less elegant, and a greater degree of simplicity pervades their worship, than in other Lutheran countries. The total number of parishes in I. amounts to 184; but as many of them are of vast extent, it has been found necessary in some parts to build two or three churches in a parish, which has increased the number of churches to 305. Some of the priests have chaplains to assist them in the performance of public duty. They are all natives of the island, and are maintained partly from glebe lands, partly from certain tithes raised among the peasants, according to the value of the land they occupy. The pastor can also claim a day's work yearly, and the privilege of having a lamb kept for him from October to the following April by each farmer. This, with a small offering at Christmas, and a few trifling fees for baptism, confirmation, marriage, and burial, constitute the whole of his stipend. As, however, their ecclesiastical dues alone would not suffice to support life, clergymen labour like their neighbours, and depend upon their cattle like other farmers. Although some few of the priesthood are relieved from absolutely labouring themselves, by holding the best livings, by far the greater part are rather below than above the peasantry in pecuniary circumstances; and were it by money that the respect for the clergy was kept up, they would long ago have sunk below the level of the people. It is, however, to their education that they owe the deference at all times shown them; and the priest, who has during the week-days been employed like a simple peasant, rises to his proper position on Sunday, and is as much respected, and probably more beloved by his parishioners than his brethren in countries where the church and wealth

go together. The provision made for their support is exceedingly scanty. The richest living on the island does not produce 200 rix-dollars = £42 sterling; 20 or 30 rix-dollars are the stipend annexed to many of the parishes; and there are some in which it is even as low as 5!

Government.] The circumstances of I. have undergone little or no alteration, either in the laws or in the form of government which was established 600 years ago. The supreme authority is intrusted to an officer who is appointed by his Danish majesty, with the title of *stiftamtamn*, and who is bound to fill this office for the space of 5 years. Under the *stiftamtamn*, each of the four provinces into which the island is divided is governed by an *amtaman* or bailiff, whose duties are the same as those of his superior. Each province is divided into *syssels* or shires, over which *sysselmen* preside. These officers collect the taxes, and are paid by a rate out of the amount collected. They hold courts of law; and, on the whole, their duty is in almost every respect the same as that of sheriffs in Scotland. In each parish there is an officer called *hreppstiore*, whose chief business is to attend to the concerns of the poor, and to assist the sysselman in the preservation of the public peace. For the decision of petty disputes among the people, there is a certain number of persons in each parish, denominated *forlikunarma*, who may be called official arbiters. All cases, whether civil or criminal, are first brought before the sysselman, who holds a court once a-year, or oftener if necessary. In criminal cases, and in public suits, the amtaman orders the trial, after previous examination on behalf of the Crown. From the inferior court there is an appeal to the high court of justice, which sits six times in the year, at Reykiavik; and from this court there is an appeal to the superior courts at Copenhagen.—The punishment of petty offences is a fine and whipping. Sheep-stealing is the most common offence. Murder is exceedingly rare; and except in cases which subject the criminal to capital punishment, he is not confined before the time of trial. Those who are to be punished with hard labour are sent to Copenhagen.—With regard to property, no entail of land is allowed; and the law of descent excludes primogeniture. When a proprietor dies, his lands are valued and divided into shares, of which the eldest son has the choice. A daughter receives a share equivalent to half the portion of a son. A wife surviving her husband possesses half of his estate.—The public taxes are so inconsiderable that they are not sufficient to defray the expenses of the civil establishment. The taxes for the maintenance of the poor are much more severe on the inhabitants than those levied for the public.—Money-currency is very scarce in I.; accounts are paid in dried fish, butter, oil, tallow, or in very coarse woollen stuffs called *wadmal*. Twenty-eight fishes of 2 lbs. weight each, or 30 yds. of wadmal, are equal in value to one thaler or dollar.—Reykiavik, the capital of I., which about fifty years ago consisted merely of a few houses, has lately risen into some notice, having become the residence of the governor, the episcopal see, the seat of the supreme court of judicature, and the principal mercantile station on the island. It is situated on the S side of a considerable inlet of the Faxé-fiorden, upon low marshy ground, between two eminences. It is rather a singular coincidence, that the capital of I. should, as it were by mere accident, happen to be built on the very spot where Ingolf, the first of the Norwegian emigrants that settled on the island, fixed his habitation. In conformity to a superstitious practice common in those days, that adventurer, on approaching the E coast, threw the wooden pillars of his former habitation into the sea, vowing he would settle wherever they were cast on shore. After some time, his slaves, whom he sent in search of them, found them driven up at this place; and Ingolf, true to his vow, fixed his abode at Reykiavik, though reproached by his own people for preferring so rugged and barren a spot to the fine districts they had passed on their way from the east.

History.] Iceland was discovered about A. D. 860, by a Norwegian pirate, named Nadodr, who was accidentally driven upon the coast while on a voyage to the Faroe islands, and who gave to it the name of SNIOLAND. A few years after, Gardar, a Swede, succeeded in circumnavigating the island, and gave it the name of GARDARSHOLM. Its present name was given to it by Flocke, a famous pirate, who explored most of the S and W coasts of this island. The country was colonized in 870, by two Norwegian noblemen, Ingulf and Hiorleif. It is asserted in some of the Icelandic sagas, that there were actual settlements in the island before this period, and that as early as the 5th cent., I. had been colonized from Scotland and Ireland; but this seems improbable. In the *Landnama Bok*—which is among the earliest of the Icelandic historical records—it is stated, however, that among other things, writings in the Irish language were found. The Norwegian colony settled on the SW part of the island, on the spot where Reikiavig now stands. In the course of half-a-century, the coasts of this remote country were well-peopled; and in the *Landnama Bok*, which contains minute details of the spreading of the colonies, we find several names of Scotch and Irish families who came over and settled about this period. Frederick, a bishop from Saxony, began to preach the Christian doctrines in I. in 981; and Islief, the first bishop of Skalholt, was consecrated in 1057. In 1261, the whole of I., with the exception of the eastern prov., submitted to Haco VI., king of Norway. A few years afterwards the total subjection of the Icelanders was completed, but under conditions which still maintained their rights and their commerce. In 1280, Magnus, the successor of Haco, gave to the island a code of laws, well-known by the title of *Ionsbok*, which was no more than a revised copy of the ancient laws. The last political change which occurs in the history of I., was its transference from Norway to the Crown of Denmark in 1381. In 1482, a pestilence carried off nearly two-thirds of the population; and another broke out towards the close of that cent. In addition to these calamities, the Icelanders were at this period exposed to the incursions of pirates, who plundered their property, committing frequent murders, and carrying off the inhabitants. From the 11th to the middle of the 14th cent., the sciences were successfully and ardently cultivated in this obscure corner of Europe, and learned Icelanders were found in the service of foreign courts. The poetry of the Troubadours was introduced into I. in the 12th cent.; but towards the 14th cent. the arts and sciences fell into decay, with the further loss of national independence under the Danish dominion. The decline of literature, and of the national character of the Icelanders, however, may be traced to more remote causes. Europe had now begun to emerge from darkness and barbarity, and the continental nations were gradually advancing in learning; the poets and historians of I. were therefore received with less distinction. The reformation of religion, and the introduction of printing, about 1530, was the dawn of renewed life to I.; and in 1537, the Protestant doctrines were universally embraced. The schools were now re-established; but so great had been the depression of learning, that it was found difficult at first to procure men of sufficient knowledge to superintend them.

The annals of I. during the 17th cent. are destitute of any important events. In the early part of this period, piratical incursions of the French, British, and even Algerines, were not unfrequent. Of the latter, a large body landed on various parts of the southern coast, and on the Wesmann islands, and carried 400 of the natives into captivity. This century also disgraces I. by the superstitious enormities which were practised. A belief in necromancy was so prevalent, and held in such horror, that, within the period of 60 years, 20 persons perished in the flames. The commencement of the 18th cent. was marked by the destruction of 16,000 persons by the small-pox. From 1753 to 1759, the seasons were so inclement, that famine carried off 10,000 people, besides vast numbers of cattle. In 1783, the most terrible volcanic eruption on record broke out from the neighbourhood of the mountain Skaptaa, which for more than a year showered ashes on the island: cattle, sheep, and horses were destroyed, and a famine ensued. The small-pox again appeared, and in a few years 11,000 people perished. On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and Denmark, in 1807, the Icelanders were greatly apprehensive of absolute starvation, from the want of those necessary supplies which they were accustomed to receive from the mother-country. On considering the case, however, licenses were humanely granted by the British government to Danish vessels to proceed to I., under the condition of their touching at the port of Leith, both when outward-bound and on their passage home. By this arrangement the inhabitants were regularly supplied; and though the act of piracy committed by a Captain Gilpin in 1808, who robbed the treasury of at least 30,000 rix-dollars, as well as the usurpation of Iorgensen the following year, necessarily tended to excite fresh alarms in their minds, yet they were soon relieved by an order issued by the British cabinet, prohibiting all acts of hostility against I. and the rest of the Danish colonies in the Arctic seas, and taking the inhabitants and their pro

perty under the special protection of Great Britain. Since 1815, a new regulation, issued by the court of Denmark, allows British ships to proceed to I., on condition of their procuring a special license from Copenhagen.

Authorities.] We have abundance of fabulous accounts of this island. The best sources of information we possess regarding it are the *Letters of Sir Joseph Banks; Dr. Hooker's Tour*, published in 1813; *Dr. Henderson's Journal*; and Dr. Glicmanni's Account, published in Treuttel and Wurtz's *Cabinet of Modern Foreign Voyages and Travels*, vol. ii., 1826. We may also mention M. Stepensen's *Island i del attende Aarhundrede, &c.* Copenhagen, 1808; *Barrow's Visit to Iceland in* 1834. London, 1835, 8vo; and the Hon. Arthur Dillon's *Winter in Iceland and Lapland.* London, 1840.—A very magnificent map of Iceland, in 4 sheets, has been recently published, under the authority of the Danish government.

ICHABOE, a small island off the SE coast of Africa, in S lat. 26° 19′, E long. 14° 50′, about 4 days' sail from the Cape. It is about 2½ m. from the mainland; and when approached by sea, has the appearance of a promontory. It is in the form of an egg, and measures only 1,200 yds. in circumf. An American trader having observed the interest which the importation of Peruvian guano was creating in Britain, as well as the high prices which it readily commanded in the market, was reminded of the circumstance that he had seen large deposits of a similar substance on the coast of Africa, and published a short narrative of his observations in an American journal. This account fell under the notice of an English captain, who transmitted it to his friends in Liverpool, and by them an expedition of, we believe, 5 ships, was fitted out in the close of 1842, for the purpose of being loaded with African guano for the British market. The instructions, however, which were given to the masters of these ships must have been of an imperfect kind, for 4 of them returned without having succeeded in the object of their search; the fifth, viz., the Ann of Bristol, was nearly in the same position, when accident revealed the El Dorado which was destined to exert such a potent influence in fertilizing our soil. The island, and two reefs which join the continent, form a bay of about 1,000 acres in area, the entrance into which is through a break in the reefs. The whole has probably once formed part of the continent. The guano has been formed by the dung and decomposition of the seal, the penguin, and the gannet, and must have been thousands of years accumulating. When first discovered, the deposit commenced about 6 ft. above high water, and gradually rose to 40 ft. towards the centre of the islet. At the depth of 40 ft. there were abundance of eggs and skins of gannets and penguins, in a state of great preservation; there were no stones, sand, or sea-weeds, but from the rocks upward an entire bed of guano about 7½ per cent. stronger than the Peruvian. When the guano was dug and bagged, it was taken to the beach, where stages were erected over the rocks to the boats, at the outer edge of the surf, by means of which it was taken to the ships. These stages were upwards of 300 ft. in length, and formed by erecting shears, and connecting the shears with anchors and cables; a platform was formed by spars and planks, and upon this the men carried the guano on their backs when the weather permitted, which was not above 4 days a-week. The guano was so firmly imbedded that it required to be dug out by the pick-axe. Ten men could lift about 15 tons per day, but the operation was a very laborious one, and the sun was so powerful that few of the crews escaped without having their faces and hands blistered. The trip to or from the island extended to from 55 to 70 days, or including the time necessary to take in a cargo, the voyage out and home extended to from 6 to 7 months. Captain Farr, who first visited I., estimated the guano deposit to extend 1,000 ft. in length, by 500 ft. in breadth, with an average depth of 35 ft.; and to contain, perhaps, from 700,000 to 800,000 tons. We believe this supply, and that on Halifax, Penguin, Seal, and Possession islands, in this quarter, have been exhausted in fertilizing the soil of Great Britain and her dependencies; but it is to be hoped that vast stores of guano yet exist, which have hitherto never been disturbed by man. On this subject the *South African Commercial Advertiser* says: "On the rocky headlands, or on the rocky and unmolested islands on the W coast, both within and beyond the boundary of this colony, where the sea-fowl, from a vast expanse of open ocean, come to breed, enormous masses of this manure have recently been discovered; and it seems probable that all the way up the coast into the gulf of Guinea, and beyond it, similar treasures await the agriculture of the world, by which means the sea will render back to the land much more matter fitted to form organized,— that is, vegetable and animal substances,—than the rivers carry down into its depths, or the fleets of the nations deposit in their course over its surface." We do not know that these expectations have yet been realized.

ICHALCHA, an island of Russian America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. 60° 30′, and containing the harbour of Helena and Constantine.

ICHAWUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 32 m. SW of Bhopal.

ICHENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 6 m. SSE of Gunzburg, and 30 m. W of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Gunz. Pop. 2,090. It has a castle.

ICHENHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 6 m. WSW of Offenburg, and 9 m. SSE of Strasburg, about 1½ m. from the Rhine. Pop. 1,056. It has a church.

ICHIM, or Iskim, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak of Elbassan, 15 m. NNW of Croya, and 30 m. SSE of Scutari. It is situated half-way up a mountain, in the midst of olive plantations. Its inhabitants are Albanian Mussulmans. In the vicinity is a valley, watered by a sulphureous stream.

ICHIM, or Ishim, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source in a mountainous district near the central part of the gov. of Omsk, in N lat. 50° 35′, and E long. 74°. It runs first WNW, then makes a considerable circuit, and pursuing its course in a NNE direction into the gov. of Tobolsk, joins the Irtish on the l. bank, 130 m. ESE of Tobolsk, and after a total course of 1,200 m. Its principal affluents are the Kaluton, Akbasar, Kulai-Agir-Barluk, and Nova Barluk on the r.; and on the l. the Nura, which conveys to it the waters of Lake Kurgaldjin, and forms the principal head-stream of the I. and the Tersckan. Alexandrovskaia, Petropavlosk, and Ichim are the only towns of importance on its banks. In the lower part of its course it is skirted by several villages and numerous ancient tombs. This river flows in nearly its entire extent through the vast plain named the steppe of Ichim. This plain is studded with numerous lakes, but presents complete sterility. A line of military posts, bearing the name of Ichim, extends along the S part of the gov. of Omsk, from fort Stanovoi to the fortress of Omsk, at the confluence of the Om and Irtish, erected in the reign of the Empress Anne for the defence of the gov. of Tobolsk from the incursions of the Kirghiz.—Also a town, capital of a district in the gov. and 170 m. SSE of Tobolsk, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 3,100. The environs are fertile in wheat.

ICHOLNO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 47 m. E of Grodno, district and 24 m. SW of Lida.

ICHOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Parentes-en-Born,

on a small river which flows into the Biscarosse marshes. Pop. 703. It has some iron-works.

ICHSTADT, a village of the duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, to the W of Artern.

ICHTEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. and 14 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 3,907. It has a considerable trade in wood.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, capital of a bail., in the principality and 14 m. ESE of Gotha, on the l. bank of the Gera. Pop. 790. It has an ancient fort, and a castle; and possesses manufactories of linen, hosiery, and paper. Pop. of bail. 8,237.

ICHTIMAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanjak and 35 m. ESE of Sophia, on the l. bank and near the source of the Urak or Vid.

ICKBOROUGH, a parish in Norfolk, 8 m. ESE of Stoke-Ferry, on the Wissey or Stoke. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1841, 220.

ICKENHAM, a parish in Middlesex, 2½ m. NE of Uxbridge. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1841, 396.

ICKFORD, a parish partly in Buckinghamshire and partly in Oxfordshire, 4¼ m. WNW of Thame. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1841, 386.

ICKHAM AND WELL, a parish in Kent, 4 m. E of Canterbury, on the Stour. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 567; in 1841, 577.

ICKLEFORD, a parish and village in Hertfordshire, 2 m. N of Hitchin, and W of the Wilburg hills, and intersected by the ancient Icknield-street. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 502; in 1841, 576.

ICKLESHAM, a parish in Sussex, 1½ m. SW of Winchelsea. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1841, 681.

ICKLETON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 5 m. WSW of Linton, on the Northern and Eastern railway. Area 2,672 acres. Pop. in 1841, 700.

ICKLINGHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. ESE of Mildenhall. Area 6,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1841, 525.

ICKWELL, a hamlet in the p. of Northill, Bedfordshire, 2½ m. NW of Biggleswade.

ICKWORTH, a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. SW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1841, 62.

ICÓ, an important mercantile town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, in a plain on the E of the Rio-Jaguaribe, here called Rio-Salgado, 200 m. S of Fortaleza, and 70 m. NNE of Crato. It consists of three principal streets, bordered with white-washed brick houses; has 4 handsome churches, a substantial jail, and a well-supplied market, although the whole vicinity is dry and arid except during the wet season. Pop. 6,000. The trade of the place consists in supplying the interior with articles of European manufacture, receiving produce in return, and sending it down to the coast.

ICOD, or FED-DE-LOS-VINOS, a town of the island of Teneriffe, and partido of Ortova, in a beautiful valley near the W coast. Pop. 5,479. It has a parish-church, 3 convents, an hospital, and several hermitages. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, producing silk and wine in great abundance. Handkerchiefs, ribbons, and stuffs, form the chief articles of local manufacture.

ICOLM-KILL. See IONA.

ICOLO, a district of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angola, between the Bengo and Coanza, to the N of the district of Golungo, and NW of that of Ilamba.

ICONONZO, two natural bridges in New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, on the road from Santa-Fe-de-Bogota to Ibaque, to the SE of the village of Pandi. They consist of solid rock, and arch across a deep narrow valley, watered by the Somma-Paz—the one rising above the other at the height of 300 ft. above the river, and about 2,930 ft. above sea-level. The most elevated is about 40 ft. in breadth and 50 ft. in length, and its thickness at the centre about 8 ft. The lower appears to have been formed by a portion of rock severed from the upper.

ICY BAY, an indentation of the S coast of Russian America, formed on the E by Point Rion, in N lat. 60°, and W long. 140° 56′.

ICY CAPE, a headland of Russian America, on the NW coast, in N lat. 70° 20′, and W long. 161° 46′. It is low, and has a large lake at the back of it, which receives a considerable river. The mainland on both sides, from Wainwright inlet on one side, to Cape Beaufort on the other, is flat and covered with swampy moss.

ICY CAPE, or LEDIANOI NOS, a headland of Nova Zembla, on the N coast, in N lat. 77° 30′, and E long. 72° 30′.

IDA, KAS-DAGHI, or KAZ-TAGH, a chain of mountains in Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Biga. It runs NNW and SSE from the sources of the Burgas-chaï and Ustvola, to those of the Tuzla-chaï, where it terminates in N lat. 39° 40′, in Mount Gargarus or Gargara, its highest summit, alt. 4,955 ft. Its entire length is about 36 m. The principal rivers to which it gives rise are the Mendere, the river of the Dardanelles, and the Musbu-chaï, all of which descend from its W side, and discharge themselves into the strait of the Dardanelles. From the E side descend the Ustgala and the Boklu or Sataldere, both of which flow into the sea of Marmora. Clarke, describing the view from the highest summit of this chain, says, "It seemed as if all European Turkey and the whole of Asia Minor were really modelled before him on a vast surface of glass. The great objects drew his attention first; afterwards he examined each particular place with minute observation. The eye, roaming to Constantinople, beheld all the sea of Marmora, the mountains of Prusa, with Asiatic Olympus, and all the surrounding territory: comprehending in one survey, all Propontis and the Hellespont, with the shores of Thrace and Chersonesus, all the north of the Ægean, Mount Athos, the islands of Imbrus, Samothrace, Lemnos, Tenedos, and all beyond, even to Eubœa; the entrance to the gulf of Smyrna, almost all Mysia, and Bithynia, with part of Lydia and Ionia. Looking down upon Troas, it appeared to spread as a lawn before him. He distinctly saw the course of the Scamander through the Trojan plain to the sea. This visible appearance of the river, like a silver thread, offered a clue to other objects. He could now discern the tomb of Æsyetes, and even Bonarbashy. At the base of the mountain, and immediately below his eyes, stood the conical hill of Kûshûnlû Têpe, upon whose sides and summits are the ruins before described. The Adramyttian gulph is so close to the mountain, that it may be said to skirt its base; inclining towards the NE, and bearing so much round upon the NE side, that the extremity of it is concealed by that part of the Idæan chain. Thus it would seem impossible for any one to pass in a direct line from the end of the gulph to the Dardanelles, without leaving not only the chain of Ida, but even Gargarus, upon the left hand. There is yet another singular appearance from the summit of this mountain; and as this is pointedly alluded to by Homer, it seems to offer a strong reason for believing that the poet had himself beheld it from the same place. Looking towards Lectum, the tops of all the Idæan chain diminish in altitude by a regular gradation, so as to resemble a series of steps, leading to Gargarus, as to the highest point of the whole. Nothing can therefore more forcibly illustrate the powers of

Homer as a painter, in the display he has given of the country, and the fidelity with which he delineates every feature in its geography, than his description of the ascent of Juno from Lectum to Gargarus, by a series of natural eminences, unattainable indeed by mortal tread, but presenting, to the great conceptions of poetical fancy, a scale adequate to the power and dignity of superior beings."

IDA (Mount). See Psilorati.

IDA (Nagy), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Abaujvar, 11 m. SSW of Kaschau, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1732. A great congress of European Jews took place here in 1650.

IDALGASHINA, a mountain ridge in Ceylon, under the parallel of 6° 43′ N, across which, at an alt. of about 2,350 ft. above the military post of Kalupahane, a pass leads across to the military station of Welangahena, 2½ m. NE of the summit of the pass.

IDANHA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. E of Castello-branco, and 93 m. SSE of Coimbra, in an elevated situation, near the Ponsul, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,200. It has an alms-house, an hospital, and a convent.

IDANHA-VELHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beirà, comarca and 24 m. E of Castello-branco, and 5 m. NE of Idanho-Nova. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly a place of importance. It contains a parish church, a Gothic church, and is noted as the birthplace of king Wamba. The insalubrity of the climate has reduced the number of the inhabitants to 150. In 1704 this town was taken after a vigorous defence by the Duke of Anjou. The environs are extremely fertile.

IDAR-WALD, a mountain-ridge on the SE boundary of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the principality of Birkenfield, between the Hundsruck and the Hochwald.

IDAULLIT, a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Susa, 60 m. NNW of Akka, and 200 m. SSW of Marocco.

IDAUTENAN, the name borne by the W extremity of the main chain of the Atlas, extending from Cape Ghir to Agadir, and rising, at 9 m. E of Agadir, to 4,408 ft. above sea-level.

IDBURG, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5½ m. NNW of Burford. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1841, 207.

IDDAH, or Addah, a town on the l. bank of the Niger, in N lat. 7° 7′, 42 m. below the junction of the Chadda, the cap. of the kingdom of Attah or Eggarah. It has a pop. of about 5,000, chiefly Pagans, but the higher classes profess Mahommedanism. They collect palm-oil, indigo, and cam-wood, which they dispose of to the Ibu and Bonny traders; and conduct a home-trade in salt, grass bags, dried meat and fish, yams, onions, cocoa and goora nuts. The banks of the river in the vicinity of I. rise into cliffs 150 ft. high; the opposite shore is low and swampy, and inhabited by a different people who are subjects of the king of Benin.

IDDESLEIGH, a parish in Devon, 4 m. NNE of Hatherleigh, and E of the Torridge river. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1841, 545.

IDE, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SSW of Exeter. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 795.

IDEFORD, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. SE of Chudleigh. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 331.

IDEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. 1,203.

IDE-HILL, a chapelry in the p. of Sunridge, Kent, 4 m. SW of Seven-Oaks.

IDEN, a parish in Sussex, 2¼ m. N of Rye. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1841, 554.

IDERSTRUP, a village of Denmark, in the island of Falster, diocese of Laaland, 5 m. SE of Nyköbing. Pop. 1,042.

IDI, a fortress of Russian Armenia, in the pash. and 24 m. NNE of Erzerum, on the r. bank and near the source of the Tcheskari.

IDIAZABAE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and partido of Tolosa, in a plain. Pop. 1,087. It is of modern foundation, and has a parish church, several convents, and numerous public fountains. It has considerable manufactories of ironware and cutlery, and several mills. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs. This town possesses the privilege of representation in the provincial assemblies of the province.

IDICE, a river of the States of the Church, in the deleg. of Bologna, which has its source in the Apennines, on the confines of Tuscany; flows N; inosculates with the Savena; bends thence ENE, and joins the Primario a little above Argenta.

IDIDJ, or Aidej, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, 50 m. SE of Shuster, on the S side of the mountains of Louristan.

IDINSK, or Idinskoi-Ostrog, a town and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district and 87 m. NW of Irkutsk, on the r. bank of the Angara.

IDLE, a chapelry and large village in the p. of Calverley, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Bradford. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,416; in 1841, 6,212, mostly employed in the manufacture of woollens.—Also a small stream in Nottinghamshire, rising in Ramworth water, and flowing into the Trent, a few miles below the influx of the Ouse.

IDLER, a town of Syria, in the parish and 30 m. WSW of Aleppo.

IDLICOTE, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. NNE of Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1841, 82.

IDLIP. See Edlip.

IDMISTON, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. NNE of Salisbury. Area 6,160 acres. Pop. in 1841, 497.

IDRA, a small mining town of Sweden, in the district of Stora-Kopparberg, on the Dala-elf, 136 m. NNW of Fahlun.

IDRA. See Hydra.

IDRIA, a town of Illyria, in the circle of Adelsberg, situated in a narrow deep valley, on a small river to which it gives name, 35 m. WSW of Laybach, and 32 m. NNE of Trieste, in N lat. 46° 0′ 48″. The pop. is only 4,400; and the town is remarkable chiefly for its mines, which were discovered in 1497. The minerals are marble, jasper, freestone, sulphuretted iron, with some indications of coal; but the most valuable and most abundant is rich hepatic mercurial ore found in a formation of slate-clay forming an extensive bed in compact limestone. These minerals seem as if thrown together by some convulsion of nature, and do not afford the facility of working by veins. They form a stratum which has been wrought to the depth of 130 klafters, or about 1,055 ft. The excavations consist of horizontal galleries, which are entered from descending shafts, besides a descent partly by a staircase and partly by a ladder from the interior of a large building in the town. All the galleries are arched, except those which are hewn through the solid rock; and precautions are used to ventilate them, yet the temp. is very high, exceeding 80° in some of the galleries. An account of the present mode of working these mines is given in the 1st vol. of Mr. Turnbull's *Travels in Austria*. The number of hands employed is from 600 to 700. The annual produce of quicksilver is from 3,200 to 3,500 quintals. It was formerly sent to Amsterdam, and sold to the Spanish Americans, to be used in separating the gold and silver of their mines from the baser metals;

but Vienna is at present the great market for this article, which is used partly for plating mirrors, but principally in the gold and silver mines of Hungary and Transylvania. The houses are small, and straggle along on very unequal ground between two hills; but the general appearance is not unpleasant. The principal public buildings are two churches, an ancient castle the residence of the *bergrath* or director of the mines, and some large buildings connected with the public administration, among which are an hospital and a dispensary. There are a few silk manufactories in the town.—The district of Idria comprises the NW corner of the circle of Adelsberg, and contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants, partly miners, partly foresters.

IDRIA, a river of Illyria, which rises in the NW extremity of the circle of Adelsberg; runs E and then N, at the base of the Julian Alps; then turns W and enters the circle of Goriza, and joins the Isonzo, on the l. bank, after a course of 45 m.

IDRIDGEHAY, a township in Wirksworth p., in Derbyshire, 4 m. W by N of Belper. Pop. 194.

IDRO (Alto), a town in the N of Austrian-Lombardy, on the E side of a lake of the same name, 16 m. NNE of Brescia. Pop. 1,745.—The lake is about 6 m. in length from N to S, and is traversed by the Chiesa, an affluent of the Po.

IDRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. E of Pau. Pop. 400.

IDSTEDT, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 5 m. N by W of Sleswick, and 13 m. S by E of Flensburg, to the r. of the high road from Sleswick to Flensburg, and near the NW end of a small lake called the Lang-see. On the 25th of July, 1850, the Danish forces under General Krogh, decisively defeated the Sleswick-Holstein army under General Willison, at this place. The battle lasted 11 hours; and of 37,983 men on the field, the Danes lost 3,797; while their opponents, whose numbers amounted to about 30,000, left 4,000 dead on the field, and 1,704 prisoners, but retired in good order, through Sleswick and Missunde to Schestadt.

IDSTEIN, a town of the duchy of Nassau, 13 m. SE of Coblenz. Pop. 2,000. It is walled; and contains a fine church, and a well-endowed provincial school. It has several tanneries, and manufactories of stockings and woollen stuffs.—I. was formerly the chief place of a lordship in the Wetterau, belonging to a distinct branch of the house of Nassau, which becoming extinct in 1721, the lordship went to the head of that house. The territory contains several forests, and has a number of ironworks.

IDSUME, a province of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Nifon, occupying the peninsula between the bay of Jedo on the E, and that of Totomina on the W. It is divided into the districts of Takato, Naka, and Kamo.

IDSUME, or Idsu-Sima, a town of Japan, cap. of the above prov., at the entrance of the bay of Jedo.

IDSWORTH, a township in Chackston p., in Southamptonshire, 7 m. S of Petersfield. Pop. 396.

IEKATERINBOURG. See Yekaterinburg.

IF, a small island of France, on the coast of Provence, 3 m. SW of Marseilles. It has a strong castle, which serves for the protection of the harbour of Marseilles, and was used by Bonaparte as a state prison.

IFFENDIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W of Montfort. Pop. 4,299.

IFFEZHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, SW of Rastadt. Pop. 1,252.

IFFROS, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 m. ESE of Taas.

IFFS (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Becherel. Pop. 520.

IFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 7 m. NE of Horsham. Area 3,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 916; in 1841, 1,061.—Also a p. in Kent, 3 m. S of Gravesend. Area 350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1841, 350.

IFLANI, an elevated plateau in Asia Minor, to the SE of Amaserah, the mean elevation of which is reckoned at 2,500 ft. above sea-level.

IFLEY, a parish and village in Oxfordshire, 2 m. SE by S of Oxford. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,081; in 1841, 764. It has an interesting old church.

IFOE-SICEN, a lake of Sweden, in the E part of the prov. of Christianstadt, 9 m. in length from N to S.

IFORD, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. S by W of Lewes. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 174.

IFS-SUR-LAIZON, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 10 m. E of Brettville-sur-Laize. Pop. 145.

IFSHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 23° 24′.

IFTA, a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Eisenach, W of Krenzburg. Pop. 754.

IFTON, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. SW of Chepstow. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1841, 41.

IFTON-RHYN, a township in St. Martin p., in Shropshire, 5 m. W of Ellesmere. Pop. in 1831, 1,016; in 1841, 1,020.

IGA, a district and seaport of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 85 m. SE of Meaco.

IGAL, a small town of Hungary, pleasantly situated at the foot of mountains, to the N of Berki, in the com. of Schümeg.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Pampeluna. Pop. 147.

IGARASSU, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which runs N, and enters the Atlantic close to the Paraguay.

IGARIPE, a river of Portuguese Guayana, which runs SSE and enters the Amazon.

IGAU, a small river of Paraguay, which runs SSE and enters the Uruguay.

IGE′, a village of France, in the dep. of l'Orne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Belleme. Pop. 1,150.

IGEA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,910.

IGEIALIN, or Ighellin, a small island in the strait between Russia and America, in N lat. 65° 40′. Pop. 150.

IGEL, or Aigle, a large village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Sarre, 6 m. SW of Treves.

IGELDI, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 30 m. ESE of Cheliabinsk.

IGELHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, SE of Durkheim. Pop. 1,150.

IGELSHEIB, a village of Saxe-Meinengen, on the N side of the Steineheide. Pop. 257.

IGG, a small town in Lower Carinthia, on the river Igg, 6 m. S by W of Laybach.

IGHTFIELD, a parish in Shropshire, 4 m. SE of Whitchurch. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 368.

IGHTHAM, a parish and village in Kent, 2 m. SSW of Wrotham. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. 1,039.

IGHTERMURROUGH, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. ESE of Castle-Martyr. Area 5,556 acres. Pop in 1831, 2,627; in 1841, 3,092.

IGIGUINSK. See Jighinsk.

IGIRIPA, a small island of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhao.

IGLAU, or Iglawa, a river of Austria, which has its source in Bohemia, in the circle of Tabor, near Ober-Czerekwe; runs NE along the confines of Moravia to Iglau, where it bends SE; crosses the circles of Iglau and Znaym, passing in its course Trebitsch and Eybenschitz; enters the circle of Brünn, and

after a total course of 105 m. unites with the Schwarza, on the r. bank, near Tracht. Its principal affluents are the Oslawa on the l., and the Rokitna on the r.

IGLAU, a circle and town of Austria, in Moravia. The circle is bounded on the N by Bohemia; on the E by the circle of Brünn; on the SE by that of Znaym; and on the S by the archduchy of Austria. It comprises an area of 50 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 181,957. It is separated from Bohemia by the main ridge of the Moravian mountains, which running along its N frontier throws its ramifications over the entire surface of the circle. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Iglau and its affluents. Numerous lakes, chiefly formed by these rivers, are scattered over its entire surface. Several valleys remarkable for their beauty and fertility intersect this circle. In these corn, barley, potatoes, fruit, and lint, are raised in considerable quantities. Wood is abundant; and the mountains afford good pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are annually reared. Game is not scarce, and the lakes abound with fish.—The manufacturing industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and cloth.—The town, called also Gjhlawa and Gislawa, is 51 m. WNW of Brünn, on an affluent of the Iglau. Pop. 14,000. It is well built, and strongly fortified; and has 3 suburbs, several churches, a convent, a well-endowed hospital, a gymnasium, and a school for the education of the children of the military. It possesses extensive manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, several spinning-mills and dye-works, extensive tanneries, paper-mills, manufactories of glass, vinegar, colours, and potash; and a flourishing trade in corn, hops, and articles of local manufacture. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1742; and in 1805 by the French. In the environs are mines of silver and lead.

IGLESIAS, a prov. and town of Sardinia, in the div. of Cagliari. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Oristano; on the E by that of Cagliari; and on the S and W is bathed by the Mediterranean. Its length from N to S is 60 m., and its breadth about 21 m. It is divided into three districts, viz. Guspini, Iglesias, and Villacidro, and contains 14 com. Pop. 36,685. The town of I., or Villecclesia—so called from the number of its churches in the middle ages—the capital of the prov., is situated on a fine and salubrious elevation, above the plain of Segerio, and NE of Monte Poni [alt. 1,116 ft.], 33 m. WNW of Cagliari, and 8 m. from the W coast of the island. Pop. 4,591. Its ancient fortifications are extensive, but now greatly dilapidated. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, brandy, oil, corn, forage, and cheese. This town was the first taken by the Aragonese in 1323. The environs are fertile in fruit and grain, and well watered, yet a large extent of land remains uncultivated. Between I. and Monte-Ferro are extensive mines of pure galena. White-lead and calamine are also found in the locality.—Also a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Burgos and partido of Castrojeriz, in a valley. Pop. 474.

IGLESUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 62 m. WNW of Toledo and partido of Talavera-de-la-Reina, in the valley of Adrada. Pop. 743. It has a parish church and a chapel.

IGLESUELA-DEL-CID, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel and partido of Castellote-y-su-Barrio-Montijo, in a fertile valley. Pop. 768. It has a parish church, a hermitage, from which it takes the name of the Cid, and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of common woollen fabrics.

IGLI, a village of Marocco, in the prov. of Susa, 160 m. SSW of Marocco, on the W side of the Great Atlas mountains. It contains about 300 houses.

IGLO. See Neudorf.

IGLOOLIK (Island), an island of British North America, near the N coast of Melville peninsula, and the E entrance to Fury and Hecla strait, in N lat. 69° 21′, and W long. 81° 53′.

IGNACE (Saint), an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter, and to the S of Dupas isle. It is low and marshy, but affords good timber and excellent pasturage. It abounds with wild fowl.—Also a parish in the co. of l'Islet, fronted by the St. Lawrence, and comprising the fief of the same name and Crane and Goose islands. Pop. 1,805.—Also a seignory in the co. of Quebec, bounded in front by the river St. Charles. The lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and the banks of the St. Charles are clothed with the most luxuriant verdure.

IGNACIO (Santo), a river of Mexico, in the NW of the prov. of Sonora, which issues from a small lake in the Tontos district, makes a considerable circuit to the S, and terminates in a lake at Caborca. —Also a headland in the prov. of Smaloa, 15 m. W of the embouchure of the river of that name, in N lat. 25° 26′, and W long. 107° 7′ 30″.—Also an island in the gulf of California, 5 m. SSW of Cape I.—Also a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the Chiquitos territory, on the l. bank of the Paraguay, 30 m. NW of Santa Anna, and 180 m. NE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra. — Also a village in the Moxos territory, on the r. bank of the Rio-S.-Xavier, 300 m. NW of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.

IGNACIO (Santo), or Montague Island, an island in the gulf of California, near the mouth of the Colorado. It is 39 m. in length, and about 12 m. in breadth.

IGNACIO-DE-LOS-PEVAS (Santo), a missionary establishment in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, at the confluence of the Chiquita with the Maranon, and 300 m. ENE of La Laguna.

IGNACIO-DE-ZAMNEOS (Santo), a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the dep. and 320 m. SE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.

IGNAT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Ennezat, 9 m. ENE of Riom. Pop. 2,010.

IGNAZIO-DE-AGANA (Sao), or Ygnacio-de-Agana (S.). See Agana.

IGNERANDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Semur-en-Brionnais. Pop. 1,250.

IGNEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Réchicourt-le-Chateau, at the source of a stream of the same name. Pop. 200.

IGNY-DE-VERS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Monsol, 24 m. NW of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Pop. 2,835. Fairs for cattle, planks, timber, and thread are held here 7 times a-year.

IGOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Arjuzanx. Pop. 1,464.

IGOUMEN, or Ihumen, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 42 m. ESE of Minsk, on a stream of the same name. The district, which is situated in the central part of the gov., is to a great extent covered with wood, but in some parts it is fertile and well-cultivated, and affords also excellent pasture to the numerous herds of cattle which are reared in the locality.

IGRANDE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Bourbon-l'Archambaud. Pop. 1,663. It has several annual fairs, and possesses a considerable trade in cattle.

IGRAPIUNA, a town and port of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos, at the mouth of a river of the same name, between Santarem and Cagrú. It has a parish church. The town is small, but is of considerable antiquity. The district produces rice in great abundance. Pop. 1,000.

IGUA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the district of Itaborahi, on a small stream of the same name.

IGUABE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Cabo-Frio, on the N bank of Lake Araruama.

IGUACU, Iguassu, or Yguazu, one of the great affluents of the Parana, which has its two head-streams, the Curitaba and the São-Jose, in the SE part of the prov. of San Paulo, on the W flanks of the Sierra-do-Mar; and flows W, forming the S boundary of the prov. of San Paulo, which it separates from the prov. of Rio-Grande-de-San-Pedro, and the Missiones of Corrientes; and falls into the Parana, on the l. bank, opposite the mouth of the Rio-Monday. —Also a small river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Orgãos; passes the town of the same name, and flows into the bay of Nitherohi, on the N of Ilha-do-Governador. It is navigable for *lanchas* of the largest size up to the town.—Also a town in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the river of the same name. The planters now unload their coffee, beans, mandioca, toucinho, and cotton at I., whence they are sent to market by the river at a cheaper rate than by land; and they have formed at this place deposits of salt, dry and manufactured goods, and wines, to accommodate the planters in exchange. The town, therefore, is flourishing. With the annexed district it has a pop. of about 4,000.—The name—which is borne by several streams and villages in Brazil—is a compound of the Indian *ig* or *hi*, signifying 'water,' and *açu* or *guaçu*, signifying 'great;' and appears to be synonymous with *Higuaçu* and *Iguaraçu* or *Higuaraçu*.

IGUALA, a town of Mexico, in the state of La Puebla, 105 m. SE of Mexico, the chief town of a district of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a deep and craggy defile, and contains about 90 families of Mexican Indians.

IGUALADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. WNW of Barcelona, on the l. bank of the Noya. It is situated in a large and fertile plain, and is surrounded by a spacious suburb of houses and gardens. Its pop., 10,095 in number in 1845, possess the characteristic industry of the Catalans. Their principal manufactures are printed calicoes, hats, and fire-arms. In the environs are a number of paper-mills, the produce of which is exported in considerable quantities.

IGUALAPA, a small town of Mexico, in the state and 180 m. SSW of La Puebla, situated on a plain 6 m. from the sea, and watered by two rivers which unite before they fall into the ocean. It contains about 500 families of Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Mexican Indians.

IGUALEJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Malaga. Pop. 1,431.

IGUAPE, a river and town of Brazil, in the prov. of San Paulo. The river rises in the auriferous district of Apiahi; runs NE; and spreads out into a lake; and, after a course of 150 m., falls into the ocean in S lat. 24° 35′. The town stands on the S bank, and near the mouth of the river. It has a good harbour, and exports rice and timber.—Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, in the district of Cachoeira.

IGUARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which rises near the sources of the Monim; runs N; passes Manga, and joins the Monim on the l. bank, 6 leagues above the confluence of the Rio Preto.

IGUARAÇU′, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and 18 m. NNW of the city of that name. It stands at the distance of 2 leagues from the sea, on the banks of a creek which flows into the Upper Parnahiba. Pop. 5,000. It is partly situ upon a hill, and partly in the plain below. Many of the houses are of two stories, but some are in decay and ruin. The streets are paved, but much out of repair, and grass grows in many of them. The town contains several churches, a convent, 4 hermidas, a town-hall, and a prison. Its affluence preceeded formerly from a weekly cattle fair which was held upon a plain in the vicinity, but this has been removed.—Also a river which rises in the Serra Hibiappaba, in the prov. of Ceara; runs from SW to NE; and flows into the ocean in S lat. 2° 52′.—There are several other streams of the same name in Brazil.

IGUARIHI-AÇU, a river of Brazil, which rises to the W of Igatimi; receives the Iguarahi-Mirim and the Chechuchi; and, with the latter river, serves to define the boundaries between the Spanish states and Brazil.

IGUATIMY, or Igatimi, a river of Brazil, which takes its rise in the ridge of mountains which runs between the Paraguay and Parana; runs N; receives the Bogos and the Escopil; and falls into the Parana in S lat. 23° 47′. On the N side, 20 leagues from its mouth, the Portuguese had formerly a fortress called Prazeres, which was abandoned in 1777.

IGUERANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Semur-en-Brionnais. Pop. 1,532.

IHALAM-VIA, a river of Russia, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg, and district of Kexholm-Midledels. It has its source near a village of the same name; runs E, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 30 m. N of Kexholm, and after a course of about 15 m. It was formerly noted for its pearl-fisheries, which are now, however, comparatively unproductive.

IHAROS-BERENY, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schmegh, 20 m. NE of Kopreinitz, and 30 m. W of Kaposvar. It has a castle.

IHLIMAN, or Ichliman, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sandjak and 36 m. SE of Sophia, on the N flank of the Balkan, and near the l. bank of the Vid.

IHNA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania and regency of Stettin, which has its source in a small lake near Kremmin, in the circle of Saazig; runs first S along the confines of the prov. of Brandeburg; then turns NW, passes Stargard and Golnow, and after a total course of 66 m. throws itself into the Dammsche sea, opposite the junction of the Oder.

IHOLDY, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenées, 8 m. SW of Saint Palais. Pop. 850.

IHRINGEN, a village of Baden, 3 m. ENE of Alt-Brisach. Pop. 1,600.

IIDENSALINI, a town of Russia, in Finland, 45 m. NNW of Kuopio.

IIEMSK, a town and district of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, district of Mezen, on the l. bank of the Petshora.

IIGANOK, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 330 m. NNW of Jakutsk, on the l. bank of the Lena.

IIGAT, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 7° 11′, E long. 150° 35′.

IJI, or Izy, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Viatka, 26 m. SW of Votka. There are large manufactories here for making muskets for the army; and the town is said to contain 18,000 inhabitants.

IJIGHINSK BAY, or Gouba Ijighinskaia, a bay on the coast of the sea of Okhotsk, in Asiatic Russia, to the W of Penjinsk bay. At the head of the bay, near the r. bank of the embouchure of a small stream called the Ijiga, is the town of Ijighinsk, which has an active trade in furs and fish. Pop. 6,000.

IJMA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Vologda, runs N, and enters the gov. of Archangel, in the district of Mezen, and flows into the Petshora, on the l. bank, after a course of 240 m.

IJO, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco.—Also a town of Russia, in the duchy of Finland, 21 m. NNW of Uleaborg.

IJORKA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of St. Petersburg, which rises to the W of Gattchina, runs E and then N, and flows into the Neva, on the l. bank, at Oust-Ijora, after a course of 45 m.

IJUI, a small river in the prov. of San-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, rising in the Serra-Herval, and falling into the Uruguai, after being joined by the Ijui-Mirim.

IK, a river of European Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orenburg, flows SSW, and joins the Sakmara, on the r. bank, 6 m. E of Nikitinsk, after a course of 100 m.—Also another river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orenburg, 20 m. SSW of Belebei, flows NNW, and falls into the Kama, on the l. bank, after a course of 240 m.

IKALIS, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the gov. and 104 m. NE of Avo, on the W bank of the Kyroes-Jæroi lake.

IKARMA, or Ekarma, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 48° 45′, E long. 153° 20′. It is about 6 m. in length, and presents several elevated peaks.

IKAZNI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. NNW of Minsk.

IKBAR, an oasis in the Sahara, on the route from Fezzan to Bornu, 430 m. S of Murzuk.

IKE-ARAL-NOOR, a lake in the Khalkha territory, near the E frontier of Sungaria, at the foot of the Great Altai, between the parallels of 47° and 49°, and the meridians of 89° and 91° E. It is 56 m. in length from N to S, and 40 m. in greatest breadth. The Zabkan flows into it on the N, and the Buyentu on the W.

IKEN, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N of Oxford. Area 3,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1841, 342.

IKERI, or Echairi, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, subah of Nagara, 21 m. NNW of Bidnur. It was long the residence of a dynasty of Hindu princes; and is said to have at one time contained 100,000 houses.

IKERVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, march and 12 m. E of Steinamanger, near the l. bank of the Raab. Pop. 800.

IKI, or Yi-ki, an island of Japan, in the strait of Corea, to the NW of the island of Kiu-Siu, in N lat. 34°, E long. 129° 40′. It is 18 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

IKIM. See Ichim.

IKORETZ, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, rising 35 m. N of Bobrov, and flowing into the Don, on the l. bank, after a course of 66 m., 15 m. SW of Bobrov.

IKOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 210 m. SSW of Tobolsk, on the l. bank of the Tobol.

IKROPA, a river of Madagascar, which rises near the centre of the island, receiving its head-streams from the Ankaratra and Angavo mountains, and flows N to the NW coast, falling into the sea by a large estuary, in 15° 45′ S lat., between Majambo and Boyana bays. It is known on the coast as the Bombetoc, and is navigable as far as Marao-be.

IKSAR, a village of Egypt, a ½ m. N of El-Wuddi, situated in a noble grove of date-trees, and inhabited by a Bedouin tribe.

IKUFA, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiu-Siu, 60 m. NNE of Nagasaki.

ILADI, or Isladi, a town of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanj. and 42 m. E of Sophia, near the r. bank of the Vid.

ILAM, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 9 m. N by E of Cheadle. Area of p. 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 210; in 1841, 244.—The v. is picturesquely situated in the vale of the Manyfold, a tributary of the Dove.

ILAMBA, a province of Angola, in Lower Guinea, bounded on the S by the Coanza, and divided into two parts, Upper and Lower, the former of which is inland, and the latter upon the coast.

ILAMIKIPANG, a mountain-summit in the Canuku chain, in British Guayana, under the parallel of 3° 15′ N, and 0° 15′ W long. It has an alt. of about 2,500 ft. above the savannahs which lie between it and the river Takutu.

ILANMORE, a small island in Clew bay, on the W coast of Ireland.—Also one of the smaller Hebrides, about 1 m. in circuit, a ½ m. N of Coll.

ILANROAN, a small island of the Hebrides, lying to the S of the island of Oronsay.

ILANTERACH, one of the Hebrides, lying to the E of Oronsay.

ILANTZINSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 10 m. NNW of Vershni-Udinsk.

ILANZ, or Ilantz, an old but small town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, in the valley of Gruob, 20 m. SW of Coire, at the influx of the Glenner into the Rhine. Pop. 550. It is said to be the only town where the Rhætian language is spoken. It was in this direction that Suwarrow retreated before Massena in the autumn of 1799. In 1801 it suffered severely from fire.

ILARIO (Santo), a village of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 7 m. SW of Porto-Ferrajo.

ILAT, a small island of the Eastern seas, off the E coast of the island of Bouro, in S lat. 3° 35′.

ILATI, a river of New Granada, which rises in the mountains of the interior; runs W; and enters the river Chucunaqui.

ILAY, the port of Arequipa in Peru, in S lat. 17° 00′, W long. 72° 10′. The port is formed by a few straggling islets, and by Flat-rock point; and is capable of containing 20 or 25 sail. The town is built on the W side of a hill sloping towards the anchorage, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants. — Ilay point lies SE by E ½ E 14 m. from Cornejo point, the coast between rising in irregular black cliffs to from 50 to 200 ft.

ILBENSTADT, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. SE of Freidberg, on the l. bank of the Nidda. Pop. 450.

ILCHESTER, a market-town and parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSE of Somerton, pleasantly situated in a rich vale, on the S bank of the river Yeo or Ivel. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,095; in 1841, 1,068. The county business is transacted here, alternately with Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. There is a commodious court-house in the town, and a common jail for the county, built and arranged on Howard's plan. I. is chiefly remarkable as being the birth-place of the celebrated Roger Bacon, in 1214. At the time of the Norman conquest, and even much later, I. was a city of considerable importance. Latterly, however, it fell into decay, and since the passing of the reform act, which deprived it of its right to return 2 members, it has further declined. Thread-lace and silk were at one time manufactured here to some

extent; but there are now no particular branches of manufacture.

ILDEFONSO (San), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Oaxaca, 60 m. NE of Oaxaca.—Also a small island in the gulf of California, situated near the coast, between Point San Miguel and the island of Carmen.—There are various inconsiderable Indian settlements of this name in South America.

ILDEFONSO (San), or La Granja, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Segovia, 24 m. N of the Escurial, on the N slope of the Sierra-Guadarrama, at an alt. of 3,840 ft. above sea-level, celebrated for its fine palace. Pop. 3,879. There is a royal manufactory of mirrors here.

ILDEFONSO (Cape San), a headland on the E coast of Luzon, in the Philippines, in N lat. 15° 15′, E long. 121° 56′.

ILDEFONSOS, a group of islands and rocks above water, which lie off the S coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, 35 m. S, 41° E of York-Minster. They extend 5 m. in a NW and SE direction, are very narrow, and rise 100 ft. above sea-level.

ILDERTON, a parish in Northumberland, 4½ m. SSE of Wooler. Area 9,670 acres. Pop. 585.

ILDINSKOI-ZAVOD, a mining village of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 75 m. NW of Birsk, near the l. bank of the Kama.

ILE (L'), or L'Ile-d'Alby, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, arrond. and 6 m. SW of Gaillac, on the r. bank of the Tarn. Pop. of cant., comprising 3 coms., 6,533; of com. 4,951. It has important cattle-fairs, and a considerable traffic in wine and corn.

ILE (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, arrond. and 12 m. E of Avignon.—The cant., comprising 9 coms., had a pop. of 15,461 in 1841; the com. of 6,262.—The town is on an island formed by the Sorgues. It has woollen spinning and weaving factories, silk-organsine factories, oil-mills, and tanneries.—Also a v. in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 1 m. N of Limoges. Pop. 1,170.—Also a v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 4 m. W of Cossonay.

ILE-ADAM (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Pontoise.—The cant., comprising 23 coms., had a pop. of 12,554 in 1841; the com. and town of 1,615. The town is situated on the l. bank of the Oise, 21 m. NNW of Paris. It has a porcelain manufactory.

ILE-A-LA-CROSSE. See Cross-lake.

ILE-AUX-MOINES, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. SW of Vannes, on an island 4 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth. Pop. 1,000.

ILE-BARBE (L'), an island formed by the Saone, in the French dep. of Rhone, 1½ m. below Lyons. A celebrated Benedictine abbey once existed here.

ILE-BAISE, or L'Ile-de-Noe′, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Montesquiou, on the r. bank of the Baise or Bayse, 9 m. WSW of Auch. Pop. 1,007.

ILE-BOUCHARD (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, arrond. of Chinon.—Pop. of cant., comprising 16 coms., 9,181; of com. 1,708.—The town is situated on an island in the Vienne, 9 m. ESE of Chinon. It has a trade in wine, brandy, nut-oil, dried fruits, wax, and skins.

ILE-D'AIX. See Aix.

ILE-DIEU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, arrond. and 30 m. NW of Les Sables. Pop. 492.

ILE-D'ELLE (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, arrond. and 12 m. SW of Fontenay-le-Comte, on the l. bank of the Vendee, near the confluence of that river and the Sevre Niortaise. Pop. 1,200. Pottery is largely made here for the Nantes and Bordeaux markets.

ILE-EN-DODON (L'), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, arrond. of Saint Gaudens, 36 m. SW of Toulouse. Pop. of cant., comprising 24 coms., 11,810 in 1841; of com. 1,841. The town stands on a small island formed by the Save, 20 m. NNE of Saint Gaudens.

ILE-SUR-LE-DOUBS (L'), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, arrond. of Beaume-les-Dames. The cant., comprising 24 coms., had a pop. of 10,007 in 1841; the com. of 1,101. The village is 12 m. E of Beaume-les-Dames.

ILE-DE-FRANCE, an ancient prov. of France, originally comprised between the Seine, the Marne, the Ourcq, the Aisne, and the Oise; and bounded on the N by Picardy; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Orleanais, and the Nivernais; and on the W by Normandy. It had a total area of 1,408,458 hectares; and was subdivided into the Ile-de-France proper, of which the area embraced 1,051,864 hect., and the small districts of the Brie-Francaise, the Gatinais-Francais, the Hurepoix, the Mantois, the Vexin-Francais, the Beauvoisis, the Valois, the Soissonnais, the Laonnois, the Drouais, and the Thimerais. It now forms the dep. of the Seine; the greater part of the deps. of the Seine-et-Oise, the Seine-et-Marne, Oise, and Aisne; and a small portion of the deps. of Loiret and the Nievre.

ILE-DE-FRANCE. See Mauritius.

ILE-JOURDAIN (L'), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, arrond. of Montmorillon. The cant., comprising 10 coms., had a pop. in 1841 of 9,538; the com. of 662. The village is on the r. bank of the Vienne, 18 m. SW of Montmorillon.

ILE-EN-JOURDAIN (L'), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, arrond. of Lombez. The cant., comprising 16 coms., had a pop. of 12,628 in 1841; the com. of 4,933. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Save, 13 m. NE of Lombez.

ILE-ROUSSE (L'), or Isola Rossa, a canton and town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 10 m. ENE of Calvi. The cant. comprises 6 coms., and had a pop. of 5,310 in 1841; the com. and town of 1,466. The town is situated on the NW coast of the island, in N lat. 42° 38′ 39″, E. long. 8° 55′ 28″. Its port is bad, but considerable exports of wax, citrons, oranges, and oil are made from it. The district for many miles round is marshy, and covered in part with jungle, and forms the haunt of lawless banditti, who so recently as 1851 were levying a kind of black mail on the surrounding districts.

ILE-SUR-LE-SEREIN (L'), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Yonne, arrond. and 8 m. NE of Avallon. Pop. of cant., comprising 14 coms., in 1841, 7,103: of com. 915

ILE-TRIANON (L'), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Limoges. Pop. 1,500.

ILEK, a river of Asia, formed by the union of several streams in the Kirghiz territory, in about N lat. 50° 20′, E long. 57° 10′. It runs WNW, and skirting the gov. of Orenburg, on the S, joins the Ural on the l. bank, at Ilekskoi-Gorodok, after a course of 30 m. Rock-salt abounds in the district through which this stream flows, and is extracted to the extent of 2,000,000 pouds annually.

ILEKSAIA-ZACHTCHITA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, near the r. bank of the Ilek, and 45 m. S of Orenburg.

ILEKSKOI-GORODOK, or Iletski, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, at the confluence of the Ilek and Ural. Convicts condemned to hard

labour are employed here in extensive salt manufactories and forges.

ILETTES (Les Grandes), a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. W of Clermont-en-Argonne, on the Hautebas. Pop. 1,296. It has manufactories of glass and earthenware.

ILEVSK, a mining village in Russia in Europe, in the SW part of the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, district and 24 m. SSW of Ardatov, on the W bank of a small lake.

ILFELD, Ilefeld, or Ihlfeld, a town of Hanover, in the landr. and 63 m. SE of Hildesheim, to the SE of the Hartz mountains, on the Bäre, at an alt. of 906 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 650. A boarding establishment was founded here in 1560 by the Lutheran abbot Neander. In the environs is a mine of manganese.

ILFIS, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the cant. of Bern. in the immediate vicinity of Schangnau; traverses the SW corner of the cant. of Luzern; thence re-enters Bern, and after receiving two small streams which descend to it on the r. from the Napp mountains, discharges itself into the Emmen.

ILFORD (Great), a chapelry in the p. of Barking, Essex, 4 m. SW of Romford, on the Roding, and intersected by the Eastern Counties' railway. Pop. in 1831, 3,512; in 1841, 3,742.

ILFORD (Little), a parish in Essex, 7 m. NNE of London, on the Roding. Area 750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1841, 189.

ILFOW, a district of Turkey in Europe, in the SW part of Lower Wallachia, bounded on the N by the district of Prahova, on the E by that of Jalomnitza, on the W by the districts of Dimbovitza and Vlaska. On the S it is separated by the Danube from the sanjaks of Rustchuk and Silistria in Bulgaria. It is 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 42 m. in breadth. It is generally fertile, but towards the S, numerous lakes and marshes are formed by the waters of the Danube. Its capital is Bucharest.

ILFRACOMBE, or Ilfordcombe, a parish, seaport, and market-town, in Devonshire, 48 m. NW by N of Exeter. Area of p. 3,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,201; in 1841, 3,679. The town is chiefly important as a haven for wind-bound vessels, which can put in here when it is dangerous for them to enter the mouth of the Taw. Nature and art seem to have jointly combined in forming the harbour, which, appearing like a natural basin, is almost surrounded by craggy heights, overspread with foliage. On three sides the rocks rise in a semicircular sweep; on the fourth, a bold mass of rock stretches nearly half-way across the mouth of the recess; affording protection to the little cove from the northern tempests. This rock, which is called the Lantern-hill, and is situated on the N side of the harbour, rises nearly to a point, and bears on its summit a lighthouse, in 51° 13′ N lat., and 4° 7′ W long. A number of good houses, chiefly for the accommodation of strangers in the summer season, range along the side of the harbour, and the remainder of the town stretches 1 m. to the W. I. carries on a considerable trade from Cornwall and Devon, with Bristol and other ports; it also employs a number of vessels in the herring fishery of the Bristol channel. Steam or other packets run from this port to Swansea and Milford, as well as to Bristol.

ILGA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which issues from a small lake, 90 m. NNE of Irkutsk, runs N, passes Ilginsk, and joins the Lena at Usk-Ilghinskaïa, after a total course of about 150 m.

ILGHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SW of Vilna, district and 42 m. SW of Novo-Troki, on the NW bank of a lake of the same name. The lake is 8 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth.

ILGHINSKOI, or Ilginsk, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 180 m. NNE of Irkutsk, on the l. bank of the Ilga.

ILGAN. See Eilgun.

ILHA-DAS-COBRAS, See Cobras.

ILHA-GRANDE, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, to the S of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, and in N lat. 23° 7′ 15″. It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and about 7 m. at its greatest breadth; and is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, terminating on the E in Point Castilhanos. To the E and W of the island are the Barra-de-Marambaya and Barra-de Cayrussu, the two principal openings from the bay into the Atlantic. The principal roadsteads are the bay of Palmas, on the NE of the island, and that of Abrahão and Estrella on the N. The parish of I. comprises the adjacent islands of Jorge-Grego and Palmas, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The chief productions of the island are sugar, mandioc, millet, kidney-beans, and coffee. The latter is extensively cultivated on the mountains in the central part of the island. See also Angras-dos-Reis.

ILHA-MANOEL, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of the Rio-Grande-do-Norte, at the mouth of the Rio-Açú or Appodi. It has a considerable trade in salt and salted fish.

ILHA-DOS-OVOS, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Cuma, prov. of Maranhão, in S lat. 2° 4′, separated from the continent by a narrow strait.

ILHA-DO-PAO, an island of Brazil, in the Rio-Jequitinhonha, prov. of Minas-Geraes, 35 m. below the town of São-Miguen.

ILHA-PEQUENA, a small island of Brazil, in the Rio-Tieté, prov. of São-Paulo.

ILHA-DO-RIO-DO-SINO. See Rio-do-Sino.

ILHAS-VERDES. See Cabo-Verde.

ILHAVO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 5 m. S of Aveiro, and 32 m. NW of Coimbra, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 4,000.

ILHEO (Angra do), or Walvisch Bay, an indentation of the SW coast of Africa, in S lat. 22° 45′, extending between Cape Cross on the N, and Pelican point on the S; and receiving Somerset and Kouisir rivers.

ILHEOS, a comarca of Brazil, in the N part of the prov. of Bahia, extending from the Jiquirica on the N, to the Belmonte on the S, and touching on the E the Atlantic ocean; between the comarca of Bahia on the N, the provs. of Minas-Geraes and of Porto-Seguro on the S, and bounded on the W by the comarca of Jacobina. Its total length from N to S is 210 m., and its medium breadth from E to W 120 m. It is intersected from N to S by the wooded mountains of the Serra-dos-Aimores, which here take the names of the Iltaraca and Goytaracas, and is watered by numerous streams. Of these, the principal are the Ilheos or Cachoeira, Commandatuba, Poxim, and Patipe, all of which flow into the Atlantic. At the mouth of the Ilheos is a good port. Running along the coast is a group of islands, 4 in number, from which the comarca, town, and river derive their name. The largest, which lies in 14° 47′ 23″, is covered with wood; the others are mere rocks. The soil of the comarca is generally fertile, and produces manioc, rice, millet, coffee, sugar, anise, and cacao in great abundance,—the two latter indigenously. In the forests, which afford excellent timber and dye-woods, is found the copaiba, from which the balsam of that name is derived, and numerous other medicinal plants and shrubs. With the exception of

pigs, few domestic animals are reared in this part of the prov.; but wild boars and deer are abundant in the woods. Gold, granite, limestone, and crystals are found in the W districts of the comarca. The pop. consists chiefly of Indians. The Tupininquins, who at the period of the conquest inhabited the coast, now form a numerous race. The interior is peopled by the Patachos, or Cotochos, and Mongoyas.—The chief town, Ilheo, or São-jorge-dos-Ilhéos, is situated between two hills, on the l. bank of the river, and near the shore of the bay of the same name, 144 m. SSW of San Salvador, and 138 m. N of Porto Seguro, in N lat. 14° 49′. It contains 2 churches, a Jesuits' college, 2 convents, and a public fountain. The streets are regularly built, but the houses are small and are covered with tiles. The port is large, well-sheltered, and defended by several forts. It is capable of receiving the largest trading vessels; and carries on an active trade with Bahia in mandioc flour, timber, rum, rice, and, in small quantities, coffee and cacao. The district is watered by the Cachoeira, Itahipe or Una, and several minor streams. Its pop., estimated at 3,000, are employed chiefly in the flax and timber trade.

ILI, a military division in the SW part of Sungaria, of which the cap., bearing the same name, but called by the Chinese Hoei-yan-ching, or Hoei-yuen, is situated in N lat. 43°, E long. 82½°. It is a mountainous territory, being intersected on the S by the great snowy range of the Thian-shan. To the N of the river Ili, the surface is covered with forests and marshes. The principal streams are the I., the Tchui, the Tekis, the Arsha, the Guldja, the Kharatal, the Arachan, and the Borotala. Among the lakes of this region are the Balkash, the Issikul or Temurtu, and the Alaktugul. Gold, iron, tin, and coal are among the mineral productions of this territory.—The cap. is garrisoned by a detachment of 3,800 Mantshus; and about 2,000 malefactors, who are sent here from all parts of China, are kept employed in the service of the government.

ILI, or Eli, a river of Chinese Tartary, composed of two main branches, the Tekis and the Ili, both of which rise in the Alak-Tagh, near the pass of Khonghis, in N lat. 44°, according to the Jesuits' map. The Ili or Khonghis runs first about 150 m. NW, and then 150 m. N, to the Balkash lake. The Tekis branch, called also the Partsin, rises considerably to the W of the Ili, and having run 70 m. NE, enters the latter by several mouths.

ILIDJA-VARNA, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea, 9 m. S of Varna.

ILIJEH [*i. e.*, 'warm spring'], a village of Asiatic Turkey, 6 m. W of Erzerum, and 3 m. E of the Euphrates, which is here 60 or 70 yds. wide in summer. It has 2 warm springs of a temp. of 100°.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 72 m. WNW of Diarbekir, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.—Also a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 60 m. ENE of Diarbekir, at an alt. of 3,779 ft. above sea-level. It contains 4 fountains and 2 mosques.

ILIM, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which rises in the SW part of the district of Kerensk; and running N, and then NW, joins the Angara on the r. bank, after a course of 210 m.

ILIMANI, Nevado-de-Illimani, or Yllimani, a majestic summit of the Andes, second to that of Sorata, in the Bolivian prov. of La Paz, 30 m. ESE of the town of that name. Like Chimborazo in the Andes of Quito, I. is the most southern snowy summit of the eastern branch of the Andes, to which it belongs. By astronomical observation it is fixed between 16° 35′ and 16° 39′ S lat., and 67° and 68° W long. It has three peaks, arranged pretty nearly from N to S. Mr. Pentland, in 1827, measured the most northerly of these peaks, and found its elevation to be 24,200 ft. above the level of the sea, or nearly 12,000 ft. above that of La Paz; but revising his calculations subsequently, he determined the alt. of the S peak, in S lat. 16° 38′ 52″, and W long. 67° 49′ 18″, to be 21,145 ft.; that of the middle peak, in lat. 16° 38′ 26″, long. 67° 49′ 17″, to be 21,094 ft.; and that of the N peak, in lat. 16° 37′ 50″, long. 67° 49′ 39″, to be 21,060 ft. The determination of the height of I. was made trigonometrically from the borders of a small lake at its base, which Mr. P. found barometrically to be 15,951 ft. above the level of the sea. Sir Edmund Temple has given a picturesque description of I., in his journey from Calamaca on the road from Sicasica, to La Paz:—"High in the blue crystal vault, and immediately before me, as I rode thoughtlessly along, I perceived a brilliant streak, [it was not yet day-break,] resembling burnished gold, dazzling to look at, and wonderfully contrasted with the shades of night which still lingered upon the world beneath; for to us the sun had not yet risen, though the sombre profiles of the cordilleras might be distinctly traced through the departing gloom. Imperceptibly the golden effulgence, blended with a field of white, glistening in vestal purity, and expanding downwards, gradually assumed the appearance of a pyramid of silver of immeasurable base. I stopped in mute amazement, doubtful of what I beheld. Day gently broke, and the tops of distant mountains glittered in the early beams; the sun then rose, or rather rushed, upon the silent world in a full blazing flood of morning splendour; and at the same moment the stupendous Ilimani, the giant of the Andes, in all the pomp of mountain majesty, burst upon my view. My first feeling was a sense of delight, with an expansion of soul producing positive rapture. Never before did I feel myself endowed with equal energy, or experience such an elevation of sentiment. Never did I feel myself less, so quickly did that sentiment subside into devout rapture. Admiration, reverence, and awe, with a consciousness of human inferiority, were the mingled feelings of my heart in contemplating this terrestrial manifestation of the glory of God. Here—I exclaimed with fervour and delight—here do I behold the sublime and beautiful, spontaneously produced in the great page of nature by the omnipotence and providence of nature's God! Unprepared as I was at the time, besides being full 30 m. distant, it was altogether unexpected; and the glare of magnificence in which it so suddenly stood, and to appearance so closely, absolutely surpassing imagination itself, occasioned, in a strong degree, those sensations which a scene so truly imposing, in the midst of solitary grandeur, was well calculated to inspire." They who have witnessed and enjoyed wild and magnificent scenery such as this, must have also felt the transport it occasions; they will admit that a superior order of sentiment accompanies the contemplation of such wondrous works; that, in the words of M. Humboldt, it elevates the souls of those who delight themselves in the calm of solitary contemplation. Between the parallel of the I. and that of 21° S lat., the eastern cordilleras do not present a single summit which enters the limits of perpetual snow, though several rise to 16,000 ft., and even higher, as the Cerro-de-Potosi, which has an alt. of 16,080 ft. At 21° 15′ is the Nevado-de-Chosolque, 12 leagues NW of Tupisa, the S frontier of the Bolivian republic; but S of this Mr. Pentland met with several peaks covered with eternal snow. Between the 13th and 17th degrees of S lat., Mr. Pentland says that the inferior line of perpetual snow is seldom less than 17,000 ft. on the flanks of the E

chain of the Andes, or 1,253 ft. higher than in the presidency of Quito—a result, as Humboldt remarks, probably owing, as in Central Asia, to the radiation of caloric from the great upland of Titicaca.

ILIMSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 260 m. N of Irkutsk, on the r. bank of the Ilim. Pop. 700, chiefly employed in hunting martins and sables in the adjacent forests.

ILIN, an islet off the S extremity of the island of Mindoro, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 12° 15′, E long. 121° 4′.

ILINISSA, or Illinissa, a lofty peak of the Equatorial Andes, one of the most majestic of those columnar heights which are seen from the city of Quito. It is in the parallel of Cotopaxi, and attains an alt. of 17,238 ft. above sea-level. By the Alto-de-Tiopullo, it is connected with its twin-peak, Ruminavi, I. being on the W, and Ruminavi on the E crest of the Andes. On the top of the dyke or chain of Tiopullo is a tumulus upwards of 200 ft. in height; and on the SW of this tumulus, 9 m. from the crater of Cotopaxi, and 30 m. from Quito, are what are supposed to be the ruins of an ancient palace, forming a square of 100 ft. on the side, with 4 great doorways, and 8 chambers. It is called the palace of Callo.

ILINKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. SSW of Voronej, district and 30 m. SW of Ostrogojsk.

ILINTZKOI, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 132 m. E of Irkutsk, district and 36 m. NW of Verkhne-Oudinsk, on the l. bank of the Selinga, and E of Lake Baikal.

ILIRGH, a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Susa, 45 m. NW of Akkah, and 240 m. SSW of Marocco.

ILISSUS, a small but celebrated river of Greece, in the dep. of Attica, which has its principal source near the monastery of Cyriani, just below the higher region of Mount Hymettus. The stream bursts forth there from the marble rock, and soon loses itself in a deep ravine which it has worn in the schistose base of the mountain. At some distance below, the old bed of the river turns to the l., and is joined by several other ravines which convey to it, in the rainy season, an additional supply of water. A subterranean canal conveys nearly the whole perennial stream of the I. into the city of Athens: whence the appearance it now exhibits of an occasional torrent sometimes dry throughout the entire year. Flowing WSW, and passing in its course a little to the S of Athens, after running a total distance of about 12 m., it throws itself into the gulf of Egina, to the SE of the embouchure of the Cephissus.

ILKISTON, a parish and market-town in Derbyshire, 8½ m. ENE of Derby, on the Erwash and Nutbrook canal. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,546; in 1841, 5,326. The principal coal-mines of the co. are in this parish.

ILKLEY, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 5½ m. WNW of Olley. Area of p. 7,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,174.

ILL, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, 12 m. S of Altkirch; runs N past Altkirch, Mulhausen, and Ensisheim; enters the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, passes to the E of Schettstatt, Benfelden, Erstein, and Strasburg, and 5 m. below the latter town enters the Rhine, after a total course of 135 m., 57 m. of which, from Ladhoff to the Rhine, are navigable. Its principal affluents are the Lauch, Faecht, Erstein, and Andlau. The canals of Neuf-Brisach, Scheer, Bruch, and Monsieur, all terminate at the Ill under the walls of Strasburg. The chief articles of transit on this river are wine, cheese, corn, hay, faggots, paper, muslin, and refined sugar, as exports; and madder, oil, alum, potash, raw cotton, sugar, and coffee, as imports.

ILLABASCO. See Cojutepeque.

ILLACK, a small island of the Aleutian archipelago, in the group of the Andreanov islands to the SW of Tanaga island, and SE of that of Goreloi, in N lat. 51° 52′.

ILLANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. SSE of Guadalajara, and partido of Siguenza, in a valley surrounded by mountains. Pop. 751. It has a leather manufactory.

ILLANA, or Illanon Bay, an extensive indentation of the SW coast of the island of Mindanao, in the group of the Philippine islands, Asiatic archipelago, extending from Bamban point on the SE to Flechas point on the W. It is 75 m. from NE to SW, and is nearly equal in breadth. It contains several islands, the principal of which are Bongo and Caragao, and encloses on the E a spacious harbour named Pollok bay. A little to the S of this bay, at the mouth of the Simov, is the capital of the island.

ILLANOS, a people of the island of Mindanao, in the group of the Philippines, who occupy the central part of the island, from Illana bay on the S, to the N coast. They are governed by 16 petty sultans and 17 rajas, and form a species of confederation. They are much addicted to piracy.

ILLARIO (Santo), a town of the duchy of Modena, 12 m. NW of Reggio, on the road to Parma.

ILLAS (San Julian de), a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oveido and partido of Avilés, at the foot of the Sierra-de-la-Peral. Pop. 1,290. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses some branches of manufacture. The rearing of cattle forms also an important employment.

ILLASI, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, delegation and 10 m. ENE of Verona, at the foot of a mountain in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1,500.

ILLATS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Podensac, 21 m. SSE of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,597. It produces good wine.

ILLAU, or Illawa, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 12 m. NE of Trentshin, on the l. bank of the Waag. Pop. 1,223. It has a Catholic church, possesses an extensive manufactory of cloth, and 5 annual fairs.

ILLAWARA, or Five Islands, a port on the E coast of New South Wales, in Camden co., 54 m. SW of Sydney, in S lat. 34° 30′, and E long. 150° 52′. It forms a large embrasure, opening to the Pacific by a narrow entrance, at the mouth of which is Windang island. The district of I. consists of a narrow strip of arable land of the first quality, situated between the ocean and the E base of a mountain-range running parallel to the coast, and commencing at about 45 m. S from the Heads. The average breadth of this belt is from 4 to 6 m.; its length, about 60 m. It produces wheat, barley, maize, and tobacco, and is commonly regarded as the garden of New South Wales. "The I. is a region in which the rich soil is buried under matted creepers, tree ferns, and the luxuriant shade of a tropical vegetation, nourished both by streams from the lofty range, and the moist breezes of the sea." [*Mitchell.*] The return, however, is adequate to the labour required in clearing the ground.

ILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, arrond. and 12 m. ENE of Prades, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Vinca, on the r. bank of the Tet. Pop. 3,102. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, is well-built, and contains 3 churches and an hospital. Olives, peaches, and other varieties of fruit, are extensively cultivated in the environs, and form important articles of trade. Fairs for grain and cattle are held here

twice a-year.—Also a river, which has its source in the dep. of Ille-et Vilaine, near Feins, in the cant. of St. Aubin d'Aubigné; runs S; and, after a course of 21 m., joins the Vilaine at Rennes, on the r. bank. It is connected with the Rance by the canal of Ille-et-Rance, which runs along it in almost the entire length of its course, and is supplied by its waters. The Etang-de-Boullet, in which the Ille has its source, has another outlet, by which it is connected with the Channel. The canal of the Ille-et-Rance joins the latter river a little above Dinan, and has a total extent of 52 m.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a maritime department in the NW region of France, formerly included in Haute-Bretagne. It takes its name from its two principal rivers, and is situated between the parallels of 47° 37′, and 48° 31′ N, and the meridians of 1° and 2° 15′ W. On the N it is bounded by the English channel; on the NE by the dep. of La Manche; on the E by the dep. of Mayenne; on the S by that of Loire-Inferieure; and on the W by those of Morbihan and the Cotes-du-Nord. Its length from N to S is 78 m., its greatest breadth 60 m. Its superficial area is 672,096 hectares, or 1,660,883 acres, which is nearly the area of Lincolnshire. The Menez hills, a line of small elevation, intersect this dep. from SW to NE, forming the water-shed between the streams which are conveyed by the Vilaine and its tributaries the Ille, the Men, and the Bruc, to the Atlantic, and by the Couesnon and the Rance to the Channel. The canal of the Ille-et-Rance unites these two water-systems by a line of navigation, which, commencing at Rennès, at the confluence of the Ille and the Vilaine, is continued along the Ille to near its source, where it becomes connected with an affluent of the Rance, by which it is carried into the latter river, terminating at Dinan in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord. The total length of this canal—which is navigable for vessels of 70 tons—is 84·797 metres, or 52·7 m.; of which 63 metres are in the dep. of I. and 21·7 metres in that of Cotes-du-Nord. It has a fall of 134 ft. to the Vilaine, and of 141 ft. to the Rance. The extent of coast-line is small, but presents the roadstead of Cancale and the port of St. Malo at the embouchure of the Rance, with the fortified islets of Césembre and Conchée. Towards the W, the coast-line is rocky, but in the E it is low and marshy; and in this quarter are a number of salt pools, the remains of the once extensive marsh of Dol, which has not yet been wholly drained, but is defended from the inroads of the sea by dykes extending from Pontoison to Chateauricheux, a distance of 18½ m.

The climate of this dep. is temperate, but humid. The extreme cold of winter is rarely below 22°, and the extreme heat of summer rarely exceeds 68°. The prevailing winds are from the W and SW. The dep. does not rank high as an agricultural district. Its soil is in general light and poor. Only about a ninth part of the whole is rich soil. The total quantity of cultivable land was estimated in 1848 at 411,379 hect., or about two-thirds of the surface; in 1834, it amounted to 397,496 hect. In 1848, 54,516 hect. were in natural meadows, and 40,854 hect. were covered with wood, while 129,635 hect. were mere heaths, sands, and waste ground. The arrond. of Redon is the best cultivated. In 1815 the *cotes foncières*, or properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, were 150,282; in 1835, 143,550, and of this last number 60,920 were assessed at less than 5 fr.; 26,058 at from 5 to 10 fr.; and 307 at upwards of 500 fr. In 1848 the *propriétaires foncières* were 151,647, and the territorial revenue 19,477,000 fr., showing a mean revenue of little more than 128 fr. The principal agricultural productions are grain, buckwheat, hemp, lint, apples, and wood. A small quantity of light white wine is grown in the S part of the dep. In 1839, 70,987 hect. were under wheat; 93,803 under buckwheat; 24,903 under rye; 5,186 under barley; 38,995 under oats; 6,498 under potatoes; 447 under beet-root; 1,732 under colza; 4,243 under hemp; and 4,401 under lint. The live stock in 1839 consisted of 62,433 horses; 243,785 horned cattle; 189,271 sheep; 73,501 pigs; and 10,764 goats. —The mineral produce of the dep. is inconsiderable; but iron was produced in 1839 to the extent of 16,572 quintals of cast-iron, of the value of 565,657 fr., and 11,830 q. of malleable iron, of the value of 511,540 fr. Copper, lead, coal, marble, tripoli, and potter's clay are wrought to a small extent. The fisheries on the coast are active; the oyster-fishery of Cancale in particular.—The manufacturing industry of the dep. is mainly confined to the weaving of strong hemp and linen fabrics and sailcloth, rope-making, tanning, and cyder-brewing. A little glass and pottery ware is manufactured, and there is a government tobacco manufactory at Saint-Malo. Butter, cattle, horses, fat cattle, wood, wax, honey, and coarse linens form the chief articles of export. The 7 ports belonging to this dep. possessed a mercantile fleet of 516 vessels = 37,852 tons, in 1841. The revenue contributed to the state from this dep. in 1844 amounted to 13,822,062 fr. It is intersected by 11 national and 13 departmental roads; the former having a total length of 393 m., the latter of 154 m.

The pop. in 1801 was returned at 488,846; in 1821, at 533,207; in 1831, 547,052; in 1841, 549,417; in 1846, 562,958, or 84·19 to a sq. kilometre; the average density for all France being 67·088. In 1840, the establishments for primary instruction in this dep. consisted of 9 superior schools, with 350 pupils; 473 elementary schools, attended by 26,599 children in winter, and 19,467 in summer; 2 adult classes, attended by 350 scholars; 4 infant-asylums, with 420 pupils; and 10 secondary establishments, of which 1 was a royal college at Rennes, and 4 were communal colleges at Dol, Fougeres, Saint-Savan, and Vitré, with 1,241 pupils.—The administrative division is into 6 arrondissements, viz. Fougeres, Montfort, Redon, Rennes, Saint-Malo, and Vitré, which are subdivided into 43 cantons and 347 communes. Of the communes, 34 have a pop. of above 3,000, 6 of more than 5,000, and 1 of 10,000.—The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Rennes, who is a suffragan of the archbishop of Tours.

ILLEKH, a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Susa, 225 m. SSW of Marocco, and 1½ m. W of Talent. The Jews, who form a large proportion of the pop., carry on here a considerable trade.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which has its sources in the Hornberg, in the NW of the Tyrol, near the village of Baad; thence it flows N into Bavaria, through the circle of Swabia, bathing the walls of Kempten and Illertissen, and pursues its course along the frontier of Würtemberg to the Danube, which it joins, on the r. bank, 1½ m. above Ulm, and after a course of about 105 m. Its principal affluent is the Aurach, which it receives on the l. It runs with great impetuosity, and is liable to inundation. Its banks, near its embouchure, were the scene in 1800 of several engagements between the French and Austrians.

ILLERAICHHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 5 m. S of Illertissen, and 42 m. WSW of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Iller. Pop. 540. It has a castle.

ILLERTISSEN, a landgericht-bezirk, or presidial, and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, on the r. bank of the Iller, 40 m. WSW of Augsburg, and 72 m. W of Munich. Pop. 1,100. It has two castles. Pop. of presidial 2,910.

ILLESCAS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo. The partido comprises 27 pueblos. The town is 17 m. N of Toledo, and 24 m. S of Madrid, on the road between these two towns. Pop. 1,446. It contains some well-built houses, an hospital, and a convent. In the latter is a magnificent church, containing a highly venerated image of the Virgin. The manufacture of chocolate and of leather form the chief objects of local industry. It was originally called *Ilarcuris*, and afterwards Ibieri or Ibiense, whence the present appellation, Illic-quiescas or Illescas, is derived. It suffered much during the wars of 1808 and 1814.

ILLEVILLE-SUR-MONTFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montfort-sur-Rille. Pop. 1,068.

ILLIASSEE, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source in a branch of the Suliman mountains, near the S extremity of the Derajat; runs W along the S confines of Sewistan; and is lost in the sultry plain of Cutch-Gundava.

ILLIDE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 5 m. W of Saint-Cernin. Pop. 1,830. Cattle fairs are held here.

ILLIERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, and arrond. of Chartres. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,129; in 1841, 10,496. The town is 17 m. SW of Chartres, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. in 1841, 2,916. It has manufactories of cloth, serge, hosiery, woollen coverlets, and leather; and possesses 5 annual cattle fairs. See also Lie.

ILLIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of La Basse. Pop. 1,285. It has manufactories of sugar from beet-root.

ILLIFANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Merdrignac, 21 m. E of Loudeac. Pop. 1,082.

ILLIFRE. See Jillifre.

ILLIMANI. See Ilimani.

ILLINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, to the N of Rastadt. Pop. 345.—Also a v. of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Maulbronn, 20 m. NW of Stuttgart, and 20 m. S of Heilbronn. Pop. 1,330.

ILLINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. WNW of East Harling. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. 93.

ILLINOIS, one of the United states of America, admitted into the union in 1818, and the 5th in point of extent. The Ohio washes its S and SE border, extending from the mouth of the Wabash to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 160 m., and separating it from Kentucky. The Mississippi constitutes the W boundary from the mouth of the Ohio to the parallel of 42° 30′, a distance, measuring the meanderings of that river, of more than 500 m., and separates it from Missouri and Iowa; a line drawn due E from the Mississippi along the parallel of 42° 30′, divides it from the territory of Wisconsin: the Wabash separates it from Indiana, from its mouth to within 16 m. of Fort Harrison, whence the division line leaves the river, running along the meridian of 87° 49′, until it strikes Lake Michigan. Its length in a direct line from N to S is 372 m.; its extreme breadth 210 m. It contains 55,055 sq. m., or 35,235,209 acres.

Face of the country.] The surface is generally level; the S and N parts are somewhat broken and hilly, but nowhere rise to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. A large part, amounting to perhaps two-thirds of the whole surface, is covered with prairies. Nature has not only favoured this state with a temperate climate, and highly productive soil, but has prepared, in the numerous streams with which it is watered, convenient channels of communication for the transportation of its produce to market as well as for internal intercourse.—Its chief rivers are the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Kaskaskia, the Ohio, and the Wabash. The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash, form more than two-thirds of the boundary of the state. The Illinois, which intersects it, and one of whose head-streams rises within 10 m. of Lake Michigan, is navigable above 200 m.; and it receives about twelve tributary streams, all of which are navigable. The Kaskaskia waters a delightful country, which is well suited to the production of all sorts of grain. The Big-Muddy, Kaskaskia, Illinois, Rock-river, and many smaller streams, empty themselves into the Mississippi. The Chicago empties itself into Lake Michigan. The Vermilion, Embarras, and Little Wabash, are tributaries of the Wabash; Saline and Big-bay creeks flow into the Ohio. Between the mouths of the Wabash and the Ohio, the r. bank of the Ohio in many places presents bold projecting rocks. The banks of the Kaskaskia and Illinois in some places are skirted with sublime and picturesque scenery; and several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep gulfs, particularly those of the first named river, the banks of which, near the junction of Big-Hill creek, present a perpendicular front of 140 ft. high, of solid limestone. A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio, and extends N to beyond the Des Moines rapids, rising abruptly from the water-edge in some places, but most generally at a few miles distance. The NW part of the territory is a hilly broken country, in which most of the rivers emptying themselves into the Wabash from the N have their sources. A great part of the territory is open prairie, exhibiting immense plains covered with grass, on which the eye finds no limit to its vision but the distant horizon. S of the natural road leading from Terré-Haute to the Mississippi, the prairies are comparatively small; but as we go northwards, they widen and extend on elevated ground, between the water-courses. In some instances copses and groves of timber, of from 100 to 2,000 acres, shoot up in the midst of the prairies like islands in the ocean. The large tract of country through which the Illinois river and its branches meander, is not to be exceeded in beauty, richness, and fertility of soil, by any tract of land of equal extent in the United States. From the Illinois to the Wabash, excepting some little distance from the rivers, is almost one continued prairie, or natural meadow, intermixed with copses of wood, and some swamps and small lakes.

Climate and soil.] The climate of I. is in the S sufficiently mild to raise cotton, and peaches come to maturity in the extreme N; yet the rivers are frozen over for several months in the year. Except on the river bottoms, and in the neighbourhood of swamps, the region is healthy and free from endemic diseases. The winds from the N points and the great lakes of North America, are often very cold.—There are six distinct kinds of soil in this state: 1st, The valleys or bottoms, which bear honey-locust, Illinois nut, black walnut, beech, sugar, maple, &c. This land is of the first quality, and is almost invariably covered with a heavy growth of the trees mentioned. The tract called the American bottom, beginning at the mouth of the Kaskaskia, and extending along the Mississippi to the bluffs at Alton, presents a tract 90 m. in length, by 5 m. in average width, with a soil 25 ft. deep, which has produced maize every year without manuring, for upwards of a century. 2d, The newly formed alluvial land at the mouths and confluences of rivers, producing sycamore, cotton-

wood, water-maple, water-ash, elm, willow, oak, &c., and covered in autumn with a luxuriant growth of weeds. These lands are subject to inundations, and are unhealthy, from the exhalations of the subsiding waters. 3d, Dry prairie, which borders all the rivers, and lies immediately in the rear of the bottoms, between them and the bluffs. It is from 1 to 10 m. broad, and is well adapted to the purposes of cultivation. 4th, Wet prairie, which is found remote from streams, or at their sources, and is generally of a cold and barren soil, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5th, Timbered land, moderately hilly, well-watered, and of a rich soil. 6th, Hills of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines.—The oak, of which there are various species, may be said to be the prevailing forest-tree of the state. The honey locust grows to the height of from 40 to 60 ft., when it divides into many branches, which, together with the trunk, are armed with long, sharp, pithy spires of the size of goose-quills, and from 5 to 10 inches in length. The flowers come out from the sides of the young branches, and are succeeded by crooked compressed pods, from 10 to 18 inches in length, and about 1½ or 2 inches in breadth, of which one-half is filled with a sweet pulp. These pods are used in brewing beer; they also afford nutritious and abundant food for hogs. The black walnut, which often rises to the height of 70 ft., is found in the valleys and on the rich hills. The butternut is the companion of the black walnut. All the species of hickory found in the northern states are common; and the *pecan* or Illinois nut grows plentifully in the rich flats. The banks of the Illinois are the favourite soil of the mulberry and the plum. Sugar-cane, maple, blue and white oak, black locust, elm, basswood, beech, buckeye, hackberry, coffee-nut tree, and sycamore, are found in their congenial soils throughout the state. White pine occurs on the head-branches of the Illinois. Spicewood, sassafras, black and white haws, crab-apple, wild cherry, cucumber, and pawpaw, are common to the best soils. Indian corn or maize is the staple product of the state. Wheat is also raised in large quantities; and oats, rye, and buckwheat thrive. Hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are grown. In 1847, 4,900,000 bushels of wheat were raised; 116,000 of barley; 4,200,000 of oats; 155,000 of rye; 120,000 of buckwheat; and 33,000,000 of Indian corn. About 300,000 lbs. of cotton were gathered in 1840, and 400,000 lbs. of maple sugar. —Lead is an important mineral production of this state. Its ore lies in horizontal strata, varying in thickness from an inch to several feet, and extending over above 200 m. From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 lbs. are annually produced at the mines. Iron and copper occur; and the whole state abounds in coal. Salt springs are numerous. About 20,000 bushels of salt were made in 1840.

The buffalo, which formerly roamed at will, and in vast numbers, through the immense prairies of I., has disappeared, preferring the more distant plains of the Missouri. Deer, elk, bears, wolves, foxes, opossums, and racoons, occur in considerable numbers. A fine breed of horses has been reared in this state from the Spanish stock. The cattle have a lively and sleek appearance. Large herds are raised, and sent down the rivers in flat boats; and pork is largely exported. The live stock in 1840 amounted to 199,235 horses; 626,274 horned cattle; 395,672 sheep; and 1,495,254 swine. Wild turkeys abound in the hilly districts. Geese and ducks frequent the lakes and rivers, particularly the head-branches of the Illinois, and the small lakes and marshy districts towards Lake Michigan, whither they are attracted in prodigious numbers, in quest of the wild rice, which furnishes an abundant and favourite aliment. Buzzards, pigeons, blackbirds, paroquets, and several species of hawks, abound as in other parts of the western country. — Most kinds of fish which are found in the Mississippi and the great northern lakes frequent the rivers of this territory. Sturgeon are found in Peoria or Illinois lake. The only venomous serpents are the common and prairie rattlesnakes, and copper-heads.

Manufactures.] Manufactures, except of the ruder sort of articles of the first necessity, can hardly be said to exist in I. Castor-oil and linseed-oil, flour, whisky, leather, salt, agricultural implements, cotton-yarn, and common cotton and woollen goods, leather, soap, and candle are produced; but the whole manufactures of the state employed a capital in 1840 of only 2,704,405 dollars. The abundance of coal, and the inexhaustible water-power which may be commanded in this state, offer great facilities for the introduction of large manufacturing establishments; and there are numerous works of internal improvement in this state. Among these last, the Michigan and I. canal, connecting Lake Michigan at Chicago, with the I. river at La Salle, near the head of steam-boat navigation, 212 m. above the mouth of the I., and 1,500 m. above New Orleans, is the most important work. It is 96 m. in length; 60 ft. wide at the surface; 36 ft. at the bottom; and 6 ft. in depth; has 17 locks, and is designed for boats carrying from 100 to 120 tons. It was begun in 1836; and its estimated cost is 8,654,337 dollars.—The railroads in I. are the Galena and Chicago union 56 m. in length; the St. Charles branch, 8 m.; the Aurora branch, 13 m.; and the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, 54 m. in length.

Government and finances.] The legislative authority of this state is vested in a general assembly consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. Senators are elected for 4 years; representatives, for 2. All white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have resided within the state 6 months preceding the election, enjoy the franchise. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected every 4th year by the electors of representatives; and enjoys a salary of 1,500 dollars. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court.—The state sent 7 representatives to congress in 1842; but in 1852 became entitled to send 9.—The financial condition of I. is obscure. The *American Almanac* for 1852 sets forth the aggregate amount of state debt at 16,627,509 dollars. A large proportion of this debt appears to consist of arrears of interest which have been accumulating since 1841. The principal debt funded under act of 1847 amounted to 5,590,565 dollars; interest and arrears of interest on the same, in 1851, 2,965,763 d. In addition to this other items are stated under the head of 'unfunded internal improvement bonds,' 'other kinds of indebtedness,' 'liquidation bonds,' &c., amounting to 789,941 d. The canal debt on 1st January, 1851, was 8,112,117 d. This last debt is assuming a more favourable appearance, nearly 10 per cent. of the sum borrowed for its completion has been repaid, and the means of entirely liquidating this preferred loan are not distant; after which, at a moderate computation, there will be at least 100,000 d. per ann. applicable towards paying the arrears of interest, now amounting to upwards of 2,000,000 d. on the registered bonds. The internal improvement debt is, however, a different affair. A law of 1847–48 provided for a new tax of 2,000,000 d., to be first collected in 1851, and annually paid *pro ratâ*, in liquidation of the principal of this debt. This tax so levied would, it is supposed, at once produce 2,000,000 d. per ann.

and of course increase with the increasing value of property subject to taxation. But the absurdity of applying this tax as contemplated by the law, while the arrears of unpaid interest are so very large, has been evident to all; and at a recent extra session a measure was brought forward having for its object such a change in the constitution as would authorize a diversion of any sums collected under this law, so that they might be made to create a sinking fund for diminishing, and eventually extinguishing, this particular debt. This measure has been adopted, but it will require two or three years to make it operative, as it cannot by the constitution become law till acted on by another session of the legislature, and subsequently approved by the people, by a vote of a general election. That it will eventually become law may be hoped; and then the holders of those bonds may look forward to the final though remote liquidation of their claims.—The state is divided into 99 counties.

Springfield, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. The supreme court holds sessions at Mount Vernon in Jefferson co., at Springfield, and at Ottawa in La Salle co. The principal commercial depot in the N is Chicago on Lake Michigan. The most commercial place in the SW, on the Mississippi, is Alton, 24 m. above the Missouri. The other principal places are Quincy, Galena, Peoria, Vandalia, and Kaskaskia. — Illinois college at Jacksonville, was founded in 1830. It has 6 professors, and was attended by 32 students in 1851. A Baptist theological seminary was founded at Upper Alton in 1835; a Methodist college at Lebanon in 1834; and M'Donough's college at Macomb in 1837.

Population.] The pop. of this state in 1810 was only 12,282; in 1820 it amounted to 55,211; in 1830 to 157,455, being an increase during the 10 years of 185·2 per cent.; in 1840 to 476,183, being an increase of 202·4 per cent.; and in 1850 to 855,384, being an increase of 79·2 per cent. Of the pop. in 1840, 3,598 were free-coloured; in 1850, 5,293. The number of slaves in 1830 was 746; in 1850, 331. The constitution provides that no more slaves shall be admitted into the state. There are a few bands of Indians, chiefly of the tribes of Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatamies, still roaming over the unsettled lands of this state.

History.] La Salle left colonists at Kaskaskia and Kakokia in 1682; and French emigrants from Canada settled at these places in 1720, where their descendants still exist. By the treaty of 1763, this country came into the possession of Britain. In 1778, a body of Virginia militia took possession of the country. In 1787, it constituted a part of the North-west territory; in 1800, it became, along with Indiana, a separate territory. In 1809 it was constituted a separate territory under its present name; in 1812, it sent a delegate to Congress; and in 1818 it was admitted to the federal union, being the 23d in order of admission. Nearly all the settlements in this state have been made by emigrants from other states since the commencement of the present century. An official report to the secretary of war, in 1821, states that, in 1819, there were but three families settled from the mouth of the Illinois up 240 m. along the course of that river. Galena was settled in 1828: and in 1833, after the termination of the Black Hawk war, settlements began to be formed on Rock river, and in the N part of the state upon the tract purchased of the Sacs and Foxes.—The word *Illinois* is the French form of *Illinouac*, the Indian name borne by Lake Michigan when La Salle entered it in 1679.

ILLINOIS, a river of North America, a large tributary of the Mississippi, giving name to the above state. Its head-streams rise near the SW borders of Lake Michigan, and collect the drainage of a large tract of country. The Kankake, its main S head-branch, rises in a swampy tract within 10 m. of the S extremity of Lake Michigan. The St. Joseph, flowing into that lake, is only divided from the Kankake by a narrow portage of about a league, extending over a marshy plain. The country, says Father Hennepin, who first explored it in December 1679, "is nothing but marshes full of alder trees and rushes, and we could hardly have found, for 40 leagues together, any place to plant our huts, had it not been for the frost, which made the earth more firm and solid." The Kankake flowing W for above 100 m., unites with the Des Plaines or Maple river —which from its size and the direction of its course may dispute with the Kankake the title of the chief head-stream of the I.—a few hundred yds. below the point where the Otokakenog, or Du Page, coming from the NW, mingles with it. The three united streams assume the appellation of the I.; but there is a fourth head-stream coming from the NW, the Pishtaco of the Indians, and Fox river of the present inhabitants, which adds its tribute to the nascent I. only 20 m. below the confluence of the others. The character of the country about the sources of the Des Plaines river is similar to that around the sources of the Kankake,—flat and marshy, covered with tall grass, wild rice, and other aquatic plants, and mostly untimbered. The course of the I., as constituted by these several streams, is nearly S for a considerable distance; it then turns W; and becoming navigable for steamers below the falls, 250 m. above its mouth, pursues a SSW course through a rich and level country, with an almost imperceptible current, to a point within 5 m. of the Mississippi, where it turns E, and, after running 10 m., unites with that great stream, by a mouth 400 yds. wide, in N lat. 38° 58′, and W long. 90° 18′, 20 m. above the confluence of the Missouri. The total length of the united stream is 300 m. On account of the very slight fall to the Mississippi, a flood in that river sets back the waters of the I. for 70 m. The Vermilion, a large but unnavigable stream, enters it below the rapids, near Peru, at the point where the Illinois and Michigan canal, running across the state to Chicago, has its W terminus. The Mackinaw, Sangamon, Spoon, Crooked river, and Macoupin, are the principal tributaries of the I. —Also a river in the Indiana territory of the United states, which rises in Benton co., in Arkansas, and flowing S, enters the Arkansas 4 m. above the mouth of the Canadian river.

ILLINOIS, a nearly extinct Indian nation, or rather group of tribes, who occupied the country on both sides of the Illinois river, and from Lake Michigan to beyond the Mississippi. They consisted, in Charlevoix's time, of the Tamarous at the mouth of the Missouri; the Moingonas on the Des Moines river; the Kaskaskias, and the Kaokias, upon the Illinois river. A war with the Iroquois gave a severe shock to this alliance; and about 70 years after, or in 1752, the combined forces of the Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and Keckapoos, attacked and dispersed the remains of the confederacy. At this day the Kaskaskias and Peorias, numbering conjointly about 150 persons, are the sole remains of the once powerful Illinois.

ILLISERA, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanjak and 45 m. SSE of Konieh, and 5 m. S of Kabessa. It is surrounded by low walls, built of dried brick and flanked with towers. Madder in large quantities is grown on the adjacent mountains, and forms an important article of trade with Konieh and Smyrna.

ILLKIRCH, or ELKIRCH, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Geispolsheim, 4 m. S of Strasburg, on the r. bank of the Ille. Pop. 1,766. It has a manufactory of fustian, a tobacco and several oil-mills, and extensive iron and steel works.

ILLNAU, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. ENE of Zurich, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Kyburg, on the l. bank of the Kempt, an affluent of the Toss. Pop. 2,766. It has extensive manufactories of thread, linen, and silk.

ILLOGAN, a parish in Cornwall, 2¼ m. NW of Redruth, on the Bristol channel, with the W coast

of which, at Portreath, and with the E at the estuary of the Fal, it is connected by railroads. Area 8,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,072; in 1841, 7,815.

ILLOK, Uj-Lak, or Slok, a town of Hungarian Slavonia, one of the chief towns of the gspenschaft or comitat of Syrmia, 27 m. W of Peterwardein, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Danube, on which it has a port. Pop. 3,550. It was formerly strongly fortified, and contains a castle, a Greek church, and a convent, in the church of which is the tomb of the last duke of Syrmia. In the vicinity are three remarkable eminences, each crowned with the ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Romans.

ILLOK, or Illeuk, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanj. of Bosna-Serai, which has its source in the mountain of Plaunina, and flows ESE to the Drin, opposite Flotcha. On its r. bank, near the base of the above-named mountain, is a town of the same name.

ILLORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 22 m. WNW of Granada, and partido of Montefrio, on a rocky eminence rising above the Charcon. Pop. 6,900. It is very ancient, and contains some Roman remains, a parish church, and a bank. This town was one of the strongholds of the Moors. In 1242 it was taken by Ferdinand, king of Leon.

ILLORI, or Ilori, a fort of Russia in Asia, in Abkasia, in the principality of Mingrelia, 33 m. SE of Sukgum-kaleh, on the l. bank of the Caladsva. To the W of this fort, on the shore of the Black sea, are the ruins of the ancient town of the same name.

ILLOUKST, or Illuxt, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, district and 51 m. SSE of Alt-Zelburg, and 81 m. ESE of Mitau. It contains a fine castle and 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant.

ILLOVA, a river of Austria, which has its source in the SE extremity of the subdivision of St. George, in military Croatia; runs SW along the confines of the subdiv. and of Hungarian Slavonia; passes through the SW extremity of the latter, inosculates with the Beila, and, under the name of Terbess, joins the Save on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Lonya, and after a course of about 54 m.

ILLUECA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Zaragoza, partido and 14 m. NNE of Calatayud, in a plain, near the Aranda. Pop. 2,559. It has a manufactory of cloth, a fulling mill, and a dye-work, and possesses an extensive trade in ham.

ILLYE, or Elienmarkt, a market town of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, circle beyond the Maros, 17 m. NW of Vajda-Hunyad, on the r. bank of the Maros. It has a castle, now in ruins, and 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant.

ILLYEFALVA, a town of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, lower circle of Haromsck, on the r. bank of the Aluta, 14 m. NE of Cronstadt.

ILLYRIA (Kingdom of), a portion of the Austrian empire, which has passed through various forms of organization since the name first appeared in history. When the Romans had become masters of the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, they united all the lands which lay in the S of *Noricum* and *Pannonia* into the large prov. of *Illyricum*, and called the aborigines whom they found there *Illyrii*. This name was afterwards lost when the western Roman empire was divided; but in modern times it was used again, in the language of the Austrian administration, to designate the Hungarian provs. on the S side of the Drave. When Napoleon, in the peace of Presburg, obtained the circles of Villach, Friuli, Istria, and Croatia on the S of the Save, he joined to them Dalmatia, the Littoral, and some parts of Tyrol, and formed these into a new province of his vast empire, to which he gave the ancient name of Illyria. In 1813–1814, when Austria resumed possession of Illyria, Dalmatia, the Military frontiers, and the Tyrolese districts, were disjoined from it; but, on the other hand, the circle of Klagenfurt, and several districts of Venetia, were added to it, and the whole made a kingdom indissolubly joined to the Austrian monarchy, and divided into the two governments of Laybach and Trieste. It may be observed, however, that it is only those provs. of the new kingdom which had formerly belonged to the German empire,—viz. Carinthia, Carniola, Austrian Friuli, and Trieste,—which belong to the German confederacy.—The kingdom of I., as at present constituted, embracing Carinthia and Carniola, or the government of Laybach, is bounded on the N by Upper Austria and Styria; on the E by Styria and Military Croatia; on the S by Croatia and the Adriatic; and on the W by the Adriatic, the Austro-Venetian territory, and Tyrol. Its area, according to Stein, is 11,160 sq. m. In Weiland's map, [Weimar, 1848,] its area is thus stated:—

I Government of Layeach, or Carinthia and Carniola.

		Area.	Pop.
1.	Circle of Laybach,	58·95 German sq. m.	154,424
2.	„ Adelsberg,	42·34	87,924
3.	„ Neustadt,	72·30	193,455
4.	„ Villach,	94·96	121,945
5.	„ Klagenfurt,	85·30	171,182
II. Government of Trieste, or Illyrian Coast.			
1.	Circle of Gorizia,	50·85	171,169
2.	„ Istria,	85·95	202,065
3.	Territory of Trieste,	1·63	59,336
		492·28	1,161,500

In the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1852 the divisions, area, and pop. of the kingdom are thus stated:—

		Area.	Pop. in 1849.
1.	Duchy of Carinthia,	188·99 sq. m.	316,898
2.	„ Carniola,	181·86	474,525
3.	County of Goritz,	53·46	193,263
4.	Margraviate of Istria,	90·67	230,528
5.	City and territory of Trieste,	1·67	81,500
		516·65	1,296,709

Physical features.] The surface of this country is intersected by high chains of mountains, chiefly belonging to the central chain of the Alps, and likewise presents numerous isolated hills. The coasts are partly flat and sandy, and in some parts marshy. On the SW the bay of Trieste, and on the S that of Quarnero, run deep into the country, and form between them the large peninsula of Istria, of which Cape Promontore is the extreme point. The three principal chains of mountains are that of the Noric Alps, of which the Gross-Glockner is the highest point; that of the Carnic Alps; and that of the Julian Alps. The Noric Alps enter I. in the frontier between Tyrol and Upper Austria, in the Gross-Glockner, which lies under the parallel of 47° 5′, and attains an alt. of 11,782 Vienna or 12,776 English ft. above sea-level. Their branches spread over the circles of Villach and Klagenfurt; but the main chain turns NE at the Ankogel [alt. 10,131 ft.], and enters Styria. The Carnic Alps separate the basin of the Drave on the N, from that of the Save on the S; and are crossed in Styria by the great line of railway from Gratz to Laybach; and further to the W, at Loibel, the great road from Klagenfurt to Laybach crosses them at an alt. of 5,477 ft. The Julian Alps break off at Mount Terglou, at the sources of the Save, and of the Isonzo, and run SSE towards the Adriatic and Dalmatia. There are several chains belonging to the Julian system, all of which are of

primitive limestone, and are excavated in an extraordinary manner. From Isonzo to the boundaries of Bosnia, there are above 1,000 grottoes and caverns; and probably the whole chain is hollow, for many small rivers which flow from these heights seem to sink into the ground, and disappear in a kind of natural tunnel in various places. Indeed, the whole of Carniola, and the eastern coast, present very peculiar physical features. See ADELSBERG.

Rivers and lakes.] The principal rivers of I. are the Drave, the Save, the Laybach, the Gurck, the Kulp, the Isonzo, and the Quieto. Of these the most considerable is the Save, which rises in Upper Carniola, from the Terglou near the v. of Ratshach, and after a W course of 375 m., falls into the Danube at Belgrade. This large stream, which becomes navigable at Laybach, divides in its progress Southern from Northern Croatia, and Slavonia from Bosnia and Servia; receiving on the Turkish side the Unna, the Verbas, the Bosna, the Drino, and the Colubarra; and on the l. the Veleka, the Orianna, and the Bozut. Its waters are easily distinguishable from those of the Danube at Belgrade, as being of a deep green, whereas those of the latter are yellow. The Drave flows through the circles of Villach and Klagenfurt, and enters Styria at a point about 20 m. to the E of Bleiburg.—The principal lakes are those of Ossiach, Klagenfurt, and Zirknitz. The latter is 8 m. long, by 4 m. broad; and is encompassed on all sides by steep mountains and forests. Annually in June its waters disappear, chiefly by two openings which Nature has provided for them in the adjoining rocks; but besides these two cavities, there are a number of holes in the bottom of the lake, through which, in the space of 25 days, the lake is completely drained. After the waters are gone, the bed of the lake is admirably adapted for cultivation, and in 3 months' time abundant crops of hay and millet are obtained from it. The waters have been known to retire and return three times in a year; and in some years not to fluctuate at all. The lake of Klagenfurt is a narrow strip of water from 11 to 12 m. in length. Near it is the Ossiach lake, 7 m. in length.

Climate and productions.] The climate of the elevated districts of Carinthia is very rigorous, but in general healthy. The circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg, enjoy a temperature sufficiently mild for the growth of vines, chestnuts, and maize. On the coasts it is very warm, and the vegetation is luxurious. In the circle of Göritz the mulberry-tree endures the winter quite well, and in Trieste the olive; but these districts want water, and are rendered unhealthy by the exhalations from the lagunes. —Wheat, maize, barley, oats, wine, olive-oil, and timber, are the principal productions of I. Good flax is grown in all the valleys; and fruits, especially chestnuts and figs, are abundant on the coast district. The oil of Istria is equal to that of Provence. There is abundance of good pasture for cattle in Carniola and Carinthia, and considerable flocks of sheep are reared here. The rams are without horns, and the fleeces are not inferior to those of Padua. The common breed of horned cattle is also generally good and strong, though not of the largest size. Dairies of a similar description with those of Switzerland are frequent in Carinthia. Swine are reared in considerable numbers in the eastern quarter of Carinthia; and in the forests are found the chamois, the roebuck, the lynx, the wolf, and red, brown, and white bears.

Industry.] The rural inhabitants are patient agriculturists; and the fisheries of mackarel and anchovies afford a considerable source of wealth to the inhabitants of the coast; but the most important branch of industry is the working of minerals, and the manufacture of iron, which is exported in great quantities. The Carinthian iron is equal in quality to that of Styria. The lead is also excellent, and is generally known in Europe by the appellation of the yellow lead of Villach. Lead-mines have been wrought in Carinthia from a very remote period; that near the Bleiberg has been so for 1,100 years. The annual produce of the Carinthian mines was thus stated in 1837: iron, 391,323 cwt.; copper, 936 quintals; lead, 56,487 cwt.; quicksilver, 3,326 cwt.; and coal, 92,653 cwt. Total value, £375,000. The quicksilver-mines of Idria are of great celebrity and value, and accounted the richest in Europe, yielding at one time annually 12,000 quintals, or 648,000 lbs. of quicksilver, and 7,000 quintals, or 378,000 lbs. of native cinnabar. The common ore is cinnabar; and the quicksilver is obtained from the numerous subterraneous cavities that have been opened in great abundance in the mines, and which have been hollowed out to the depth of 1,000 ft. See IDRIA. Carniola marble is reckoned beautiful, and is found in great plenty and variety in different parts of the country. Alum, nitre, vitriol, bole, fuller's earth, rock-crystal, hyacinths, eagle-stones, and bloodstones, occur in the minerals of this region.—The commerce of this portion of the Austrian empire is chiefly conducted from TRIESTE and ROVIGNO: see these articles.

Inhabitants.] The pop. of I. in 1834 was stated to be 1,154,885; in 1849, 1,296,709. It is chiefly composed of three principal tribes, viz.: about 780,000 Slavonians, including Wendes, Croatians, Raizes, and Ushocks; nearly 320,000 Germans and Gottscheverians; and 11,061 Italians. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics; but there are above 17,000 Lutherans, and 1,100 Jews, who enjoy ample toleration.—The peasantry are a brave and hardy race. They are accustomed to sleep on a hard bench without bed or bolster; and in Upper Carniola they go barefoot in winter through the snow. Istria is the district farthest behind in the arts and manners of civilized life.

ILLZACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Habsheim. Pop. 1,195. It has a manufactory of handkerchiefs and a bleachery.

ILM, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Swabia, 7 m. E of Aichach; runs NE, enters Upper Bavaria, passes Pfaffenhofen, flows into the circle of the Ober Pfalz, and unites with the Danube, on the l. bank, 7 m. W of Abensberg, and after a course of 48 m.—Also a river which has its source on the N side of the Thuringerwald, at the S extremity of the bail. of Ilmenau, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; flows through the principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; re-enters the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and joins the Saale, on the l. bank, at Gross-Heringen, on the confines of the Prussian prov. of Saxony, and a little to the NE of Sulza. It has a total course, in a generally NE direction, of 60 m., and flows past the towns of Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, Tannroda, Berka, Weimar, and Sulza.

ILM, or STADT-ILM, a town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 13 m. WNW of Rudolstadt, on the l. bank of the Ilm. Pop. 2,000. It is well-built, and has a castle and a large market-place. It possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and has 4 annual fairs.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and to the S of Novgorod. It is of triangular form, and has a superficies 35 m. in length from E to W, and 27 m. at its greatest breadth. It receives the Msta on the N, the Lovat on the S, and the Cheson on the W, and discharges itself by the Volkhof, which flows N to Lake Ladoga. Frequent

tempests occur on this lake, and render its navigation dangerous. Vessels pass direct from the Msta to the Volkhof by the canal of Novogorodsky.

ILMENAU, a river of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, which rises in a marsh 7 m. SW of Bodenteich; flows N, past Luneburg; and joins the Elbe on the l. bank, 15 m. SE of Hamburg, after a course of 75 m.—Also a bailiage and town of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 31 m. SW of Weimar, and circle of Weimar-Jena, on the l. bank of the Ilm, at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,364. It is open and is well-built, and contains 2 churches. It possesses manufactories of porcelain and of cutlery, a paper-mill, a large manufactory of woollen fabrics, a nail-work, 3 sawmills, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in timber. Fairs are held here 5 times a-year. In the environs are mines of iron and manganese, and the lofty porphyritic mountain of Kückelhahn. Pop. of bail. 4,375.

ILMENSEE, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 9 m. S of Osterach, near a small lake of the same name. Pop. 250.

ILMINGTON, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 m. WNW of Shipston-upon-Stour. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 836; in 1841, 891.

ILMINSTER, a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 14 m. SW of Somerton, and 136 m. WSW of London, on the Ile, over which is a bridge, about a mile W of the town. Area of p. 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,057; in 1841, 3,221. The town occupies a low but pleasant situation on the Ile; and consists chiefly of two streets, one of them about a mile in length, intersecting each other. Pop. 3,187.

ILMIRE, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 7 m. SW of Wendover. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 79.

ILMOLA, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 39 m. SE of Vasa, and 54 m. NE of Christinestad, and district of Soedra-Korsholms. The environs produce excellent rye.

ILOKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 192 m. NW of Vilna, district and 30 m. NNW of Teleh.

ILOMANTS, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 87 m. ESE of Kuopio, and 90 m. NE of Nyslots. The chase forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

ILONGETES, a town of the island of Luzon,—one of the group of the Philippine islands,—on the E coast, 69 m. NE of Manilla.

ILOVLA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Kamichin, to the N of Kamenka, and 9 m. W of the r. bank of the Volga; flows in a SSW direction into the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and unites with the Don, on the r. bank, a little above Ilovlinskaïa, and after a total course of 210 m. Several German colonies have been established on its banks. A canal was projected in the reign of Catherine II., for the purpose of connecting the Don and the Volga by means of this river and the Kamichinka; but was abandoned, in consequence of the level of the Don at the junction of the I. being found to be 106 yds. above that of the Volga.

ILOVLINSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the l. bank of the Ilovla, a little above the confluence of that river with the Don.

ILOW, a village of Poland, in the waiv. of Masovia, obw. and 30 m. ESE of Gostignin. Pop. 250.

ILPIZE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 6 m. S of Brioude, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,487.

ILSE, or Ilz, a river of Germany, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt, opposite Passau. Pearls are sometimes found in it.

ILSENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the co. of Stoltberg-Wernigerode, on the Ilse, at an alt. of 798 ft. above sea-level, 4 m. W of Wernigerode. Pop. 2,112, mostly engaged in iron and copper works.

ILSFELD, a small but walled town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 6 m. S of Heilbronn. Pop. 2,000.

ILSINGTON, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. WSW of Chudleigh. Area 7,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,208; in 1841, 1,093.

ILSLEY (East), a town and parish of Berkshire, 17½ m. NW of Reading. Area of p. 3,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1841, 733. The town is pleasantly situated in the centre of the downs which cross the co. from E to W; and is celebrated for its large sheep-markets.

ILSLEY (West), a parish of Berkshire, adjoining the foregoing, on the W. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1841, 404.

ILSNA, a small river of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, which falls into the Bog, 8 m. N of Brzesc.

ILST, or Ylst, a small town of Holland, in Friesland, 14 m. SW of Leeuwarden, and 58 m. NE of Amsterdam.

ILSTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. SW of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1841, 365.

ILSTON-ON-HILL, a chapelry in Leicestershire, 8 m. ESE of Leicester. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 151.

ILTEN, a village of Hanover, in the landr. of Luneburg, 9 m. E of Hanover. Pop. 500.

ILTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. NW of Ilminster. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 557.

ILTON-WITH-POTT, a township in Masham p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. WNW of Ripon. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1841, 237.

ILTZ, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. E of Gratz, on a rivulet of the same name. Pop. 450.

ILVESHAM, a village of Baden, in the Neckar circle, 4 m. E of Mannheim, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 960.

ILZA, a town of Poland, in the obw. of Sandomir, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Vistula, 25 m. NNW of Opstow. Pop. 2,000.

ILZHOFEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 9 m. NE of Hall. Pop. 450.

IMABA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Simosa, 60 m. SSW of Fitals.

IMAGLIN, a small island in Behring's straits, in N lat. 65° 40′, to the N of Ighellin. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth.

IMALGAN, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. 10° 51′, E long. 121° 5′.

IMAM-DUR, a ruined town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 9 m. S of Tekrit, which Rich supposes might be the *Dura* of Nebuchadnezzar.

IMAM-MUSA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Tigris.

IMAM-ZADA-ISMAEL, a pass on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan in Persia, 38 m. N of the former place. It opens into the plain of Anian, said to produce the finest pasture in Persia.

IMAMO, a district of Madagascar, in the prov. of Ankova, to the W of Imeima. It is hilly, and is said to contain iron mines.

IMANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, and valley of Tobalina, 42 m. SSE of Laredo.

IMANDRA, a large lake of Russia, in the gov. of

Archangel, district of Kola, in N lat. 68°, E long. 32°. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 15 m. in breadth; and discharges itself into the White sea.

IMASSA, or Altummayo, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen, which, rising on the frontiers of Peru, in a small lake to the N of Chacapoyas, flows N and NW to the Maranon, which it enters in about 5° S lat., on the r. bank.

IMATACA, a chain of islands in the Orinoco river, 12 leagues above Barima, which divide it into two branches, that on the S called the I. branch; that on the N, the Zacupana. Both are navigable; but the S branch, though much wider, has less depth of water. The I. branch, at its E entrance, between the island of Juncos and the main, is 1,918 yds. wide.—Also a river, which descending from a ridge of hills of the same name, in two branches, which unite about 6 leagues from its embouchure, flows into the Orinoco, on the S side, in the channel of I. It has from 16 to 18 ft. water at its mouth, and is navigable for schooners to the point where its principal branches meet.

IMATUCARE, a river of Peru, in the prov. of of Moxos, which rises in a small lake in S lat. 12° 10′, and flowing N enters the Mamore, a little above the confluence of the Guapore.

IMAUS. See Himalaya.

IMBAUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, rising in the Serra-de-Mantequeira, flowing S, and joining the Parahiba.

IMBE′, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Campos, rising on the E flank of the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, receiving the Urahi, and flowing into Lake Cima.

IMBER, a parish of Wilts, 9 m. SW of Devizes. Area 2,491 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1841, 405.

IMBROS, or Imbro, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. SE of Samothrace, at the E entrance of the Hellespont. Its highest summit has an alt. of 1,950 ft. above sea-level, and is in N lat. 40° 10′, E long. 25° 51′. It is of an oval form, hilly, and densely wooded, and about 30 m. in circumf. The pop. some years ago consisted of about 1,000, chiefly Greeks, who occupied 5 villages.

IMERINA, a district of Madagascar, in the prov. of Ankova, which gave name originally to the kingdom of Radama. It consists of 4 subdivisions, each of which originally constituted a distinct kingdom or petty state. Imamo and Vonizongo were annexed to Imerina by the father of Radama, and have ever since comprised the kingdom of Ankova. Its cap. is Tananarivo, now also the cap. of Madagascar.

IMBST, Imst, or Uimst, a small town of Tyrol, pleasantly situated about 2 m. from the Inn, where it begins to expand into a fine broad stream, 9 m. SSE of Reutten. It has 2,200 inhabitants, and is the chief place of a circle or district, including the Upper Immerthal and the Vingau, with a pop. of 96,000. I. has acquired notoriety from a singular branch of industry—the rearing of canary birds for sale in different parts of Europe. The annual value of birds thus sold was formerly £4,000 a-year, but the trade is now nearly extinct. It, however, has still the appearance of a thriving town, and is a place of some importance as a grain and fruit market. There is a road from I. to Innsbruck carried over the ridge on the N side of the Inn, and which joins the regular or low road at Zirl, about 6 m. from Innsbruck.

IMIER (Saint), or Erguel, a town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 9 m. W of Bienne, in the Immerthal valley, about 22 m. long, and 10 m. broad, watered by the Suss. The inhabitants are chiefly watch-makers, cotton-weavers, and lace manufacturers.

IMIRITIA, a principality of Asiatic Russia, situated in the Western Caucasian regions, and bounded on the N by the principal chain of Caucasus; on the E by Georgia; on the S by Akhalzike; and on the W by Guriel and Mingrelia. It is watered by the Rioni, and numerous tributary streams, the course of most of which is interrupted by cataracts. The Tzchenesstzquali separates it from Mingrelia. The climate is extremely mild; snow seldom lies on the ground, and the rivers are never frozen over. Much of the surface consists of rocks and mountains, interspersed with fertile valleys and plains. Abundance of fruit of the finest flavour grows wild, and the trunk of the vine is here known to attain 15 inches in diam. Entire hills are overgrown with olive, myrtle, laurel, chestnut, and valuable timber trees; and the lower grounds present almond, fig, quince, pear, and plum trees, the latter sometimes bearing twice a-year. Copious harvests of grain, also of cotton, hemp, and flax, are obtained.

The pop. of the principality is computed at 20,000 families, whose personal appearance is superior to that of their neighbours, but they are in general an indolent, distrustful, and proud race, though distinguished by the virtue of hospitality. As nearly the whole inhabitants dwell in solitary hamlets, the country contains scarcely any towns except Cotatis or Kutais, the capital, situated on the r. bank of the Phase or Rioni; Bagdat, to the SSE of Kutais; and Vakan to the NE of Bagdat. The natives are chiefly occupied in agriculture. Some thousands emigrate annually to Georgia, where they hire themselves out as servants or porters, the remainder manufacture good silken stuffs and thick woollen cloths, but no linens. They make a wine of superior quality, much of which is exported in skins to Georgia; they also export grain, honey, and wax. All the commerce of Kutais is in the hands of Armenians, who carry their traffic as far as Mozdok. The Imiritians profess the religion of the Greek church, and have a patriarch, who is usually of royal descent, but who nevertheless can seldom read or write. Their churches are wretched buildings, with a paper cross over the principal entrance, and some paintings of the Virgin Mary and their saints within. —Imiritia is governed by a prince dependent on Russia, with which country it is now incorporated. He is styled *mephe*, and is under the control of a national council composed of the principal inhabitants, without whose consent he cannot undertake any important enterprise. The laws are founded on the will of the sovereign; but since the supremacy of Russia was acknowledged, he is deprived of the power of life and death. His revenues amount only to between £5,000 and £7,000 yearly, and arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of neighbouring princes.

This country, said to be the ancient *Iberia*, at the conclusion of the 15th cent. belonged to Georgia, when King Alexander divided it, along with other states, among his sons. It was afterwards subdued by the Turks, who were expelled by the Russians in 1770. About that period, Solomon, king of Imiritia, threw off the Turkish yoke, and sought the protection of Russia. He quelled the civil broils of his country, strengthened its interests, protected it against foreign invasions, and made many internal regulations, among which was the abolition of traffic in slaves. Solomon died in 1786. Giorgi, his son by a first marriage, succeeded him; but his reign was productive of tumults and dissatisfaction, and a civil war arose which terminated either by his death or deposition in a year. David, son-in-law of Solomon, who had married a Georgian princess, succeeded, and reigned till 1793. Heraclius, king of Georgia, desi-

rous of seating her grandson, Solomon, on the throne, then sent an expedition into Imiritia, whereby an insurrection was excited, and David expelled from the country, while his son Constantine was imprisoned in a fortress. After wandering as a fugitive several years, David died at Akhalzike. Meantime, the government of Solomon II. was confirmed, and in 1803 he conquered the prov. of Letshum. In 1802, Anna, widow of David, and mother of Constantine, repaired to Petersburg, and obtained the liberation of her son, after a confinement of ten years. Solomon II., in order to secure himself in the government, acknowledged the supremacy of Russia in 1804; and he and his successors were declared the lawful princes of Imiritia. See GEORGIA.

IMLAY (MOUNT), a remarkable high-peaked hill lying behind the head of Twofold bay, on the SE coast of Australia.

IMLIATSKAIA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Oufa, on the river Imliat.

IMMENDINGEN, a town of Baden, in the bail. and 6 m. NNW of Engen, on the l. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Weisenbach. Pop. 630.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 7 m. NW of Cassel. Pop. 1,560.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on a small river which flows from the lake of Alb, and runs into the Iller, 13 m. S by W of Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

IMMER, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 19° 16′, E long. 169° 46′. .

IMMIDA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, on the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 59° 35′ 25″.

IMMINGHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 m. NW of Great Grimsby. Area 4,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 199; in 1841, 221.

IMOASA, a long and narrow lake in the series of lagunes which extends a distance of 200 m. along the E coast of Madagascar. Its waters are brackish. On its banks stands the village of Ambila.

IMOGEELY, a parish in co. Cork, 5 m. E of Middleton. Area 6,430 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,224.

IMOLA, a considerable town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ravenna, situated on a small island formed by the Santerno, near the S limit of the vast plains of Lombardy, on the site of the *Forum Cornelii*. 18 m. SE of Bologna. Pop. 9,800. It is a very ancient-looking town, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and defended by a strong castle. Its environs are agreeable, being enlivened with large plantations of poplars. It is the see of a bishop, and has an hospital and a theatre, which were erected towards the close of the 18th cent. by Pius VI. Its streets are neat, and contain several churches and other buildings worth the attention of the traveller. Its academy was once of considerable repute, particularly about the year 1566. In the beginning of February 1797, an action was fought in this neighbourhood between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

IMOSCHI, or IMOSKI, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalato, 20 m. NNE of Macarsca. It has a Franciscan convent. The inhabitants are remarkable for the height of their stature, and their skill as equestrians. The environs are well-cultivated.

IMOTO, or HOEY-PEN, a town of Japan, in the small island of Avadsi, which lies between the islands of Sikokf and Niphon.

IMPAFANE, a division of the colony of Port Natal, on the SE coast of Africa, bounded on the N by a line drawn along a ridge between the Bluekrans and Little Tukela rivers; on the E by the Tukela; on the SE by the division of Umvoti; on the S by the division of Pietermaritzburg; and on the W by the Quathlamba or Kathlamba mountains. It contains excellent cattle-pasture land, and wheat and oats have been grown with success. Coal has been found along the banks of Bushman's river.

IMPDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wolverthem. Pop. 299.

IMPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Termonde. Pop. 721. It has several spinning-mills.

IMPEGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Liedekerke. Pop. 512.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chili, in Araucana, on a river which bears the same name, 20 m. ENE of its entrance into the Pacific, and 80 m. N of Valdivia. It was founded in 1551, by Valdivia, and was formerly rich and flourishing, but was taken and devastated by the Indians in 1699. See CAUTEN.

IMPFINGEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Haigerloch, and 32 m. NW of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2,200.—Also a v. of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, near the Tauber, and N of Bischofsheim. Pop. 580.

IMPHRICK, or EMERICK, a parish of co. Cork, 4½ m. NNW of Doneraile. Area 3,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,385; in 1841, 1,459.

IMPHY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 7 m. SE of Nevers, in a valley watered by an affluent of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 1,489. Copper, iron, white-iron, zinc, and bronze, are extensively manufactured here, and afford employment to upwards of 1,000 hands. A fair is held once a-year.

IMPINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3 m. NW of Cambridge. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 248.

IMPIRA, a town of La Plata, in the dep. and 45 m. SE of Cordova

IMPOSSIBILE (MONTE), a summit on the crest of the Chilean cordillera. Its cone, which is from 500 to 600 ft. high, consists of greenish-grey porphyry.

IMPUCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and district of São-Francisco, on the Joannes, which is here crossed by a bridge.

IMRE. See GÖRGENY-ST.-IMRE.

IMSCHBACH (OBER), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. NE of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 400.

IMSEN, a lake of Sweden, in the NE part of the prefecture of Skaraborg, and E of Mariestadt. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, and about 2 m. at its greatest breadth.

IMSERAT, or IMZERAT (WADY), a caravan station in Fezzan, on the N side of the Soudah or Black mountains, 30 m. SSW of Sokna, and 210 m. NNE of Murzuk.

IMZA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Nijnei-Novgorod, which has its source in the district of Knaiginin; passes the town of that name; pursues its course to the E; and, after running a total distance of 45 m., joins the Ourga.

INA, a lake, vale, and mountain-pass in the p. of Moyrus, co. Galway. The vale sweeps along the E base of the Binabola mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 1,200 ft.

INABA, or YN-FAN, a province of Japan, in the W part of the island of Niphon, to the E of the prov. of Foki, and W of that of Tasima. On the N it is bathed by the sea of Japan. Although mountainous, this prov. is generally fertile, and produces large quantities of silk. It comprises 7 districts.

INACCESSIBLE ISLET, the most westerly of the group of the Tristan-da-Cunha islands, in the S. Atlantic ocean, in S lat. 37° 19′, W long. 12° 23′. It consists of a steep and apparently well-wooded

rock, about 9 m. in circumf., visible from a distance at sea of about 42 m.

INADA. See AINADA.

INAFE, or YOUEN-PEEN, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Ise.

INAGH, a parish in co. Clare, 6 m. SE by E of Ennistymon. Area 19,887 acres. Pop. 4,192.

INAGUA (GREAT), or HENEAGA-GRANDE, one of the largest and the most southerly of the islands in the Bahama archipelago, 54 m. NE of the E extremity of the island of Cuba. Its NW point, named the Devil's print, is in N lat. 21° 7′ 30″, W long. 73° 39′ 30″. Its length from ENE to WSW is 54 m., and its medium breadth 15 m. The navigation of its coasts is dangerous, from the reefs, by which to a considerable distance they are surrounded; but towards the SW extremity of the island good anchorage can be obtained. In the interior is an extensive salt pond, covering nearly 1,600 acres, which, it is supposed, might yield from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of salt annually. It belongs to the Crown; but with the view of developing its resources, a joint-stock company has been formed for the purpose of salt-raking here. The lessees pay a rent of about 30s. an acre, but only 418 acres have yet been leased. The price obtained for the salt is from 5d. to 6d. per bushel.

INAGUA (LITTLE), INAGUE, or HENEAGA CHICA, an island of the Bahama archipelago, to the NW of the Great Inagua, from which it is separated by a channel 12 m. in breadth. Its E extremity is in N lat. 21° 19′ 15″, W long. 72° 55′ 33″. It is inhabited.

INAISERO, or TCHE-CHEON-TAI, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, and prov. of Mouts.

INAMBARI, a river which has its source in Bolivia, in the dep. of La Paz, in the Cordillera-de-Ancuma, to the N of Pelechuco; runs N into Peru along the confines of the dep. of Cuzco, and through the territory of the Chunchos, to the Paro or Beni, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 12°, W long. 72° 20′, after a total course of about 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Cuchoa, which it receives on the l.

INARES, a village of Hungary, in the gsp. or comitat and SE of Pest.

INARUYANG POINT, a headland of Borneo, on the N coast, to the E of Sampanmangi point, and forming the E side of Maludu bay.

INBATSKOI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district and 375 m. NNW of Yenisei, on the r. bank of the river of that name, 57 m. SE of the v. of Nijne-Inbatskaïa.

INCA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the island of Mallorca. The partido comprises 28 pueblos. The town is situated in a hilly but fertile district, 17 m. NE of Palma, and 14 m. SW of Ludia. Pop. 3,316. It is well-built, and contains a parish-church, 3 convents, and a well-endowed hospital. A large market is held here weekly.

INCAFFI, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Verona, district and 4 m. S of Caprino. It derives its name from the quarries of fine statuary stone which are in its vicinity.

INCARVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 2 m. N of Louviers, near the Eure. Pop. 600. It has 4 annual fairs.

INCE, a parish in Cheshire, 4½ m. W by S of Frodsham, on the Mersey. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1841, 475.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a township in Sephton p., Lancashire, 9¼ m. NNW of Liverpool, on the Alt. Area 2,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 505; in 1841, 528.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township in the p. of Wigan, Lancashire, 1¼ m. SW of Wigan. Pop. in 1831, 1,903; in 1841, 2,565.

INCH, an adjunct of frequent occurrence in Scottish and Irish topography. It signifies 'an island,' and is derived from the British *Ynis*, or the Gaelic *Inis*. It is said that the word occurs, with the same signification, in some of the aboriginal languages of North America. In Scotland, but more frequently in Ireland, the word is also used to denote level ground near a river.

INCH, a parish in the W division of Wigtonshire, stretching along the S shore and the head of Loch Ryan for 8 m. All of it forms part—and that the larger one—of the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce bay, and is believed to have been anciently covered by the sea. No fewer than 12 lakes spread out their little expanses of water in the p.,—most of them in its level or S division. They abound in pike, perch, carp, tench, roach, and white and red trout; are frequented by wild ducks, teals, widgeons, coots, and cormorants; and during the winter-months, especially if the temp. be below the average, occasionally become the resort of immigrant swans from Ireland. Those of Soulseat and Castle-Kennedy are beautiful sheets of water. The only village is Cairn or Cairnryan. Sir John Ross, the celebrated arctic navigator, is a native of this p. Pop. in 1841, 2,950.

INCH, a parish in co. Cork, 3¾ m. E of the entrance of Cork harbour. Area 3,823 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,854; in 1841, 1,617.—Also an island and a parish in co. Donegal. The island lies on the W side of Loch Swilly, 1 m. W of Churchtown, and is separated by a deep and narrow channel from Rathmullen. The surface forms a sort of cone, whose summit bears the name of Inch-Top, and has an alt. of 737 ft. above sea-level. The area amounts to 3,100 acres, and is disposed principally in tillage and pasture. Pop. in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 978. The p. includes also the mainland district of Barr of Inch.—Also a parish, partly in co. Wicklow, but chiefly in co. Wexford, 2¾ m. SW of Arklow, on the road to Gorey. Area of the Wicklow section 860 acres; of the Wexford section 5,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,487; in 1841, 2,006.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 6¼ m. SW by W of Taghmore. Area 1,389 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1841, 526.—Also a peninsula in co. Kerry, separating Dingle bay from Castlemain harbour. Its length is 2½ m., and its mean breadth rather less than a ½ m. It consists of one continued range of sand-hills, some of which are from 30 to 40 ft. high.—Also a parish in co. Down, 2½ m. N of Downpatrick. Area 6,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,857; in 1841, 2,489. The surface lies along the SW arm of Lough Strangford, up to the mouth of the Quoile.

INCHARD (LOCH), an arm of the sea on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the N part of the p. of Edderachylis. The head of it is very desolate and bare.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat islet of about 34 acres area, in the channel of the S. Esk, between Montrose basin and the German ocean. It was included by the boundary-bill within the burgh of Montrose, and is rapidly becoming the site of a suburban appendage to that town. At its E end is a dry-dock. Till the latter part of the last cent., the great North road along the E coast of Scotland was continued across the S. Esk only by the expedient of a ferry below I.; but now, by means of connecting bridges, it is carried across the island, and cuts it into two nearly equal parts. The bridge on the S side—where the channel has greatly less breadth than that on the N side—is a work of solid and massive stone masonry. The bridge on the N side is a suspension-bridge, and one of the most interesting public works in the lowlands of Britain. See MONTROSE.

INCH-CAILLIACH [*i. e.* 'the Island of old women'], an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ m. NW of the mouth of the Endrick, in the p. of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. The islet is 7 furl. in length, from

NE to SW, and nearly 3½ furl. in breadth near its NE end, but contracts to a point at its opposite extremity. Amidst the green and golden islands of a landscape unsurpassed in its beauties by any other of the most fairy districts of Scotland, I. is one of the most beautiful. In ancient times it was the site of a nunnery,

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, forming part of the p. of Dalgetty. It lies about 2 m. S of Aberdour, and 6 m. W of Inch-Keith. It is scarcely a m. in length, and is of a black appearance, though partly arable. A considerable portion is composed of greenstone. With the exception of a body of sandstone enveloped in the greenstone, the W half of the island is entirely composed of trap, having in some places a slightly columnar disposition. Though destitute of beauty, this island is rich in historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland. The ancient name of the island was *Æmona*, which in Celtic means 'the island of Druids,' and from which it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had had a place of worship here.

INCH-CONACHAN, or Colquhoun's Island, an islet in Loch-Lomond, 1 m. SE of the v. of Luss, one of a cluster of 3 islets of nearly equal size, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It has Inch-Tavanach immediately on the SW, Inch-Moree on the S, and Inch-Cruin in Stirlingshire, not far distant, on the E. It is nearly 6 furl. long, and 3 furl. broad, and comprehends 94 Scottish acres under natural oakwood and fir.

INCH-DOVEA, a parish in co. Tipperary, 4½ m. NW of Thurles. Area 4,889 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,928; in 1841, 1,983.

INCHEGEELAGH, a parish in co. Cork, containing the sources and upper course of the river Lee. Area 5,576 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,785; in 1841, 6,357. It comprises the lakes of Allua and Gougane-Barra, the chasm of Cooleagh, and some of the most alpine summits in the SW of Ireland.

INCHELKAUB, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Samen, at the NW base of the lofty mountains of Amba-Hai, 75 m. SSW of Axum, and 80 m. NE of Gondar.

INCHENHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 4 m. N of Aichach, and 15 m. NE of Augsburg, on a hill. Pop. 659. It has a church, and contains 3 breweries and the same number of tanneries.

INCH-FAD, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ½ a m. NW of Inch-Cailliach. It is 7 furl. in length, and nearly 3 furl. in breadth.

INCH-GARVIE, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, about 5 furl. in circumf., lying 1½ m. from the S shore of the frith, and 1 m. from the N shore, immediately S of the passage at Queensferry.

INCHICRONANE, or Inniscronan, a parish in co. Clare, 5¼ m. NE by N of Ennis. Area 17,438 acres, of which 597 are water. Pop. in 1831, 4,601; in 1841, 5,118. Most of the surface is rough, rocky, and upland; but the highest ground appears to be a summit 829 ft. in alt. on the E border.

INCHIHOLOHAN, or Castle-Inch, a parish 2 m. SW of Kilkenny, in co. Leinster. Area 2,367 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1841, 492.

INCHINABACKY, or Roxborough, a parish 3 m. NW of Castle-Martyr, in co. Cork. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 515; in 1841, 543.

INCHINNAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N by the Clyde; on the E and S by the Cart and the Gryfe. Area 3,060 acres. Near the junction of the waters of the Gryfe and the White Cart is a fine bridge completed in 1812 at an expense of £17,000. It is composed of two divisions, which cross the streams 30 or 40 yds. above their junction; an end of each division resting on the intermediate peninsula. Pop. in 1831, 642; in 1841, 678.

INCH-KEITH, an island in the frith of Forth, about 3 m. SE of Pettycur, 22 m. W ½ N of the isle of May, and 17 m. WNW of the Bass rock, in N lat. 56° 2′, W long. 3° 8′. It is rather more than a ½ m. in length, and about ⅛ m. in breadth. Near the middle, but rather towards its N end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 ft. above the level of the sea; and here a lighthouse has been erected. It possesses abundant springs of excellent water, which is collected into a cistern near the harbour, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. It is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede.—The lighthouse on this island was erected in 1803; and was at first a stationary light, but in 1815 it was changed to a revolving light as at present. It is elevated 235 ft. above the medium level of the sea. On the 1st of October 1835, the reflecting light on this island was discontinued, and a dioptric light exhibited in its place. It consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of 3 concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute; and of 5 rows of curved mirrors, which, being fixed, served to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses.

INCH-KENNETH, one of the Hebrides, at the entrance of Loch-na-Kell, off the W coast of Mull, and 12 m. SW by W from Aros. It is about 1 m. long, and a ½ m. broad, and is verdant and grassy.

INCHKENNY, a parish in co. Cork, 4 m. SW of Cork. Area 3,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,390.

INCH-LONAIG, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ m. from the village of Luss. It is about ¾ m. long, and nearly a ½ m. broad.

INCHMAHOME, the larger of two islets in Monteith loch, p. of Port-of-Monteith, on the S verge of Perthshire. This islet possesses such historical and antiquarian interest as to have been the subject of a quarto volume, by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor of Stirling. In itself it has an area of only about 5 acres, and is an object of simple beauty,—an emerald gem on the bosom of the smiling lake; but it was the site of an extensive and noted priory, the ruins of which still sufficiently indicate its ancient grandeur.

INCH-MARNOCH, an islet in the frith of Clyde, on the SW of the isle of Bute. It is about 1 m. long, and lies 2 m. W of St. Ninian's point.

INCH-MURRIN, or Inch-Marrin, an islet in Loch-Lomond, the largest, and, with one exception, the most southerly of the beautiful gems sprinkled on the bosom of that brilliant sheet of water. It lies ¾ m. from the W bank, the same distance from the S bank, and upwards of 2½ m. from the efflux of the river Leven. It forms, with Inch-Croin, Torrinch, and Inch-Failliach, a belt of islets from SW to NE, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and lying direct in front of the navigation from Balloch. It is upwards of 1½ m. in length, and nearly a ½ m. in breadth. It is beautifully wooded, and is used as a deer park.

INCH-TAVANACH, or Monk's Island, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ m. SE of the village of Luss. It is nearly 1 m. in length, and 3 furl. in breadth, and has 135 Scottish acres of superficial area, of which 127 are covered with natural oakwood.

INCHTURE, a parish in the carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire, bounded on the SE by the frith of Tay, which divides it from Flisk in Fife. Its line of beach upon the Tay is only about 1 m. in length. The parish, with trivial exceptions, is a dead level, but is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the rich district in which it lies. The village of I., 13 m. from

Perth, and 9 m. from Dundee, occupies the summit of a rising ground in the centre. Pop. in 1841, 243. The other villages are Ballerno and Polgavie. The pop. of the p. in 1831 was 878; in 1841, 765.

INCHY-BEAUMONT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Chateau-Cambresis. Pop. 1,580. Light cotton goods are manufactured here.

INCINO, a parish and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Como, district and 1½ m. E of Erba. Pop. 1,500.

INCISA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 15 m. SW of Alexandria, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Acqui, on the r. bank of the Belbo. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church and a Carmelite convent; and possesses several silk-mills. —Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,130. It has a castle and a parish-church.

INCORONATA. See Coronata.

INCUGNATE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 15 m. E of Milan. Pop. 1,600.

INDAIA', or Andaia', a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, on the l. bank of the Rio São-Francisco, and to the N of a river of the same name. It is sometimes called, from the beauty of its situation, Boa Vista. Sugar, cotton, and varieties of vegetables, are cultivated; and a considerable number of cattle are pastured in the environs.—The river I. has its source in the serras Bambuhi and Sandade; runs NE; receives the Funchal and other minor streams; and, after an impetuous course of 85 m., discharges itself into the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Paraupeba.

INDAIAL, or Andaial, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Tejuco, 17½ m. from Diamantina, and 42½ m. N of Serro. It has a military establishment stationed here for the repression of contraband trade in diamonds.

INDAIATUBA, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Itu.

INDAL, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Wester-Norland, and haerad of Medelpad, 15 m. WNW of Sundswall, and 27 m. W of Hernosand. It contains 3 churches, and has extensive iron-works.

INDALS-ELF, a river of Sweden, formed by the junction of the Ama-elf and Ragunda-elf, in the laen of Ostersund, and haerad of Jaemtland, a little above Ragunda. It runs SE; enters the laen of Hernosand, and haerad of Medelpad; and, after a total course of 75 m., falls into the gulf of Bothnia at Sundswall, and 21 m. SW of Hernosand. This river forms 4 falls in the p. of Ragunda, one of which, named the Eds, is 240 ft. in height. It afterwards becomes navigable.

INDEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 5 m. S of Julich, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Roer. Pop. 765. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, a paper-mill, and several bleacheries.

INDENTED HEAD, a peninsula of Australia Felix, extending into and forming the W side of the entrance into Port Philip, and bounded on the W by the river Barwen. It comprises an area of about 100,000 acres, and rises to a considerable height. It affords excellent pasturage.

INDEPENDENCE, a central county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising a superficies of 1,250 sq. m., watered by Big Black and White rivers. Pop. in 1840, 3,669, of whom 514 were slaves. Its capital is Batesville.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the state of New York, 20 m. SE of Angelica. The surface is generally hilly, and is drained by Cryders and Independence creeks. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. 1,440.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 14 m. NE of Belvidere, watered by Pequest creek, and its tributary Bacon creek, and bordered on the SE by Musconetcong river. It presents a generally hilly surface, intersected in the centre by a valley. Pop. 2,284.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 227 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. 335.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 10 m. S of Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga river and Ohio canal. Pop. 754.—Also a village of Kenton co., in the state of Kentucky, 82 m. NNE of Frankfort.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 830.—Also a township of Macon co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 545.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the same state, 146 m. WNW of Jefferson city, and 6 m. S of the Missouri. It is very flourishing, and has an extensive business connection with Santa Fe. The Missouri being navigable at all times from March till November up to this point, this thriving town has become an eligible point of outfit and departure for every part of the great Western and Northern 'prairie ocean;' and, besides the Santa Fe caravans, most of the Rocky mountain traders and trappers, as well as emigrants to Oregon, take this town in their route. It is 150 m. from Council-Grove; 234 m. from the Little Arkansas; 450 m. from the Lower spur on the Cimarron river; 635 m. from the Rio-Colorado; and 775 m. from Santa Fe.—Also a river in the state of New York, which has its source in Hamilton co., and flows W into Black river, in Lewis co.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in the group of De Peyser's islands, and N of the Friendly islands, in S lat. 10° 30′, E long. 179°.

INDEPENDENCIA. See Villa-da-Indepen-dencia.

INDERAB. See Anderab.

INDERABIA, or Hinderabi, an island of the Persian gulf, near the S coast of the Persian prov. of Farsistan, and district of Laristan, to the SE of the island of Busheab, and NW of that of Kenn, and 60 m. SW of Lar. It is separated from the continent by a narrow strait, the navigation of which is dangerous; and is about 5 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth.

INDERAGIRI, or Andragiri, a river of Sumatra, which has its source in Lake Sinkara, in the kingdom of Menang-Kaban; flows E through the territory of the same name; and falls by several branches into the sea, on the E side of the island, in S lat. 0° 39′. It is navigable to a considerable distance from the embouchure.

INDERGURH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Haraouty, 35 m. NE of Kotah, and 99 m. SSE of Jypur.—Also a fortified town in the prov. of Bundlecund, 25 m. NW of Sumpter.—Also a small town in the prov. of Allahabad, 15 m. NE of Ditteah.

INDERHALL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and district and 39 m. NW of Beeder, and 117 m. WNW of Hyderabad.

INDEROE, a village and parish of Norway, in the dio. and 45 m. NNE of Drontheim, and bail. of N. Drontheim. Pop. 2,860.

INDERSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 10 m. N of Dachau, and 22 m. NNW of Munich. It contains an hospital, and about 71 houses; and has a brewery, a distillery, a forge, and a saw-mill.

INDERSKAIA-KREPOST, or Gorskaïa-Inderskikhgor, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov.

and 282 m. SSE of Orenburg, district and 204 m. S of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural. The mountains of Inderski rise in the vicinity of this fort, and present towards the river a chain of lofty rocks. The soil consists of clay, mixed with sand, and in some places they exhibit beds of gypsum. The vegetation with which they are covered consists to a great extent of that common to saline soil.

INDESKOE, a saline lake in Turkistan, in the territory of the Little Kirghiz, and 6 m. from the l. bank of the Ural river. It is 13 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

INDEVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 7 m. E of St. Hippolyte. It has manufactories of pipes and cotton fabrics, a dye-work, and several tanneries. Pop. 628. Fairs for cattle and various articles of merchandise are held here twice a-year.

INDIA, or THE INDIES, a name which has been very vaguely applied, at different periods, to different extents of country, and is still used in different applications. The name is derived by us from the Greeks, who seem to have borrowed it from the Persians, as it is unknown to the natives. It was at first used by Grecian writers to signify an indefinite extent of country lying beyond the Indus, with which they were acquainted only through meagre and vague accounts obtained from the Persians. Darius crossed the Indus B. C. 520, and conquered Cashmere and a part of the Punjab. Alexander, 200 years later, pushed his conquests a little farther; and the narratives given by his officers supplied Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Pliny with the materials which they arranged and abridged. Ptolemy, who flourished A. D. 150, when commerce had made his countrymen acquainted with the southern parts of I., has given a more accurate account of it. He divides I. into 'India within' and 'India beyond the Ganges.' The former was bounded on the W by the people of Paropamisus, Arachosia, and Gedrosia; on the N by Mount Imaus, the Sogdiæans, and Sacæ; on the E by the Ganges, and on the S by the Indian ocean. Other writers, as Arrian and Pliny, make the Indus its W limit. Strabo calls the S and E boundary, the Atlantic ocean. Of the two great rivers, the Indus and Ganges, the latter was not reached by Alexander, and was seen by few of his followers. The Indus and its five great tributaries were known to all of them. A more accurate acquaintance with Upper India has proved the general correctness of the ancient accounts, and settled many doubtful points. Of the Deccan they knew nothing but the coasts; and of India beyond the Ganges they knew very little. The decline of the Roman empire, the rise of the Parthian empire, and particularly the extension of the Mahommedan power over Western Asia, broke off all direct intercourse between Europe and India. Religious hatred and commercial jealousy contributed to shut up the road to India against Europeans. Caravans were then the medium of Indian commerce, and through them the productions of the East were brought to the Mediterranean shores. Not until the Portuguese had doubled the cape of Good Hope, in 1498, were Europeans able to visit that region of wealth. The islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas, &c., were discovered, and have often been included under the general name of I., which comprised, on the continent, all that vast tract of country lying S of China, Tibet, and Persia. These regions have been divided by modern geographers into three parts—the islands, or the Indian archipelago; India this side the Ganges, or Hindostan; and India beyond the Ganges, or, as some writers call it, Indo-China. When America was discovered, Columbus supposed it to be the E coast of Asia, of which he was in search. These regions were, therefore, at first called 'India,' and when the error was discovered, the name was retained, with the distinctive appellation of 'West,' the proper I. being called 'the East Indies.' The Spanish kings assumed the title of 'king of the Indies;' and their council for the colonies was styled 'the Supreme council of the Indies.' The name of West Indies was afterwards restricted to the islands, now so called, lying between N. and S. America.

INDIA (BRITISH). See HINDOSTAN.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, a great insular region of the globe, lying between Asia and Australia, embracing 40 degrees of long. close to the equator, namely from the W extremity of the island of Sumatra, to the Arroe islands; and upwards of 30 degrees of latitude, or from the parallel of 11° S to that of 19° N; and presenting an innumerable multitude of islands scattered over an area of about 5,000,000 sq. m. The Indian ocean bounds it on the W; the China sea on the N; on the E and S it has the waters of the Pacific. The W boundary is defined by the Malayan peninsula, and the long narrow island of Sumatra. Its S boundary is traced by a chain of contiguous islands commencing with Java, and terminating in Timor-Laut, and running in a line from E to W nearly 1,600 geog. m. This chain is intersected by the straits of Java and Bale. Lombok, Sambawa, and Timur. The islands of New Guinea, Gilolo, Mindanao, and Luçon form the E boundary of the archipelago; while its N barrier is defined by the islands of Luçon, Palawan and Borneo. The passages in the E quarter are wider than in any other; those passing through the northern barrier are unsafe and intricate. The archipelago contains three very large islands, viz., Borneo, New Guinea, and Sumatra. In the second rank is Java, to which may be added the peninsula of Malacca. In the third rank Mr. Crawfurd places Celebes, Luçon or Luçonia, and Mindanao; in the fourth Bali, Lombok, Sambawa, Chandana, Flores, Timur, Ceram, Buroe, Gilolo, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. The whole archipelago is arranged into groups and chains of islands, with here and there a great island intervening; which are encompassed by five portions of ocean bearing distinct names, viz. the China sea between Borneo and the Malay peninsula; the Java sea between Borneo and Java; the sea lying between Celebes on one side, Ceram on the other, and Timur on the S; the clear tract of ocean, called the Sulu sea, lying between Celebes and Borneo to the S and W, Mindanao and the Sulu chain to the N; and the sea formed by the Sulu chain, Borneo, Palawan, the SW side of the Philippines, and Mindanao. Crawfurd, in his valuable *History of the Indian archipelago* [Edin. 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.], treats the whole as capable of being subdivided into 5 natural and well-grounded divisions. "Beginning from the W, whence civilization appears to have originated, and from whence it spread to the E, the 1st division comprehends the Malayan peninsula, the island of Sumatra, the island of Java, the islands of Bali and Sombok, and about two-thirds of the western part of Borneo, up to the parallel of longitude 116° E. The animal and vegetable productions of this quarter are peculiar, and have a higher character of utility than those of the other divisions; the soil is of superior fertility, and better suited for rearing vegetable food of the first quality. The civilized inhabitants have a general accordance in manners, language, and political institutions: they are far more civilized than those of the other divisions, and have made considerable progress in arts, arms, and letters. Rice is their food, and it is generally abundant.—The island of Celebes is the centre of the 2d grand division, which comprehends, besides that great island itself, the smaller ones on its coast, as Bouton and Salayer,—the whole chain of islands from the parallel of E long. 116° to 124°, with the whole E coast of Borneo within the same limit, and up to about 3° of N lat. The animal and vegetable productions of this quarter have generally a peculiar character, the soil is of an inferior fertility to that of the last, and less suited to the rearing of rice or corn of the first quality. The civilized inhabitants have made considerable progress in the useful arts, but their civilization is of an inferior type to that of the first division. In language, manners, and political institutions, they agree surprisingly among themselves, but differ widely from their western neighbours. Rice is their principal food, but it is not abundant, and some sago is occasionally used.—The 3d division differs in a most remarkable manner from all the rest. Its extent is from 124° to 130° E., and from S lat. 10° to N lat. 2°. The character of the monsoons is here reversed. The E monsoon, which is dry and moderate to the W, is here rainy and boisterous; the W monsoon, rough and wet in the two first divisions, is here dry and temperate. The greater number of the plants and animals of the two first divisions disappear in the third, where we have strange productions, in both kingdoms, unknown to any other parts of the world. This is the native country of the clove and nutmeg, and the only country in the world which produces them in perfection. For raising the higher classes of vegetable food, the soil is of inferior fertility. Rice is scarcely produced at all, and the staple food of the people is sago. In language, manners, and political institutions, the people of this quarter agree among themselves, and differ essentially from all their neighbours. They are far inferior to the inhabitants of

the first two divisions in civilization, in power, and in knowledge of useful arts. They never acquired of themselves the use of letters.—The 4th division is the least distinctly characterised, but points of dissimilitude sufficiently striking and obvious mark its character, to entitle it to be considered separately. It extends from 116° E long. to about 128°, and from N lat. 4° to 10°, and includes the NE angle of Borneo, the great island of Mindanao, and the Sulu archipelago. The vegetable products of this division are in a good measure peculiar, but partake in some degree of the character of those of the three first divisions united. The clove and nutmeg are indigenous, but of imperfect and inferior quality. Sago is very often consumed, but rice is, again, the principal article of food. In civilization the inhabitants are superior to those of the third division, and inferior to those of the first, or even of the second. Their language, manners, and institutions are peculiar,—agreeing among themselves, and differing from those of all their neighbours.—The 5th and last division is the well-known group of the Philippines, extending from the parallel of 10° to 19° of N lat. A geographical situation so different from that of all the other countries of the archipelago, produces much relative difference of climate and production. This division is the only portion of the archipelago within the limit of the boisterous region of hurricanes, and this circumstance alone gives a peculiar character to the country. The soil is of eminent fertility, and rice is the food of the more civilized races The mould is eminently favourable to the growth of the tobacco plant and sugar-cane, but produces neither the pepper of the first division, the fine spiceries of the third, nor some of the delicate and peculiar fruits which characterize those countries of the archipelago which lie within 10° of the equator, and which are unknown to all other regions of the earth. The manners, the political institutions, and, above all, the language of the inhabitants, differ in genius and form from those of the inhabitants of all the other divisions."

In the innumerable islands of the vast Indian archipelago, yielding an immense variety of valuable merchantable products, a new and in part unvisited field is opened to commercial enterprise. The slightest acquaintance with its boundless resources must suffice to show that no limit can be assigned to the trade that may be there called into existence. It not only furnishes an innumerable variety of valuable articles suited for European and American markets, but has also an abundance of products not less eagerly sought in the markets of China and Continental Asia. Holland, Spain, and Great Britain, possess valuable colonies among those islands. The prosperity of the Dutch is based exclusively upon the revenue and commerce of Netherlands India, embracing several of the largest islands in the archipelago, and of which Batavia is the chief port and entrepot, With the view of developing the productive resources of Celebes, they have declared Macassar a free port. American commerce with the Philippines, restricted to Manilla, might be greatly increased, were they allowed to trade at the principal ports and islands of that rich, productive, and populous group. The British free port of Singapore is one of the principal commercial emporia of the archipelago. The island of Labuan, and the territory of Sarawak, on the NW coast of Borneo, have been ceded to the British by the sultan of Borneo Proper; and they contemplate forming other trading settlements on that magnificent and fertile island. The trade with the Sulu group is capable of great extension; the most fertile parts of NE. Borneo are entirely subject to its authority, and their trade with the Philippines is very considerable. The immense and unexplored island of Papua or New Guinea, with many noble rivers traversing its interior for hundreds of miles, presents an interesting field for geographical discovery and commercial enterprise. The Americans have long carried on a lucrative and prosperous trade in these half-civilized countries, where the largest profits are always realized. The American whalers have usually a cargo of arms, ammunition, and other articles for barter on board. They fish off Madagascar, and whenever an opportunity offers, carry on a trade of barter with the natives. Thence their course is directed to St. Paul's and Amsterdam, and afterwards along the coast of Australia; and when it becomes necessary for them again to refresh, they touch at some island in the Indian archipelago, and the scene of barter is once more renewed. Their cargo principally consists of muskets and ammunition, which are readily exchanged for ivory, gold-dust, and other costly commodities, whereby enormous profits are realized. An American South-sea ship sets forth on a whaling voyage thus equipped, and returns with a cargo, not simply of sperm oil, or if that fails, with nothing, but laden with valuable gums, ebony, tortoise-shell, gold-dust, seal skins, shells, and curiosities of a rare but very saleable kind.

INDIAN BAY, an inlet on the W side of Bonavista bay, in the island of Newfoundland.

INDIAN (Big), a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, between the Little Miami and the Scioto.

INDIAN CORN FALLS, a cataract in the river St. Mary, about 20 m. from Lake Superior.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream which enters the Ohio, 45 m. NE from Vevay.—Also a creek in the island of Antigua, a little to the W of Standfast point.—Also a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, in N lat. 37° 43′.—Also a village in Monroe co., in Virginia. Pop. 570.

INDIAN HEAD, a cape on the E coast of New Holland, in S lat. 25° 3′; so called by Cook, from the number of natives who appeared near it as he passed in 1770.

INDIAN ISLAND, an island on the S part of Dusky bay, on the coast of New Zealand, about 4 m. in circumf., 4 m. N of Pickersgil harbour.—Also a small island near the coast of N. Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico sound.

INDIAN KEY, an island in Dade co., in Florida, 1 m. S of New Matacumbe. It is a huge madrepore rock, having an area of 7 acres.

INDIAN LAKE, a lake in Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., in a wild mountainous region. It is 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

INDIAN OCEAN, the name given to that portion of the great ocean which lies between Asia on the N; Sumatra, Java, and Australia on the E; the Antarctic ocean on the S; and Africa and the Atlantic ocean on the W. The Red sea, the Persian gulf, and the bay of Bengal, are the extreme northern arms of this great sea; the Cape of Good Hope, and the S part of Van Diemen's Land, respectively define its extreme W and E limits. The portion lying to the N of the tropic of Capricorn is sometimes distinguished as the Equinoctial Indian ocean; that to the S, as the Southern Indian ocean. By the straits of Malacca, it is connected with the China sea, and the N. Pacific, on the E; and by the Timor and Torres passages, or the Java and Molucca seas, with the S. Pacific. Besides the large island of Ceylon, and that of Socotra, its N section contains the Laccadive, Maldive, Andaman, Nicobar, and Mergui groups; the Seychelles, the Canoras, the isles of France and Bourbon, and the great island of Madagascar, are comprised in its S portion; and the distant group of Kerguelen's Land may also be regarded as lying within its S limits; but some modern geographers understand its S limit to be defined by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's strait. The great Asiatic rivers, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawaddi, Indus, Euphrates, and Tigris, and the African Zambese, are the principal rivers which flow into this ocean.—The great Equatorial stream having swept past the shores of China, continues to flow in a W direction between the parallels of 10° and 25° S, till it reaches the meridian of 65° E, when it turns to the NW. and circling round the N extremity of Madagascar, enters the Mozambique channel, flows along the E coast of Africa, and forms the Cape current.—The SE trade wind blows from April to October within the limits of 10° and 28° S.—The monsoons prevail from the parallel of 8° S to the extreme N of this ocean. On the N side of the equator, the NE monsoon prevails from October to April; while on the S side, the NW monsoon prevails during this season. From April to October, the SW monsoon prevails on the N of this line; and the SE monsoon on the S.—The maximum heat of the waters of this ocean occurs in about 87° 40′ E long., between the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the coast of Hindostan.

INDIAN RIVER, or Cypress Swamp, a morass partly in Maryland and partly in Delaware, U. S. It extends 6 m. from E to W, and nearly 12 m. from N to S, and includes an area of nearly 50,000 acres. Yet the whole of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet though undoubtedly the highest land on that part of the coast. False cape, at the mouth of Indian river, is in N lat. 38° 35′ 15″.—Also a lagune on the E coast of the peninsula of Florida, which runs from N to S, forming a sort of inland passage for above 100 m. along the coast. In some places it is 4 m. wide; in others it is not over 50 yds. Its depth of water also greatly varies.—Also a river of Delaware, which runs into Rehobot bay, in N lat. 38° 40′.—Also a small arm of the sea, in the dist. of Maine, between Chandler's and Pleasant river.—Also one of the head branches of the Connecticut river, which it enters a little N of the parallel of 45°.—Also a river in Lewis co., in the state of New York, which flows into Black lake, in St. Lawrence co., and thence into the Oswegatchie.

INDIAN SOUND, a gulf or bay on the S coast of Patagonia, communicating with the Straits of Magalhaen, by means of St. Jerome's channel.

INDIAN SPRINGS, a village in Butts co., in Georgia, 52 m. W of Milledgeville, on the fork of two creeks, tributaries of the Ocmulgee. There are much-frequented sulphureous springs here.

INDIAN STREAM, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S. Pop. 315.

INDIAN TERRITORY, or WESTERN TERRITORY, as it is generally called in official papers, an extensive region, which has been set apart by the general government of the United States as a home for the Indian nations, whose removal beyond the limits of the states, chiefly from the SW states of the Union, has been going on for several years. The tract thus appropriated extends from the W boundary of Arkansas and Missouri to that of the Mexican States, between the Red river on the S, and the Platte or Nebraska, on the N; or the latitudes of 33° 50′ and 40° N. It is about 360 m. in breadth from N to S, by from 700 to 750 m. in extreme length; the S part, however, is not more than one-half that length. The area may be roughly stated at about 250,000 sq. m.

Face of the country.] For about 100 m. W of the eastern boundary the country is gently undulating; in the SE corner, between the Arkansas and Red river, it is mountainous, being traversed by the Ozark range. Beyond this, it spreads out into wide expanses of a slightly undulating surface, or into extensive plains over whose dead level the eye wanders to the verge of vision. In the W part of the northern belt, successive groups of isolated table-lands, or elevated platforms of no great height or extent, and regular but not lofty ranges of hills, mark the approach to the foot of the Rocky mountains. The base of these mountains is about 3,000 ft. above sea-level. James's Peak rises to the height of 11,500 ft.; further N, near the sources of the Platte, some points attain a much greater elevation.—This region is traversed by several large rivers, the largest rising in the Rocky mountains, and flowing E to the Mississippi and Missouri. They have the common character of rivers of a desert, flowing through tracts of sand, with wide but shallow beds, obstructed throughout by sand-bars and banks, sometimes so scantily furnished with water as to form merely a succession of stagnant pools, and occasionally even presenting dry channels. The Nebraska, Platte, or Shallow river, although it has a course of nearly 1,000 m. and is in many places several miles in width, is so shoal that it may be forded at almost any point in moderate stages of the water, and can scarcely be said to be navigable for any considerable length of time. In the lower part of its course, its banks and islands are covered with cotton-wood and willows, which, however, soon disappear as you ascend; and for several hundred miles scarcely a tree or shrub is to be seen, until, on approaching the mountains, it is again lined with straggling groups of stunted trees. The Kansas, or Konzas, is also a large stream and receives several considerable tributaries, amongst which are the Republican fork, Solomon's fork, Smoky Hill fork, and Grand Saline fork. In high stages of the water, it may be navigated for a distance of nearly 200 m., but is beset with numerous shoals. The Arkansas is, however, the principal river of this region; rising in the Rocky mountains, near the head of the Rio del Norte, it forms for several hundred miles the boundary between New Mexico and this territory, which it traverses, passing into Arkansas. It affords few facilities for navigation, being shallow, and in some parts entirely disappearing. Steamboats ascend to Fort Gibson. From the N, it receives the Verdigris, the Neosho or Grand river, and the Illinois; and from the S, the Negracka, Nesuketonga or Salt fork, and Canadian. The last mentioned rises in the Mexican mountains, and has a course of nearly 1,000 m.; but its channel is shallow, and sometimes quite dry, the waters being rapidly absorbed by the sands. The Red river is better supplied with water; and since the removal of the great raft in Louisiana, steamboats come up into this territory. Its largest tributaries from the N are the Washita, or False Washita, Blue Water, and Kiamesha.

Soil.] The Western part of the territory forms a portion of the Great American desert, which extends along the E foot of the Rocky mountains, with a breadth of about 500 m., far beyond the limits of the territory. The soil is arid, sterile sand, almost destitute of trees and shrubs. Vast tracts consist of bare rocks, gravel, or sand, and others are covered only with yuccas, cactuses, grape-vines, and cucurbitaceous plants; nearly the whole region is either destitute of water during a part of the year, or presents to the wayworn and exhausted traveller only a brackish and bitter draught; in many places the surface is whitened by saline efflorescences, and all wears the aspect of desolation. This region is unsusceptible of cultivation, yet it does not exhibit the naked aspect of the African deserts; in certain seasons it is traversed by full streams, and in some parts it affords pasture for large herds of bison, droves of wild horses, and other animals. It is frequented by wandering bands of savages, who roam from place to place in pursuit of game. The E part of the territory, forming a strip of about 200 m. in breadth, is in general productive, and well suited to agricultural purposes. It is mostly prairie, skirted here and there, chiefly along the river-valleys, by lines of woodland, and there are extensive fertile bottoms on the lower parts of the rivers. A portion of it is unfit for cultivation, such as the mountains and flint-hills, that are interspersed throughout the country. These, however, add to the salubrity of the climate, and afford a good range for stock at certain seasons. The country will produce abundantly all the varieties of grain, vegetables, and agricultural products, which are raised in the states of the same lat. E of the Mississippi. It is also admirably adapted to the raising of stock of every description. S of the Kansas river, there is no necessity to provide for them in the winter, as they live in the range winter and summer. This section is the portion which is occupied by the emigrant and indigenous tribes.

Population.] The pop. of the Indian territory consists of tribes of eastern origin, and about 70,000 in number, who have been removed thither by the United States; of indigenous bands and tribes, who occupy a part of their original hunting-grounds, or have merely been removed to an adjoining tract, more suitable for their residence; and of the wild roving bands of the W portion, who have had, until very recently, no communication or political connection with the authorities of the republic.—The Chocktaws possess the tract lying between Arkansas and New Mexico, bounded on the S by the Red river, and on the N by the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. The Chickasaws, who were a friendly tribe while on the E side of the Mississippi, are settled among them. Most of the inhabitants of the territory, which is about 200 m. long, and 150 m. broad, are now engaged in agriculture; they have good houses, and well-fenced fields; they raise more Indian corn and cotton than is necessary for their own consumption, and own great numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. There are several native traders, mechanics, and teachers among them; and saw and grist mills, cotton-gins, ploughs, looms, and spinning-wheels, give indications of civilization. The European costume has been generally adopted by them, and most of them have learned to relish the common luxuries of their white neighbours. The Choctaws have a written constitution, and have established trial by jury. Their government is administered by 4 principal chiefs, elected for a term of 4 years, and presiding over 4 districts; and a legislative council of 30 members, chosen annually by the people. The American Board of foreign missions have 5 stations in this territory; and there are 2 Baptist and 1 Methodist mission in the nation. Fort Towson, a United States' military post, on Red river, is within their territory.—The Creek country lies between the Canadian on the S, and the Cherokee frontier on the N and E. It is well watered and wooded, though containing extensive prairies. The character and condition of the Creeks or Muscogees resemble those of the Choctaws, but they are less advanced in the mechanic arts and in civilization generally than that tribe. Most of them have comfortable houses, and good gardens and orchards, and raise Indian corn in large quantities, with some rice and wheat; they have also live stock enough to supply their own consumption.—The Seminoles are seated within the Creek country; and are considered a part of the Creek nation. They retain more of the habits of hunters than the Creeks. The Creek government is administered by a general council of the nation, in accordance with the provisions of a written constitution; and the execution of the laws is intrusted, under the direction of the council and judges, to executive officers called light-horsemen or sheriffs. There are 2 stations of the Baptists, a station of the Board of foreign missions, and a Methodist mission among the Creeks; several of the missionaries are natives.—The Cherokees own the tract N and E of the Creeks. They have entirely abandoned the chase, and are more advanced in civilization than any of their neighbours. They have several saw and grist mills, and one or several ploughs to each farm. There are several native traders, one of whom owns a steam-boat, which runs between their country and New Orleans; and some of the natives have executed contracts for subsisting the garrison of Fort Gibson. Their government is conducted by 3 principal chiefs, and the legislature, consisting of 2 houses, meets annually. Each district is also under the care of 2 judges and 2 sheriffs. The Board of foreign missions have missionaries, farmers, and mechanics, with 4 schools, and a printing press, in their country; and the Methodists and Baptists have each a mission.—The Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, occupy a small tract on the Neosho. The Senecas, among whom are about 50 Mohawks, and the united bands of Senecas and Shawnees, are skilful farmers, have comfortable cabins, and several mills. The Quapaws have made less progress, but they are peaceable and industrious. The Senecas, who removed thither from New York, have a translation of the Book of Common Prayer, which many of them are able to read, and one of their number officiates at their meetings for public worship.—The Osages or Wososhes, occupying a territory N of the Cherokees, are an indigenous tribe, and mostly dependent upon the chase. Their squaws raise some Indian corn and beans. A band on the Neosho owns some cattle and hogs, and have begun to use the plough. The others live in portable lodges, formed by inserting small poles in the ground, and bending them over so as to meet at the top, where an aperture is left for the escape of the smoke, the sides being covered with flags, or buffalo or elk skins.—Further N, on the Osage river, are the small kindred bands of Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias of the Miami nation, and the related bands of Pottawatamies and Ottawas. They have fenced and ploughed fields, decent cabins, and own a considerable number of cattle. The Methodists, the Western missionary society, and the Baptists, have missionaries among them.—The Shawnees or Shawanees own a tract lying between the head of the Osage and the lower part of the Kansas river. They are amongst the most improved of the Indian tribes, having generally good houses, well fenced and ploughed fields, and a sufficient number of live stock; there is also a saw and grist mill in the country. The Methodists and Baptists have missions among them, and at the Shawanee station, under the care of the latter, there is a printing press.—N of the Kansas, and SW of the Missouri, is the Delaware country, which extends westward 200 m., with a breadth of 10 m. The condition of the Delawares resembles that of the Shawanees, with whom they were long politically connected

and there are among them Methodist and Baptist missions.—The Kansas or Konzas occupy a tract on both sides of the Kansas river, between the Delaware and Shawanee lands. They are an indigenous tribe, nearly allied to the Osages, and are poor and wretched; their lodges are partly like those of the Osages, and in part made of earth; in these last, the roof is supported by wooden props within. They follow the chase for subsistence.—The Kickapoo tract lies on the W side of the Missouri, on the N of the Delaware country. The Kickapoos are of a kindred origin with the Illinois and Miami bands, and resemble them in their condition. One of the Kickapoo chiefs has founded a religious society; he lays claim to divine revelations, and inculcates abstinence from ardent spirits, flagellation for sin, and the observance of holy days. The religious ceremonies consist of a series of prayers chanted by the whole assembly, and they are solemnized four times a-week Many Pottawatamies are also seated here. Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, is in the Kickapoo territory.—The united bands of Sacks or Sauks and Towas occupy a tract N of the Kickapoos, on the Missouri. They have lately removed, but are in an improving condition. The Otoes, between the Platte or Nebraska and the Little Nemahaw; the Omahas or Mahas, between the Platte and the Missouri; the Pawnees, to the W of the latter; and the Puncas to the N are indigenous tribes, and retain their primitive barbarous habits of life with little or no change. They pursue the buffalo, and the squaws raise Indian corn, beans, and pumpkins.—In the desert regions further W are roving tribes of Comanches, Kioways, and Towash, often called Pawnee Pects or Piquas; and nearer to the mountains, of Arickaras or Rees, Shiennes or Cheyennes, Arrepahas, Gros Ventres, and Eutaws, who wander from place to place, on both sides of the frontier, in pursuit of game, and have had little intercourse with the whites. They are skilful horsemen; their arms are chiefly the bow and arrow, lance, war-club, and buckler, and their dwellings moveable skin lodges or tents. The great caravan road from Missouri to Santa Fe crosses the country, and there is a trader's fort on the Upper Arkansas.—By a recent law, the president of the United States may, with the consent of the Senate, appoint 3 superintendents of Indian affairs at an annual salary of 2,000 dollars; and in lieu of the 23 agents and subagents heretofore employed, he may appoint 11 Indian agents with yearly salaries of 1,500 d.; and 6 others with a salary of 1,000 d.; besides 4 agents for the New Mexican Indians, and 1 for those in Utah, at a salary of 1,550 d.

INDIAN TOWN, a village of Maryland, U. S., on the SE bank of Choptank river, 3 m. SW of Newmarket.—Also a small town of N. Carolina, 33 m. from Edenton.—Also a town in Williamsburg district in S. Carolina.

INDIANA, one of the United States of America, between the parallels of 37° 45′ and 41° 52′ N lat., and the meridians of 84° 42′ and 88° 12′ W long. It is bounded on the N by the lake and state of Michigan; on the E by the state of Ohio; on the S by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and on the W by the state of Illinois. It is 246 m. in length from N to S; and 160 m. broad; and has an area of 36,000 sq. m., or 21,478,760 acres.

Face of the country.] This state is in no part mountainous, but that portion of its S district bordering on the Ohio contains much broken, hilly land, seldom rising above 300 ft. The interior parts, and the valleys of the E and W forks of White river, present a gently undulating country, generally timbered, with occasional strips of rich bottom along the margin of the streams. The valley of the Wabash, in the lower part, is an undulating surface of forest and prairie. N of Terre-Haute the land is of the first quality, presenting fine forests, occasionally opening into beautiful and fertile prairies. On the St. Joseph's, and across to the head-waters of the Maumee, are extensive wet and dry prairies, and heavily timbered lands, with a soil of exhaustless fertility. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills, and along the Kankakee extensive swamps and marshes. The kinds of timber most abundant are, oak of various species, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, sugar-tree, hickory, elm, sassafras, honey-locust, cotton-wood, sycamore, hackberry, and mulberry. The principal productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables.—The Ohio meanders along the entire S boundary of the state. The E and W forks of White river, and their branches, drain the interior counties for an extent of 200 m., and are navigable for flat boats, during the seasons of floods, a distance of 100 m. from their mouths. The Wabash rising on the NE, and flowing SW nearly across the state, is navigable for steam-boats to Lafayette. The main branch of the Wabash rises in Ohio, and after a meandering course of more than 200 m., becomes the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, for a distance of 120 m., till it unites with the Ohio river.

Climate and productions.] The climate of I. is agreeable, and resembles that of Ohio. The winters are milder and shorter than in the Atlantic states; the summers are in general not warmer. Spring commences about the middle of February. The peach blossoms early in March, and the woods are green in April. The country in the upper parts of the state is healthy, and the districts along the rivers, except in the neighbourhood of swamps and marshes, and near Lake Michigan, is not considered insalubrious.—Bituminous coal and iron are found in this state, but its chief products are agricultural. The iron produced in 1840 was only 810 tons of cast, and 20 tons of bar-iron. Bituminous coal was mined to the extent of 242,040 bushels in 1840. Salt and granite are among the mineral productions.—The live stock in 1840 consisted of 241,036 horses and mules, 619,980 neat cattle; 675,982 sheep; 1,623,608 hogs; and the value of poultry was 357,594 dollars. The animal products consisted of 1,237,919 lbs. of wool; and the products of the dairy were valued at 742,269 d. Large quantities of pork are packed in this state; and manufactures of lard, oil, soap, and prussiate of potash are extensively carried on. The number of hogs packed in 1844 was 257,414; in 1845, 147,420; and in 1846, 251,236.—The cereal crops are large, and in 1847, as compared with those of 1840, were as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Indian corn.
1840, .	4,049,376 bush.	28,015	5,981,605	28,155,887
1847, .	7,500,000 bush.	39,000	15,290,000	38,000,00

Rye was grown to the extent of 250,000 b., and buckwheat to the extent of 100,000 b. in 1847. Of the miscellaneous crops, those of potatoes and tobacco are the most extensive. The crops of 1840 gave the following results:—Potatoes, 1,525,794 bushels; tobacco, 1,820,306 lbs.; hops, 38,591 lbs.; hay, 178,029 tons; hemp and flax, 8,605 tons; maple sugar, 3,727,795 lbs. The number of cords of wood sold was 183,712. The value of the products of the orchard was 110,055 d.; of market gardens, 61,212 d.; and of nurseries, 17,231 d. The value of lumber produced was 420,791 d., and that of furs and skins 220,883 d.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of Indiana are on a respectable footing; and enjoy many advantages which may tend to develop these interests to an indefinite extent. The whole capital employed in 1840 was 4,132,043 d. Machinery and hardware were made on a small scale, and employed in the aggregate a cap. of 140,468 d. The manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, and flax goods, are but little attended to. Hats and caps are made to some extent, and the tanning and manufacture of leather is largely engaged in. Soap, candles, spirits, earthenware, paper, cordage, &c., form also articles of some consideration. The value of home-made or family goods, in 1840, was 1,289,802 d.—Indiana does not enjoy the advantages of a direct foreign trade, but is dependent on the ports of other states in its commercial relations with the world for an outlet. Its productions generally find a market in the Mississippi river towns; but no inconsiderable amount finds an outlet by the lakes. In 1840 there were 11 commercial and 26 commission houses in the foreign business, with a capital of 1,207,400 d.

and 1,801 retail houses, with an aggregate capital of 5,664,687 d. in this state.

Canals and railroads.] A system of canals, embracing all the great rivers of the state which became unserviceable by lowness of water during part of the year, was projected in this state in 1836. The White water canal extends from Laurenceville on the Ohio, to Cambridge on the National road, 76 m., and will be carried ultimately by a branch to Cincinnati. The Wabash and Erie canal is designed to extend from Terre-Haute to the intersection of the Ohio line by the Maumee, and thence to Maumee bay in Ohio. The Central canal is designed to run from Indianapolis to Petersburg, and thence to Evansville, a distance of 190 m.—The Madison and Indianapolis railroad is 95 m. long, and it is intended to push it forward to Lafayette on the Wabash canal, a further distance of 65 m. A railroad from Indianapolis to Laurenceburg, 90 m., is in process of construction; and several other works of internal importance are progressing.

Population.] The progressive increase of the pop. of this state, from one decennial period to another, has been as follows:

Date of census	
1800,	4,875
1810,	24,520
1820,	147,178
1830,	343,031
1840,	685,866
1850,	990,258

The decennial increase between 1830 and 1840 was at the rate of 99·9 per cent.; between 1840 and 1850, 44·4 per cent.

Towns.] Indianapolis, the capital of the state, is situated on the l. bank of the W fork of White river, at the head of steam-boat navigation, 122 m. from Cincinnati.—Vincennes, the oldest town in the state, having been founded by the French in 1702, contains about 3,000 inhabitants. Terre-Haute, the eastern terminus of the national road, and Logansport, on the Wabash, are considerable towns. Richmond, on the western state line; Michigan city, at the base of Lake Michigan, and the only lake port in the state; Covington, on the Wabash, and on the line of the Erie and Wabash canal, &c., are places of note, fast rising to opulence and importance.

Government.] The new constitution of I., as ratified on 4th August, 1851, provides that every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, resident in the state 6 months next preceding the election, and every white male, of foreign birth, 21 years old, resident in the United States one year, and in the state 6 months next preceding the election, who shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, may vote. No negro or mulatto can vote. All persons using bribery, threats, or rewards, to procure their election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which they were chosen. Persons in any way engaging in duels shall be ineligible to offices of profit or trust. Collectors or holders of public moneys shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit until they have paid over all sums for which they are liable. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*. Senators not exceeding 50, and representatives not over 100, in number, shall be chosen by the voters of their respective districts; the former for 4 years, the latter for 2 years. They must be, at the time of their election, citizens of the United States, residents of the state for the 2 years next preceding the election, and for 1 year of the district from which they were chosen. Senators shall be divided into two classes; the first shall vacate their seats in 2 years, and the second in 4 years, and afterwards one-half shall be chosen every 2 years. Senators must be at least 25, and representatives at least 21 years of age. Members of the assembly shall have the usual freedom of speech and exemption from arrest, and no civil process can be served on them during the session, and for 15 days before. The sessions of the general assembly shall be held biennially, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January. No session, after the first under the new constitution, shall continue for more than 61, and no special session for more than 40 days. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be chosen by a plurality of votes, for 4 years. They must be 30 years old, residents of the United States and of the state for the 5 years next preceding the election. Persons holding office under the state or the United States, shall be ineligible to either office. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate. The governor shall have power to grant pardons, &c., for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment. Neither the governor nor the lieutenant-governor shall be eligible to any other office during the term for which they are elected. Nor shall the governor be eligible more than 4 years in any period of 8 years. The governor may veto a bill; but, if afterwards passed by a majority of those elected to each house, it shall become a law. A secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer, shall be chosen by the people for 2 years: and no person shall be eligible to either of these offices more than 4 out of any 6 years. The voters of each county shall choose a clerk of the circuit court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor. All county officers must be inhabitants of the places from which they are chosen for at least one year before the election. The supreme court shall consist of not less than 3 nor more than 5 judges, chosen from districts by the people at large, for 6 years. The supreme court shall have appellant jurisdiction, and such original jurisdiction as the assembly may confer. Each circuit court shall consist of one judge, who shall reside within the circuit, and be chosen by the people for 6 years. A prosecuting attorney shall be chosen in each circuit for 2 years. Justices of the peace shall be chosen by the people of each township for 4 years. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, whose decisions shall be obligatory upon those voluntarily submitting their matters of difference thereto. Any voter of good moral character may be admitted to practise law in all the courts of the state. The assembly may modify or abolish the grand jury system. In all criminal cases, the juries may determine the law and the facts. Provision may be made for bringing suits against the state for liabilities arising after the adoption of this constitution.—All able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except those exempt by law, shall be enrolled among the militia of the state.—The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund and the lands belonging thereto, of the surplus revenue, saline, and bank tax fund, the fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries, all fines, forfeitures, and escheats, and lands not otherwise specially granted, including the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the state by the act of congress of September 28, 1850. The principal of the fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and its income shall be devoted solely to the support of common schools. The assembly shall provide for the election by the people of a superintendent of public instruction, to hold office for two years. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the treatment of the insane, shall be supported by law. Houses of refuge, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, shall be established by the assembly, and the county boards may provide farms as an asylum for those who have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society. The revenues of the public works and surplus taxes, after paying the ordinary state expenses and interest on the state debt, shall be applied to reduce the principal of the debt. No new debt shall be contracted, unless to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the state debt, or to repel invasion, &c. The assembly shall never assume any debts, nor shall any county lend its credit to, or borrow money to buy stock in, any incorporated company. No banks shall be established except under a general law, and the stockholders shall be individually responsible for the debts of the corporation, in addition to their stock, to an amount equal thereto. Every bank must close banking operations within 20 years from its organization, and promptly close its business. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the state. All contracts made with such negro or mulatto shall be void, and all persons employing them or encouraging them to remain in the state, shall be punished by a fine of not less than 10 d., nor more than 500 d.; and the proceeds of such fines shall be appropriated for the colonization of those Negroes and Mulattoes, and their descendants, in the state at the adoption of the constitution, and willing to emigrate.—There are 3 colleges in the state, viz. Indiana college, founded at Bloomington in 1825; Hanover, established in 1827; and Wabash college at Crawfordsville.

Financial affairs.] The state of I. was one of those unlucky states which, estimating its resources rather according to future expectations than present means, rapidly incurred debt to a large amount, and was forced to betake itself in consequence to the humiliating resource of repudiation. It has lately, however, began to assume a more respectable position in the monetary world. In 1847, when the arrangement of the state's indebtedness was made with her creditors, the debt, exclusive of interest, was 11,045,000 d.; there had been surrendered and converted into new stock, in 1849, 9,563,000 d.; leaving yet to come into this arrangement 1,488 bonds, or 1,488,000 d. The amount of revenue paid into the state treasury during 1849, on all accounts, was 441,650 d., which exceeded the amount paid the previous year, 28,901 d. The assessment for state purposes for 1849 was 508,537 d., and for county, road, school, and township purposes, collectively, 630,570 d. The value of the entire property of the state subject to taxation, as returned for 1849, was 133,419,056 d., which is an increase over 1848 of 4,458,070 d. The state commenced paying interest in July 1847; meantime the state stock has been steadily and gradually advancing in value, until it now stands nearly at its full value, taking 6 per cent. interest per ann. as the standard. The ordinary expenditures of the state government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October 1849, were 74,469 d. The following is the financial sheet for 1850:—

	drs.
Balance in the treasury, October 31, 1849,	428,941.19
Total receipts into the treasury for year ending October 31, 1850,	1,432,442.78
Total revenue,	1,861,383.97
Total warrants on treasury for same period,	1,513,534.04
Balance in treasury, October 31, 1850,	347,849.93

Chief sources of Income.

Permanent revenue,	455,630.02
State prison,	11,145.42
Common school fund,	55,863.00
University fund,	9,477.04
Bank tax,	1,984.19
Saline fund,	4,999.45
Wabash and Erie canal, by trust's,	857,149.61

Principal items of Expenditure.

Legislature,	31,010.64
Executive,	5,877.93
Judiciary,	19,705.81
Public printing,	11,522.49
State library,	964.81
State prison,	3,606.63
Treasury notes cancelled,	144,575.00
Interest on treasury notes,	59,420.78
Interest on public debt,	188,595.00
Wabash and Erie canal, by trust's,	824,987.85
Deaf and dumb,	29,979.92
Blind,	11,781.09
Insane hospital,	32,501.33
University fund,	14,332.39
Saline fund,	7,765.53
Bank tax fund,	3,624.96

State debt.—Prior to 1847, the state owed on her foreign debt principal, 11,048,000 d.; interest, 3,326,640 d.; total, 14,374,640 d. By the acts of the legislature of 19th January 1846, and 27th January 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie canal, and take the state's interest in it for one-half of this debt, and the state would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum until January 1853, and after that time at 5 per cent., and issue certificates for one-half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included 1 per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond when surrendered, 5 per cent. per annum upon the new 5 per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds. August 5, 1850, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the state, of principal, 9,563,000 d., leaving then outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, 1,485,000 d. The state has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying 4 per cent. until 1853, and after that time 5 per cent., 4,781,500 d.; of 2½ per cent. stock, she has issued 1,736,727.50 d. The state keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new. The state in 1839-40 authorized the issue of one and a-half million of treasury notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all state dues, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and are now nearly all withdrawn from circulation. The state also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury notes to pay the bank a debt which the state owed it. But these treasury notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the state and held by the bank.

The liabilities of the state and canal, August 5, 1850, may be thus stated:—

State Debt.

	drs.
State's half principal of bonds surrendered,	4,781,500.00
State's half interest on bonds with 1 per cent. of principal, with half of coupons added,	1,736,727.50
Total foreign debt,	6,518,227.50
Add domestic debt,	257,295.00
Total foreign and domestic debt,	6,775,522.50

State Stock.

The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to August 5, 1850, is as follows:—

5 per cent. state stock,	4,781,500.00
2½ per cent. state stock,	1,736,727.50
5 per cent. preferred canal stock,	4,079,500.00
5 per cent. deferred canal stock,	702,000.00
2½ per cent. special preferred canal stock,	1,216,250.00
2½ per cent. special deferred canal stock,	207,400.00
Total stocks issued to August 5, 1850,	12,723,377.50
Deduct for 2½ per cent., state stock redeemed,	20,000.00
Total outstanding, August 5, 1850,	12,703,377.50

The state is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. state stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. After the year 1853, the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853, the 2½ per cent. state stock will draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

The following is the disposition of the lands of Indiana:—

Area in acres,		21,478,760
Proclaimed for sale,		21,359,707
Sold,	15,477,628	
Granted to schools,	631,863	
" universities,	46,080	
" internal improvements,	1,609,861	
" individuals,	843	
" seats of government,	2,560	
Bounties, military, late war,	69,776	
" " Mexican war,	189,540	
Reserved salaries,	24,235	
" Indians,	126,220	
" companies,	150,000	
Private claims,	179,880	
		18,508,426
		2,970,334
Swamp lands area,		981,682
Unappropriated balance, 1849,	acres,	1,998,652

History.] Vincennes was originally settled by French soldiers from Canada in 1702. Separated from the world, these colonists soon became assimilated to the savages by whom they were surrounded, and with whom they intermarried. In 1763, I. came by treaty into the possession of the British. The revolution gave it to the United States. The Indians commenced depredations, and committed a number of murders, in 1810-11, in consequence of which General Harrison was despatched to subjugate these marauders. In 1816, I. took her place as a state of the union, and formed a constitution for its own government. Since that period it has rapidly progressed in pop. and wealth: but unfortunately has, as we have seen, contracted a large public debt, which still continues to enthral the energies of the people.

INDIANA, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by the head-waters of the W branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1840, 20,782; in 1850, 27,335. Its cap., of the same name, is 155 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also a township in Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. NE of Pittsburg. Pop. 2,697.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of the state of Indiana, U. S., and of Marion co., situated on the E side of White river, which is navigable up to it. Pop. in 1840, 2,692; in 1850, 8,034. The national road passes through the town, which was originally laid out on a mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles. The state-house is a fine building.

INDIANS (American). See article America, vol. i., pp. 221—225.

INDIES (East). See Hindostan.

INDIES (West). See Antilles.

INDIES (British West), a number of fine islands situated among the several groups in the Western hemisphere which constitute the Greater and Less Antilles. These colonies amount in number to 18; and occupy an aggregate territory of 154,000 sq. m., including Honduras and Guayana, with a pop. of nearly 1,000,000. The following table affords a general view of the area and pop. of these islands. Those marked *w* are windward islands; those marked *l*, leeward:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1834.	Pop. in 1844.
1 Antigua, *l*	168	35,412	36,190
2 Barbadoes, *w*	166	102,912	122,198
3 Dominica,	291	18,830	22,200
4 Grenada and the Grenadines, *w*	155	28,123	28,927
5 Jamaica and dependencies,	5,468	347,692	379,690
6 Montserrat, *l*	47	7,659	7,365
7 Nevis, *l*	38	1,422	9,571
8 St. Christopher or St. Kitt's, *l*	68	25,272	23,177
9 St. Lucia, *w*	275	18,148	22,545
10 St. Vincent, *w*	131	27,122	27,573
11 Tobago, *w*	187	14,901	13,027
12 Tortola and the Virgin islands,	94	6,965	6,689
13 Anguila, *l*	29	3,080	2,934
14 Trinidad,	2,400	45,284	59,814
15 The Bahamas,	5,424	18,573	26,491
16 The Bermudas,	40	8,720	9,915
17 British Guayana,	76,000	96,502	121,678
18 Honduras,	62,740	3,958	11,066
	153,721	820,575	931,050

The reader is referred to the separate accounts of these islands for more minute information respecting their condition and resources, and for an account of their physical features; also to the general article ANTILLES. The object of the present article will be to exhibit a combined view of the whole, chiefly in relation to their commercial importance.

Climate.] Most of these islands present isolated peaks, or mountain-ranges, which attain a great alt. The Blue mountains in Jamaica attain an alt. of 7,150 ft.; Mount Misery in St. Kitt's has an alt. of 3,712 ft.; the highest peak in Dominica reaches 6,000 ft.; the Morne-Garou in St. Vincent's has an alt. of 4,800 ft.; the Soufriere in Guadalupe, of 5,500 ft.; and Volcano in St. Lucia, 4,000 ft. Some, of secondary formation, are low, rising very little above the sea. All the islands, except the more northerly of the Bahamas, lie between the tropics, and are consequently subject to a high temp.; yet, even in the warm season, the influence of the surrounding ocean,—the periodically recurring sea-breezes,—and the height of the land in the interior,—tend to modify the climatic intensity peculiar to their geographical position. In the interior of the large islands, in which elevation is more marked, a mild and delightful temp. is enjoyed throughout the year; and several of the smaller islands possess the same advantages. The lowlands, however, in all these islands are exceedingly unhealthy; and endemic influences render them unfit for the habitation of foreigners: there life is short, even among the native-born. At an elevation of 1,200 ft., the aspect of the climate is different; nor does it end in the propagation and prevalence of those fevers and fluxes which prove so destructive to life in the low and swampy grounds. In the more northerly of the islands, ice sometimes forms in winter, but snow never falls. The inhabitants will complain of cold when the therm. is ranging between 60° and 70°. The year, as in the most tropical countries, may be divided into two seasons,—the wet and dry,—though there is sufficient variation to mark the four seasons of more temperate regions. Spring may be said to commence in April, when the fields put forth their verdant appearance. From May to October the tropical summer reigns in all its intensity, and the heat is insupportable; the sea-breeze, however, which sets in about noon, greatly moderates the temp. The mean height of the therm. at this season is 80° Fah. The nights are beautiful, and are tempered by the land-breeze, which blows gently off shore from about 10 o'clock until day-break. With October commence the autumnal rains, when the waters pour down in torrents. These continue until December, between which and April serene and pleasant weather prevails. The trade-winds blow from an E. direction from December to June; August is the season of hurricanes, which frequently devastate whole islands. These rarely occur, however, in Cuba, and are almost wholly unknown in Trinidad.

Productions.] The rich and varied productions of these islands give them an important position in a commercial point of view. To their numerous valuable native plants, art and industry have added others not less valuable. The sugar-cane, yielding its triplicate of sugar, molasses, and rum; the coffee plant, pimento or all-spice, the plantain, the banana, the pine-apple, anana, yam, and sweet potato; maize, cassava, manioc, cocoa, the tobacco and cotton-plants; various dye-woods and stuffs, as fustic, log-wood, and cochineal; medicinal plants, as liquorice, arrow-root, jalap, and ipecacuanha; and woods for cabinet-work, as mahogany and lignumvitæ;—all these are either indigenous or introduced staples, and render vast contributions to commerce. To this list may be added all the varieties of tropical fruits, the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, mango, paw-paw, guava, orange, lemon, tamarind, fig, cachew-nut, mamee, grenadilla, vanilla, &c.—The cattle of the W. Indies are inferior, and only a few of the islands contain sheep and goats. Very few horses, asses, or mules are reared, and consequently great numbers of these animals are imported from the adjacent continents. Hogs are more abundant, and find a ready and plentiful supply of food in the woods. Wild animals are almost extinct, and consist only of a few wild boars, monkeys, rats, and the smaller species. The manati is found in Trinidad and Tobago. Reptiles and amphibious animals inhabit the shores and margins of the rivers, and fish and turtles are abundant.—The bird tribe is extensive, and remarkable for beautiful plumage.—Insects, mosquitoes, cockroaches, centipedes, scorpions, ants, chigoes, abound in all the islands. In fact, all the abundance and all the torments of intertropical regions prevail in the W. Indies.

Population.] The original inhabitants of these islands have long been extinct, except a small remnant which still exists in St. Vincent and Trinidad. When discovered, a dense pop. covered these prolific regions, but the barbarities of the Europeans in a short space of time destroyed these unhappy people, supplying their places with the no less unhappy African. Cuba and the other islands were found in possession of the Arrawaaks, a peaceful and timid race, that soon submitted to the invaders. The inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles, on the contrary, were the warlike and vigorous Caribs, who resisted the sway of the Europeans to the last. The present pop. is composed of white and of coloured persons. The former are Europeans and their descendants; while the latter consist of Africans, their descendants, and the mixed races sprung from an amalgamation of all. These are of every variety of colour and complexion, and are variously classified, as Mulattoes, Quadroons, &c., according to the preponderance of caste. There is also another class lately introduced into the British islands under the name of Coolies, who originate in the mountains of Asia, and are imported as free labourers, under stringent restrictions. These are intended to supply the place of the recently emancipated Negroes, who, it is said, have become worthless and lazy, and a mere burden upon the colonist. The Negro race is, however, the most numerous, forming about three-fourths of the whole pop. The curse of slavery has been abolished in all the W. India islands except those belonging to Spain. In 1835 this barbarous institution terminated in the British islands; and during 1848, the Dutch, French, and others, emancipated their slaves. In Cuba and Porto Rico the slaves yet form about two-thirds of the Negro pop.—The census for 1844 gives the total pop. of the British W. Indian colonies at 931,050. The occupations of this pop. are thus enumerated:—108 artists, 26 architects, 61 agriculturists, 13 bankers, 564 boatmen, 1,555 clerks, 1,484 fishermen and fishfags, 20,571 household servants, 50,653 labourers, 132,192 agricultural labourers, 267 pastors, 104 military men, 97 mariners, 41 miners, 433 merchants, 26 pilots, 315 policemen, 3,987 planters, 453 professional persons, 1,672 retail traders, 86 surveyors, 544 storekeepers, 640 teachers, 7,399 tradesmen, 10,097 journeymen, 59 tavern-keepers, 948 miscellaneous, and 14,283 gentlemen! The returns for that year state the number of males at 422,255, and of females at 456,906, which does not differ materially from the relative proportions under the most favourable circumstances. There was, however, in Trinidad and British Guayana an excess of males, but which appears to be in a rapid course

of equalization. There is nothing, therefore, on the face of these returns to impeach the physical elements of the pop. in reference to future increase, while the fact is established of a rapid progressive increase of the Creole over the African race. In Jamaica, Lord Elgin "regrets to observe that the returns do not furnish any very satisfactory proof of progressive increase in the pop. of the island." On the contrary, throughout the Windward islands generally, the increase appears to have materially exceeded the English ratio. The climate is said by Sir C. E. Grey "to improve in salubrity as cultivation advances. In Barbadoes," he adds, "it is as favourable to human life as in England:" an assertion which is in some degree borne out by the fact, that of 56,004 males, 28,663 were returned in 1844 as being above 18 years of age; and of 66,194 females, no less than 38,423 were reported to have exceeded that age. Amongst the Leeward islands, Antigua and Montserrat afford proofs of a material increase. The authorities of the latter state the increase in the ten years preceding 1844, as "upwards of 60 per cent., or 6 per cent. per ann., at which rate pop. will double itself in 16 years." They further state that, "the natural increase of the peasantry will supersede the necessity of immigration into these colonies. Returns show that the number of immigrants into Jamaica amounted, in 1846, to 1,170 against 606 in 1845; and that the gross total number from 1841 to 1846 inclusive amounted to 5,983. The number of immigrants into British Guayana amounted to 11,519 in 1846, and to 3,631 in 1845. The number of immigrants into Trinidad was 2,935 in 1846, against 1,635 in 1845. The total number introduced into the island of Mauritius since the immigration from India was re-opened amounted, in 1843, to 32,096; in 1844 to 14,152; in 1845 to 10,290; and in 1846 to 6,545; making a grand total from January, 1843, to November, 1846, of 63,083. The gross total number of liberated Africans introduced into the W. Indian colonies in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, amounted as follows:—viz. into Jamaica, 3,041; into Guayana, 6,186; and into Trinidad, 3,181.

Commerce.] In 1814, the total exports from these colonies were returned at £9,022,309; the imports at £6,622,138; in 1834, the total exports were returned at £8,410,107; the imports at £4,818,635. In 1842 the total exports were valued at £6,015,765; their total imports at £5,376.521, of which sum £2,591,424 represented the value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom. In 1843 the total value of the exports from these colonies fell off to £4,975,772; that of imports to £4,376,505. Of this latter sum the portion representing the British and Irish produce and manufactures imported is £2.727,419. In 1844 and 1847 the collective value of the imports and exports from each colony was as follows:

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1844	1847.	1844.	1847.
Antigua,	£407,946	£374.887	£237,905	£195,846
Barbadoes,	546.799	737,988	594,484	546,272
Dominica,	67,183	78,655	56,416	49,914
Grenada,	112,792	160,805	89,346	95,270
Jamaica,	1,609.473	1,937,645	1,476,344	1,321,705
Montserrat,	17,812	11,013	7,097	5,634
Nevis.	51,565	62,977	17,985	13,481
St. Christopher,	177.145	177,869	135,816	143,779
St. Lucia,	101,301	111,889	65,637	57,475
St. Vincent,	210,299	275,469	134,696	126,434
Tobago,	85,946	119,691	43,439	34,856
Tortola,	12.214	13,711	5,719	8,352
Trinidad,	403,826	512,288	437,411	393,603
Bahamas,	86,330	85,525	106,914	101,844
Bermudas,	25,143	17.451	131,844	142,591
Demerara,	893,000	880.714	602,028	713,041
Berbice,	225,579	227,790	61,955	58,131
	£5,034,410	£5,786,377	£4,204,136	£4,008,228

The exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom into the British W. Indies, in 1814, were £6,282,226: in 1824, £4,843,556; in 1829, 3,612,085; in 1834, £2,680,024; in 1839, £3,986,598; in 1844, £2,451,477. — The collective imports and exports of each country into and from British W. Indies, in 1844 and 1847, were as follows:

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1844.	1847.	1844.	1847.
Great Britain,	£2,385,387	£2,236,781	£4,197,759	£4,860,362
Ireland,	80,452	46,657	341,039	486,811
Guernsey & Jersey,	1,227	264	...	...
Denmark,	...	973	...	...
Germany,	7,593	9,033	6,531	7,769
Holland,	2,861	...	...	2,064
France,	5,096	1,828	341	...
Portugal,	...	781	199	...
Azores,	...	1,707	100	...
Madeira,	20,367	24,992	...	656
Spain,	...	...	3,138	4,601
Gibraltar,	...	...	...	63
Canaries,	1.842	1.265	...	...
Italy.	...	356	...	...
W. coast of Africa,	27,060	...	...	474
Ichaboe,	529	...	...	...
Sierra Leone.	...	135	...	...
Cape of Good Hope,	...	...	140	...
British possessions on the Gambia,	...	...	...	519
St. Helena.	...	113	...	...
British India,	6,265	39,362	...	...
British N. American colonies,	295,371	324.816	47,893	39.713
United States,	1,103,999	970,539	87,999	110.276
Mexico,	2,337	216	5,823	1.661
Java,	1,500	...	...	...
Guatimala,	...	1,128	27,605	9,637
Columbia,	61,373	39.011	201,809	86.502
New Granada,	...	21,751	...	72.245
Venezuela,	...	35,167	...	3,993
Brazil,	...	8,973	...	143
Chili,	...	2,755	...	...
Peru,	...	8,172	...	...
Patagonia,	...	4,550	...	...
S. America (not described),		8,951	...	...
Foreign W. Indies, viz.				
Swedish,	9.360	15,080	210	1.026
Danish,	47,996	52,036	5,193	7.981
Dutch,	14,132	37,474	...	5,961
French,	51,523	59,385	...	16.549
Spanish,	37,172	39,524	...	54,521
Hayti,	17,185	7,838	...	2,295
Not distinguished,	6,237	12,707	...	10,555
	£4,204,136	£4,008,228	£5,034,410	£5,786,377

To the fluctuating and precarious state of the returns from industry and speculation in the W. Indies, these figures bear testimony.

Sugar.] The annual average quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the W. Indian colonies, in the 5 years from 1761 to 1765, was 1,485,377 cwts.; from 1771 to 1775, 1,835,336 cwts.; from 1781 to 1785, 1,579,537 cwts.; from 1791 to 1795, 2,021,325 cwts.; from 1801 to 1806, 3,389,734 cwts.; from 1809 to 1811, 4,210,270 cwts. The exports of sugar in the years mentioned were as under:

	1831.	1841.	1846.	1849.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Antigua,	193.177	144.103	102,644	188,981
Barbadoes,	379.052	257,108	302,496	488,625
Dominica,	56,339	42,342	52,700	48.566
Grenada,	185,711	84.270	76,931	82,499
Jamaica,	1,429,093	528,585	572,883	633,478
Montserrat,	26.137	10.839	5,316	63
Nevis,	49,924	12,124	26,714	24,622
St. Christopher,	101,968	63,396	91,022	93,183
St. Lucia,	72,376	51,115	63,566	67,395
St. Vincent,	221,662	110.205	129,870	162,250
Tobago,	121,249	48,164	38,922	47,312
Tortola,	15.559	8,397	6,786	928
Trinidad,	327,167	281,606	353.293	424,245
Bahamas,	...	...	100	3,356
Bermudas,	104	...	...	815
Demerara,	802,134	415.261	252,449	515,107
Berbice,	122,088	90,063	73,307	62,462
	4,103,800	2,148,218	2,152,155	2,840,531

E. Indies, exclusive of Singapore, .	161,779	1,240,883	1,465,049
Ceylon, .	...	4	3,480
Mauritius .	516,076	704,948	845,197
	677,855	1,945,835	2,313,726

The aggregate importation of sugar into Great Britain in the several years was:

	W. Indies. cwts.	E. Indies. cwts.	Ceylon. cwts.	Mauritius. cwts.
1831	4,103,800	161,779	...	516,076
1832	3,773,456	88,239	...	527,904
1833	3,646,205	120,625	...	524,018
1834	3,843,976	77,221	...	553,890
1835	3,524,209	107,101	...	558,712
1836	3,601,791	155,950	...	497,302
1837	3,306,775	297,924	2	537,455
1838	3,520,676	443,354	52	606,019
1839	2,824,372	554,806	395	618,704
1840	2,214,764	482,781	73	545,007
1841	2,148,218	1,240,883	4	704,948
1842	2,508,725	942,135	4	689,332
1843	2,509,701	1,111,083	420	476,620
1844	2,453,050	1,101,188	4,795	540,944
1845	2,857,703	1,335,600	2,866	716,233
1846	2,152,155	1,465,049	3,480	845,197
1847	3,199,821	1,407,154	...	1,193,671
1848	2,794,987	1,352,726	...	8,184,282
1849	2,840,531	1,463,918	...	8,897,720
1850				

Molasses.] Among our W. Indian produce, next in importance to sugar, is the article of molasses, the exportation of which was as follows:

	1831. cwts.	1841. cwts.	1846. cwts.	1849. cwts.
Antigua, .	47,394	75,551	46,205	89,996
Barbadoes, .	15,562	27,475	73,462	124,439
Dominica, .	2,173	8,347	8,866	7,767
Grenada, .	10,504	9,406	2,832	10,541
Jamaica, .	47	544	177	102
Montserrat, .	436	4,043	1,482	19
Nevis, .	1,068	3,471	6,965	2,844
St. Christopher,	739	14,999	21,714	23,883
St. Lucia, .	4,968	11,129	7,704	10,037
St. Vincent, .	23,800	31,587	39,815	36,984
Tobago, .	1,643	4,860	4,103	4,780
Tortola, .	...	1,876	1,180	...
Trinidad, .	53,362	78,090	134,191	138,284
Demerara, .	159,088	142,614	120,050	150,477
Berbice, .	2,521	16,229	9,008	5,475
	323,306	430,221	477,554	605,628
E. Indies, exclusive of Singapore, .	...	4,678	50,268	
Mauritius, .	...	5,877	150	
	nil.	10,555	50,418	

The total importation of molasses into Great Britain, in each year, was:

	W. Indies. cwts.	E. Indies. cwts.	Ceylon. cwts.	Maurit. cwts.
1831	323,306	...	...	...
1832	553,663	...	...	...
1833	686,794	10	...	54
1834	650,366	...	...	205
1835	507,495	102	...	...
1836	526,535	...	...	...
1837	575,657	86	...	440
1838	638,007	464	...	258
1839	474,307	436	...	6,501
1840	424,131	311	...	7,756
1841	430,221	4,678	...	5,877
1842	471,759	8,542	...	69
1843	605,632	10,729	...	...
1844	579,598	4,930	57	251
1845	491,116	24,949	...	1,564
1846	477,754	50,268	...	150

Rum.] The exportation of rum was in the subjoined years as follows, the over-proof being added to the number of gallons:—

	1831. gallons.	1841. gallons.	1846. gallons.	1849. gallons.
Antigua, .	163,849	14,907	41,110	42,764
Barbadoes, .	26,733	250	197	3,598
Dominica, .	63,007	8,011	22,205	14,980
Grenada, .	328,471	83,704	99,261	92,340
Jamaica, .	3,522,463	1,276,550	1,487,214	1,778,661
Montserrat, .	40,629	9,281	964	687
Nevis, .	147,750	2,936	10,444	4,580
St. Christopher,	256,932	55,118	64,731	88,558
St. Lucia, .	12,628	13,037	14,081	2,473
St. Vincent, .	160,211	88,999	83,000	194,247
Tobago, .	498,717	153,614	133,364	139,736
Tortola, .	48	833	295	...
Trinidad, .	64,933	2,297	128	84,872
Bahamas, .	...	4,566	...	...
Bermudas, .	237	22	6	2
Demerara, .	2,322,970	935,734	855,197	1,806,101
Berbice, .	224,579	120,301	51,257	76,041
	7,844,157	2,770,160	2,826,455	4,329,640
E. Indies, exclusive of Singapore, .	2,828	1,006,549	828,077	
Ceylon, .	...	163	2,520	
Mauritius, .	798	95,570	7,340	
	3,626	1,102,222	837,937	

The importations of rum into Great Britain in each year, were:—

	W. Indies. gallons.	E. Indies. gallons.	Ceylon. gallons.	Mauritius. gallons.
1831	7,844,157	2,828	...	798
1832	4,713,809	1,015	...	46
1833	5,109,975	26	...	252
1834	5,112,400	587	...	1
1835	5,453,317	14,068	...	201
1836	4,868,168	38,139	...	2,305
1837	4,418,349	67,064	...	...
1838	4,641,210	53,306	3	993
1839	4,021,820	170,386	...	11,103
1840	3,780,979	311,886	...	31,295
1841	2,770,160	1,006,549	163	95,510
1842	3,823,185	669,979	800	59,510
1843	2,803,404	835,162	160	...
1844	2,506,625	336,116	3,571	32
1845	3,955,076	707,124	2,508	2,522
1846	2,826,455	828,077	2,520	7,340

Coffee.] The exportations of coffee were as under:—

	1831. lbs.	1841. lbs.	1846. lbs.	1849. lbs.
Antigua, .	212	7,848	7,387	...
Barbadoes, .	2,420	1,513	864	1,139
Dominica, .	613,360	127,609	21,085	1,876
Grenada, .	5,863	133	7,639	120,561
Jamaica, .	15,644,072	7,618,890	6,061,017	3,399,193
St. Lucia, .	89,349	18,287	869	...
Trinidad, .	3,008	38,622	71,250	4,817
Bahamas, .	95,716	5,130	25,160	...
Demerara, .	1,991,352	745,631	30,560	37,834
Berbice, .	1,585,402	1,363,938	31,134	25,419
	19,030,754	9,904,230	6,182,527	3,599,839
E. Indies, exclusive of Singapore,	2,895,052	2,334,228	2,810,473	
Ceylon, .	1,407,096	7,098,543	17,735,406	
Mauritius, .	185,796	6,606	1,587	

The total importations of coffee into Great Britain were—

	W. Indies. lbs.	E. Indies. lbs.	Ceylon. lbs.	Mauritius. lbs.
1831	20,030,802	2,895,052	1,407,086	185,796
1832	24,673,920	2,780,668	2,124,998	26,646
1833	19,008,375	1,353,122	2,535,954	1,378
1834	22,081,490	4,123,991	3,537,391	701
1835	14,885,470	2,462,813	1,870,143	243,296
1836	18,903,426	3,513,025	5,026,504	19,185
1837	15,577,888	1,316,609	7,389,921	68
1838	17,588,655	1,519,372	4,946,356	50,625
1839	11,485,675	2,351,410	4,097,493	99,521
1840	12,797,039	1,730,460	8,244,816	292
1841	9,927,689	2,334,228	7,098,543	61,606
1842	9,491,646	2,877,510	11,154,024	69,075
1843	8,530,110	3,810,217	9,515,619	591,864
1844	9,290,278	3,496,372	14,971,965	41,789
1845	6,355,970	4,264,005	16,657,464	103,731
1846	6,257,764	2,810,473	17,735,406	1,587

The W. India planters appeal to the above returns in proof of the depressed condition of their property; and seem inclined to attribute the falling off to the effects of the emancipation act upon the Negro pop.

and to the recent act for equalizing the duties on colonial and foreign sugar. The Jamaica house-of-assembly, in a memorial to the Crown, state that the earliest alteration was in 1807, when the importation of slaves was abolished; the second in 1815, when an act was made for registering slaves; the third in 1823, when Mr. Canning introduced certain resolutions, conceding the principle of emancipation; next, the emancipation bill, in which six years were to be spent by the labourers as apprentices; and, lastly, in March 1838, when a resolution, granting unqualified freedom on the 1st August next ensuing, was carried in Parliament. During the whole of those years, the attention of the Negroes was concentrated upon freedom, and the shipments of produce declined as follows:—

	Sugar. hhds.	Rum. puns.	Coffee. lbs.
Average of the five years ending 1807, the last of the African trade,	131,962	50,462	23,625,377
Do. ending 1815, Registry act,	118,490	48,726	24,394,790
Do. do. 1823, Mr. Canning's resolutions,	110,924	41,046	18,789,909
Do. do. 1833, last five of slavery,	95,353	35,505	17,645,602
Do. do. 1843, first five of freedom,	42,453	14.185	7,412,498

A similar result, the memorialists allege, was observable in all the other colonies. The chief remedy proposed was the transmission of a number of labourers; and, to induce this, that all restrictions should be removed from free African immigration, it being subject only to such regulations as might be necessary to prevent it being made a cover for carrying the people into slavery, and that contracts for labour should be extended to 3 years, under such stipulations as should secure to the immigrants fair remuneration for their labour, and a full participation in the rights of freemen. The house-of-assembly also proposed an advance of capital for the erection of central boiling-houses, whereby the expense of making sugar might be materially lessened. To these representations, it was replied in Parliament that the great social change from slavery to freedom, however much it might be enjoined by the rules of justice and by the precepts of Christianity, might well be supposed to be likely to occasion a cessation of all industry in all those colonies, but more especially a cessation of a very irksome and toilsome description of labour. The change, again, which took place in the course of late years, first admitting foreign free labour sugar, and then admitting foreign slave labour sugar, exposed these colonies to another far severer trial, and yet the production of sugar, first, of the West Indian colonies, and then generally of British possessions, has been such as to show that they have undergone these trials with far greater success than might have been expected. Of course it was to be considered that if our monopoly had been maintained, the West Indies would have had to contend against the competition of the Mauritius and the E. Indies. Taking an average of three years, from 1815 to 1818, before any of these changes had taken place, we find that the W. Indies furnished for the consumption of this country, 2,947,824 cwt. of sugar. In the average of three years, 1830, 1831, and 1832, before the emancipation, they furnished 3,895,820 cwts. In the average of the three years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, before the great changes in our sugar duties, the returns were 2,645,211 cwt.; and in the average of the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, 2,807,657 cwt. But if we take the whole amount of the British possessions, the quantity is in the first three years, 2,982,608; in the three years from 1833, 4,914,608; in the three years from 1843, 4,327,000; and in the average of the last three years, 1847, 1848, and 1849, no less than 5,058,755, being an increase of more than 2.000,000 cwts. over the quantity consumed from British possessions in 1815. See article JAMAICA.

Government.] All the W. India colonies acquired by settlement are administered by a governor, a council, and an elective assembly, according to the form of the old charter colonial governments. The islands falling under this division are Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Bahamas, Antigua, Montserrat, Tortola, and Anguila. The same constitutions are enjoyed by Jamaica, our first acquisition by capture, and the colonies ceded by France in 1763.—Our acquisitions by capture are administered by a local governor and council, and by order of the Queen in council; but a representative, or semi-representative assembly, has recently been granted to Guayana. — The Windward and Leeward island groups have recently been placed respectively under the governors of Barbadoes and Antigua, as governors-general, allotting to each island a lieutenant-governor; and while the local governments of Barbadoes and Antigua correspond directly with the colonial office, their dependencies only communicate indirectly through them: Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia with Barbadoes; and St. Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, and Dominica with Antigua. Honduras forms a sort of dependency on Jamaica.—The governor has the chief civil and military authority. In those islands which have no representative assembly, the legislative council consists of the chief secretary, the treasurer, the chief-justice, the attorney-general, and the commander of the troops. These are appointed by the Crown; and sometimes a few of the principal landed proprietors are made members of the council. Several islands are sometimes included under one government, and send their representatives to the island which is the seat of the legislature for the time being. Thus St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and one or two other small islands, send their representatives to Antigua, which is the seat of government for them all, or, in other words, the residence of the governor.

The superior and inferior courts of judicature resemble those of England, the laws being the same, unless as they may be affected by special colonial enactments, passed from time to time. Assize-courts are frequently held, to expedite the course of justice. There are likewise parish-courts, wherein justices-of-the-peace decide summarily in small debt cases, &c. There are also offices of record, where deeds, wills, sales and patents, are recorded. All persons intending to leave the islands are obliged to give notice at the office of enrolment three weeks before they can be entitled to a pass, or to find security for what debts they may leave unpaid; and for further precautions, masters of vessels are bound, under heavy penalties, not to carry off any person without such a pass. The procedure of the assembly follows, as nearly as may be, the formula of the British legislature; and all their bills have the force of laws as soon as the governor's assent is obtained. The power of rejection, however, is vested in the Crown; but, until rejected, the laws are valid. The governor can also refuse his assent to laws, and can dissolve and call together the assemblies at pleasure. Salaries are paid partly by the Crown, and partly from the colonial revenues.

Military force.] After the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, the military force stationed in the British W. India islands was considerably reduced. Instead of 12 regiments of the line, 6, and one W. India regiment, or 5,000 men, garrisoned the Windward and Leeward command; while 5 regiments of Europeans, and one of Africans, say 3,300 men, served for the same purpose in Jamaica, Bahamas.

and Honduras. Matters progressing steadily and quietly, the liberated bondsmen settling down by degrees into their novel position, and there being neither war nor rumours of war, foreign or domestic, the garrisons of Nevis, Montserrat, Tortola, and the Virgin Gorda islands were recalled, and these old and first-settled English colonies left to their own resources, dependent on Antigua and St. Kitts for troops, if any accident or outbreak should render their temporary presence necessary. Meanwhile, able and efficient police were organized in British Guayana, Trinidad, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Antigua, Barbadoes, and in all the other colonies. In some cases the men were taken from the line, and pensioners of the W. India regiments, constables, and sub-constables, were induced to come out from England. The military forces in the Windward and Leeward command in January, 1843, were 4,737 men. Four of the principal and important stations —viz., head-quarters, Barbadoes, Antigua, British Guayana, and Trinidad—were occupied by 3,257; while the balance, 1,480, was distributed between Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

INDIGHIRKA, Indigirk, or Zapadnaia-Kolyma, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, rising in the mountains of Okhotsk, in 63° N lat., and 140° E long.; flowing E; and discharging itself, by several mouths, into the Arctic ocean, after a course of about 800 m. from SSW to NNE. Its principal tributaries, on the r., are the Oalakhon-Tarin-Oalakh, the Nera, and the Morma; on the l., the Arga, the Selennakh, the Ouiandina, the Allan, and the Yelon. It is sometimes distinguished as the Western Kolyma.

INDO-CHINA, or Hindu-Chinese states, a general designation for that fair and fertile portion of Asia which extends between Hindostan and China, or from the long. of 92° to 108° E, and from the lat. of 7° to 26° N; being bounded by Bengal on the NW; by Tibet and Assam on the N; by China on the NE; and in every other direction by the ocean, with the exception of the narrow isthmus to the S, which divides it from the Malayan peninsula. Within these boundaries are comprised the Birman empire, the states of Cassay, Cutcher, and Assam, the provinces of Arracan, Montaban, Ye, Tavai, Tenasserim, and Mergui, the kingdom of Siam, Tonkin, Cochin-China, Cambodia, and Laos; to which some geographers add the peninsula of Malacca.—We have at present no generic name in universal use for this region. There has been a want—as is remarked by Malte Brun—of etymological felicity in the formation of such as have been proposed for it. It is often called The Peninsula beyond the Ganges; but a glance at the map will show that it is even less entitled to be called a peninsula than the Deccan of Hindostan. Among other appellations in use are the less exceptionable ones of India beyond the Ganges, — Exterior India, — and Further India. As part at least of this region was once subject to the Chinese government, and as the inhabitants approximate in many particulars both to the Chinese and Hindus, the name Indo-China or Hindu-China has likewise been proposed for this country; while Malte Brun conceives that the appellation of Chin-India should secure the acquiescence of philological and geographical criticism, the country being, in his opinion, not an Indo-China, or China resembling India, but a Chinese India, an India with Chinese features.

Physical features. and vegetation.] The whole of this vast region may be described as hot, moist, and woody. It contains at least five great alluvial plains not inferior in extent or fertility to those of Egypt or Bengal; and yet the greater part of the country is covered with chains of mountains which proceed from Tibet, and run S in directions nearly parallel to each other. These mountains are deeply wooded, uncultivated, and very partially inhabited.—The joint operation of great heat and humidity imparts to the vegetation of this region a character of singular vigour and magnificence. "The contrasts of barrenness and fertility," says Malte Brun, "are here marked in the most striking manner. A burning sun reduces to the state of a light powder, or that of a crust hard as rock, those soils on which rain does not fall in requisite abundance, or remain sufficiently long. But along the margins of the rivers, and on the sides of the mountains, an eternal verdure, and an aspect of peculiar grandeur from the towering and extended foliage, characterize the mighty trees of those climates, in comparison with which the 'kings of our forests' dwindle to the rank of humble vassals. These giants of the vegetable creation are here surrounded by shrubs and herbs, which in their flowers and fruits exhibit the most singular and diversified forms, and vivid colours, while they dispense flavours and odours of the most delicious kind. Two of those which add special dignity to the forests are the *Alöexylum verum*, or eagle-wood, and the white sandal-wood, both of which are used as perfumes in the palaces of the East. The teak of this country surpasses the oak of England for durability in ship-building; the iron-tree is widely spread; and the true ebony is indigenous in Cochin-China. In every district we find the sycamore, the Indian fig, and the banana. Other trees rivalling in beauty or in stateliness those we have mentioned, are the *Bignonias*, the fan-palms, the *Calophyllum*, which shoots up higher than the pine, the *Nauclea orientalis*, and the *Agallocum* of Cochin-China, the leaves of which display a rich purple on their inferior surfaces. Chin-India is singularly rich in aromatic and medicinal species, as well as in those useful in the arts. Ginger and cardamom grow wild on the banks of the rivers, or are cultivated in large plantations; the cinnamon-tree is produced abundantly on both coasts of the peninsula of Malacca, and is sometimes accompanied by the nutmeg; turmeric is used by the inhabitants of these countries to tinge and season their rice and other dishes; and among their favourite aromatics are the betel-leaf, the fruit of the long pepper and the black pepper, to which they add three or four species resembling long pepper, and the grains of the *Fagara piperata*, or long pepper of Japan. Among the different dye-stuffs are distinguished the carmentine or *Justicia tinctoria*, which affords a beautiful green; three species of *royoc*, viz., the *Morinda umbellata*, *carthamus*, and *gambogia*, all of which are yellow dyes; indigo, the red wood of the *Lawsonia spinosa*, and sapan. The bark of the *Rhizophora gymnorhiza* gives a beautiful red dye. The gum-resin called dragon's blood seems to be the produce of more than one plant, among which are the *Dracœna ferrea* and the rotang, both natives of Cochin-China. Among the plants subservient to industry, the *Pimelia oleosa* yields an oil that enters into the composition of the Chinese varnish; the sumach of Java is another varnish tree; from the *Croton lacciferum* is obtained the valuable red lac, the produce of a sort of ant which nestles on it, and separates this gum as its ordinary food; and the suet-tree—the *Sebifera glutinosa* of Loureiro, and the *sapium* or *Gluttier porte-suif* of Jussieu—bears a fruit yielding a stiff grease from which are made candles of an elegant appearance but unpleasant smell. From these countries we also obtain jalap, scammony, the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum*, called *codogapala*, that of the *Laurus culiban*, the fruit of

the *Strychnos* or *Nux vomica*, cassia, tamarinds, aloes, camphor, and castor-oil. The sugar-cane, the bamboo, and spikenard, three celebrated plants of the family of reeds, are found in all these countries; the first two in the rich marshes, the last on the dry hills. The sweet potato, the *melongena*, and the love-apple, melons, pumpkins, water-melons, and a great quantity of other nutritious plants, enrich the plains. The banana, the cocoa, and the sago-palm, afford a liberal supply to the daily wants of the inhabitants. The vine grows in the forests, but for want of culture, as well as from the excessive heat, its fruit is much inferior to that of Europe. To make up for this disadvantage, however, they have the orange, the lemon, the citron, the delicious mango, the pine-apple, the *litchi*—the *dimocarpus* of Loureiro, and the *euphoria* of Jussieu—the mangosteen, and a multitude of other fruits unknown in Europe. We may also notice the *Phyllodes placentaria*, the leaves of which are used for wrapping up provisions, in order to heighten their colour and improve their flavour, and are also, like the *Amomum galanga*, mixed with the fermented liquors obtained from rice and from sugar."

Animal kingdom.] In this region the camel and the ass are never seen, the horse rarely, and then little better in size than a pony. The ox is not general, the sheep is unknown, and the goat is seldom seen. In short, the most useful and familiar of the domestic quadrupeds of Western Asia and Europe give place here to the elephant, the buffalo, and the hog. Even the wild quadrupeds familiar to the traveller in Western Asia, disappear in the Hindu-Chinese countries, where the fox, the jackal, the hyena, the wolf, the antelope, and the hare are not to be found. Among the wild inhabitants of the forest are the single-horned rhinoceros, the tiger, the leopard, the bear, several species of monkeys, the stag, the oryx, the strepsicoros, the civet, and the porcupine. —The Hindu-Chinese countries differ remarkably from Hindostan, and other countries which they resemble in fertility, in the abundance and variety of their metalliferous products.

Inhabitants.] In stature, the race of men inhabiting the Hindu-Chinese countries is shorter than the Hindu, the Chinese, or the European, but generally taller than the Malayan. The average height of the Siamese is only 5 ft. 3 in. Their lower limbs, contrary to what obtains among the natives of Hindostan, are well-formed, but their hands are stout, and destitute of that softness and delicacy which characterize those of the Hindu. Their persons are hale and robust, but somewhat squab and without grace or flexibility: the whole race, indeed, displays a remarkable tendency to obesity. Their complexion is a yellowish brown, darker by some shades than that of the Chinese, but never approaching the black of the African Negro, or even that of the Hindu. The face differs greatly from that of the European, or the Western Asiatic: the features never being bold, prominent, or well-defined; the nose is small, and round at the point, but not flat; the mouth is wide, but not projecting, and the lips are thick. The eyes are small, having the iris black, and the white of a yellow tinge; and the breadth and height of the cheek-bone give the whole face the form of a lozenge instead of that oval contour which marks the nations of Western Asia and Europe. The hair is thick, coarse, and lank, and always black. The Hindu-Chinese in their different divisions exhibit very various degrees of civilization, some being mere savages, and others in point of attainment standing in the second class among Asiatic nations. In the highest rank, making our enumeration from W to E, may be placed the Birmese, the Peguans, the Siamese, the people of Laos, the Cambodians, and the Annamese, comprehending in the latter term the inhabitants of Cochin-China Proper and the Tonquinese. In the second rank stand the lesser nations bordering upon Hindostan, such as Cachar, Cassay, and Arracan. Of the lowest order are a multitude of savage or semi-barbarous tribes, either the slaves of the leading races, or only escaping servitude by their abode in the recesses of barren mountains and inhospitable forests. Yet amidst all diversities and distinctions, moral as well as physical, one general and distinctive character pervades the whole of these tribes, obviously marking them out as one of those great groups or families of nations into which our species is divided. This is indicated by similarity of physical form and stature,—cognation and kindred genius of language,—common manners and institutions,—a common religion,—and in general among the dominant tribes a common standard and measure of civilization. Their wars and revolutions, too, have in all known times, until recently, been confined among themselves; and yet they have carried on amongst themselves as active and unremitting a course of hostility, as bloody and revolting warfares, as any on the records of the world. The general character of the Hindu-Chinese, is marked by the servility, indolence, disingenuousness, and feebleness which belong to political slavery everywhere; they display no strength or variety of character, exhibit no romantic feelings, and are, in short, utterly unimaginative; yet their national vanity is very considerable.

Languages.] From the confines of Bengal to the borders of China, there exist, besides rude dialects, seven languages, which have received a considerable share of cultivation. These are the Arracanese, the Birmese, the Peguan, the Siamese, that of Laos, the Cambodian, and the Annamese. Of alphabets also there are no less than seven. The Hindu-Chinese dialects are either chiefly or entirely monosyllabic, being so in the greatest degree as we advance eastward; they are rich, however, in letters and elemental sounds. They are all characterized by extreme simplicity of structure, and are destitute of inflections; hence their construction depends almost wholly on the principle of juxtaposition. They are more or less mixed with Chinese or Hindostani, according as the nations which speak them are situated near Hindostan or China. The languages and the physical characteristics of the Hindu-Chinese nations, "give reason to believe that they all originally issued from the same region as the Chinese." [*Pritchard.*]

Religion.] The religion of Buddha is universal from Arracan to Cambodia; but differs materially, especially when viewed as a civil institution, from the Buddhism of Tartary, Tibet, and Hindostan. In the Hindu-Chinese countries, religion is a great business of life; the country is covered with temples, and every male inhabitant must at some period or other of his life enter the priesthood, though he may quit it when he pleases, and enter it again at pleasure. With the Buddhists there is no supreme God, and variety of worship is held to be pleasing to superior beings; hence they are rather tolerant of other religions. The doctrine of castes, and unreasonable antipathies in the choice of food, are unknown in the Hindu-Chinese institutions; neither are religious penances and austerities among their favourite means of propitiating heaven. The form of worship was introduced into these countries from Magada or Behar in Hindostan, several centuries after the Christian era. Universal as far as Cambodia, it begins to give way, in Cochin-China Proper and Tonquin, to the form of worship prevalent in China.

INDORE, or INDUR, a city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, the capital of the Holkar states, in N lat. 22° 42′, E long. 75° 50′, at an alt. of about

2,000 ft. above sea-level. It stands on the Sypra, on the route from Mhow to Bhopalpur. The British residency is about 1 m. NE of the city.—Also a town in the Nizam's territories, 96 m. N of Hyderabad.

INDRAGHIRI. See INDERAGIRI.

INDRAMAYO, a river of Java, which rises in Mount Papandajang; flows NNE, through the prov. of Cheribon, and falls into the sea of Java, on its N coast, 90 m. E of Batavia.—There is a small town of the same name near its embouchure.

INDRAPURA (CAPE), a headland on the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. 2° 5′, near the embouchure of a river of the same name, which has a course of 30 m. from E to W, and offers a small port at its mouth for trading-vessels.

INDRE, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of La Creuse, in the hilly region of which the mountains of Auvergne form the nucleus, flows NW past Sainte Sévre and La Châtre, both in the dep. of Indre, to Chateauroux, receiving on its r. bank the Tessonnes and the Igneray, and on the l. the Vanvres, which receives the Magny. Immediately above Châteauroux, it is joined on the r. bank by the Angotin; and pursues its course NW by Buzançois, Palluau, Chatillon-sur-Indre, Loches, and Cormery; at the latter place it gradually turns W, and flowing past Montbazon and Azey-le-Rideau, divides into two principal arms; one of which runs NW to the Cher, the other SW to the Loire. Its whole length is about 115 m.; for about 36 of which, namely from Loches, it is navigable. The valley of the Indre is crossed in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire by the grand viaduct of the Orleans and Tours railroad, consisting of 58 arches, 20 metres or 63 ft. in height, and 700 metres or 765 yards in length.

INDRE, a central department of France, between the parallels of 46° 20′ and 47° 15′, bounded on the N by that of Loir-et Cher; on the E by that of Cher; on the S by those of Creuse and Haute-Vienne; on the SW by that of Vienne; and on the NW by that of Indre-et-Loire. Its form is compact and nearly circular. Its greatest length from the bank of the Cher on the N, to near Aiguerande on the S, is 60 m.; its greatest breadth, taken at right angles to the length, is nearly the same. Its area is estimated at 684,747 hectares. The pop. in 1801 was 205,628; in 1831, 245,289; in 1836, 257,350; in 1846, 263,977. In the latter years the average density of its pop. was 38·32 to the sq. kilom.; that of all France being 67·088.—The surface of this dep. is generally level, and sloping towards the NW. Some hills of small elevation rise on its W side. The river Indre enters the dep. at its SE corner, and crossing it in a NW direction, divides it into two nearly equal parts. The E side is watered by the tributaries of the Cher. Of these, the principal are the Arnon, the Feuzon, and the Modon. The W side of the dep. is watered by the Creuse, a tributary of the Vienne, and by the Claise, an affluent of the Creuse. Between the Creuse and the Claise is the plateau of the Brenne, which is covered by an immense number of étangs or pools, whose united surface exceeds 5,000 hect.—The climate is mild, but in the Brenne and other marshy districts, it is moist and unwholesome. The prevailing winds are the NE, SW, and NW. The soil varies much, but, excepting in the sandy districts, which in some places form tolerably wide heaths, it is upon the whole fertile. In 1840, 50,228 hect. of the surface were covered with heaths; 160,970 h. were of a sandy soil; 20,070 h. gravelly; 90,296 h. calcareous; and 160,572 h. were rich soil. Agriculture is in a backward state. The cereals chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated, but the wine produced is of inferior quality. The best wines are those of Valençay and Chabris. The cultivation of hemp is general. Little fruit is grown, except apples and pears. The quantity of wood-land and of pasture-land is considerable. The live stock in 1839 consisted of 22,187 horses, 2,512 mules, 8,941 asses, 83,014 oxen, 912,845 sheep, 55,942 pigs, and 23,028 goats. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep, whose wool, which has long been celebrated, constitutes a considerable portion of the wealth of the dep. Geese are extensively reared in the Pays-de-Brenne, and leeches form an article of trade.—The principal branches of manufacturing industry are those of cotton and woollen goods, iron, paper, earthenware, and leather. The iron manufactured in 1839 produced 88,610 quintals of cast-iron, value 1,653,497 francs, and 41,154 q. of bar-iron, value 2,143,318 fr. Of the *cotes foncieres*, or properties subject to the contribution foncieres, in 1835, 83,276 were assessed below 5 fr.; 13,002 between 5 and 10 fr.; and 391 at 500 fr. and upwards. The aggregate length of the government roads in 1847 was about 250 m.; of the departmental roads, about 125 m., of which nearly one-half was reported out of repair. There are no canals in this dep.—This dep. is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Chateauroux, Issoudun, La Chatre, and Le Blanc; which are subdivided into 22 cantons and 248 communes. In 1835 it sent 4 deputies to the legislature, who were elected by 1,068 electors. In 1840 it possessed 17 superior schools, attended by 797 pupils, 137 elementary schools, attended by 10,309 pupils in winter and 6,309 in summer; and 47 adult schools, attended by 442 pupils. The dep. is comprised in the dio. of the archb. of Bourges.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, a central department of France, lying between the parallels of 46° 40′ and 47° 40′ N; and bounded by the dep. of Sarthe on the NW; on the NE by that of Loir-et-Cher; on the SE by Indre; on the SW by La Vienne, from which it is separated by the Creuse; and on the W by Maine-et-Loire. Its length from N to S is 72 m.; its breadth 68 m.; its superficial area 610,697 hectares, or 1,509,154 acres, which is about a twelfth part less than that of Devonshire. The pop. in 1846 was 312,400, showing a density of 51·07 per square kilometre; the mean for all France being 67·088. In 1801, the pop. was 268,924; in 1821, 282,372; in 1831, 297,016; in 1841, 306,366.—The surface is in general flat, rising only in a few places into low chains of hills, and wholly lying within the basin of the Loire, which here receives on the l. the Cher, the Indre, and the Vienne; and on the r. the Brenne and the Mesland. The N extremity of the dep. belongs to the basin of the Loir, itself a tributary of the Loire. A few lakes and marshes are scattered over the dep., of which the lakes of Rillé and Des Hommes, in the NW region, are the most considerable. The valley of the Loire, which intersects the dep. near its centre, from E to W, presents deep alluvial beds resting upon the great chalk belt which surrounds the geological basin of Paris, and is so productive that it has been termed the garden of France. Here almost every species of culture is pursued with success; and the wines grown, in particular, are among the best in the kingdom; but in the more elevated districts remote from the Loire, and especially towards the NW, the soil is thin and comparatively unproductive. Of the total superficies, 62,900 hect. are heaths and waste lands; 190,490 h. rich soil; 144,000 h. chalky or calcareous; 8,200 h. gravelly; 121,000 h. stony soil; 40,680 h. sandy; and 3,700 h. marshy. In 1839, of a total productive superficies of 580,029 hectares, 88,180 h. were under wheat; 15,029 wheat and rye; 21,679 rye;

28,774 barley; 64,870 oats; 945 maize; 598 buckwheat; 6,716 potatoes; 1,884 dry legumes; 35,134 vines; 3,260 in gardens; 206 under beet-root; 301 colza; 3,251 hemp; 13 lint; 19 mulberries; 34,171 natural meadows; 16,628 artificial meadows; 61,477 heaths and wastes; 103,612 fallow-ground; 87,650 wood; 196 chestnut-plantations; and 6,432 willow-beds, nursery-grounds, and hedges. The agricultural produce considerably exceeds the consumption; and in 1835, 42,000 kilog. = 92,650 lbs. of cocoons of silk were gathered. The live stock in 1839 amounted to 27,852 horses, 4,721 mules, 5,024 asses, 92,529 oxen, 287,793 sheep, 37,176 pigs, and 13,853 goats.—Among the mineral productions are iron, saltpetre, lithographic stones, marble, chalk, and potter's clay. The total value of the mineral produce of the dep. in 1839 was 1,507,000 fr.—The chief exports are agricultural produce, wine, and fruit.—Manufacturing industry here embraces woollens and silk manufactures, of which those of Tours are the most important; leather, brandy, beet-root sugar, ropes, pottery-ware, iron and steel tools, gunpowder, red lead, and saltpetre. —The navigable extent of the Loire in this dep. is 51 m.; of the Vienne, 33 m.; of the Creuse, 5 m.; and to this may be added the canal of Berry, over 24 m. The length of the 6 government roads within the dep. in 1837 was 188 m.; of the 17 departmental roads, 285 m. This dep. is also intersected by the Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux railroad.—Of the *cotes foncières* in 1839, amounting in number to 114,801, there were 54,720 under 5 fr. in annual assessment; and 427 above 500 fr.—The public revenue raised in this dep. in 1840 was 8,844,051 fr.; the communal revenue in 1833 amounted to 671,763 fr.—In 1835 this dep. sent 4 deputies, chosen by 2,036 electors, to the legislature. In 1840 the number of primary schools was 316, attended by 12,588 pupils in winter, and 10.806 in summer; and in 1842, 11 establishments of secondary instruction were attended by 525 pupils. Of these last 2 were the communal colleges at Chinon and Loches, and 1 a royal college at Tours.—The administrative division of the dep. is into the 3 arrondissements of Chinon, Loches, and Tours; which were in 1841 subdivided into 22 cantons, and 282 communes. The dep. forms the dio. of the archb. of Tours.

INDREE, a walled town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 81 m. N of Delhi, 15 m. NE of Kurnal, and near the W bank of the Delhi canal.

INDREMONT. See CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE.

INDRE-SULEN, an island off the W coast of Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergen, in N lat. 61° 7′, at the entrance of the Sogne-fiord. It is 10 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

INDRET, a small island of France, formed by the Loire, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. W of Nantes, com. and opposite the village of Basse-Indre. Pop. 1,950. It has a large establishment for building steam-boats and steam-engines, and carries on a considerable trade in timber.

INDUS [SANSC. *Sindhu*; PERS. *Aub Sind*], a great and important river of Southern Asia, the earliest known of all the Indian rivers. It is now ascertained to have its source on the N or Tibet side of the Kailas branch of the Himalaya, in about 31° 20′ N lat., and 80° 30′ E long., nearly 320 m. SE of Ladak or Le, whither it bends its course WNW, under the Tibetian appellation of the Sing-kha-bab, [*i. e.* 'Lion's mouth,'] at an alt. of from 18,000 to 15,000 ft. above sea-level. At Tuzhigung, about 120 m. from its source, it is joined on the l. by the Ikung-chu, or river of Gartope, which at 40 m. from its source was found by Moorcroft to be a clear, broad, and rapid but not deep river. The united stream continues to bear the name of Sing-kha-bab or Sinh-ka-bab: and under 32° 56′ N lat., and 79° 25′ E long., within 5 m. of the Chinese frontier, was found to be 60 yards wide in the middle of November. At Le, 320 m. from its source, the elevation of its bed may be estimated at about 10,000 ft., and its course is to NW. Nearly 15 m. below Le, it is joined by the Zanskar or Zangskar; about 100 m. below this, by the Dras, and in N lat. 35° 8′ by the Shy-yok, or Shayok, a great river having its icy fountains in a glacier-lake on the S side of the Karakorum range. At the point of confluence, the Shy-yok has a breadth of 150 yds.; while that of the Sing-kha-bab does not exceed 80 yds.; but the depth, and probably the volume of water, of the latter stream exceeds that of the former. Below this confluence, the river assumes the name of Aba Sind. At Iskardoh, 25 m. below, and to the W of this point, the Indus receives the Shygur; and in 35° 34′ N lat., and 74° 26′ E long., 70 m. below the junction of the Shygur, the river emerges from the mountains, changing its course from WNW to nearly due S, in which direction it flows to Attock, where, at 940 m. from the sea, and 1,000 ft. above sea-level, it is 260 yds. wide, and flows in a rapid stream, with a depth, according to Burnes, of 35 fath., but according to Wood of only 10 fath. A little above Attock, it receives the rapid river of Cabul coming from the W. Just above the junction of the Cabul, the I. has been forded during the dry months —as by Shah-Shuja in 1809—but that is looked upon as an exploit even here; and there is no other point between the gorge of the Hindu-Kush and the Arabian sea, where even an elephant can cross the I. without swimming. The Cabul is a large river, draining the S slope of the Hindu-Kush for nearly 400 m. in longitude, and having one branch that extends 300 m. beyond the mountains; but is fordable in many places in the dry weather. The ancients appear to have regarded it as the true I. A few miles below Attock, the hills approach close to the I.; and the stream, confined between two opposing walls of rock, rushes through a channel of 150 yds. in breadth, with astonishing velocity and tremendous noise. At Nilab, 15 m. lower down, it is said to be not more than a stone's throw in breadth, and gliding between dark, lofty, perpendicular precipices, its waters assume a dark leaden colour, whence the name Nilab, or 'Blue river.' It now winds with great violence through the hills for about 60 m., in a deep channel during the dry season. At Kalabagh, in N lat. 32° 57′, 85 m. below Attock, it is 380 yds. wide, very tranquil, but very deep and swift. Thence to the ocean, the Indus flows across plains, over which its broad and expanded stream is poured in many channels which alternately meet and separate. Near Kahari-ghat, in N lat. 31° 28′, its banks are so low, and in summer are so much overflowed, that the body of water expands to a breadth of 15 m. At Mittunda-Kote, 350 m. below Kalabagh, in lat. 28° 59′, it receives the Punjnud—or combined stream of the *Acesines* or Chenab, the *Hydaspes* or Jelum, the *Hydraotes* or Ravi, the *Hyphasis* or Beyah, and the *Hysudrus* or Sutledge, which, though a large body of water, has not one-half of the volume of the Indus. Below this confluence, the Indus runs SW into Sind, and enters the sea 70 m. below Tatta, in N lat. 24° 44′. After the I. has fairly entered Sind, it throws off its numerous deltoid branches; but the first permanent offset of the Indus is the Fulaili (*b b b*), which leaves the I. 12 m. above Hyderabad, and passes E of that city. It successively takes the name of Guni, Phurrarr and Kori; and separates Cutch from Sind in the lowe, part of its course. The next offset takes its departure near Jurk, and is named Pinyari (*c c c*). It afterwards is called Gungra, and where it enters the sea (*d*), Sir; both these branches, the Feleili or

Fulaili, and the Pinyari, have been closed by 'bunds' or dams, for the purpose of irrigation. At their estuaries, therefore, they are but creeks of the sea, and have salt instead of fresh water if the inundation does not make them fresh by its excess. Some remarkable changes were brought about in the E mouth from an earthquake in 1819, by which a large tract of land was and still continues submerged. About 4 m. below Tatta—which is 3 m. W of the W bank of the river — the I. forms its delta by dividing into two main branches. These bear the names of Bagar or Baggar, and Sata. The first (*e e e*), runs off at right angles W; the other flows S. The Baggar passes Pir, Putta, Daraji, and Lahori bunders, and enters the sea by four main arms, the Piti (*f*), the Pintiyani (*g*), the Joaah or Juwah (*h*), and the Richel (*i*). The Satta (*k k k*) reaches the sea principally by the mouths of the Injamari, or Hujamari (*l*), Khediwari (*m*), Kukewari (*n*), and Mall (*o*). There are even other subdivisions, but it would only confuse to name them. The Sir (*d*), and Kori (*a*), are entrances to the Pinyari and Fulaili branches. All these mouths have communication with each other, so that the internal navigation of the delta is extensive. The course of the waters of the I. is most capricious and inconstant. In 1809 the principal portion of the waters were disembogued by the Baggar. In 1831 their channel of egress was confined to the Sata, which has ever since been the principal channel of discharge. The seven mouths of the Sata even vary in their supply of water, but one branch of the I. is always accessible to country-boats. The great mouth at present is the Kukewari (*n*), but, from sand-banks, it is not accessible to ships. Those mouths which discharge least water are most accessible. [*Burnes* in 1836.] The distance of the E and W mouths of the I. from each other is 125 m. NW. The shore is low and flat throughout; and at high tide is overflowed to a considerable distance inland. With the exception of a few spots covered with jungle, marking the mouths of the river's arms, it is destitute of trees and shrubs, and presents only a dreary swamp. In the annual inundation, the I. expands to a breadth of 15 m. in the flat country; from Mittunda-Kote up to Ouch, where the five rivers of the Punjab unite, a distance of 70 m., the interval between the I. and Punjnud is only 10 m. across, and the whole space is one vast sheet of water resembling a sea.

Navigation.] The I. is a foul, muddy river, with numerous shoals and sand-banks. The tides are not perceptible higher up than 60 or 65 m.; but from the sea to Lahore—a distance of 760 geog. m.—the I. is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and boats may drop down it from within 50 m. of Cabul. Burnes, in his *Notes on the Trade and Navigation of the Indus*, says: "It is imperatively necessary to adhere to the mould of boats which are now in use on the river. Science may in time improve them, but disappointment will, I believe, follow all attempts at it till further experience is obtained. A boat with a keel is not adapted to the river I. Though the I. is accessible after November, the labour of tracking-up against the stream is at that time great. The river is then, and for the three succeeding months, about its lowest, which prevents the boatmen from seeking the still water, and drives them to the more rapid parts of the current. The N winds, which blow till February, make the task more than ever irksome, and extra trackers are required. The treaty, too, encourages large boats more than small ones, the toll on both being alike; and these unwieldy vessels require many hands, which adds to the expense. After February, the voyage from the sea to Hyderabad, which would previously have occupied nearly a month, may be performed in 5 days: the expense of trackers is avoided, the river has less dangers, and the merchant thus saves his time, labour, and interest. The swell of the I. does not prevent vessels ascending to the Punjab; for at that time the S winds prevail. It is these S winds which give to the I., in its navigation, advantages over the Ganges. The course of the one river is about E and W; that of the other N and S. Use must therefore be made of this natural advantage to make merchandise profitable by the route of the I. The obstacles to navigating the I. at its mouth are no doubt great, but they have been magnified. Above Calcutta, for a considerable part of the year, there is no greater depth in the rivers Bhagratti and Jellinghi, which lead from the Hugli to the Ganges, than 2 and 3 ft. In the I. a greater depth than this will always be found somewhere, to lead from the seaports to the great river. This, then, is a decided advantage in the inland navigation, though the I.

has not a mouth accessible to large ships, like the Ganges. It proves, too, that a portage or even a canal—were it possible to cut one—is unnecessary, as it must never be forgotten that the largest boats of the river draw but 4 ft. when heavily laden. Sea-boats can always ascend one mouth of the I., and the navigators find it out without difficulty. The depth of the river is variable,—in some places great, in others less; but this is of small consequence to flat-bottomed vessels. Sand-banks are numerous, and would perplex an European navigator, but the native pilots have a good eye, and manage to avoid them. In the delta there are also sand-banks, but the streams there are much narrower and deeper, and more free from them. These sand-banks are a marked and general feature of the I., and seem to be formed by back water or eddies. They rise up without regularity, but there is always a deep channel, though sometimes intricate, through them. In December I descended the stream from Hyderabad, and though then near its lowest, the soundings in the great river were never under 2 fath. or 11 ft.; and the boatman did not always keep in the strength of the stream. While in the river we never grounded, and many heaves of the lead gave 5 and 8 fath., but 2 and 2½ predominated. In the cold season, the I. in the delta shrinks into a narrow and deep channel, which disappoints a stranger who has heard of the magnitude of this river. Enterprise will doubtless do much to create and improve commerce; but for the present it is a trade by the I., and not on the I. It is, in fact, a transit-trade to Western and Central Asia,—a line, however, which ought to supersede that by Sonmiani to Candahar, and by Bownuggur to Palli and Upper India." Great danger is experienced in the bends of the river, where the current has a quick gyratory motion, and is continually exerting its influence to undermine the banks; at these places, when a boat is caught by the eddies, she is driven with force against the steep bank, and if a large mass becomes detached by the concussion, which sometimes happens, her destruction is almost inevitable. Every effort is now making to establish steam-navigation on the I. for commercial purposes, but until the channel of the river is cleared, it must be an almost insuperable matter of difficulty. A steamer built in the Bombay dock for this purpose, and drawing only 4½ ft. water, was found nearly useless, her progress up the river, exclusive of groundings, being at the average of only a knot and a half an hour. Another has been constructed to draw only 2½ ft. water; but whilst its power of machinery must necessarily be slight in proportion, and the boat useless for the purposes of freightage, its strength as a tug must be very ineffectual. If the same means which have been so successfully exercised to clear the channel of the Mersey, can be employed with equal good fortune on the I., the successful result of such efforts must be a matter of immense and universal importance. Until some weighty change is effected, the navigation of the I. will ever be hazardous and tedious; but, in the meantime, camel depots might be formed both on the r. and l. arms by which means goods might be conveyed from Kurachi or Vikkur-bunder to the navigable portions of the I., at nearly as small expenditure, and with great celerity. The I. rises about April; "the commencement of the swell is detected more by the increasing current than by the rising of the water in the river. In May it assumes its maximum, at which it continues with little variation until the end of September, when the rapid falling of the river is accompanied by as sudden a decrease in the strength of the current, as its rising was distinguished by its speedy increase." [*Wood.*] The inundation, which does not rise above the delta, extends for above 5 m. over its banks, from whence it is carried, or might be carried, over the entire face of the country, by water-courses and canals, and by natural streamlets formed by its own impetuosity. Its deposits are slight, when its velocity and magnitude are taken into consideration. "Very little mud is found in any of the deltoid branches, except the Kóri; it being apparently carried out by the strong tides, and not deposited until at such a distance from the shore as to be put out of their influence. The tides off the mouth of the I. are everywhere extremely irregular. Between the Sir and Mall mouths a feeble current sets constantly to the ESE along the shore, and flood or ebb can only be distinguished by the rise or fall of the water, which is only 4 ft. No rivers are discharged on this part of the coast, and the sea is but slightly discoloured in consequence. Off the mouths of the Sátá the ebb runs out of the different channels in a broad muddy stream, direct from the land, but quickly loses its strength as it leaves the bank. Here the water is fresh at low tide 5 or 6 m. from shore, and the rise and fall increases to 10 ft. In other parts, where the small mouths are numerous, the tides change their direction almost every hour, and are scarcely felt at 2 m. outside of them. From the beginning of October to the middle of March the Sind coast is navigated by the boats of the country without difficulty or danger. The soundings are everywhere a sufficient guide, and, in general, decrease so gradually that no danger is to be apprehended in approaching it. The only shoal of any consequence is a great bank off the mouth of the Sátá, which projects beyond the line of the direct route to the N rivers. From the dangerous appearance of the breakers during the sea-breeze, the native boatmen have a great dread of approaching it, and at night always stand out into 11 or 12 faths. before they venture to pass it. During the fine season land and sea breezes generally prevail, with cold clear weather; but the wind sometimes blows very fresh from the NE, and the atmosphere is obscured by clouds of fine dust many miles from the land. The season terminates here long before it does on the Malabar coast, and the navigation then becomes very dangerous. W winds set in early in February; and after the middle of March, the I. may be considered as closed for the season. [*Lieut. Carless.*]

The Indus as a frontier-line.] The Indus is now the boundary of British India on the W. The mouths of the river were made over by the annexation of Sind, and its great branches by that of the Punjab. Whether it is a better boundary than the line of the Sutledge is a question which divides military authorities. "If," says Sir C. Napier, "we abandon the Punjab, and retire to the l. bank of the Sutledge, we must there make our stand to defend a frontier of some 600 m., from Sind to Simla, divided from the hostile and powerful Sikh nation by a river everywhere fordable to these enemies, though not to our regular armies. Let military men say what army could defend so exposed and extended a frontier against such adversaries,—all plunderers, all ripe for inroads, and not only ready for border-war, but a border-war against the British alone; our border pop. (consisting of Sikhs also) being quite as hostile to us as are the Sikhs on the Punjab side of the river Sutledge, with whom they are as one people. To suppose that our army could do this, is nonsense. It would become a perpetual guerilla war. An army of 30,000 men could not do it. Even if such an army could do it, that army would become an insupportable drain upon the finances of the East India company, and would in a few years be obliged to retire from the Sutledge to the Nerbudda and the Ganges. Could we halt there? This question I will not pretend to answer; but I will say that to occupy Delhi with advancing standards was one thing; to hold Delhi with retiring standards would be another thing. A retreat upon Delhi would be the first march towards Calcutta, and the power of Nepal would come down like a mountain-torrent on the flank of our retiring columns; while the Bombay and Madras troops, which occupied the line of the Nerbudda, would have the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan, with his 12,000,000 of subjects between that river and the capitals of the two presidencies, without counting the numerous other enemies all round them To abandon the line of the Sutledge would be a disgraceful defeat in the eyes of all Asia, and defeat, as all the

world knows, is fraught with more danger in India than in Europe. There is no choice but to advance. In that alone we have safety and the hope of future peace. 'But,' says the advocate for abandoning the Punjab, 'if we advance to the I., and plant the British standard on the towers of Peshawur, we shall still have hostile nations on our frontier.' Not so. Various small tribes inhabit the r. bank of the I., disunited among themselves, and all disposed to be friendly and to entertain relations with us. So I found it in Sind; all those to the W eagerly cultivated our friendship except the plundering tribes of the Cutchi-hills, and those we conquered. In short, there would be no union among the tribes W of the Indus: and we should command all the passes in our front. There are 10 or 12 of these passes through the chain of mountains which run nearly parallel to the r. bank of the I., from Peshawur to Kurrachi. Through some one of these great defiles an army invading India must come, with all the supplies for its wants. Such an invasion of India must be met upon the I., not on the Sutledge. There would be no King Porus to defend the Punjab for us. The small tribes between the mountains and the r. bank of the I. are contemptible, and would find enemies on the l., or Punjab bank, if they dared to cross the river for plunder; but this would not happen under our rule if well administered. The inhabitants of the l. bank would become rich and more than ever inimical to those on the r. bank. Unlike the plains on each bank of the Sutledge (inhabited by nearly the same people, and all adverse to the British), those nations on the I. would be friendly to us as our subjects; but they must be well treated, for all depends upon the way in which they are governed."

To these arguments it has been replied, "First, that with regard to the comparative length of the two lines of frontier, it is only necessary to refer to a map of the country, which will show at a glance that the line of the Sutledge, instead of being more, would be less than that of the I. From Mittunkote to Roper at the foot of the hills, as surveyed and measured, is by land 388 m., by water 476½ m. Simla is not on the river, and if it is to be included as a *point d'appui* (for which it has never served, nor is likely to serve), we are bound in like manner to include the I. to Cashmere, the northern mountains of which bear the same relation to the course of the I. as those of Simla do to the Sutledge. In considering, however, the relative merits of the two boundaries geographically, a very material point has been overlooked: viz., that, while by the line of the Sutledge, the frontier of our defensive measures would be still limited to that of our old tributaries and territories, which have now been owning our sway from 25 years to nearly half-a-century, we should, by adopting the upper, as well as the lower, course of the I., extend the line of our defence by a semicircle of about 1,000 m., and have to cover an additional area of 125,000 sq. m.,—or measuring in length 550 m., and in breadth, from Ferozepore to Attock, at least 250 m.,—in a country and over a people of whose relative qualities, with those of the protected Sikh states and others, as subjects, on the l. banks of the Sutledge, no favourable comparison can be made. Again, with regard to fords, it can be shown that for practical purposes the Sutledge is scarcely less difficult than the I. From a table showing the soundings of the former river from Hurriki to Mittunkote, taken in a voyage made to explore the course of the Sutledge for the first time, in 1833, by a regular surveyor, it appears that in January—when, and in the months of November and December, these rivers are only fordable, being at their lowest—the extreme depth for an entire distance of 357 m. was 27 ft.; that it generally averaged from 10 to 12 ft.; and that although twice or thrice it shallowed to 3 ft., yet that in the whole course only one place was fordable, viz., between Bazidpore and Nunka. It should also be noticed that the soundings were taken in going down, and not across the river; and therefore that where they were only 3, 4, and 5 ft. to the r. and l. of those spots the channel was impassable. If fords were general, the pastoral tribes inhabiting the banks of the Sutledge would be the first to find them out; instead of which they use a bundle of straw about 1½ ft. thick, with the assistance of which they swim across. Above Hurriki to Roper, a distance by land of 96 m., by water of 108 m., fords are sometimes found, but they are of rare occurrence. Lord Lake, in pursuit of Holkar with a light division of his army in 1805, crossed the river near Kirana-ghat, just above Filore, opposite to Ludiana, but the tumbrils were emptied and the ammunition carried on the heads of the men to enable the horse artillery to pass; and even then several lives were lost, and in the course of a few minutes the ford became impracticable from a circumstance which is common to these rivers, viz., the friction of the carriage-wheels against the sand, and the steps of men and horses causing the sand to float and drift away, which deepens the passage in an incredibly short time. Since we advanced our line of frontier to the Sutledge in 1808-9 there is not a single instance of any ford having been used by a body of troops between Roper and the I., although after the first three years Ludiana was our only military post on the whole of that frontier." See article PUNJAB.

INDUSTRY, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 34 m. NW of Augusta. It is watered in the SE by Sandy river, and is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,036.—Also a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 234 m. NW of Harrisburg.

INDVEG, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergen, and SE of Gloppen. Pop. 3,899.

INEABAR, a township of Lafayette co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 302.

INE'BOLI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. and 54 m. N of Kastamuni, and 81 m. W of Sinope, situated between two mountains which terminate in a headland, and at the entrance into the Black sea of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3,000. It contains 4 mosques, a bazaar, and a public bath. The fort, which was built for its defence in the 15th century, has been suffered to fall into ruins. The roadstead offers few natural advantages, but affords the means of carrying on a considerable export trade in copper, timber, and grain. The inhabitants of the valley of the Ineboli are chiefly employed by the Sultan in coppering vessels. The town occupies the site of the ancient Ionopolis.

INEK-BAZAR, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatola, in the sanj. of Aïdin, 18 m. WNW of Guzelhissar, and a little to the E of Jenisheher, on an affluent of the Meander. It occupies a portion of the site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Mœandrum*.

INES, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 35 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Orma, near the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 365.

INES (SANTA), or ANGEL-DE-LA-GUARDA, an island in the N part of the Gulf of California, to the WNW of the island of Tiburon, in N lat. 29° 45′, and W long. 113° 40′. It is 48 m. in length, and about 15 m. in breadth.

INESTRILLAS, a town of Spain, Old Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. ENE of Soria, and 18 m. SSW of Corella, on the l. bank of the Alama, in a mountainous district. Pop. 574. The environs are fertile and well-watered.

IN-EUGHI, IN-OGHI, or IN-EUNI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Euni, 18 m. NW of Eski-shehr, and 33 m. N of Kutaiah, at the foot of a lofty mountain, in which are numerous grottoes.

INEZ (SANTO), a headland on the E coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 54° 20′, W long. 67° 8′.

INFANTA (CAPE), a headland of S. Africa, in the district of Zwellendam, on the W side of Sebastian bay, in S lat. 34° 32′, and E long. 20° 47′.

INFERNO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the Serra-da-Canastra, runs SE, and falls into the Rio Velhas on the l. bank.

INFICIONADO, a large and well-built village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 10 m. N of Marianna. Pop. 4,500. Agriculture and mining form the chief branches of local industry. It is noted as the birth-place of the poet José-de-Santa-Rita-Durão.

INFIESTO (NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-CONCEPCION-DE), a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 31 parroquias or parishes. The town is ancient, and contains several Roman remains, a parish church, numerous convents, and a custom-house. Pop. 416.

INFRESCHI (PUNTA DEGLI), a headland of Naples, on the W coast, on the W side of the bay of Policastro.

INGA, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Cacongo, on the r. bank of the Zaire, 60 m. NNW of San Salvador. Pop. 600.

INGATESTONE, a parish in Essex, 6 m. SW of Chelmsford, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1841, 856.

INGALINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 156 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 18 m. SW of Jaloutorovsk, near the r. bank of the Isct.

INGALOS, a people of Russia in Asia, in the NE of the gov-

of Georgia. They are slaves of the Lesghi, who assert the sole proprietorship of the soil, and exact in tribute from the I. the third of its produce. They are chiefly Mahommedans.

INGAN. See KHING-KHAN.

INGBERT, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 8 m. WNW of Blieskastell. It has considerable iron-works, and in the environs is a mine of coal.

INGBIRCHWORTH, a township in the p. of Penniston, W. R. of Yorkshire, 9¼ m. SE of Huddersfield. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1841, 419.

INGELFINGIN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 3 m. W of Künzelsau, and 33 m. NW of Ellwangen, on the r. bank of the Kocher. Pop. 1,500. It has a suburb, and contains a castle belonging to the family of Hohenlohe-Ohringen. Jewellery forms the chief article of local manufacture. The vine is cultivated here.

INGELHEIM (NIEDER), a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, cant. and a little to the N of Ober-Ingelheim, 8 m. W of Mayence, and 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Rhine, on the brow of a hill at the foot of which is the Salzbach. Pop. 2,000, of whom 805 are Catholics and 21 Jews. It possesses 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant church. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of the magnificent palace built by Charlemagne in 774, and destroyed by the French in 1689. The environs afford excellent wine.

INGELHEIM (OBER), a canton and town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, 8 m. WSW of Mayence, near the r. bank of the Salzbach. Pop. 2,212, of whom 590 are Catholics and 136 Jews. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and contains 3 churches, one of which, a Protestant church, is of great antiquity, and contains many curious monuments. The first diet of Charlemagne was held here in 774, and it has since been the ordinary place of the assembly of diets and councils by his successors. The environs afford good wine. Pop. of cant. 13,968.

INGELMUSTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 7 m. N of Courtrai, and 18 m. S of Bruges, on the l. bank of the Mander-Beke. Pop. 6,085. It is noted for its manufacture of linen, and has several salt-refineries and breweries. A sanguinary engagement took place here on the 10th May, 1794, between the French and Anglo-Hanoverians, in which the former had the advantage.

INGELSTA, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Christianstad. It contains a village of the same name.

INGENBRUCK, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 18 m. SSE of Achen, and circle of Montjoie. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of cloth.

INGENIO (EL), a town of Chili, in the district of Aconcagua, on the r. bank of the Ligna, 90 m. N of Santiago.

INGENOE, an island of the Arctic ocean, in the bail. of Finmark, to the WSW of Cape North, in N lat. 71° 11′ 40″, and E long. 24° 55′. It is 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in medium breadth.

INGERSBY, or INGARSBY, a hamlet in the p. of Hungerton, Leicestershire, 5½ m. E of Leicester. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 26.

INGERSHEIM, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Kaysersberg, near the Weybach. Pop. in 1841, 2,516.

INGERSHEIM (GROSS), a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. SSE of Besigheim, and 14 m. N of Stuttgard, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,500.

INGERSHEIM (KLEIN), a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Besigheim, near the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 603. This village was in the middle age the capital of the county of Ingersheim.

INGERSOLL, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of West Oxford, on the plank road, 22 m. E of London, and 10 m. W of Woodstock, on the E branch of the Thames. Pop. 400.

INGERTHORPE, a township in the p. of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Ripon. Area 470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 48; in 1841, 46.

INGESTRIE, or INGESTRY, a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. ENE of Stafford, on the Trent. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 116; in 1841, 118.

INGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8¼ m. NNW of Lincoln. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 514.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. NE of North Walsham. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 509.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NNW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 226; in 1841, 208.

INGHAM, a central county in the state of Michigan, U.S., comprising an area of 560 sq. m., generally level, and possessing considerable fertility. It contains Pine, Portage, and Swampy lakes, and Red-Cedar, Willow, Mud, and Sycamore creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,498. Its capital is Vivay. It contains a township of the same name, 77 m. W of Detroit.

INGHE-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, in the country of the Mongols of the Koko-Nor, and about 100 m. WNW of the lake of that name. It is 18 m. in length, and about 12 m. in breadth, and discharges itself by the Poukapira, which issues from its E extremity, and throws itself into the Koko-Nor.

INGHUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Bijapur, and 15 m. WSW of Hutnee, on the l. bank of the Kistna.

INGLEBOROUGH, a mountain of Yorkshire, 9 m. NW of Settle. Alt. 2,370 ft above sea-level.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, near the S confines of Westmoreland co.

INGLEBY, a township in the p. of Foremark, Derbyshire, 7 m. NE of Burton-on-Trent. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1841, 157.

INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SSW of Stokesley. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1841, 329.

INGLEBY-BERWICK, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Stockton-upon-Tees. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 138.

INGLEBY-GREENHOW, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Stokesley, at the source of the Leaven. Area of p. 6,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1841, 355. Area of township 2,610 acres.

INGLESHAM, a parish, partly in Berkshire, and partly in Wiltshire, 3 m. N of Highworth, on the S bank of the Thames. Area 890 acres. Pop. 125.

INGLETON, a township in the p. of Gainford, Durham, 8½ m. WNW of Darlington. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 334.—Also a chapelry and village in Bentham p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. NW of Settle. Area 15,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1841, 1,355. The v., situated at the foot of Ingleton hill, is large and well-built.

INGLEVERT (ST.), a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquise, 13 m. N of Boulogne. Pop. 400. It is celebrated for the tournament which took place in the environs in 1390.

INGLIS ISLAND, an island at the mouth of Arnheim bay, Arnheim Land, N. Australia, in N lat. 12°, E long. 136° 15′. It is 12 m. long, and about 1[illegible] m. in breadth.

INGODA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of

Irkutsk, and district of Nertchinsk. It has its source on the E side of the mountains of Nertchinsk or Dauria; flows first NE, then E, and joins the Onon, which thence takes the name of Chilka, and is tributary to the Amour, near Gorodtchenskaia. It has a total course of about 360 m. The principal places which it passes are Doroninsk and Tchitinskoi. It flows in the upper part of its course between lofty banks covered with forests. The lower part is flat and fertile.

INGOE, a township in the p. of Stamfordham, Northumberland, 9¼ m. NE by N of Hexham. Pop. in 1841, 231.

INGOLDESTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. NNE of Castle-Rising. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 344.

INGOLDMELES, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. ESE of Alford, on the coast of the North sea. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 259.

INGOLDSBY, a parish and village in Lincolnshire, 3¼ m. N of Corby. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 402.

INGOLDSTADT, a town of Bavaria, capital of the landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 36 m. SW of Ratisbon, on the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and at an alt. of 420 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 10,170; in 1845, 9,189, of whom 2,601 belong to the garrison. The streets are broad, and the houses, which are well-built, are generally painted outside. The principal buildings are the castle and the churches; the latter are adorned with numerous fresco paintings, and in one of them are the tombs of General Tilly, and of Eck or Eckius, the celebrated antagonist of Luther. There are 3 hospitals, an orphan's asylum, a college, a classical school, and schools of agriculture, and of arts and sciences. The chief articles of local manufacture are cloth, playing cards, powder, and potash. It has some distilleries, numerous breweries, and several bleacheries of linen and wax. The trade has much decayed. This town sustained a siege by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. In 1704 it was surrendered to Prince Louis of Baden; and in 1800 was given up to the French, who destroyed its fortifications.—The landgericht-bezirk presents a flat surface, but is well-cultivated, and possesses fine forests and meadow-land. Pop. 17,020.

INGORNACHOIX, a bay of Newfoundland, on the W coast, to the S of St. John's bay, in N lat. 50° 40′, and W long. 57° 20′.

INGOUL, or Ingul, a large river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Kherson, in the district and 27 m. NW of Yelisavetgrad; passing that town it flows S, and throws itself into the Bog on the l. bank, at Nicolaïev, after a course of about 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Gromokleia, which it receives on the r.

INGOULETZ, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Kherson, 18 m. N of Yelisavetgrad; runs E to Alexandria; then bends S, runs for some distance along the confines of the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, and falls into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 9 m. above Kherson, and after a course, chiefly through steppes and grazing lands, of about 300 m.

INGOURI, or Ineour, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source on the N side of the Caucasus, to the SE of Mount Elburz, in the N part of Mingrelia; separates that prov. from Great Abasia, and after a total course of 75 m. in a W and SW direction, throws itself into the Black sea at Anaclea, in N lat. 42° 22′.

INGOUVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Havre. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,844; in 1841, 22,079. The town, which is a little to the N, and is considered a suburb of Havre, is pleasantly situated on a finely-cultivated hill, near the estuary of the Seine. Pop. in 1831, 5,666; in 1841, 9,880; in 1846, 12,060. It contains numerous villas, and a general hospital for Havre; and has numerous brick and tile-kilns, manufactories of pottery vitriol, pitch, and tar, lace, cordage, copperas, acids, &c., several sugar-refineries, and a copper foundry. A fair for jewellery, ironmongery, &c., is held once a-year.

INGOYGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 10 m. E of Courtrai. Pop. 2,313. It has considerable manufactories of and trade in linen.

INGRAM, a parish and township in Northumberland, 7½ m. S by E of Wooler, on the Breamish. Area 14,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1841, 220.

INGRANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Georges-sur-Loire, 20 m. WSW of Angers, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 1,452. It has an extensive glass-work, and a manufactory of sugar from beet-root.

INGRANDES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Langeais. Pop. 750. Fairs are held twice a-year.

INGRAVE, or Ging-Ralph, a parish in Essex, 2 m. ESE of Brentwood, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 530.

INGRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Orleans. Pop. 2,905. It has a manufactory of animal black, and produces good wine.

INGRIE, Ingermannland, and Ijorskaïa-Zembla, an ancient prov. of Russia in Europe, and now comprised in the gov. of St. Petersburg. Its original inhabitants were Slaves; and were named Ijorka, from a river of that name on which their chief town was situated.

INGROWITZ, or Gimramow, a market-town of Moravia, in the ldgb. of Brünn, circle and 36 m. ENE of Iglau, and 9 m. NNW of Bistriz, on the Schwarzawa. Pop. 1,390. It contains 2 reformed churches, and possesses several manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics. Flax is extensively cultivated in the environs.

INGSTETTEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, NE of Illertissen.

INGUAZHILLIGI, a town on the Wowow territory, on the W bank of the Niger, the first place below Boussa where the river is entirely clear of rocks, and a general thoroughfare for merchants passing and repassing to Nufi.

INGUIAGHER, a small town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Walla, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Maringouins, an arm of the Senegal, and about 60 m. N of St. Louis.

INGUINELL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Plouay. Pop. 2,204.

INGURLI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 120 m. W of Sivas, sanj. of Buzok, and 15 m. SSE of Yuzgat or Uskat.

INGUSHES, or Ingouchi, a people who inhabit the E part of Circassia, on the N side of the Caucasus, to the S of Little Kabarda, to the W of the Tshetshentsis, and to the E of the territory which is intersected by the great road from Mozdok to Tiflis. The men devote themselves to war and to the chase, and leave to the women, in addition to their own more appropriate employments, the labours of agriculture. Contempt for life is held as a primary virtue by the I., and they admit of no supremacy in their chiefs beyond that which their moral influence may command. They acknowledge only one God, and devote the Sabbath to rest.

INGWILLER, or Hengwiller, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3¼ m. N of Bouxwiller, on the r. bank of the

Moder. Pop. in 1841, 2,170. It has manufactories of madder, potash, starch, soap, tobacco, hosiery, and cordage, several dye-works and extensive bleacheries. Fairs for cattle, grain, &c., are held 3 times a-year.

INGWORTH, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. N of Aylesham. Area 560 acres. Pop. 152.

INHAMBAN, or INHAMBANE, a country of E. Africa, situated to the S of Sabia and Sofala, and 200 m. NE of Delagoa bay. It is now the farthest region on this side to which the Portuguese dominion extends. Ivory and bees' wax are abundantly produced in the interior forests. The country in other respects is little known.—Also a river of Africa, of considerable magnitude, forming the N boundary of the country of the same name, and falling into the Eastern ocean, in S lat. 23° 15′, after a SE course of 150 m. At 8 m. above its entrance, is a town of the same name. Above this town, the river is navigable even for boats only 5 m.

INHAMBIPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 50 m. NNE of Bahia, on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Atlantic near Villa-de-Conde.

INHANGA, or ZAVARA, a small river of Inhambane, which falls into the Indian ocean, in S lat. 24° 10′, after a SE course of 120 m.

INHAUMA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 5 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro.

INHIMIRIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra-dos-Orgãos, runs S, receives the Ouro, the Santa-Cruz, Bonga, and Caioba, and flows into the bay of Nitherohi.

INIA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, which runs NW, and flowing into the Mozambique channel, 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Sofala, after a course of 150 m., falls into the Obi, 50 m. NE of Kolyvan, after a course of 180 m.—Also a river in the district of Okhotsk, which flows SW into the sea of that name, after a course of 90 m.

INICHI, a sea-port of Asia Minor, on the Black sea, 80 m. N of Castamouni.

INIESTA. See HINIESTA.

INIQUIARI, a small river of New Grenada, which enters the Caura on the l. bank, after a NE course of 90 m.

INIRIDA, a large and abundant river of New Grenada, prov. of San Juan de los Llanos, which rises in the Sierra Tunuhy, runs NE, and falls into the Guaviare on the r. bank.

INISHAIL. See INNISHAIL; and generally for words with the prefix INIS, see INNIS.

INJEH-BURUN, a sharp but not high cape of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 42° 9′, E long. 34° 56′, 73 m. E of Cape Kerempeh. It was the ancient *Sylias*.

INJEH-KARA-SU, a river of Asiatic Turkey, formed by the union of the Nazilitza and the Venetico, in the sanjak of Monastir, at a point about 6 m. NW of Servia. It flows in a N and NE course of 140 m. into the gulf of Salonica. Its general character is that of a deep full stream, flowing through fine pasture-lands.

INJEH-SU, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 15 m. W of Gurun, remarkably situated in a ravine traversed by a rivulet which gives name to the town. It contains about 750 Mahommedan and an equal number of Greek families; and is governed by a mutsellim sent from Constantinople, its taxes being devoted to the maintenance of the Mahmudiyah mosque in Constantinople.

INJERAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, on the l. bank of the most eastern of the three principal branches of the Godaveri, 56 m. NE of Masulipatam.

INJIGHIZ, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 48 m. SE of Viza, on the r. bank of the Kara-su.

INKBARROW, a parish of Worcestershire, 8 m. ESE of Droitwich. Area 6,940 acres. Pop. 1809.

INKERMANN, a small town of European Russia, in the Crimea, at the head of the gulf of Sebastopol, 4 m. E of that city, and 25 m. direct distance SSW of Simferopol. It has given name to a battle, fought on the 5th Nov. 1854, in which the allied forces of only 14,000 men defeated 45,000 Russians aided by the fire from the forts of Sebastopol.

INKORESTI, a town of Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 m. NW of Tekritsch.

INKPEN, a parish of Berkshire, 4 m. SE of Hungerford. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. 743.

INN, a large river in the south of Germany, an affluent of the Danube. Its source is in the lakes of Saint-Meritz, in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, where it forms the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It enters the Tyrol at Martinsbruck; traverses that province from W to E, and forms for some distance the boundary between it and Bavaria; enters Bavaria, and afterwards receives the Salza on the borders of Upper Austria; and separates Austria and Bavaria, till its course is closed by its junction with the Danube at Passau, on the r. bank. The Inn has a course of more than 250 m., and being early swelled by a number of streams from the Alps, becomes navigable so high as Hall in the Tyrol. At Passau it is nearly 900 ft. wide. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Ocz, the Sill, the Zill, and the Salza; on the l. the Trofana, the Mangfall, and the Roth. It was the *Œnus* or *Ænus* of the Romans.

INNACONDA, a town of Hindostan, on the Northern Circars, 52 m. SW of Guntur, and near the l. bank of the Gondijam.

INNERINGEN, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in the bail. and 5 m. NNE of Jungnau.

INNERKIP, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N and W by the frith of Clyde. Its coast is indented, but not deeply, by the bays of Gourock, Lunderstone, I., and Wemyss. It contains 12,540 acres: of which in moss or moors, are 5,860; arable, 4,500; sound pasture, 1,500. The village of I. is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and frequented for sea-bathing. Its pop. in 1841 was 431. Pop. of parish in 1831, 2,088; in 1841, 3,420.

INNERLEITHEN, or INVERLEITHEN, a parish chiefly in the NE of Peebles-shire, but partly in the N of Selkirkshire. Area 30,100 acres. The surface gradually rises from the Tweed to the N extremity, and has, in general, a broken, rugged, and precipitous appearance. Hills, forming part of the broad range which diverges at an acute angle from the central chain of the Southern Highlands of Scotland at the Hartfell group, and runs NE to St. Abb's head, and attaining here, in many of their summits, the elevation of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, crowd nearly the whole area. Estimating the whole area at somewhat more than 30,000 acres, nearly 26,000 are enclosed and constant sheep-walk, about 2,500 have been occasionally in tillage, nearly 550 are under wood, and about 1,500 are in a waste condition. About 16,000 black-faced and Cheviot sheep, and nearly 400 black cattle, feed upon the pastures. Pop. in 1801, 591; in 1831, 810; in 1841, 931.—The village of I. stands on the haugh-ground of Leithen water, about a ½ m. above the influx of that stream into the Tweed, 6 m. from Peebles, and about 28 m. from Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of one neat street running along the public road, and winged with detached buildings and little clusters of houses. Most of the houses have been erected as accommodation for summer-rusticators and invalid visitors to

the spa. Across the Leithen is a stone-bridge, connecting the two parts of the village, and carrying over the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike. The mineral spring to which the v. mainly owes its prosperity, seems to have been unremarked for its medicinal properties till about the commencement of the present cent. In 1824, the publication of Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'St. Ronan's Well,' greatly enhanced its celebrity, and poured down upon it some rays of that lustre which popular opinion then assigned to 'the Great Unknown.' The well springs up at the base of the Lee-pen, about 200 ft. above the street of the village. In its original state, it issued in small quantities, and at only one spring; but, when the ground was dug to its source, in order to clear away admixtures near the surface, it became emitted in two streams of different strength. A quart of the less impregnated stream has been found to contain 5·3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9·5 grains of muriate of lime, 21·2 grains of muriate of soda,—in all, 36 grains; and a quart of the other stream, 10·2 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19·4 of muriate of lime, and 31 of muriate of soda,—in all, 60·6 grains. The waters, jointly with the salubrious influence of the climate, are efficacious chiefly in cases of ophthalmic complaints, old wounds, and dyspeptic and bilious disorders. Tartans and broad cloth are manufactured here, to the extent of an annual consumption of raw material of between 2,500 and 3,000 stones. Pop. of the v., in 1838, irrespective of summer-visitors, or persons attracted by the spa, 412; in 1841, 431.

INNERSTE, a river of Germany, rising in the Harz, near Zellerfeld in Brunswick, and flowing into the Leine, on the r. bank, near Ruthe in Hanover, after a course of 38 m.

INNERWICK, or INVERWICK, a parish in the E of Haddingtonshire, about 9½ m. in length, by about 2½ m. in average breadth. Two-thirds of the surface stretch across the Lammermoor hills. The coast—which, followed along its indentations, is about 2¼ or 2½ m. in extent—partakes, in a general way, but tamely, of the rocky boldness with which the ocean is confronted from Dunbar to St. Abb's head. About five-ninths of the area of the parish are in natural pasture; nearly four-ninths are in tillage; and 350 acres are under plantation. The p. is intersected along the coast by the mail-road between Edinburgh and London, by way of Berwick; and by the North British railroad along Monynut edge by a road between Dunbar and Dunse. The v. of I. is situated at the base of a steep but cultivated hill, about 1 m. W of the Edinburgh and London road. Pop. of the p., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 987; in 1841, 961.

INNICHEN, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, circle and 14 m. ESE of Bruneck, on the r. bank of the Drau.

INNISBEG, an island in the estuary of the Ilen, co. Cork. It lies in the upper part of the estuary, 3¾ m. SSW of Skibbereen; and measures 1¼ m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth.—Also an islet in the Atlantic ocean, 3 m. SSE of Tory island, off the coast of Donegal.—Also an islet in the Atlantic ocean, about ¾ m. N of the Great Glasquet, co. Kerry.—The name, meaning 'the small island,' is applied to numerous islets in Ireland.

INNISBEGIL, an island nearly in the middle of Achill sound, co. Mayo. It extends lengthwise from E to W; and is separated by narrow sounds from the island of Achill on the W, of Annagh on the S, and the mainland of Erris on the E. Its length is about 2 m., and its breadth about 1½ m.

INNISBOFFIN, an island in the Atlantic ocean, about 1 m. N of the mainland of co. Donegal, and 3 m. ENE of Bloody-Foreland. It measures about 1 m. in length, and between 3 and 4 m. in circumf.—Also an island and a parish in co. Mayo. Length, 3½ m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 3,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,462; in 1841, 1,612. It extends E and W; is divided by a narrow sound from Innishark on the SW; and is partly encircled with a zone of isles, islets, and rocks, the chief of which is Davilin. Though politically within co. Mayo, it lies in considerably closer topographical position to co. Galway; being 9 m. W by S of the nearest part of the mainland of Mayo, and only 2¾ m. WNW of Claggan-point, co. Galway. The N coast is a precipitous cliff, indented with two inlets; the W coast has at its upper end a lagune, divided from the sea by a beach of stones; and the S coast has an excellent natural harbour with 9 or 10 ft. of water, and facing the SW.—Also an island of co. Longford, in Lough Ree.

INNISCALTHRA, a parish, partly in co. Cork, but chiefly in co. Galway. It includes some isles in Lough Derg, lies mainly along the W shore of that lake, and is situated 3¾ m. NE by E of Scariff. Area of the Munster section, 684 acres, of which 279 are in Lough Derg; of the Connaught section, 10,599 acres, of which 1,532 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,198; in 1841, 2,378. The rivulet Bora separates the two sections of the p., and at the same time forms the boundary between Connaught and Munster. The principal islands are, in the Munster section, Red island; and, in the Connaught section, Inniscalthra, Young's island, Basley island, and Cribby island. The celebrated island of I., which gives name to the p., but is itself more usually called the Holy island, lies about a ½ m. from the shore, and 2¾ m. E by N of Scariff. It is the chief of a group of three; and contains an area of about 20 acres. It has been famous from early ages as the site of ecclesiastical structures and the scene of superstitious observances. It has a pillar-tower 70 ft. high, in good preservation.

INNISCARAGH, an islet in the p. of Templecroan, co. Donegal, 1¼ m. S of Arran, and 1¼ m. W of Innisfree.

INNISCARRA, a parish, 5 m. W by S of Cork, co. Cork. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Dripsey. Area 10,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,432; in 1841, 4,407. The river Lee flows along the S; and the Dripsey traces the W boundary.

INNISCATTERY,—popularly SCATHERY, and anciently INNISCATHAI,—an island of co. Clare, in the Shannon, 1¾ m. SSW of Kilrush, and ¾ m. S of the nearest part of the mainland. It contains about 100 acres; well stocked with cattle, and abounding with rabbits and wild fowl. It is a low-browed island, little remarkable in its configuration or natural structure and produce, yet figures prominently in history and archæology. Its sound or roadstead was early ascertained by the Vikingr to be one of their most convenient harbours for making descents upon Ireland: and the island, in consequence, was for a long period a bone of contention and a scene of strife between them and the Irish. Eleven churches are asserted to have been built on the island by Senanus; but the remains of only seven ecclesiastical structures can now be traced, and three of these evince themselves, at a glance, to have been built long after the time when Senanus is said to have flourished. The cathedral, St. Mary's church, and another of the seven structures, are in the pointed style of architecture, but possess no particular attraction; the four other structures measure only from 12 to 24 ft. in length, and were lighted each with only one or two very small loopholes. But proudly over all soars one of the finest pillar-towers in the kingdom, springing, from a base of 22 ft. in circumf.,

to an alt. of 120 ft., and wearing still its barrad or conical cap, though very long ago split by lightning almost from top to bottom. This *turraghan* forms an useful landmark to mariners.

INNISCLOGHRAN, or INNISCLOTHRAN, an islet of co. Longford, in the vicinity of Innisboffin.

INNISCOO, an islet of co. Donegal, in the vicinity of Rutland island, measuring about a ½ m. by a ¼ m. The narrow sound between it and Rutland forms the harbour of the latter island.

INNISDADROM, an island, a little S of the centre of the estuary of the Fergus, and 4¼ m. SW of Newmarket, co. Clare. It extends SW; and though proportionately narrow, is about 1¼ m. in length.

INNISDRISCOL, an island of co. Cork, on the E side of the lower part of Roaring-Water bay, and across the mouth of the creek of Ringcove. Its length is about 1½ m.; its breadth about 1 m.

INNISFALLEN, a beautiful island, nearly in the centre of the Lower Lake of Killarney, and about 2¼ m. SW of the town of Killarney, Munster. It comprises an area of 18 acres, is richly wooded, and has a sinuous shore-line partly of shallows and partly of bold rocks. Its surface is spread with the brightest verdure, over which flourish, in rich foliage, great varieties of trees and shrubs, and especially fine specimens of the arbutus, the sorbus, and the holly. The abbey of I. is alleged to have been founded toward the close of the 6th cent.; but, though its celebrated 'Annals' have the reputation of being one of the earliest and most authentic of the ancient Irish histories, hardly anything is known respecting the establishment till 1180. Its ruins are rude, and nearly level with the ground, and indicative of a much later date than that of the alleged original founding of the establishment; but an older pile stands on a projecting cliff at the SE end of the island. The *Annals of I.* were written by one monk down to 1215, and continued by another to 1319. Though containing extracts from the Old Testament, a history of the world down to St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland, and a view of Irish civil affairs from 432 to 1319, they are so exceedingly brief and superficial as to comprise only 57 leaves of medium quarto parchment. The original work is in the Bodleian library.

INNISFIL, a township in the Simcoe district of Upper Canada, skirted on the E by Lake Simcoe. It is mostly wild land. Pop. in 1842, 762.

INNISFREE, a small island of co. Donegal, 1 m. S of Rutland island, and midway between the v. of Dunglo and the island of Arran. It is about 2 m. in circuit.

INNISHANNON, a parish and town of co. Cork. Area of p. 7,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,840; in 1841, 3,615.—The small post-town of I. stands on a beautiful bend of the Bandon river, on the road from Cork to Bandon, 3½ m. NE of Bandon, and 12 m. SSW of Cork. The Bandon is here tidal, and brings up vessels of considerable burden from Kinsale. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1841, 625.

INNISHARGIE, a parish in co. Down. Area 5,516 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,014. The surface is principally a part of the E sea-board of Lough Strangford, but extends on the N to the Irish channel.

INNISHARK, an island of co. Mayo, separated by a narrow sound from the SW side of Innisboffin, of a circular form, and upwards of 1¼ m. in diam.

INNISHERE, an insular parish of co. Galway, the most easterly of the Arran islands, and separated by the South sound from the mainland of co. Clare. Length from E to W, 2 m.; breadth, 1⅛ m. Area 1,400 acres, of which 16 acres are in Lough More. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1841, 456. The highest ground has an alt. of 202 ft.

INNISHERKIN, or SHERKIN, an island of co. Cork, extending S down the mouth of Baltimore bay, and seaward to within 1¼ m. of Cape Clear island. With the islands, islets, and rocks in its vicinity, it renders Baltimore bay an intricate though mimic archipelago. Its length is 3¼ m.; its greatest breadth 1½ m. Pop. in 1831, 1,026. The N extremity is called Wren-head, and the S extremity Sleamore-point. The E side is all high, bold, rocky coast.

INNISIRRER, an island of co. Donegal, 3 m. SSW of Bloody-Foreland. It is about 1 m. in length.

INNISKEA, two islands of co. Mayo. They lie parallel to the S part of the peninsula of the Mullet, at the distance of from 2¼ to 4 m. W, and 9 m. N by E of Achill-head. North I. is 2¼ m. long from N to S; South I. is 1¾ m. from NNE to SSW; but the two practically form only one island, being mutually separated by a sound not 50 fath. wide.

INNISKEEL, a parish 11 m. N of Killybegs, co. Donegal. Length 24 m.; breadth 8 m. Pop. in 1831, 11,432; in 1841, 12,606. The whole is politically divided into the two parishes of Upper I. and Lower I., mutually separated by the sea-lough called Loughrusmore. Area of Upper I. 21,627 acres; of Lower I. 80,453 acres. The district includes some islets in the Atlantic; and extends NE from the Glen river, through the moorish, broken, and chaotic basin of the Awinea, the Stracashel, the Finn, and the Guibarra, to the rugged mountainous region around Loch Muck,—a lake whose elevation above sea-level is 678 ft. Rochrow summit in Upper I. has an alt. of 1,649 ft.; and Aughta summit in Lower I. of 1,958 ft. The chief lake in Upper I. is Nalughraman, and has an elevation of 593 ft.; and the chief lakes in Lower I. are Finn, 438 ft., Ea, Kip, Macew, Derryduff, Sheskinmore, Doon, Derkmore, Nacroaghy, Drumnalough, and Muddy. The v. of Glenties is situated in Lower I.

INNISKILLEN. See ENNISKILLEN.

INNISKILLEN (MOUNT), a salient mountain in Tropical Australia, near the Victoria river.

INNISLACKEN, a small island at the middle of the entrance into Roundstone bay, co. Galway.

INNISMACSAINT, or ENNISMACSAINT, a parish, partly in co. Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. The Donegal section contains the vs. of Bundoran and Single-Street, and part of the town of Ballyshannon; the Fermanagh section contains the v. of Derrygonnelly, and a small portion of Churchill. Length of the p. 20 m.; breadth 4 m. Area of the Donegal section 7,126 acres; of the Fermanagh section 45,867 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14.874; in 1841, 14,693. The summits of Glenalong and North Shean, in this p., have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 795 and 1,135 ft. The island of I., which gives name to the p., is situated in Lough Erne, about a ½ m. from the shore, and 3 m. ESE of Churchill, and was the site of a somewhat famous abbey, which monastic writers allege to have been founded early in the 6th cent.

INNISMACKLELAN, the most southerly of the chief isles of the Blasquet group, co. Kerry. It lies 2½ m. S by W of the Great Blasquet.

INNISMAGRATH, a parish of co. Leitrim. Length 8 m.; breadth 6½ m. Area 27,439 acres, of which 4,026 acres are in Lough Allen. Pop. in 1831, 7,976; in 1841, 9,603. The surface of the whole declines S and E to the head and the W side of Lough Allen, and is to a large extent mountainous. Two summits, the one on the W and the other on the S boundary, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,125 and 1,377 ft.

INNISMOTT, a parish of co. Meath, 3 m. WSW of Ardee. Area 1,457 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in

1841, 481. The surface declines E along the course of the Dee.

INNISMURRAY, a small island of co. Sligo, off the S side of the entrance of Donegal bay, 3 m. N of Gessigo-point. It is a rock rising from the sea, with precipices toward the ocean, but shelving gently on the side opposite the mainland, and contains about 130 acres of shallow soil.

INNISNEE, an island of co. Galway, screening the E side of Roundstone bay. It extends upwards of 2 m. N and S, but is proportionally narrow.

INNISRUSH, a village in the p. of Tamlaght-O'Creilly, co. Londonderry. Pop. 282.

INNISTIOGUE, a parish and town of co. Kilkenny. Area 9,741 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,221; in 1841, 3,501. The surface extends along the r. bank of the Nore, here a broad and tidal stream.—The town, formerly a parl. burgh, is situated on the W bank of the Nore, 4½ m. SE of Thomastown. Pop. 966.

INNISTURK, an island of co. Mayo, 4¼ m. NNE of Innisboffin, and 6 m. W of the nearest mainland. Its length is 2¼ m.; its breadth 1 m. It consists chiefly of slate rock.

INNOWRAZLAU, or JUNG-BRESLAU, a small town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. and 26 m. ESE of Bromberg. Pop. 5,660, nearly one-half of whom are Jews. It has some trade in woollens, and is the seat of a board for the superintendence of mines of saltpetre in the neighbourhood.

INNSBRUCK, INSPRUGG, or INSPRUCK, [*i. e.* 'Bridge of the Inn,'] the capital of the Tyrol, situated at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, 62 m. S of Munich, 84 m. WSW of Salzburg, and 84 m. NNE of Trent; at an alt. of 566 metres = 619 yds. above sea-level. Its pop. in 1845 was 12,800. It may be called a handsome town, although it has but one broad principal street, in the centre of which stands a full-length and exalted figure of the Virgin. Its public edifices, more remarkable however for size than elegance, are the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by Maria Theresa to the memory of her husband, Francis I., on the spot where he suddenly expired, and the great hall, the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. In the church of the Franciscans is a magnificent cenotaph, erected to the memory of the emperor Maximilian, with 28 bronze statues of members of the house of Austria. A university was founded here in 1672, but afterwards suppressed, and its place supplied by a lyceum or academy. It was, however, re-established in 1826; and in 1842 had 24 professors, and 416 students, and possessed a library of 40,000 vols. The transit from Germany to Italy is considerable. The chief manufactures are silk, woollen, linen, and muslin goods, leather, glass, and cutlery. The artisans excel in wood-carving. The Innthal, or valley in which I. stands, one of the largest of those formed by the Northern Alps, and also the most picturesque, is about 30 m. in length; its breadth in the neighbourhood of I. is about 3 m. The river washes one of the sides of the town, and separates it from a suburb of considerable extent. The immediate environs are rich and beautiful, and interspersed with small villas. The background of the picture is formed by mountains, covered along their sides with vast forests, while their lofty tops terminate in a mass of precipitous and barren rocks. To crown the whole, the stranger, walking up the principal street, sees over the roofs of the houses, and as if overhanging the town, an enormous snow-capped mountain, called the Sollstein-berg. This valley was the scene of several of the events that took place during the heroic resistance made by the Tyrolese to the French and Bavarians in 1809.

INNSTADT, a small town of Bavaria, to the E of Passau, from which it is separated by the Inn.

INNTHAL. See ENGADINE.

INNTHAL (OBER). See IMBST.

INNTHAL (UNTER). See SCHWATZ.

INNVIERTEL, a large district or circle of Upper Austria, consisting of the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza. It was originally a part of Bavaria, and was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Teschen in 1779. It was restored to Bavaria in 1810, but retained only till 1815. In that year also the quarter of the Hausruck, which Bonaparte had compelled Austria to cede to Bavaria, was restored for an equivalent, and annexed to this circle, so that at present its extent is 1,270 sq. m., with 200,000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Braunau and Scharding. The S division of this district, lying towards the duchy of Salzburg, is intersected by several chains of mountains covered with wood; but the tracts on the banks of the Danube and the Inn are fertile and well-cultivated, producing wheat, barley, and flax, and having extensive pastures.

INNY, a river of the NW of Leinster. It issues from Lough Sheelan, and falls into the head of the extreme E expansion of Lough Ree, after a S and SW course of 24 m. Much of the upper part of its run is through a flat, tame, boggy country; but the lower part is through a district not only rich and beautiful, but rendered classic by association with the names and writings of Oliver Goldsmith and Maria Edgeworth.—Also a rivulet of co. Kerry, rising among the lofty mountains on the E border of the barony of Iveragh, and flowing W about 12 m. to the head of Ballinskelligs-bay.

INNYCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, belonging to the Nagpore rajah, and situated on the E bank of the Wurda river, 47 m. SSW of Nagpore.

INOWLODZ, or INOWLADISLAW, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, 16 m. S of Rava, on the Pilica.

INSARA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Penza, at the confluence of the Issa and the Insara, 278 m. ESE of Moscow. Pop. 4,730. There are iron works here.

INSCH, a parish in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire, skirted by the Urie water on the N. Area 7,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,338; in 1841, 1,379.

INSCRIPTION (POINT), a sandy point on Sweers's island in Australia, in S lat. 17° 6′ 50″, E long. of Port Essington 7° 28′ 30″.

INSELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the forest of Thuringia. Alt. 3,300 ft. above sea-level.

INSHENE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. S of Dendera.

INSHILLA, a small sea-port on the E coast of Tunis, and 108 m. S of Tunis.

INSINGEN, a large village of Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, 4 m. S of Rothenburg.

INSKIP, a township of St. Michael p., in Lancashire, 7½ m. NW of Preston.

INSKOLKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Kolivan, 40 m. SW of Busk.

INSMING, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Albestroff, 20 m. ENE of Chateau Salins. Pop. 860.

INSTERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the river Inster, at its confluence with the Angerapp, 50 m. E of Königsberg. Pop. in 1846, 9,700. Its chief traffic is in corn and lint-seed produced in the adjacent country.

INSTOW, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNE of Bideford. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. 557.

INSUMA, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 100 m. SW of Mecca.

INTCHEN-OUEI, a town of Chinese Tartary, 230 m. ENE of Pekin.

INTEL, a small port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Erdwen, 12 m. SE of L'Orient. Pop. 860.

INTERLACHEN, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, situated on the l. bank of the Aar, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, 32 m. SE of Bern, in a small plain about 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, richly cultivated, and girdled by lofty mountains.

INTRA, a small town of Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Lago-Maggiore, 30 m. N of Novara, 1½ m. NE of Pallanza, in a picturesque country, called the Val Intrasca. It is noted chiefly for its bleaching grounds and dye-houses. Pop. 3,743.

INTRODACQUA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 4 m. SW of Sulmona. Pop. 4,000.

INTWOOD, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SW of Norwich. Area 440 acres. Pop. 49.

INVER, a parish of co. Antrim. Area 1,773 acres. Pop. in 1831, 953; in 1841, 1,020. It contains the villages of Inverbeg and Invermore. Lough Larne forms its E, and the Larne river its N boundary.—Also a fishing-village in co. Mayo, on the E shore of Broadhaven, and 6 m. NE of Belmullet.—Also a parish on the S coast of co. Donegal, 7½ m. E of Killybegs. It contains the villages of Port and Mount Charles. Area 36,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,785; in 1841, 12,835. About one-third of the surface is arable; the remainder is heathy upland pasture, and wild irreclaimable mountain. Benbawn, the principal eminence, is 1,490 ft. in alt., and forms part of a great chain which extends from the Atlantic about 20 m. E, and then deflects S toward Lough-Erne.—The Inver issues from a lake on the top of a mountain at the E extremity of the p., tumbles headlong over the side of the mountain in a cataract called the Grey Mare's Tail, and runs about 6 m. SW to the head of Inver-bay.—Inver-bay may be regarded as entering between Durin-point on the E, and St. John's cape on the SW, which are 5 m. asunder. It penetrates the land 5 m. NE, and forms a good fishing-ground.—The small v. of Inver, situated at its head, is dependent chiefly on fishing at the bar of the Inver. The v. of Port-of-Inver is situated on the W side of the bay, 1½ m. from Inver.

INVER (Loch), a small arm of the sea, on the NW coast of Sutherlandshire, near the promontory of Ru-stoer. The village of Inver or Lochinver is a post-station 245 m. NNW of Edinburgh.

INVERARITY, a parish in the centre of the S division of Forfarshire, intersected by the Dundee and Forfar railway. Pop. in 1801, 820; in 1841, 997.

INVERARY, a parish in Argyleshire, extending about 18 m. in length, and on an average 3 m. in breadth, somewhat in the form of a crescent, and chiefly betwixt Loch-Awe and Loch-Fyne, and watered by the Aray and the Shira. Pop. of the town and parish in 1801, 2,051; in 1841, 2,285.

Inverary, a royal burgh in the above p., and the county-town of Argyleshire, is 60 m. NW of Glasgow, by Luss and Arroquhar, 39 m. N by W of Rothesay, in Bute, and 32 m. SE of Oban, situated on a small bay on the NE side, and within 5 m. of the head of Loch-Fyne, where the Aray falls into that arm of the sea. It is a small town, consisting chiefly of one street, in the centre of which stands the church, and another row of houses which face the bay. The pop. in 1831 was 1,117; in 1841, 1,233; in 1851, 1,164. It unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Oban, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1840 was 55; in 1848, 40. The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have subsisted here from time immemorial.—Not far from the town, on a level space on the S bank of the Aray, is the castle of I., the principal seat of the duke of Argyle, a large quadrangular building, with a round tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion, by which the staircase and saloon are lighted, shooting up above the towers in the centre. It was founded in 1745, and is built of a micaceous slate brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. The stone is of a blue grey colour; a single shower of rain turns it almost black, but a gleam of the sun restores its original colour.

INVERAVEN, a parish partly in Morayshire, stretching from the river Spey to the borders of Aberdeenshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. Its length is about 20 m.; breadth from 4 to 9 m. Pop. in 1831, 2,648; in 1841, 2,417. The river Livet intersects this parish, rising from numerous sources within its limits, and flowing NW through the celebrated Glenlivet, which occupies a considerable portion of its surface, to the Aven, whence the name Inveraven is derived. The Aven, however, only skirts the parish on the W in its course to the Spey, which runs across the NW boundary.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish in the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire, about 15 m. in greatest length, and 8 m. in greatest breadth; bounded on the SW by the E. Kyle of Bute, and intersected for 8 m. by Loch Striven. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate. Pop. in 1801, 626; in 1831, 596; in 1841, 699.

INVERESK, a parish in the extreme NE of Edinburghshire, skirting on the N the frith of Forth. Along the shore stretches a broad belt of pleasant downs, formed by the subsidence of the sea, and only a few feet above the level of high water, furnishing a charming field for the favourite exercises of golf and walking. Behind this plain the surface rises in a slow ascent of verdant fields and highly cultivated soil, sending up across the SW projection the hills of Fallside and Carberry, 540 ft. above sea-level. The river Esk, combining just at the point of entering the p. the waters of the N. Esk and the S. Esk, bisects the p. into considerably unequal parts, in a beautifully winding course northward to the sea between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. The celebrated Pinkie-burn rises a little SE of Inveresk hill, and flows first N and then NW to the Esk, between Musselburgh and the sea. Little more than 1 m. in length of course, it derives all its interest from historical association with the disastrous battle to which it gave name. Coal, of remarkable aggregate thickness of seam, stretches beneath the whole p. It is mined chiefly at Monkton-hall, New Craighall, and Edmonstone, and produces, with the labour of upwards of 550 persons, nearly 55,000 tons a-year. Besides the v. of I., the p. contains the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and the vs. of Newbigging, Westpans, Wallford, and Craighall. The p. is cut from W to E near the shore by the great mail-road from Edinburgh to London; it is traversed by the North British railway and its branch-line to Musselburgh; and by a part of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith branch of the North British railway, and contains the inclined plane of the railway passing New Hailes, Fisherrow, and Craighall. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 8,961; in 1841, 8,263.

INVERFARRAKAIG (Pass of), a beautiful de-

file leading from Loch Ness, across Strathcrrick, into Strathnairn.

INVERGORDON, a village in Ross-shire, in the p. of Rosskeen, on the N side of the frith of Cromarty, over which there is a regular ferry to Inverbreckie. It has a good harbour, having 16 ft. water at spring-tides, and 13 ft. at neap; and a fine sandy shore, where vessels may safely deliver their cargoes. It is 12 m. from Dingwall.

INVERGOWRIE, a village pleasantly situated at the head of a little bay formed by the influx of I. burn to the frith of Tay, in the p. of Liff, Forfarshire, 2½ m. W of Dundee, and 19½ m. E of Perth.

INVERKEILOR, a parish nearly in the centre of the maritime district of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by the German ocean. Area 6,100 Scottish acres. Keilor burn, from which the p. has its name, rises on the S boundary, and flows 4 m. E to Lunan bay. Lunan water comes in from the W, and falls into the sea at Redcastle. The v. of I., situated near Lunan water, contains a pop. of 150. Pop. of the p. 1,879.

INVERKEITHING, a parish in Fifeshire, stretching along the shore of the Forth, about 4 m. from E to W. At its E end a peninsula runs into the frith, at the extremity of which is N. Queensferry. Pop. in 1801, 2,228; in 1831, 3,189; in 1841, 2,350.—The town of I. is situated at the E end of the p., on an eminence overlooking the bay which bears its name, and chiefly consists of a main street of considerable length, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour. A lazaretto is built on the point of the bay opposite the town. As a royal burgh it is of great antiquity. The corporate-revenue is about £500. The burgh joins with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and S. Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 1,814. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839–40 was 56; in 1848–9, 45. The harbour is pretty good, though it might be greatly improved; vessels of 200 tons burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides, but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 20 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here.

INVERKEITHNIE, a parish in the shire of Banff, extending along the S bank of the Deveron about 6 m. Pop. in 1801, 503; in 1831, 589; in 1841, 687. The rivulet Keithnie intersects it from S to N, entering the Deveron near the p.-church.

INVERKIRKAG. See Assynt.

INVERLOCHY, a hamlet and castle on the E shore of Loch-Eil, 2 m. from Fort-William. The castle is a quadrangular building, with round towers at the angles, measuring 30 yds. every way within the walls. Near this place the celebrated marquis of Montrose signally defeated the Campbells under the marquis of Argyle, in February 1645.

INVERNESS, a parish in the shire of Inverness, bounded on the NE by the Beauly and the Moray friths. Its length from NE to SW is 14 m.; its average breadth 2½ m. It may be considered as the NE portion of the Great glen of Caledonia. On the S the surface rises to an elevation of about 400 ft.; on the N the acclivity is higher and more precipitous. The elevation of Loch Ness above sea-level is only 46 ft. The coast-line is flat, and well cultivated. The river Ness intersects the p. for 8 m. The most remarkable hill is Tomnahurich, near the town, on the W side of the river, a beautiful isolated mount, whose length is 1,984 ft.; breadth 176 ft.; and elevation from the channel of the river 250 ft. The elevation of Craig-Phadric from the sea-level is 435 ft. The number of arable acres in the p. is calculated at from 8,000 to 9,000. Pop. in 1841, 15,308.

INVERNESS, a seaport, a royal burgh, the capital of the Northern Highlands of Scotland, and the supposed original metropolis of *Pictavia*, stands 19½ m. SSW of Cromarty, 38½ m. WSW of Elgin, 118½ m. WNW of Aberdeen, and 156½ m. NNW of Edinburgh. Its site is on both banks—chiefly the r. one—of the river Ness, from a ½ to 1½ m. above its entrance into that long sweep of marine waters which, inward from this point, is called the Beauly frith or loch, and outward is assigned a community of name with the Moray frith. Three large openings,—the basin of the Beauly frith from the W,—that of the Moray frith from the NE,—and the divergent termination of the Glenmore-nan-Albin from the S,—meet at the town and pour around it a rich confluence of the beauties of landscape, and the advantages of communication. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort-George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beauly frith. All the W town, and nearly all the outskirts, as well as some of the interior of the E town, may at present compare in general neatness with any modern town of its size in the United kingdom. The public buildings, though possessing no remarkable features of elegance or beauty, are both creditable and interesting. A suite of co. buildings, which crowns the Castle-hill, and was erected at a cost of about £7,000, strongly arrest the eye of a stranger. On the NE side of Academy-street stands the Inverness academy, an extensive erection opened in 1792 for the education of the families of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. On the l. bank of the Ness, 3 furl. above the old bridge, stands the infirmary of the northern cos., built in 1804, and including a lunatic asylum. At two beautiful islets in the Ness, very nearly united, and lying about a mile above the town, two handsome suspension-bridges have been flung across to connect them, the one with the r. bank, and the other with the l. These islands have been tastefully cut into pleasure-walks, and variously beautified as public promenades. Remains of a vast fort which Oliver Cromwell built in 1652–7—one of the four which he constructed for checking and overawing Scotland—may be seen at the harbour, 2 or 3 furl. above the mouth of the Ness. The fort had accommodation for 1,000 men; but it so annoyed and chafed the Highland chiefs under the keen administration of Cromwell, that at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty to the Stuarts, it was destroyed immediately after the Restoration. I., though possessing many advantages for productive industry, has but inconsiderable manufactures. A white and coloured linen thread manufacture, which at the end of last cent. had its seat in the burgh, and was ramified over the northern cos., and employed about 10,000 persons, has almost wholly disappeared before the energetic competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A hemp factory within the area of Cromwell's fort employed 50 years ago about 1,000 persons, but now employs at most 300. Some coarse clothing, and tartan and plaids for the Highland market, are woven in the town; and there are 3 tanneries. Ship-building was a few years ago commenced in a spirit of enterprise. Malting was for generations a chief employment in the town; and I. had anciently a large share in the limited commerce of Scotland. During several centuries previous to the Union, it was the adopted home of foreign traders, or was annually visited by German merchants; and it conducted, with the ports of Holland and other parts of northern continental Europe, an extensive trade in skins and other Highland pro-

duce, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The northern cos., and even the Highlands generally, as well as the Western and the Northern islands, looked to it as the only mart for their commodities, and the only depot whence they could obtain the produce of other lands. But during the effluxion of the former half of last cent., the Highlanders of the western and southern districts found their way by agents to Glasgow, and adopting it as a superior market, abandoned I. to the incompetent support of the infertile north. In its custom-house district, which extends from the mouth of the Spey to the Dornoch frith, there were, in 1831, 142 vessels of aggregately 7,104 tons; and in 1850, 149 under 50 tons, and 90 above that tonnage; aggregate of the 239 vessels, 11,279 tons. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards in 1850 was 965 = 61,219 tons; and 172 steamers = 41,061 tons. About one-third of the vessels, and about one-half of the tonnage, belong to the town. Steam-vessels sail every 10 days to London; once a-week to Aberdeen and Leith; and twice a-week to Glasgow and places intermediate along the route of the Caledonian and the Crinan canals. From I. and its vicinity, including Beauly and Easter Ross, between 30,000 and 40,000 quarters of wheat are annually shipped for London and Leith; and within its custom-house district about 100 cargoes of mixed goods from these ports and Aberdeen are annually debarked. A great trade is conducted also along the Caledonian canal, and disgorges most of its proceeds at the basin near the town. See article CALEDONIAN CANAL.—Three harbours, all small, but good and easily accessible, have at different periods been constructed in the Ness; the lowest admitting vessels of 250 tons burden, and the others vessels of 200 tons. At the Caledonian canal wharfs, within a mile of the town, large ships may receive and deliver cargoes, and in Kessock roads they have safe and excellent anchorage. The amount of customs collected at the port in 1850 was £5,008. At the July wool and sheep fair of I., the principal sheep-farmers throughout the north of Scotland are met by the sheep-dealers of southern counties, and by wool-staplers and agents from England, and sell to them annually sheep and wool to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000. —I. has not yet shared in the advantages of the railway-system. The Northern railway is now extended, on the east coast, onwards to Aberdeen, from which it has been proposed to carry the communication as far as Inverness. Another line, to connect I. with Ross-shire, by Beauly, Dingwall, and Tain, has been projected; and also a line running to Elgin, and thence by Braemar and the Spittal of Glenshee, to Perth.

I. is a burgh of great antiquity. The corporation revenue in 1838–9 was £1,985; in 1848–9, £1,930. The town is the seat of the courts of assize for the Northern counties; and unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 475; in 1849, 496. Pop. of parl. burgh, in 1831, 9,663; in 1841, 11,575; in 1851, 12,715.

History.] The town of I. is invested with a fictitious interest, and assigned an origin at least 60 years before the Christian era, by Boethius and Buchanan connecting it with one of their apocryphal kings. Yet it probably was a seat of pop., and, at all events, it occupies a site in the centre of what certainly was a closely-peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts. It is believed to have been the original seat of the Pictish monarchs; and is supposed, even after Abernethy and Forteviot became a sort of Pictish capitals, to have retained its pre-eminence, and not altogether lost it till the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns. In the reign of David I. it figures as a king's burgh, and was made the seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over all the north of Scotland. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stuarts till near the Union, I. was constantly exposed to the predatory visits of the Islesmen and the Highland clans. The inhabitants distinguished themselves after the Revolution by enthusiastic and bold attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. During the rebellion of 1745-6, and especially amid the stir which preceded and followed its closing-scene in the neighbouring field of Culloden, the town had the distinction, and reaped the bitter awards of being the virtual capital of the losing party. No modern event of note has occurred, except an earthquake on the night of the 16th of August 1816; and a fearful inundation of the river Ness in January 1849.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive and by far the most mountainous county in Scotland; bounded on the N by Ross-shire and part of the Moray frith; on the E by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the S by Perth and Argyle; and on the W by the Atlantic ocean. A small insulated district, between the shires of Banff and Moray, containing Cromdale and Inverallen, is annexed to it; and several of the Hebrides are politically attached to this co. The mainland extends in length from the point of Arasaig on the W, to the point of Ardersier on the E, where Fort-George is built, about 92 m.; its greatest breadth, from the ferry of Ballachulish to the boundary of Strathglass, is nearly 80 m. Playfair estimates the superficies of the continental part of this co., exclusive of lakes, at 2,904 sq. m., or 1,858,560 acres. To this approximation must be added 132 sq. m., or 84,480 acres, for the lakes. The surface of the islands attached to this co. is equal to 1,150 sq. m., to which we may add 59 sq. m. of insular lakes—making 1,209 sq. m., or 773,760 acres. The total superficies of the whole county, continental and insular, is thus 2,716,810 acres. It contained, in 1801, including its islands, 74,292; in 1811, 78,336 inhabitants; in 1821, 90,157; in 1831, 94,797, whereof 44,510 were males, and 50,287 females; in 1841, 97,799, in 19,194 inhabited houses; and in 1851, 96,328, of whom 44,648 were males, and 51,680 females. The increase per cent. in 50 years, from 1801 to 1851, has been 32, that for all Scotland being 78. The annual rate of increase within the same period of 50 years has been 0·56, that for all Scotland being 1·16. The number of families employed in agriculture, in 1831, was 9,892; in trade and manufactures, 2,753.—The real land-rent was estimated, in 1811, at £70,530 sterling. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £185,565, of which the proportion under entail was nearly one-half; in 1843–4 it was £181,292.—The shire comprises 35 parishes. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 34, attended by 2,639 children. The number of schools not parochial was 122, attended by 6,667 children.

Divisions, &c.] The divisions of this co. are chiefly determined by natural boundaries. Lochaber comprehends that tract of country whose waters are discharged into the Western ocean at Fort-William. Moydart, Arasaig, S. and N. Morar, and Knoydart, seem to belong, in an extensive acceptation, to Lochaber. Glengarry is accounted a division; and Glenelg, Glenmoriston, Urquhart, Strathglass, and Aird, the vicinity of Inverness, the lordship of Petty, Ardersier, Stratherrick, the braes of Strathnairn and of Strathdearn, and the lordship of Badenoch, are all accounted separate divisions of the co. These divisions are generally marked by the different valleys watered by a river peculiar to each, and comprehended within parallel ranges of opposite hills. Unless one were to enter I. by the coast of the German ocean, its aspect from any other line of approach is rudely grand and forbidding. Mountains piled upon one another, and stretching away in immense chains, with hardly a pass or an opening to afford access from the S or W, form a barrier which requires enterprise to surmount. These mountains stretch across the island, and lie parallel to every valley—rising like immense walls on both its sides,

while the inhabited country sinks deep between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre; and no sooner is one defile passed over, than another range of hills comes into view, which conceal in their bosom another defile, and another strath of inhabited country. To form some conception of the W part of the co., one must suppose a deep valley beginning at Fort-William, and stretching across the whole co., nearly in the middle, from SW to NE. This valley has a range of lofty mountains on both sides, which, at the NE extremity, sink down into the sandstone strata of Nairnshire. The rivers, flowing between the openings of these parallel mountains, meet one another, and discharge their streams into the bottom of the valley, as a common reservoir, and feed Loch-Lochy, which falls W, and Loch-Oich and Loch-Ness, which fall NE: See these articles. But after we penetrate back through these parallel ranges of mountains for several miles, either to the r. or to the l., we find other rivers, which flow in a direction opposite to the former, and take their course away from the great valley of the canal. This range of mountainous ground between the Great valley and the Atlantic, is the highest and wildest throughout all the forbidding surface of this co., and has got the name of 'the rough bounds.' It extends from the head of Moydart, which joins the co. of Argyle, to Glensheil in Ross-shire—a distance of 70 m. or more. There descend from this general range of elevated land, five or six lines of lower but very rugged ground, which penetrate into the Atlantic, and form so many bold promontories on that shore. It is a singular feature in the complexion of this country, that the lower grounds are in many places covered with barren heath growing on a poor soil; while the tops of the mountains are in many instances clad with a rich carpet of green grass, springing from a fertile mellow earth. Travelling down the N side of Loch-Ness, a person of any taste must be struck with the beauty of the noble sheet of water, nearly 2 m. broad, which stretches away before him for a distance of nearly 24 m. The sides present a continued line of bold rocky ground, rising immediately from the lake to the height of mountains, without any opening on either hand, except at Invermoriston, at Urquhart, and at Foyers. These lofty banks consist of shelves of earth incumbent upon rock, and afford nourishment for copse of various kinds. In the division of the co. which lies E from the Great canal, there are six valleys of various degrees of sinuosity, which send all their waters to the German ocean. To the N of Loch-Laggan we arrive at high ground, where the waters separate in the same manner as at Laggan-achdrom on the side of the Caledonian canal, partly holding their course to the Atlantic, and partly to the German ocean. The rivers Pattack and Massie run almost parallel to each other for the space of 2 m.; and yet the former, after joining the Spean, is discharged into the Western sea; while the latter, uniting its waters with the Spey, flows eastward into the German ocean. The Spey derives its source from a small lake of the same name in the northern mountains. The co. is everywhere intersected by numerous rapid currents, which uniting form several large rivers. The most noted of these are the Spey, the Ness, the Lochy, the Garry, the Glass, &c., [see these articles,] all of which, with the lakes, abound with trout and salmon. The W shores, particularly of the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea—called lochs—which might be rendered excellent fishing-stations. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of natural wood,—evident remains of much larger forests. The fir woods of Glenmore and Strathspey [see these articles] are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together.

Climate and soil, &c.] On the W coast the rains are heavy, and of long continuance, but the winters are mild, and when snow falls, it soon disappears, owing to the genial influence of the sea-breeze, unless the wind be northerly. On the E coast the heaviest rains are from the German ocean; but the climate, upon the whole, is not so rainy as in those districts which are adjacent to the Atlantic. In the notes taken by Dr. Robertson from one gentleman's communications, it is stated that Fort William, Inverary, and Greenock are the most subject to rain of any towns in Scotland. In the *New Statistical Account* it is stated that the annual number of rainy days at the Inverness end of the Great glen is about 60 less than at Fort-William at the other extremity of the glen.—A very great proportion of the surface is covered with heath. When Dr. Robertson wrote, some were of opinion that 39 parts out of 40 of the surface of this co. were clad with its russet hues. The dominion of the heath is, however, daily losing ground before the progress of agriculture and the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable tract of the surface is under wood; much of it is rock; and nearly as much is covered with water. Clay, in a pure state, is but a small proportion of the soil. Along the river Beauly, near its confluence with the sea, and on the side of the frith of that name, there is a certain extent of a rich blue clay; and about Inverness, and down the border of the Murray frith, where creeks and bays abound in which the tide ebbs and flows very gently, some small fields of a clay soil present themselves. Haugh is frequently to be met with, and the fields of it are far more extensive than any other valuable soil in the county. In Badenoch, from Kinrara on the E, to the place where the Spey descends from the hill of Corryarrick,—a tract of more than 20 m.,—haugh abounds almost without interruption, on both sides of the river. The head of every loch or arm of the sea, on the W coast, where they receive their respective brooks from the valleys behind, have less or more of this kind of soil, all the way from Moydart to Glenelg. Loam, properly so called, is rare. Sand and gravel form part of the soil in a great variety of places. Strathnairn, and particularly Strathdearn, so far as they are within this co., abound with this light free soil: a great proportion also of Strathspey and of Badenoch is of this complexion. Till, next to a sandy or gravelly soil, is the most common; and, if the mountains are taken into account, the proportion of till exceeds all the other kinds taken together. Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons, as already noticed, covers two-thirds of the shire. If one-fortieth only be arable land, there are probably twenty-six of the remaining parts covered with heath incumbent on moss or a till bottom. Almost all the deep mosses of this country are situated on land which is more or less elevated above the general level of the valleys, and lie on gravel, or stones, or till. None of these fields of moss—except a patch at Corpach, and a very few more—are in the bottom of a valley, like the famous Flanders moss of the county of Perth; nor, like it, have they in any case a bottom of rich clay.—Limestone is found in every district of the county, and in many places approaches to the nature of marble. Near Ballachulish there is a rock of ash-coloured marble, speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore. Near Fort-William, in the bed of the Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a white flowering resembling the frosting upon

a window, penetrating the whole vein. Most of the mountains are composed of a reddish granite, which, according to Williams, is the most beautiful of any in the world. In the p. of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success; in other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron-ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Skye there are several valuable minerals: see SKYE. —The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses impenetrable to man; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant.

Towns, Roads, &c.] I. contains one royal burgh, viz. Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the language of the people on the N, W, and S borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better sort use the English language. In the tract of the great vale or Glenmore, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, were erected, as a chain of forts across the island, after the events of 1715 and 1745. By means of Fort-George on the E all entrance up the Moray frith to Inverness was prevented; Fort-Augustus curbed the inhabitants midway; and Fort-William was a check to any attempts on the W. Detachments were sent from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bernera, opposite to the isle of Skye, and to Castle-Douart in the isle of Mull.—The military roads in this co., made by the soldiers under General Wade, are executed with great skill, and lead over mountains and through mosses and morasses which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. The military roads maintained in repair are: 1st, the Badenoch road, from Inverness through Badenoch to Dalwhinnie, and further to the borders of Perthshire, reckoned at 52 m.; 2d, the Boleskine road, from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, 33 m.; where a road, 30 m. in extent, turning to the left over Corryarrick, reaches Dalwhinnie, and joining the Badenoch road enters Perthshire by a road originally military; 3d, the road from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, and farther to Ballachulish ferry, reckoned at 45 m.; 4th, from Inverness another military road passes along the shore to the entrance of the Beauly frith at Fort-George, and with its offset-roads to the eastward is reckoned at 16 m.—The magistrates of Inverness in recently memorializing the Lords of the Treasury for a survey and investigation of the most practicable lines of railway to I., suggest that "a line of railway communicating with the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway at Falkirk, midway between these cities; extending, by Stirling, through the valley of the Allan, and down the valley of the Earn, towards Perth; thence through Strathmore, by Forfar and Brechin, to Aberdeen; from that city, through the centre of the agricultural district of Buchan, perhaps by the valley of the Ythan, to Banff; and thence along the coast, by Fochabers, Elgin, and Forres, to Inverness,—would form the main trunk of communication between the N and S counties." Another projected line proceeds from I. by Nairn and Forres to Elgin; thence by the Vale of Rothes to near Drumbain; thence between E and W Elchies to the river Spey, which it will cross between Carron and the church of Aberlour; thence by the vale of the Carron, between Benrinnes and Tamfarclas to the river Avon above Delnashaugh; thence by the E side of the Avon to Drummin; thence by Glenconglass and the E side of Tomantoul, to the head of the Don at Laggan-hall; thence by Loch Bulg and the Gairn to Allt Vrotachan; thence, crossing the Sluggan, to the river Dee, which it will cross below the ford and near the castle of Braemar; thence by the E side of the water of Clunie, till within about 1 m. of Cairnwell. From this point the line it is proposed shall proceed either by a hollow on the W side of Cairnwell and the Spittal of Glenshee, and by Kirkmichael and the Loch of Lowes, to the Tay, which it will cross below Dunkeld, and thence proceed by Auchtergaven to join the Midland railway, about 4 m. north of Perth; or it will take the E side of Cairnwell and the Spittal of Glenshee, and proceed by Glenshee and the bridge of Cally and Rattray to Blairgowrie; and thence to join the Midland at Cupar-Angus. Numerous roads and bridges have been formed, under the direction of the Parliamentary commissioners, through every district of this extensive shire. See our general article THE HIGHLANDS.—The principal inhabitants of Inverness-shire are the clans of Forbes, Macintosh, Macpherson, Fraser, Grant, and Macdonald.

History.] The earliest notice of the existence of the office of sheriff in this district, is about the middle of the 12th cent. It appears that the sheriffdom of I. comprehended, at that time, the whole of the kingdom to the N of the Grampians. The shire of Moray appears to have been disjoined from I. as early as the year 1263. The shires of Forres, and Nairn, and of Crombath or Cromarty, are mentioned in the regulations adopted for the government of Scotland by Edward I., in 1304. The erection of the sheriffdom of Moray, properly so called, took place in the reign of James II, and was, perhaps, the first material dismemberment of the shire of Inverness. The defeat of Haco, king of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in the middle of the 13th cent., had destroyed the power of the Norwegian monarchs over the Western isles; yet, under the Lords of the Isles, they continued independent till after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. In the beginning of 1476, John of the Isles was proscribed by act of parliament; and a powerful fleet and army being collected with a view to reduce him, he was persuaded to make his submission, surrendering the earldom of Ross, which was then declared to be unalienable from the Crown, and consenting to hold his insular possessions of the king in future. Although the independence of this chieftain was thus destroyed, it does not appear that Argyle, Lochaber, or the Isles, were included in any sheriffdom until the beginning of the 16th cent. At the Restoration, in 1660, the cos. of Argyle, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Nairn, were all distinct from I. The boundaries of Ross, however, were not finally settled until 1661; since which time, excepting the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, there is no material alteration in the limits of the shire of Inverness.

INVERURY, a parish, in Aberdeenshire, bounded by the river Urie on the N and E. Area about 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 783; in 1841, 2,020; in 1851, 2,264.—In the SW part of the p., on the N bank of the Don, stands a building, occupied from 1799 till 1829, as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties. The building is handsome, and beautifully situated; but the college has been removed to Blairs in the county of Kincardine.—The royal burgh of I., in the above parish, is a straggling village, with none of the characteristics of a town, situated on the angle formed by the confluence of the Don and the Urie, about 15 m. NW of Aberdeen. It joins with the Elgin district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 94; in 1848, 110. Large and well-frequented cattle-markets are held here.

INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, near the SW coast of Eyreland, South Australia. The principal of the group, Flinder's island, is in S lat. 33° 45′, and E long. 134° 20′.

INVESTIGATOR STRAIT, a channel of the Pacific, which runs between the S part of York peninsula and Kangaroo island, and connects Spencer gulf on the W with the bay of St. Vincent. It is 17 leagues in length E by N and W by S; and 23 m. in medium breadth; and has depth sufficient for the largest vessels. It was discovered by Captain Flinders.

INVOY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Maillem. Pop. 189.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Ramet. Pop. 798.

INWARDLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. SSE of Hatherleigh, on a branch of the Torridge. Area 6,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 638; in 1841, 715.

INWORTH, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. SSE of Coggeshall, on the Eastern counties or London and Norwich railway. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. 591.

INYACK ISLAND, or Santa Maria, an island of Africa, in Delagoa bay, off its E peninsula. Its N point, Cape I., is in 13° 25′ 12″ S lat., E long. 13° 36′ 41″. The interior of the main, from this cape to Cape St. Lucia, is a low level country; but about 3 or 4 leagues from the shore a line of hills, apparently 800 or 1,000 ft. high, is visible.

INZA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Penza, and district of Gorodichtshe. It has its source to the SE of the village of Voronovo, and flowing NW along the frontier of the gov. of Simbirsk, throws itself into the Sura, on the r. bank, at Tcherkovo, after a course of 78 m.

INZAGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Milan, district and 5 m. E of Gorgonzola, on the Martesana canal. Pop. 1,930.

INZELI. See Enzelle.

INZER, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the Ural mountains, in the district and 60 m. NW of Verkh-Uralsk; makes a considerable circuit to the S; and then bending W, throws itself into the Bélaïa, on the r. bank, 24 m. SE of Ousa, and after a course of 156 m. Its principal affluent is the Sim.

INZERSDORF, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and circle of the Wienerwalde, 5 m. S of Vienna. Pop. 680. It has a manufactory of light cloth. Its trade consists chiefly in rhubarb.

INZINZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. N of Hennebon, and 8 m. NNE of L'Orient. Pop. 2,300. Fairs for grain and cattle are held here 3 times a-year.

INZLINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. of Lörrach, 5 m. NE of Bâle, and 26 m. SSW of Friburg. Pop. 838.

IO. See Yo.

IOACHIMSTHAL, or Joachimsthal, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 54 m. NE of Potsdam, circle and 12 m. WSW of Angermünde, near the lakes of Grimnitz and Werbellin. Pop. in 1837, 1,560. It has several distilleries and oil-mills.

IOCKGRIM, or Jockgrim, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. SE of Landau, near the Rhine. Pop. 800. It has a castle.

IOCKMOCK, or Jockmock, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of North Bothnia, lappmark and 99 m. NW of Lulea, 144 m. WNW of Tornea, on the r. bank of the Lulea. Pop. 1,400.

IOCKSBERG, or Jocksberg, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 2 m. NW of Leutershausen, and 10 m. WNW of Anspach, on the Altmuhl. It contains a castle, and has a manufactory of calico.

IODLOVA, or Jodlova, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NNW of Jaslo, and 17 m. SE of Tarnow, near the l. bank of the Wisloka.

IOELSTER, or Joelster, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, near the centre of the bail. of North Bergen. Pop. 1,811.

IOENAKER, or Joenaker, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Nykoeping.

IOENKOPING. See Jönkoping.

IOLA, a village of Calhoun co., in the state of Florida, U. S., 58 m. SSW of Tallahassee, on the W side of Appalachicola river, and connected by a railroad with the St. Joseph, on the coast of the gulf of Mexico.

IOLA, or Yola, a town of Central Africa, the cap. of Adamawa, situated in about 8° 30′ N lat., and 7° E long., in an extensive and well-cultivated plain, on the Faro, a considerable river which receives all the small rivulets in which the surrounding territory abounds, and is not passable except in boats. It was first visited in 1851, by Dr. Barth, who was informed that it is a journey of 15 days from Kuka, and 7 days from the N frontier town of Adamawa. Indigo, ivory, salt, and slaves constitute the leading articles of traffic. The chief currency consists of small yellow Venetian glass beads. The town is large and open, and forms a kind of distant suburb of the larger town of Gorin or Guren, the former cap. of the sultan.

IONA, Icolmkill, or I-columb-kill, or I, a small but celebrated Hebridean island, situated off the SW extremity of Mull, in the p. of Kilfinichen, Argyleshire, 9 m. SW of Staffa, and about 36 m. W of the nearest part of the district of Morven, or the mainland of Scotland. A strait, called the sound of I. or of Icolmkill, about ¾ m. broad, and 3 m. long, deep enough for the passage of the largest ships, but dangerous from sunken rocks, separates it from Mull. Islets and rocks—the most conspicuous of which is Soa on the SW—are numerously sprinkled round one-half of its coast. A heavy swell of the sea, but not such as to imperil navigation, usually rolls toward it from the N. Its length is about 3 m. from NE to SW; its breadth about 1 m. Its superficial area is conjectured to be about 1,300 Scottish acres. It has a waving outline, approaching on the whole to the form of an oval, but exhibiting an almost constant alternation of projection of land and indentation of sea. The bay of Martyrs, on the NE side, a little creek, forms the chief harbour. Port-na-Currach, on the SW side, is a still more inconsiderable creek. The surface of the island consists of small, pleasant, fertile plains, in most places along the shore, and of rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, and an intermixture of dry and of boggy moorland in the interior. At the S extremity, excepting a low sandy tract near Bloody bay, it is merely a vexed and broken expanse of rocks. The highest ground is near the northern extremity, and rises only about 400 ft. above sea-level. Numerous though small springs afford an ample supply of pure water. About 500 Scottish acres, or five-thirteenths of the whole area, are arable. Serpentine—probably the most beautiful stone found in large quantities in Scotland—may be quarried to any extent in Icolmkill. Sienite or red granite, nearly as hard as the granite of Mull, occurs in extensive rocks in the SW. Spotted schistus, difficult to be worked, and too coarse for slates, is the chief stone on the NE. The whole island is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and yields a rental of only about £300. On the bay of Martyrs, near the ruins which constitute the grand attraction and the glory of the place, stands the village of Threld,—a collection of miserable huts. The inhabitants of this v. constitute nearly the whole pop. of the island. By the rearing of cattle on their little crofts, and selling them in Mull, and by an unimportant tiny trade in pebbles and other matters, they procure a small importation of oatmeal, and for every other necessary of life depend on their own little island and its encincturing sea. I. was probably uninhabited, or at best but occasionally visited by the people of Mull, previous to the time of Columba, and comes first into notice as a quiet retreat gifted over to the saint for the uses of his missionary establishment. Columba himself excelled in all secular learning, was a proficient in the knowledge of medicine and the practice of eloquence; and not a few of the members of his community, in

successive generations, were eminently skilled in rhetoric, poetry, music, astronomy, mathematics, and general philosophy and science. About the beginning of the 8th cent. learning of every sort, in fact—with the exception of some poor remains of philosophy and the arts in Italy—was hunted out of every part of Continental Europe, and concentrated its energies and its glories on the little arena of Icolmkill. If any relics of the Culdees exist on the island, they must, to all appearance, be sought only among the oldest of the tomb-stones. St. Oran's chapel, the oldest existing ruin, is probably the work of the Norwegians. It is in the Norman style, rude, only 60 ft. by 22, and now unroofed, but otherwise entire. On the S side of this chapel, and adjacent to it, is an enclosure called Relig Oran, 'the burying place of Oran.' This was the grand cemetery of Iona, the cherished and far-famed spot whither, for ages, funeral parties voyaged from a distance to inter the illustrious dead.—The chief ruin on the island is that of the abbey church or cathedral. Its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 ft., the breadth 24 ft., and the length of the transept 70 ft. That of the choir is about 60 ft. The tower is about 70 ft. high, divided into three stories.—I, pronounced Ee, and sometimes written Hi, Hii, or Hy, means 'the island,' and is the name commonly in use by the natives and other Hebrideans, the place being, among the Ebudean archipelago, the island par excellence. But when necessity is felt to speak distinctively, the name used is I-columb-kill, or abbreviatedly, I-colmkill, 'the island of the cell of Columba,' the saint to whom the place owes all its importance, the patron-saint of the Hebrides, and long the patron-saint of all Scotland. The name Iona is either *I-thonna*, 'the Island of the waves;' or *I-shonna*, 'the Holy or Blessed island;' most probably the former, and, in that sense, quite descriptive of its appearance in a storm. This name is sometimes written Hyona; and is used by historians, poets, and strangers,—commending itself to them by its euphoniousness.

IONIA, a central county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m. It has a finely undulating surface, with a highly fertile soil, and is drained by Grand river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,923; in 1850, 8,488. It contains a township and village of the same name, 136 m. WNW of Detroit.—The township lies on both sides of the Grand river, which is here navigable, and is watered also by its tributaries. The village is on the N side of the river. Pop. 486.

IONIAN REPUBLIC, or UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS, a small republic in the SE of Europe, composed of a group of islands in that part of the Mediterranean which lies between the coast of Greece and the island of Sicily, and consisting of seven large and several smaller islands. The larger islands are Corfu, Paxo, Santa-Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. Six of these islands are situated in the Ionian sea, and one in the Ægean. They stretch along the coasts of Greece and Albania from NW to SE, between 35° 50′ and 39° 57′ N lat. Four of them lie in a group opposite the mouth of the gulf of Corinth; other two, Corfu and Paxo, are situated about 80 m. NW of this central group, from which Cerigo, the remaining island, lies about 150 m. SE. The five seaport towns of Bucintro, Gomenitza, Parga, Prevesa, and Vonitza, on the neighbouring continent, were formerly placed under the same jurisdiction with these islands. A more minute description of the several islands and their productions will be found in our pages under their respective heads. A few general details will be here embodied.

Area, &c.] The area and pop. of the principal islands are as follows:

	Area.	Pop. in 1836.	Pop. in 1844.
1 Cephalonia,	348 sq. m.	63,197	69,984
2 Corfu,	227	65,057	64,676
3 Santa-Maura,	180	17,195	18,676
4 Zante,	156	35,348	38,929
5 Cerigo,	116	8,707	11,694
6 Ithaca,	44	9,644	10,821
7 Paxo,	26	5,064	5,017
	1,097	204,266	219,797

To the island of Corfu belong Fanno, Merlere, Saseno, Samothracia, Sivota, and all the other islets in or out of the channel to Cape Formaggio. To Cephalonia belong Guardiani, Luca, Dia, and several other islets. To Zante belong Stivali, Marathonisi, Piluso, Trentenove, Prodono, Sapienza, Porto-Schisa, Venitico, and other islets between it and Cape Gallo. To Santa-Maura belong Meganisi, Chitios, and the islets in the channel of Santa-Maura to the port of Figlia. To Cerigo belong Cerigotto, Poro, Poretto, Dragonera, Cervi, and all from Cape St. Angelo to Coron. To Ithaca belong Kalemos, Castus, Arkudi, Atako, and all the islets out of the channel to the rock Cazzolani inclusive. To Paxo belong Antipaxo, Cassionisi, San-Nicolo, La Madonna, and all the other islets round Paxo, and along the neighbouring continent, from Cape Formaggio to the mouth of the channel of Prevesa.

Physical features and soil, &c.] The general surface of the I. islands is mountainous and rocky; but the elevations do not reach any considerable height except in Zante and Cephalonia. In the latter island Mount Ænos has an alt. of 5,306 ft. The other larger islands have mountains varying from 1,000 to 3,000 ft. in alt. Their geological formation is chiefly limestone, intermixed with gypsum and sandstone; and they are generally distinguished for beauty of landscape and luxuriancy of vegetation. "Their beauty they owe partly to the great variety of ground, partly to luxuriant vegetation, partly to the boundary mountains and distant views, and partly to the sea and sky." [*Davy.*] There is no active volcano in existence. The coasts are rocky, but afford good havens and roadsteads. There cannot, of course, be any considerable rivers in these islands: Corfu, however, is watered by several powerful torrents.—The soil is generally dry and calcareous; the only mineral production is asphaltes. Some of the islands of the Mediterranean are of volcanic origin; but the rocks of all these islands belong to the same great calcareous formation which occupies the continent of Greece. There is a quarry of grey marble in Corfu, and a vein of coal has also been found there. Gypsum, marl, and clay, are abundant. Chalcedony and quartz are the only silicious minerals. Iron and manganese occur, and sulphate of soda is plentiful in the marl districts.

Climate and productions.] Spring is mild and showery, and of long duration; the summer-months are hot and dry; the autumn is showery; the winter rainy and tempestuous. N winds maintain the winter-season; the S bring in the spring, and predominte in April. Like all mountainous districts, these islands are subject to sudden vicissitudes, having the extremes of cold and heat, moisture and dryness, in rapid succession in a few hours. The olive, the lemon, the orange, and the fig-tree, display their fruits and flowers throughout the whole year; in some places the happy islanders luxuriate on a four-fold vintage, and the frosts of winter are never known to chill a single rose-bud. The mean temp. at Corfu is from 63° to 66°; the summer-heat never exceeds 80°, except when the fiery sirocco blows. The centre islands, and especially Zante, are exposed to occasional hurricanes and earthquakes. Snow often falls during

the winter, but never lies except on the high grounds. Malaria prevails in low situations in the autumnal months, and the itch is common in some parts.—Much of the surface is rocky, some parts stony, and patches of fertile grounds are interspersed. The extensive plain of Zante, in particular, resembles one continued vineyard, with patches in tillage or pasture. The following table exhibits the number of acres in crop, in all the islands, in the years 1828 and 1836:

	1828. acres.	1836. acres.
Wheat,	...	16,137
Indian corn, barley, &c.,	24,782	37,437
Oats,	1,475	5,492
Currants,	13,006	15,740
Olives,	104,523	219,339
Wine,	49,066	119,152
Cotton,	678	1,014
Flax,	995	1,310
Pulse,	2,723	4,530
Pasture,	7,770	44,960
	207,810	420,151

The extent of uncultivated land in 1828 was 292,753 acres; in 1836, 442,007 acres. The proportion of cultivated and uncultivated land in the several islands, in 1836, was as follows:

	Cultivated. acres.	Uncultivated. acres.
Corfu,	302,648	30,896
Cephalonia,	33,386	189,786
Zante,	45,071	53,869
Santa-Maura,	12,426	97,436
Ithaca,	1,725	3,137
Cerigo,	12,555	61,685
Paxo,	...	5,200

Farms are generally let by the year, and on the *metayer* system, the tenant paying half of the produce to his landlord. Field-labourers are paid about 15d. a-day. The ploughman has 1½ dollar a-day, but provides his own plough and oxen. Zante is the richest and best cultivated island.—The principal productions of the I. islands are grain, fruit, cotton, honey, wax, oil, hare-skins, and lamb-skins. The inequality of the surface affords little scope for the improvements of agriculture: nevertheless, every advantage is taken even of the smallest portions of soil. Terraces are formed on the declivities, their culture is carefully attended to, and rich harvests are obtained. Vines and olives grow universally in great luxuriance, and are the chief objects of notice. The grapes are of a diminutive kind, known in Britain when dried by the name of currants, of which the average crop is about 8,000,000 lbs. in Zante alone. In some years it has even amounted to 23,000,000 lbs. They are gathered somewhat earlier than other grapes, and spread out for 8 or 10 days previous to being packed; but there are instances of the harvest being totally ruined by rains. The valonia oak (*Quercus ægilops*) is here a tree of great value as well as beauty. Cephalonia likewise yields 80,000 or 90,000 lbs. of honey yearly; in the island of Cerigo, it was computed there were 1,480 hives in 1811. About 100,000 lbs. of cotton of very fine quality are produced in Cephalonia. The live stock in 1836 amounted to 14,189 horses, 10,366 horned cattle, 95,950 sheep, and 68,826 goats.—The fish caught on the coasts of Corfu, Paxo, Santa-Maura, and some of the other islands, and large eels taken in the inland pools, afford important subsistence to the inhabitants. Scorpions, lizards, and small snakes, are not uncommon. Birds of prey, and poultry in general, are scarce; nor are there many other species, except birds of passage, and water-fowl among the marshes. The wild animals of the islands are foxes, hares, and rabbits.

Manufactures and commerce.] Salt-works are carried on to a great extent in Corfu. From 5,000 to 6,000 tons of the same commodity are made in Santa-Maura. Oil of olives is expressed in large quantities in Corfu and Zante, and a small portion in almost all the rest of the islands. The quantity of the oil depends greatly on the nature of the soil, and the mode of manufacture: that of Paxo is esteemed the best. The olive plantations yield little fruit, excepting every other year. Wine, brandy, and liqueurs, from aromatic herbs and flowers, are manufactured; and a considerable quantity of soap is made in Corfu and Zante. The best wines are those of Ithaca and Cephalonia, and the hilly parts of Zante. Coarse cotton cloths are fabricated for clothing; silk stuffs and carpets of goats' hair, for the Venetian gondolas, are made in Zante.—The I. isles export their own produce and manufactures, especially great quantities of currants, to England. Salt is sent from Corfu and Santa-Maura, chiefly to the port of Goro, at the mouth of the Po. Oil is exported to Venice, whence it is distributed to various quarters of the continent. Brandy is sent from Cephalonia to Trieste, and to Venice, Leghorn, England, and Russia. Cotton is carried from the same islands to Zante, where it is manufactured into goods suitable for turbans, and exported to Constantinople. The honey is principally consumed at Venice; hare-skins are sent to Corfu, and lamb-skins to Trieste and Senigaglia.—The imports of the I. islands consist of cattle and grain from the Morea, in proportion to the necessities of the pop. Pasturage is scanty in the greater number of the islands. Paxo does not produce more grain than is adequate to one month's consumption, and it remained a long time uninhabited, owing perhaps to its natural sterility. Between 4,000 and 5,000 peasants annually repair from Zante to the Morea, for the purpose of assisting the inhabitants in reaping their harvests; and as their services are paid in grain, each returns with several months' provision for his family. A large quantity of salted fish is imported, which meets a ready sale.—A considerable number of vessels belong to the I. isles, particularly Cephalonia and Ithaca; their commerce long laboured under many restrictions, yet their position is extremely favourable for traffic, presenting a common centre for the commerce of Albania, of a part of Thessaly and of Macedonia, as well as of Epirus and the Morea, and situated in front of the avenues of all the great communications between the interior of the Ottoman empire and the W coast of Greece. Ithaca has recently begun to trade with the Black sea.—The total exports in 1833 amounted to £250,699. In 1846, these islands imported into the United kingdom 3,204 qrs. of wheat; 266,308 cwts. of currants; 106 tons of fustic; 285 cwts. of liquorice juice; 123 lbs. of silk; and 119 tons of valonia.—The declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United kingdom to the I. islands, from 1828 to 1850, was as follows:

1828	£41,078	1840	£89,204
1831	50,883	1843	127,598
1834	94,498	1846	171,731
1837	124,465	1850	135,912

The shipping employed in the trade with the I. islands in 1848 was 83 = 10,874 tons inwards, and 74 = 11,614 tons outwards, besides 2 foreign vessels = 555 tons.

Inhabitants, State of Education, Religion.] The inhabitants of the I. islands have preserved the features of their Grecian ancestors: "the antique beauty is common amongst them," [*Davy.*] Both sexes are distinguished by a fine and slender shape: the men are erect, noble, and dignified in their carriage, their eyes are animated, and their whole expression open and bold. The manners and customs of the country people are purely Grecian; in the towns we occasionally meet with some lingering vestiges of Vene-

tian manners.—The foundation of a college by Lord Guildford at Corfu, has done much to improve the higher classes; and the situation of the peasantry and poorer Ionians has attracted the attention of several philanthropic societies, one or two of whom have sent out teachers to the islands. The university of Corfu had 78 students in 1848. The number of scholars in the primary and secondary schools, in that year, was 5,278 boys, and 868 girls. The Greek patois, which has hitherto been spoken in these islands, is gradually changing into the more elegant and copious language of continental Greece. At Corfu, Italian is spoken by the higher classes, which language is pretty generally understood in the towns. The present constitution declares the modern Greek to be the established and proper language of the republic, and that it is desirable this language should be the sole medium of judicial proceedings and official acts. The constitution provides also for the general and liberal education of the people. It enjoins upon the government, as one of its earliest and most imperious duties, the institution of elementary schools in the first place, and afterwards of an university. The system of instruction devised by the government is composed of three parts, viz. primary or elementary schools, secondary or classical schools, and an university. The primary schools are on the plan of mutual instruction. In the principal town of each island there is one, which serves as a model for the others, and for the education of teachers. In the village-schools, the parent or guardian pays one-fourth of a dollar monthly for each child he engages to send to the school. The teacher receives about 10 dollars a-month. And whenever a sufficient number of pupils is pledged in any village to defray a certain proportion of the expenses, the government sends a master to commence a school. The pupils are engaged for two years. It is not promising for the schools that many parents refuse to meet their pecuniary engagements until constrained to do so by the civil authority. Most of the secondary schools are of more recent establishment. They occupy a middle ground between the primary schools and the university, and are designed to prepare young men for the latter institution. Each island has one of these schools, in which there are, on an average, somewhat over 100 scholars. Every school is furnished with two or three teachers. The course of study embraces a period of four years, and the ancient Greek, Latin, Italian, and English languages, with arithmetic, algebra, geography, geometry, and penmanship. The government has printed a specific code of laws in Greek and Italian for these seminaries, from which it appears that more than two-thirds of the student's time is devoted to languages. In the Levant, this species of learning is more prevalent and more valued than any other. The principals of the classical schools receive a monthly salary of 60 dollars; and are required to make frequent reports of the state of their respective institutions to a general committee for public instruction, consisting of one ecclesiastic and two laymen, whose duty it is to watch over the interests of education in all the islands. The Ionian university, established at Corfu, owes all its importance to the munificence of Lord Guilford. It is said to date its origin as far back as 1807, when the islands were in the possession of the French; but it properly commenced its existence in 1823, when Lord Guilford, who had formed the design of an university seven years before, and had been zealously contending all that time with obstacles in the way of his benevolent schemes, obtained the countenance of government, endowed an university, and was appointed its archon or chancellor. From that time till his death in 1827, his fortune and his time were devoted to this seminary. He used his influence to obtain patronage from the government; he paid the salaries of many of its instructors; he sent young Greeks to the universities of England to be educated for professors; he supported beneficiaries within the walls of his own university; and rendered the collection of modern Greek literature in the library of the university perhaps the most complete in the world. After his death, the government was obliged to reduce the number of professors from 17 to 9, which is the number at present. Several of those who were dismissed have since been placed at the head of classical schools. The old government house has been appropriated to the university. The professors are supported by the government, and deliver their instructions in the form of lectures, each spending about two hours a-day in this manner. Tuition is gratuitous. The studies, according to an official document, are in the Greek, Latin, Italian, and English languages, and literature, the mathematics, the natural sciences, logic, and metaphysics, together with theology and law. The two last named form distinct departments; that for theology is called the theological seminary. Three years are devoted to the other studies. A theological seminary within the pale of the Greek church, instituted by Greeks, and with the declared design of "raising the Greek clergy of the Ionian islands from their present declension to that rank which shall qualify them happily to influence, by their instructions and example, the morals and manners of the people,"—is an interesting object of contemplation. The government provides for the support of 39 beneficiaries, to be received from the different islands in certain fixed proportions. If more are admitted, they must be supported from their own resources, or by private beneficence. The requisites for admission as beneficiaries of government are these:—the student must be a native Ionian—must have completed the age of 17 years—must have gone through the studies of the secondary schools—must be certified by the bishop of his island to possess a good moral character—must have no physical defect or organic disease—must have had the small-pox in the natural manner, or by inoculation, or have been vaccinated—and must belong to a respectable family. The student ordinarily remains five years in the seminary. At the end of that time, if his age be suitable, and he has obtained the different degrees, he may receive orders as a deacon or presbyter. If a student renounce his clerical profession, and retire from the seminary without sufficient reasons, he is required to refund the expenses incurred by the government on his account, and may be debarred from all public employments, and the remaining students are forbidden to have intercourse with him. The statutes define the studies of the seminary to be theology, and whatever goes to illustrate theology, together with the ecclesiastical services and ceremonies. The summary of Christian divinity, by Platon, late metropolitan of Moscow, translated into modern Greek by Coray, with some additions by the university professor of divinity, is at present used as a text-book; and is said to give a faithful representation of the doctrines sanctioned by the highest uninspired authorities of the Greek church. The theological students may attend the various lectures of the university; and if they have a taste for music, they are instructed in that which is practised in their churches. In their vacations, they are required to be taught the theory of agriculture.—The established religion is that of the Greek church, which is followed by at least six-sevenths of the inhabitants. In Corfu there is a numerous body professing the united Greek creed; they have an arch-

bishop, and enjoy the same rights as those of the Greek communion. The Greek clergy are governed by the archbishop of Cephalonia, and the bishops of Zante, Santa-Maura, and Cerigo. These 4 bishops have each the title of 'metropolitan,' because they are in turn vested with the supreme ecclesiastical authority over all the islands, which they exercise during the period of one parliament. The bishop of Ithaca is a suffragan of Cephalonia; the bishop of Paxo is a suffragan of Corfu. The clergy are divided into regular and secular, and are in general extremely ignorant. Their number is said to exceed 1 to every 50 inhabitants. There are about 6,000 Jews, who have a number of synagogues.

Government.] By the 3d article of the treaty of Paris, the Ionian republic was to regulate its own internal economy, subject to the approbation of Great Britain, and a lord-high-commissioner invested with the necessary power and authority for this purpose, was to reside upon the islands. His Britannic majesty was to have the right of occupying all the fortresses and fortified places of the seven islands, and of maintaining garrisons in them; and the military force of the said states was also to be under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the British troops. The ostensible object of this arrangement was to save the inhabitants from Moslem aggression; the mainland and most of the islands of Greece being then part of the Turkish empire. A charter was granted the united islands in May 1817, according to which the legislative assembly was composed of 40 deputies, who should hold their sittings at Corfu, the seat of government. Of this assembly, 29 members were elective and chosen by the nobles from prepared lists, and 11 integral, consisting of the president and members of the old senate with the regents or governors of the five largest islands, all of whom were substantially though not directly nominated by the high-commissioner. The 11 integral or *ex officio* members, form what is called the primary council. All the members of the legislative assembly must belong to the class of *synclitæ* or nobles. The administration was confided to a senate, composed of a president, 5 senators, and a secretary. The president was chosen by the lord-commissioner, and nominated for five years; the 5 senators were chosen by the legislative assembly, and the secretary by the commissioner. The judicial power was lodged in a supreme court at the seat of government, consisting of 4 ordinary and 2 extraordinary members. Of the former, 2 were native Ionians named by the senate, and 2 were named by the commissioner, and might either be British subjects or Ionians. This constitution has, as might have been anticipated, failed to give satisfaction. The Chevalier Mustoxidi, in his "Promemoria of 1839," says: "That the people may repose the requisite confidence in their representatives, it is necessary and just that they should nominate and elect them freely. The Ionian people, by the constitution of 1803, enjoyed this privilege. This was snatched from them by General Maitland, to get up the constitution of 1817, by a new form of nomination and election; and this form was afterwards made a part of the constitution itself; so that of the 40 members composing the assembly, the electors do not nominate a single one, and make a feint of electing 29; they do not nominate a single one, since the senators and the regents of the previous parliament, and the senators and the 5 members of the expired assembly, who are named by the lord-high-commissioner when the parliament is dissolved, form the high council, and are in their own right members of the new assembly; and they present to the electors the double list of names for the other 29 members. And often has it happened, that not even all the 11 councillors, but 5 or 6, and even 3, have exercised the jealous duty which ought to have devolved upon the electors; and invariably opposite to the predestined member, they purposely place on the double list as a competitor, such a candidate as must either withdraw of his own accord from the conflict, or must certainly be defeated Thus, then, the electors make a show of electing 29; and if they do not, the senate does it; that is to say, a part of that council which nominated them. What, then," the Chevalier continues, "is the mode of proceeding, and what the powers of the assembly? The presence of 11 members is sufficient to constitute a legal sitting, so that the representatives of the island of Corfu, and the neighbouring Paxo, can, of themselves, decide on the interests, though so divided, of all the other islands; and the 11 members of the high council, that is to say, those non-elected by the people, can decide on their greatest and most important interests." A member of the assembly is not able to propose a law, unless he first informs the senate and the lord-high-commissioner. The other two powers can re-introduce at any time to the assembly a bill which it has rejected; while the assembly cannot re-propose but once during the whole course of that parliament its own bill, when rejected by the senate and the lord-high-commissioner. "The assembly meets only every two years, and for three months only. It holds three ordinary constitutional sittings every week—that is (taking days and weeks of holidays into consideration) it sits little more than 30 days in two years. What follows, of course? It leaves the business already began unfinished, and when it again re-assembles, still more time is lost in recovering the thread of business, after an interval of 21 idle months. Besides, the public revenue of the Ionian states being derived solely from the exported produce of the land, is precarious and annually variable; while the assembly, being obliged to sanction the civil list for two years, cannot foresee, nor regulate, nor proportion to the wants of the state, the means of satisfying them." The lord-high-commissioner, in a proclamation dated 22d December 1851, has announced that he is authorized to propose certain modifications to the next parliament, with a view to remove whatever stands in the way of the fair operation of the constitution, "provided always the result of the next elections be an assembly disposed to accept her majesty's liberal concessions in a proper spirit." The modifications proposed are—1st. The substitution of an annual to a biennial session, in order thus to put an end to the dissensions between the senate and the assembly, concerning the constitutional right of the senate to make regulations having the force of law, during the recess, with the consent of the lord-high-commissioner; 2dly, the modification of those articles which regulate the present organization of the senate, in order to increase the responsibility of its members, and to regulate its duties; 3dly, the addition of a fifth judge to the supreme court of justice, in order to enable that body to decide all cases by an absolute majority, instead of by the casting vote of the president of the senate and the lord-high-commissioner; 4thly, the permission to introduce a bill for the better regulation of the powers of the local government; 5thly, the substitution of powers defined by an act of parliament, for those now exercised under the name of the high police.—Subordinate to the supreme court are 21 inferior tribunals—that is, a civil, a criminal, and a commercial tribunal in each island; and under these again are justice of peace courts for minor offences and small civil suits.—Great Britain maintains a garrison of 2,400 soldiers, which she can increase at pleasure in the islands; and has expended

above £450,000 on the fortifications of Corfu alone. The states themselves have no military establishment, but are bound to pay one-fifth of the net annual revenue into the military chest. The geographical position of these islands, combined with the possession of Malta, gives Great Britain the command of the Adriatic, and a naval and commercial preponderance in the Mediterranean, and opens an easy communication with the countries which formerly composed the states of ancient and once-glorious Greece.

Revenue.] The revenue in 1837 was £147,507. The gross revenue from 1834 to 1840 varied from £139,771 to £200,346. It is principally derived from an export duty on oil, currants, valonia, wine, and soap, stamp duties, and a tariff on imports. The export duties from 1834 to 1840 fluctuated as follows: on currants, from £29,921 to £54,306; on oil, from £3,665 to £62,901; customs, from £23,907 to £36,693. There are no direct taxes.

The gross amount of the general revenue for 1845 was	£149,242
Local revenue,	35,648
	£184,890
The gross amount of the general revenue for 1847 was	£122,893
Of the local revenue,	35,225
	£158,118

The sum of £15,000 is placed at the disposal of the lord-high-commissioner annually to pay the residents or governors of the different islands, two members of the supreme council, the secretary of the senate, and the treasurer-general. The president of the senate has a salary of £1,350 a-year; each senator has £675; and each member of the legislative assembly, £119.—The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1847–8 was £119,920; in 1848–9, £145,918.

History.] These islands were early celebrated in Grecian history, particularly in the Peloponnesian wars. In the war of the Romans against Philip, Corfu adhered to the former, whilst Cephalonia and Zante espoused the cause of the latter. The battle of Actium, which decided the destinies of the Roman empire, was fought between Santa-Maura and Corfu. The Romans protected the I. isles; and science and the arts lingered while in this asylum after the fall of the Western empire. In the 13th cent. the kings of Naples got possession of Corfu; in the 14th, the Venetians, then masters of the Mediterranean, took these islands under their protection. Upon the dissolution of the once powerful republic of Venice, in 1796, the I. islands fell into the hands of the French; but in 1799 they were retaken by the combined fleets of Russia and Turkey; and in 1800 the emperor Paul declared them an independent state under the protection of the Porte. They were restored to France at the peace of Luneville, confirmed by the treaty of Presburg in 1806, and that of Vienna in 1809; but were all, with the exception of Corfu, taken by a British squadron in 1810, and remained in the hands of Great Britain till, by the treaty of Paris in 1815, they were declared a free, single, and independent state, and placed under the protection of his Britannic majesty and his successors; and an act of ratification, formally placing the islands under the British protectorate, was executed at Constantinople on 25th April 1819.

Authorities.] *Chandler's Travels.—Dodwell's Classical Tour.* London, 1819, 2 vols. 4to.—*Goodisson's Essay on the I. islands.* London, 1822, 8vo.—*Turner's Levant.—Hist. et Descript. des Isles Ioniennes. Par M. Bory de Saint-Vincent.* Paris, 1823.—*Anderson's Observations.* Boston, 1830, 8vo.—*Davy's Notes and Observations.* London, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Parliamentary Reports.*

IORDANOW, or Jordanow, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 22 m. SE of Wadowice, on the r. bank of the Skawa, and 30 m. SSW of Crakow.

IORI. See Yori.

IOROIS, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 54 m. S of Kuopio and district of Nedre-Savolax, 54 m. NW of Nyzlott, and to the W of Lake Haapavesi.

IOROZ (Cape), a headland of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Trebizonde, on the Black sea, between Trebizonde and Tireboli, in N lat. 41° 6′ 55″, E long. 39° 23′ 20″.

IOS. See Nio.

IOSCO, a township of Livingston co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 395.

IOSLOWITZ, or Ianoslawice, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. SE of Znaim, near the r. bank of the Taya. Pop. 1,640. It has a castle; and in the vicinity is a large rural establishment, celebrated for its cheese. The vine is extensively cultivated in the locality.

IOSS, Iaschau, Iaszo, Iasow, or Jasow, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Abaujar, 14 m. WSW of Kaschau, and 32 m. SE of Leutschau, in a valley, on the l. bank of the Bodva. Pop. 1,581. It has a castle, a handsome Catholic church, a priory with a handsome church, and a valuable library, and possesses several manufactories of pottery. In the environs are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron.

IOUCHANSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov., district, and 26 m. WSW of Simbirsk.

IOUDOMO, or Iudomo, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which has its source on the W side of the Okhotsk mountains, 42 m. NW of the town of that name; runs with considerable sinuosities to the W; passes Ioudomskoï-Krest, and after a rapid course of about 180 m., joins the Maïa, on the r. bank, on the confines of the gov. of Yakutsk.

IOUDOMSKOI-KREST, a town of Russia in Asia, in the district and 129 m. WNW of Okhotsk, on the l. bank of the Ioudomo, and on the road from Ikhotsk to Yakutsk. It has a chapel, and possesses a considerable transit trade.

IOUDOUNTZICHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. NE of Vilna, district and 21 m. E of Sventziani.

IOUDOUPA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. NNE of Vilna, and 66 m. NE of Vilkomir.

IOUG, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda, which has its source in the district and 33 m. E of Nikolsk; runs at first SW, then turns N past Nikolsk, then NE; and at last taking a NW direction, enters the district of Veliko-Oustioug, and a little below the Veliko-Oustioug unites with the Soukhona to form the Dwina. It has a total course of about 240 m., and receives the Moloma and the Louza on the r., and on the l. the Chargenga.

IOUGAN (Bolchoi), a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which has its source in the S part of the district of Surgut; runs NNW, and joins the Obi, on the l. bank, 21 m. SW of Surgut, and after a course of about 240 m.

IOUKAGHIRS, or Iukaghirs, a people of Russia in Asia, who inhabit the E part of the prov. of Yakutsk, between the Koriaks on the S, the Yakuts on the W, the country of the Tchuktchi on the E, and the Frozen ocean on the N. The principal rivers along the banks of which they are found are the Kolima, Alazeia, Indighirka, and Iuna. They are divided into tribes, and resemble the Tungus family in many of their habits. They live in villages during the intensity of winter, and in the months of June and July, which form the fishing-season; the rest of the year they devote to the chase. They speak Russ, and conform in costume to the Russians in the vicinity. Christianity has been introduced among them, but they remain addicted to many of the superstitions of Shamanism. Their frequent wars with neighbouring tribes, and the prevalence among them of virulent disease, have much diminished their numbers.

IOUKHNOV, or Jouknov, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. E of Smolensk, on the r. bank of the Ougra. Pop. 500. It contains 2 churches and a convent. The district lies in the E part of the gov., and is very fertile.

IOUKOPA, or Iukopa, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tver and district of Ostachkov. It has its source on the confines of the gov. of Smolensk, to the S of Barsuki; runs N; and throws itself into the Volga, near the l. bank, near the place

where that river issues from Lake Peno, and after a course of about 45 m.

IOUNASKA, or EUNASKA, a small island in the Aleutian archipelago, between Behring's sea and the Pacific, to the SW of the island of Oumnak, NE of that of Amlia, and a little to the E of the island of Amukhta, in N lat. 52° 40′.

IOUPANOVSKAIA-SOPKA, JOUPONOVA, or JUPONOVA, a volcano of Russia in Asia, in Kamtschatka, 40 m. N of Petropavlosk. It does not emit flames, but smokes continually, and occasions frequent earthquakes. Its height is about 3,018 ft., and gives rise to the Keminta, an affluent of the Ioupanova, a small river which flows into the sea of Kamtschatka.

IOUPKOV, or JOUPKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. SW of Kiev, district and 40 m. ESE of Makhnovka.

IOURA, or JURA, a river which has its source in the Russian gov. of Vilna, in the NW part of the district of Rossiena; runs S into the prov. of East Prussia; and throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 11 m. ESE of Tilsit, and after a total course of about 78 m. Its principal affluent is the Sheshura, which it receives on the l.

IOURATZICHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SSE of Vilna, district and 34 m. S of Ochmiana.

IOURAVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. N of Bogoutchar, and 36 m. SE of Pavlosk, on the l. bank of the Don.

IOURBOURG, or GEORGENBOURG, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 81 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 27 m. SSW of Rossiena, on the r. bank of the Niemen, on which river it has a port. It is one of the most important custom-places on the Niemen, and carries on an extensive trade with Prussia.

IOURDANI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 57 m. WNW of Rossiena, and 30 m. SW of Telch.

IOURIEV-POLSKOI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. NW of Vladimir. The town, which derives its name from the extensive plain in which it is situated, is on the Kolokcha, and contains 5 churches and a cloister. It has an extensive manufactory of silk, a calico-printing-mill, and several tanneries. Pop. 1,800. The exports consist principally in linen, leather, silk, and ironmongery. The environs are adorned with numerous gardens. The district occupies the NW part of the gov., and is generally flat. It contains numerous marshes and extensive forests, but the soil is fertile, and produces hemp and flax in great abundance. Spinning and linen-bleaching form the chief branches of local industry.

IOURIEVETZ-POVOLSKOI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. ESE of Kostromo, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Unja. Pop. 2,500. It has 3 churches and a cloister, and possesses an active trade in tallow, hops, and corn. Fairs are held several times a-year. The district, which is situated in the E part of the gov., is well-wooded and well-cultivated. It has extensive manufactories of coarse linen and common cloth.

IOURKINA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WNW of Kaluga, district and 17 m. NW of Musalsk. It has a glass-work.

IOURZEN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the Ural mountains, near the source of the river of that name, runs first NW, then W, and joins the Ousa, on the l. bank, 12 m. above Fort-Yeldiatzkaïa, after a course of about 150 m. Its banks contain rich mines of iron.

IOUZVIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 10 m. WSW of Vinnitza, and 90 m. NE of Kamenetz.

IOWA, one of the federal states of North America, formerly a portion of the Missouri territory, and lying immediately N of the state of that name, between the parallels of 40° 30′ and 43° 30′ N lat., and the meridians of 90° 20′ and 96° 59′ W long.; bounded on the W and N by the Western territories; on the E by the Mississippi, which separates it from Wisconsin and Illinois; and on the S by the state of Missouri; and the lower course of the Des Moines river. It is 270 m. long, and about 200 m. broad; and has an area of 50,914 sq. m., or 32,584,960 acres.

Physical features.] The general features of this state present much of what is called 'rolling land;' without being mountainous or even hilly. An elevated table-land or plateau extends through a considerable portion of the country, dividing the streams which flow respectively into the Missouri and Mississippi. The margins of these rivers and streams are thickly timbered; but the rest of the state is open prairie, with alternations of woodland of some extent, which diversify and enliven the scenery. About three-fourths of all the lands are prairie,—some level and others rolling; some clothed in thick grass suitable for grazing farms, while hazel thickets and sassafras shrubs invest others with perennial verdure. The soil is universally good, being of a rich black mould; in the prairies this is sometimes mixed with sandy loam, and sometimes with red clay and gravel.—The Mississippi borders the E of this state, and is navigable for the entire distance. The Des Moines waters the S section of the country, and falls into the Mississippi, after forming for some distance the SW boundary of the state. It is navigable for 100 m. from its mouth. The Iowa is a navigable stream traversing a large portion of the state. Besides these there are numerous minor rivers and streams falling into either the Missouri or Mississippi.

Climate and productions.] The salubrity of the climate here depends much upon locality, but the therm. does not range so widely as under similar latitudes E of the Alleghanies. It is exempt, too, from those searching E winds so fatal in their effects to the pulmonic invalid in the older states. Along the low bottom-lands of the rivers and watercourses, which are occasionally subject to inundation, there will be liability and predisposition to bilious diseases, fever, ague, &c.; but upon the uplands and rolling prairies, the air is salubrious and free from miasma. Periodic breezes blow over these elevated portions of the country as regularly as from the ocean between the tropics.—The buffalo, which formerly roamed here over the flowery prairies, is now almost extinct; but the elk, though much diminished in numbers, is still hunted in the recesses of the state. Panthers and wild cats are sometimes seen, and the grey wolf still lurks about the remote settlements. The common prairie-wolf is a denizen of these regions, and proves mischievous among the sheep and hogs. In the wooded districts, the black bear is found. Foxes, racoons, porcupines, and squirrels of various kinds, are numerous. The otter and bear still inhabit the unsettled parts about the rivers and lakes. Deer are abundant, their flesh affording food, and their skins clothing to the pioneer of the wilderness. The musk-rat is found in every part of the state, and common rabbits abound. Wilk turkeys are found in large flocks; prairie-hens, grouse, partridge, woodcocks, &c., abound. Geese, ducks, loons, pelicans, plovers, snipes, &c., are among the aquatic birds that visit the rivers, lakes, and sluices. Bees

swarm in the forests. The rivers and creeks abound with fish; and the insect tribe are varied and beautiful.—With regard to the mineral productions of I., "a review of the resources and capabilities of this country," says Dr. Owen, "induces me to say with confidence, that 10,000 miners could find profitable employment within its confines. The lead-mines alone afford as much of that metal as the whole of Europe, excepting Great Britain, and their capabilities are unbounded. Zinc occurs in fissures along with the lead, chiefly in the form of electric calamine, and is found in cellular masses. In some diggings this mineral appears in a state of carbonate, and in others as a sulphuret. Iron ore is abundant; but as yet, on account of the scarcity of pop., and want of capital, but little iron, either bar or cast, has been manufactured. The mineral region is principally confined to the neighbourhood of Dubuque, and along the river heights of the Upper Mississippi."—Wool-growing is receiving from year to year more attention. Sheep, instead of being slaughtered as formerly, are annually imported, and as fast as their increase exceeds their pasturage, are driven further into the wilderness. The wool is of superior staple, but suffers in the foreign market on account of the unclean condition in which it is put up and shipped.—The raising of hogs is also one of the most profitable employments. They are raised with little or no trouble, having a boundless range in forest and prairie, and feeding upon the natural productions of those regions. When wanted for market, the herds are hunted up, each owner having his respective mark; and after feeding the animals on Indian corn for a few weeks, they are sufficiently fattened for use.—The agricultural productions of I. are similar in every respect to those of the western territories. The cereal grains and root crops of every description grow luxuriantly, and the fruits of temperate climates find it a congenial locality. Tobacco also proves a successful staple, and on the rich alluvial margins of the Des Moines river, grows to perfection, and of a very excellent quality. The cultivation of the castor bean (*Ricinus communis*) has of late been introduced, and succeeds well.—In 1840, the capital invested in manufactures in this young state amounted to nearly 200,000 dollars. This was when the pop. was scarcely one-third its present force, and before sufficient time had been allowed the first settlers to determine on their situation and prospects. The value of mills, manufactories, distilleries, carding-machines, and tanyards, in 1849, was 432,238 d. The principal articles made are those used by agriculturists, as carriages, harness, &c. Home-made or domestic goods are necessarily manufactured to a large amount.

Population.] I. is rapidly progressing in population. The emigration from Europe, especially, has been immense. The pop., which in 1840 was 43,112, had increased to 192,247 in 1850. There are few Negroes in I.: the whole number does not exceed 300. The pop. is almost altogether European. England, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, &c., have all contributed to the pop. of this state. The Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, and other tribes of Indians, still roam over more than one-half of the state.

The position of I., and its intersection by fine streams flowing into the Mississippi, will contribute to elevate it to consideration as a commercial state. As yet it enjoys no direct foreign commerce, nor is it probable that any great amount will ever centre here. It will, however, gradually become a great market for the manufactures of other countries, and the more eastern states. I. has a highly creditable university, but being only a young state, we cannot expect any great progress in relation to the general education of the people. The permanent school-fund in 1848 amounted to 132,908 d. The statistics of the churches, in 1847, give the following results: the Methodists had 53 travelling and 95 local preachers, and 7,909 members; the Baptists, 36 churches, with 913 communicants; Congregationalists, 34 churches, and 910 church-members; and the Protestant Epicopalians and the Roman Catholics had each a missionary bishop, and several churches. The Presbyterians, Universalists, Anti-mission Baptists, &c., had also a few congregations.

Government.] The constitution of I. provides that every adult white male citizen,—idiots, insane, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, excepted,—and who has resided in the state 6 months, and in the co. in which he offers his vote, shall enjoy suffrage. The general-assembly consists of a senate and house-of-representatives; and holds its sessions biennially, commencing on the first Monday in December. The representatives must be at least 21 years of age, and have resided in the state one year, and in the district one month previous to election. Senators must be 25 years of age,—one-half their number being elected biennally. The governor is chosen by a plurality of votes, for 4 years. He must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided in the state 2 years next preceding his election. In case of the death or disability of the governor, the secretary-of-state is invested with his powers. A secretary-of-state, auditor, and treasurer, are chosen by the people for the term of 2 years; and a superintendent of public instruction for 3 years.—The funded debt in 1850 was 79,442 dollars. The ordinary annual expenditure is 25,000 d. The state-tax in 1849 was 47,295 d.; in 1850, 56,558 d.—The judiciary consists of a supreme court and circuit-courts. The supreme court consists of a chief justice, and two associate justices, elected by the joint vote of the general-assembly, for 6 years. This court has only appellate jurisdiction, and the power to correct errors in law. The judges of the lower courts are elected by the voters of each district, for 5 years. There are also co.-courts, and justices-of-the-peace.

History.] I., formerly a portion of French Louisiana, came into the possession of the United States in 1803. It was erected into a separate territorial government in 1838; and having formed for itself a constitution, and performed all the other requirements of the national laws, was admitted as a state of the Union in Dec. 1846. It has of late rapidly filled up; and the stream of immigration, which is now flowing westward, will at no distant period swell the pop. of this state to millions.

IOWA, a county in the SW part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 1,300 sq. m., bounded on the N by Wisconsin river, and watered by several small tributaries of that river, and by Pekatonokee and Feve rivers. It has some fine prairie-land, and contains copper and lead ore in great abundance. Pop. in 1840, 3,978; in 1850, 9,576. Its capital is Mineral point.—Also a town of Johnson co., and the cap. of the territory of Iowa, 33 m. WNW of Bloomington, 86 m. SSW of Dubuque, and 75 m. NW of Burlington, on the E bank of the Iowa river, which is here navigable at all seasons. Pop. in 1840, 800; in 1850, 2,308.

IOZEFOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwod and 38 m. WSW of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 860.—Also a town in the woiwod and 62 m. SSE of Lublin, obwod and 20 m. SW of Zamosz. It contains a Greek church and a Latin school. Pop. 775.

IPA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, which has its source in the district and 30 m. S of Bobrisk; runs SSW; and throws itself into the Pripet, on the l. bank, 11 m. above Mozir, after a total course of about 75 m.

IPANI. See YPANE.

IPANEMA, or IGPANEMA, a river of Brazil, in the

prov. of Pernambuco, which flows S, and joins the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, about 90 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Paulo, in the district of Sorocaba, and an affluent of a river of that name.

IPARANNA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio Negro, and at the N angle of the confluence of the Ucagari. Its inhabitants are chiefly Indians of the Baniba tribe.

IPATEVA (Serra), a chain of mountains in Brazil, on the confines of the provs. of Minas-Geraes and São-Paulo, and to the N of the town of the last name. It detaches itself from the Mantiqueira on the S, and runs SW towards the sources of the Tibaia, a distance of about 24 m. One of its ramifications runs SE, separates the upper basin of the Tieti from that of the Parahibo, and joins the Serro-do-Mar.

IPAVA, a small lake of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, in about N lat. 5° 30′, W long. 65° 15′. It is supposed by some to be the true head of the Orinoco river.

IPEICK, or Pechia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a jurisdiction, in the sanj. and 60 m. ENE of Scutari, on the Bistritz, and near the r. bank of the White Drino.

IPHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 12 m. NW of Markt-Bibert, and 32 m. NNW of Anspach. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and has a church and an hospital. Pop. 2,069. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

IPIALES, a river of Ecuador, in the dep. of Pasto, which descends from the volcano of Cumbal, and forms one of the head-streams of the Guaytara.

IPING, a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. WNW of Midhurst, on the Rother. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. 409.

IPIRANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and near the town of São-Paulo.

IPITANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Bahia —Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

IPOEIRA, a large lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz. It is of great depth, and abounds with fish. The river by which it discharges itself flows into the Maranhão.

IPOJUCA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, district of Cabo-de-Santo-Agostinho, on the l. bank of a river of the same name. The inhabitants, about 800 in number, find their chief employment in agriculture. The river I. rises in the Serra-dos-Cairires-Velhos, near the source of the Capibaribe, and runs parallel to that river for the distance of 150 m. through extensive cotton and sugar-growing districts, to the ocean, into which it discharges itself to the S of Cape Santo-Agostinho, in S lat. 8° 23′.—Also a small river of the prov. of Parahiba, in the district of Alhandra. It issues from a place named Mareacão, runs through Lake Abiahi, and falls into the ocean 6 m. N of the mouth of Goyanna.

IPOLY, or Eipel, a river of Hungary, which has its source in Mount Pietrova, in the N part of the comitat of Neograd; passes through its centre, enters the comitat of Honth, and joins the Danube, on the l. bank, a little below Gran, and after a course in a generally SW direction of about 90 m. The principal towns which it passes are Balassa-Gyarmath and Ipoly-Sagh.

IPOLY-SAGH. See Sagh (Ipoly).

IPORUNGA, a town and new parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo and district of Apiahi. Pop. 900. Mining, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

IPOTESCHTY, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Great Wallachia, in the bezirk of Sekujani, on the Braowa.

IPOUT, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Moghilev, in the district and 9 m. E of Klimovitchi; enters into the gov. of Smolensk; runs S into that of Tchernigov, in which it bathes the walls of Souraj and Novo-Miesto; thence re-enters the gov. of Moghilev, and joins the Soj a little above Novo-Bielitsa, and after a course of 240 m. Its banks are covered with wood, and afford excellent timber for the docks of Riga, as well as for the ports of the Dnieper.

IPPANE-GUACU and IPPANE-MIRIM, two small rivers of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. The former descends from the Serra Maracaju; is joined by the Ippane-Mirim; pursues its course through uncultivated lands, a distance of about 75 m., and unites with the Paraguaia, on the l. bank, 90 m. above the confluence of the Correntes.

IPPLEPEN, a parish in Devonshire, 3¼ m. SSW of Abbot's-Newton. Area 5,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,164; in 1841, 1,172.

IPPOLITTS, or Hippolits, a parish in Hertfordshire, 2 m. SE by S of Hitchin. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 874; in 1841, 919.

IPPU, or Ipu, a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast of the island, 90 m. NW of Bencoolen, at the mouth of a river. It has an active export trade in copper.

IPS, or Yves, a river of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwalde, which has its source in the S confines of the archduchy, 6 m. WNW of Maria-Zell; runs NW, passing Lunz; thence bends first SW, then W; at Hollenstein takes a N direction, flows past Waidhofen, and finally making a turn to the NE, unites with the Danube, on the l. bank, at the town of the same name, and after a course of about 75 m.—The town is 29 m. W of St. Polten, and 60 m. W of Vienna. Pop. 1,952. It is small, but well-built, and has a large hospital and a military school. It was formerly noted for its pottery. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Pons Isis* or *Isipontum*.

IPSA, a town and port of the island of Corfu, on a bay of the same name, 7 m. NNW of Corfu.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 50 m. NNW of Gallipoli, and 24 m. SSW of Dimotika, in the angle formed by the junction of a river of the same name with the Maritza. It contains a mosque, several baths, a large caravanserai, and numerous gardens. This place was one of the first in which the Turks established themselves in Europe. The name is said to be derived from the word *Ilbsala*, signifying 'first prayer,' Gasi-Suleiman Pasha having here offered his first prayer on entering Rumelia at the head of his troops.—The river I. takes its rise in the E extremity of the Tekir-Dagh, flows along the S side of that mountain range, and has a total course of about 39 m.

IPSAMBOL. See Abu-Sambul.

IPSARA, Psara, or Psyra, an island of the Archipelago, 8 m. NW of the island of Scio. It is 6 m. in length from NW to SE, and nearly equal in breadth; and is traversed longitudinally by a chain of mountains, which gradually declines in height towards the S. Their highest summit, Mount Elias, is in N lat. 38° 35′ 34″, and E long. 25° 35′ 44″. The outline of the coast presents three large promontories: Point East and Point Alexander on the NW, and Point St. Nicholas on the S. A little to the E of the latter is a good port. On the NW is a bay, the entrance to which is divided by a rock into two channels, and is incapable of admitting large vessels. This bay is noted as the first landing place of the Turks. The interior of the island presents little else

than barren rock, with here and there a few patches of verdure and cultivation. It contains several wells, of which the water of one only is fit for use. The inhabitants, about 400 in number, are chiefly Greeks.—The chief town, which bears the same name, is situated on the S coast, at the head of a bay which forms a good port. It once contained 3,000 inhabitants, but in 1824 it was totally destroyed by the Turks. The name *Psyra* or *Psyris*, given to this island by Strabo, denotes its sterility. It appears to have been very early inhabited; a temple to Bacchus having formerly occupied the site on which a monastery now stands. The present inhabitants form the residue of the once flourishing colony established here about a century since by a small number of Greeks, who had sought in this island a refuge from the domination of the Turks.—To the NE of Ipsara is the small uninhabited island of Anti-Psara or Psara-Poulo.

IPSDEN, a parish in Oxfordshire, 9 m. WNW of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1841, 610.

IPSERA, or Ispira, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Erzerum. The sanj. lies in the N part of the pash., and is watered by several rivers, of which the Chorak is the principal. The town is on the l. bank of the Chorak, opposite the confluence of the Gurdje-Bogas-Khewi, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, 54 m. NNW of Erzerum. It is of small extent. The environs are celebrated for their honey.

IPSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 5 m. ENE of Windsheim, and 18 m. N of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Aisch. It has 2 castles.

IPSICA, a valley of Sicily, in the S part of the prov. of Syracuse and district of Modica, extending from 5 m. SE of the town of the latter name to Spaccafurno, a distance of about 6 m.

IPSITZ, or Ybbsitz, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Weinerwalde, 6 m. E of Waidhofen, and 42 m. WSW of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Oisbach, a little above the confluence of that river with the Ips. Pop. 414. It has manufactories of hardware. In the environs are mines of iron and coal, and quarries of marble.

IPSLEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 6 m. NNW of Alcester, at the source of the Arrow. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 830; in 1841, 1,029.

IPSTONE, or Ibstone, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 6½ m. NW of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 347.

IPSTONES, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 4½ m. NNE of Cheadle, on the Uttoxeter canal. Area of p. 6,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,370.

IPSWICH, an ancient borough, and an inland port and market-town, the capital of Suffolk, situated on the Orwell, at the influx of the Gipping, and on the line of the Eastern Counties railway, by which it is 66 m. NE of London, and 24 m. SE of Bury-St.-Edmunds. The ancient liberty of I., coincident with the boundaries of the parl. borough, has a circuit of 19 m., and an area of 8,450 acres, about 360 of which form the bed of the river Orwell, and are covered at high water. Pop. in 1801, 10,401; in 1831, 20,600; in 1841, 25,384. A small central portion only of this extensive district is occupied by the town; the remainder consists of large farms and gentlemen's seats. The limits of the municipal borough laid down in the boundary report restricted it to an area of 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 19,824.—The lines of communication by land between I. and other parts of the country are extremely numerous—no less than 17 different roads entering the borough boundary, and meeting in the town. The Gipping was rendered navigable for barges from hence to Stowmarket in 1792, and has been sometimes called the Stowmarket canal. The Orwell, immediately below Stoke bridge, assumes the character of an estuary, and continues from thence, in a SE direction, to the North sea at Harwich, distant about 12 m., in a bed varying from a ½ m. to upwards of 1 m. in breadth at high water. At Harwich it unites with the Stour. The channel of this river has been straightened, deepened, and much improved, since 1805; and vessels of about 200 tons burden, or drawing 12 and 13 ft. water, can now come up to the quays at high water. Many of this size, however, prefer to unload in Downham-reach, about 3 m. below the town. A new dock has been recently formed, and other improvements made on this harbour. Steamers ply between I. and London,—a distance of 104 m. by the ordinary water-course.—The town occupies a healthy situation; the southern aspect and protection of the hills behind it, to the N and E, contributing to the mildness, and the moderate elevation and sandy crag or gravelly soil on which it stands, to the dryness of the locality. Considerable improvements have been made on I. within the last 40 years; and on the whole, although still containing many old-fashioned houses, it presents a flourishing appearance. The most valuable premises in the town are the warehouses, &c., situated near the common quay, and along the banks of the Orwell. There is a theatre in the town, and the assembly-rooms are very handsomely fitted up. The parish churches are chiefly ancient edifices; but some of them are spacious and handsome, and contain monuments of interest. The exterior of the new courts is very elegant and chastely ornamented, but the plan and arrangement is said to be defective. The county-jail and house-of-correction was erected in 1790, on the plan of Mr. Howard, in an open area of considerable extent in the town. It is enclosed by a wall built in a sunken fosse, with an iron *chevaux de frise* round the top. The enclosure forms a perfect square, of which the sides are 260 ft. The hall-of-commerce, a building appropriated to the business of the customs and excise, is a fine new building, 125 ft. in length and 44 ft. in depth. I. is pre-eminent in educational endowments and other charitable as well as literary institutions.—The corporate revenues, previous to 1835, consisting of a water-rental, with other rents, and town and port dues, amounted in all to upwards of £2,000 per ann. The water-rental alone produced £700. The revenue now amounts to upwards of £5,000.—I. sends 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered at the general election in 1837 was 1,418; in 1848, 1,685. I. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the E division of the co.—During the 15th and 16th cents., I. was an extensive and flourishing port. During the middle and close of the 17th cent., its commerce received a severe injury in the breaking up of its manufactories of woollen cloths and of sail-cloth. Within the last 20 years, however, it has been rapidly reviving. The amount of tonnage in 1820 was about 5,000 tons; in 1827 it had increased to 8,120; and in 1836 to no less than 10,000 tons burthen, distributed in about 150 vessels, manned by nearly 500 persons, and employed in its coasting and foreign trade. In 1847, it possessed 182 vessels = 14,434 tons. The principal business of I. at present consists in the corn trade. About 80,000 qrs. of malt and coal are annually sent to London alone, besides the grain and flour sent thither and to other parts of the kingdom.—The corn trade alone of I. averages in all 300,000 qrs. per ann. Upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coals are annually brought to I., and from thence supplied to the W parts of the co., by means of the Gipping, or Stowmarket canal. This

river also brings down vast quantities of agricultural produce from these parts of the country, and serves for the conveyance of almost all heavy goods. A general foreign trade of some extent is also carried on. The trade with the Baltic is increasing; and the importation of timber from Norway, &c., has been promoted by I. being made a bonded port for foreign timber. The bonded warehouses here, however, have been hitherto limited to wine and spirits, wood goods, barilla, and corn. The gross amount of customs duty collected at this port in 1838 was £38,864; in 1839, £41,857; in 1846, £37,012; and in 1847, £30,406. The foreign vessels with cargoes entered inwards, were for 1845, 62; 1846, 79; 1847, 71; with cargoes outwards, 1845, 14; 1846, 5; 1847, 14. The number of vessels with cargoes inwards, was in 1845, 1,443; 1846, 1,404, with a tonnage of 96,097; 1847, 1,683, with a tonnage of 121,673. With cargoes outwards, the returns were, for 1845, 1,015; 1846, 915, with a tonnage of 51,457; 1847, 926, with a tonnage of 53,826. This marked impetus to the coasting-trade is due to the formation of the railway to Bury, above 300 vessels having, since the opening of that line, discharged cargoes of coals at the railway wharf for the inland parts of the co. The number of registered vessels belonging to the port was, in 1845, 179, with a tonnage of 14,524; 1846, 183, with a tonnage of 14,544; 1847, 181, with a tonnage of 14,611. The light dues for 1846 amounted to £1,607; for 1847, £1,985.—Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in two yards. In the town there are two very extensive iron-foundries, a manufactory of tobacco and snuff, extensive breweries, and also very extensive soap-boiling establishments. The manufacture of hemp, flax, and cotton, is now all but extinct here; but there are still a few looms, employed on goods made solely from cotton, the last and sole remnant of the once extensive cotton weaving in this part of England. Messrs. Ransome & May, who unite implement-making with mechanical engineering, possess an establishment which is one of the most extensive and well-arranged of the kind in the kingdom, covering 10 acres of ground, and employing from 800 to 1,000 men, nearly one-half of whom are engaged constantly in the department of agricultural implements. Three fairs are annually held here. The lamb fair, held on 22d Aug., is of great importance to all the neighbouring cos.

IPSWICH, a recently founded town in Stanley co., New S. Wales, on Moreton bay. It is said to be rapidly advancing in importance.

IPSWICH, a town and port of Essex co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 26 m. NE by N of Boston, situated on both sides of a river of the same name, 2 m. above its mouth. Pop. 3,000. The shipping belonging to this port in 1840 amounted to 3,739 tons.

IPUCA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and comarca of Cabo-Frio, in the Cordelheira-dos-Aimores, and near the source of a river of the same name.—Also a v. lower down the same river. Their united pop. is estimated at about 3,000. The locality is unhealthy, but produces rice, mandioc, millet, sugar, and coffee, in great abundance. Timber forms an important article of trade with Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also a small river in the same prov., which unites with the Rio-de-São-João, on the l. bank, a little below the outlet of Lake Juturnahiba. It passes in its course Velha, Ganilhosa, and Ipuca; and is navigable for canoes a distance of about 15 m.

IPU-GRANDE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and comarca of Sobral, 210 m. to the SW of Fortaleza. The district, which is of great extent, is bounded on the N by those of Vicosa and Januaria, and on the W by the prov. of Piauhi; and comprises a pop. of 8,000. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

IQUI, an island of Japan, in N lat. 31° 30′, E long. 132°.

IQUIQUE, a small port of Peru, in the prov. of Tarapaca, 11 m. NW of Grueso point. It is a poor place, with a pop. of about 500; but is the only village on the coast of the prov., the other places named in charts being merely headlands, beaches, islands, &c., occasionally visited by fishermen from I. in search of eels, seals, and sea-otters. [*Bollaert.*] There is neither wood, water, nor vegetation here. Provisions are brought from the interior, and from Chili, and water from Pisagua, 45 m. to the N; but the port has a considerable trade from the vicinity of the silver-mines of Huantajaya and Santa Rosa, which are respectively 12 and 17 m. from I., and the large cargoes of saltpetre which are here shipped for England. Extensive districts in the vicinity of this place are covered with an efflorescence consisting principally of nitrate of soda. This can be brought to England at less than half the freight of the East Indian nitrate of potash or saltpetre; and as its manufacture is simple, it has already supplanted that of the potash saltpetre of the East. The deposit of this valuable salt is said to exist in this quarter of S. America, on the W margin of the Pampa-de-Tamarugal, in beds extending over more than 200 sq. m.—Nearly opposite the town of I. lies a small island of the same name, in S lat. 20° 12′ 30″, W long. 70° 14′ 30″, which Frezier, who visited this coast in 1712–14, describes as yielding large supplies of guano to the farmers and vine-dressers of all the neighbouring districts. His words are: "The island of I. is also inhabited by Indians and Blacks, who are there employed to gather guano, being a yellowish earth, thought to be the dung of birds, because, besides that it stinks like that of the cormorants, there have been feathers of birds found very deep in it: however, it is hard to conceive how so great a quantity of it could be gathered there; for during the space of a hundred years past they have laden ten or twelve ships every year with it, to manure the land, as shall be observed lower; and it is scarce perceivable that the height of the island is abated, although it is not above three-quarters of a league in compass; and that, besides what is carried away by the sea, they load abundance of mules with it for the vines and ploughed lands of Tarapaca, Pica, and other neighbouring places, which makes some believe that it is a peculiar sort of earth. For my part, I am not of that opinion; for it is true the sea-fowls are there so numerous, that it may be said, without romancing, that the air is sometimes darkened with them." This deposit has been removed; but sea-birds, in immense flocks, including cormorants, pelicans, boobies, gulls, and shags, still make this island, and the rocks along the adjacent coast, a favourite haunt.

IQUITOS, a town of Assuay, at the confluence of the Nanag with the Amazon, and 30 m. NE of San Joaquim-de-Omaguas.

IRA, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 70 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and is watered by Castleton river, and Ira and Furnace brooks. The soil affords excellent pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 431.—Also a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, 169 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and its soil, consisting of sandy loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 2,283.—Also a township of St. Clair co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 204.

IRACUBA, a small town of French Guayana, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 75 m. WNW of Cayenne.

IRAJA, an old parish of Brazil, in the prov. and

district of Rio-de-Janeiro, bordered on the E by the bay of Nitherohi, and watered by two rivers of the same name. Its inhabitants, about 5,000 in number, are chiefly agriculturists. It contains 8 churches, and has numerous sugar-houses and distilleries of brandy.

IRAK-AJEMI, Irak-Adjemi, or Iraku-l'-Ajam, [*i. e.* 'the Persian Irak,'] the largest and one of the most valuable provinces of Western Persia, comprising the cap., Ispahan, and several of the finest cities of the kingdom. It forms the greater part of the ancient *Media;* and is bounded on the N by Azerdbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan; on the E by Khorassan and the Great Salt desert; on the S by Fars and Khuzistan; and on the W by Kurdistan. It politically comprises a considerable portion of the Great Desert, and of the countries which enclose it on the W and N. The surface is entirely mountainous; its valleys are of varying length, but seldom exceed 10 or 15 m. in breadth. The mountain-chains are barren, and destitute of timber. They run almost invariably from W to E; and either gradually sink into the Desert, or throw out branches into the provs. of Kerinan and Khorassan. The valleys are, for the most part, uncultivated, excepting in the vicinity of the villages; but the soil is in general good. To the S of Ispahan, or the parallel of 32° 30′ N, the mountains of Kurdistan terminate abruptly towards the table-land of Iran, and the country which lies between them and the Desert—a space of more than 100 m.—consists of long valleys, running W and E, and terminating in the Desert. The most arid part of I. is the SE corner of the prov., between Ispahan and the city of Yezd in the Kohistan. To the N of Ispahan, as far as N lat. 36°, there is a mountainous district, containing wide, fertile, and well-watered valleys; and E of this extends a plain about 40 or 50 m. wide, traversed by several broad and low ridges, and terminating on the border of the Desert. That portion of I.-Ajemi which lies N of the parallel of 35°, belongs to the table-land of Azerdbijan. Its surface stretches out in a plain consisting of gradual ascents and descents, and furrowed by deep valleys. A lofty range of mountains divides the N frontiers of I. from the provs. bordering on the Caspian. This range passes about 6 m. to the N of Tehran; and about 50 m. to the SE of that city, suddenly turns S to about the parallel of 36°, whence it turns NE, and enters Taheristan. At the point of deflection is the pass of Khawar, through which the road leads from Cashan to Demavend and to Tehran, and from this pass a vast but undulating valley extends to the NW as far as Caswin, in 36° 12′ N lat. The climate of this part of I. is delightful in spring. The summer-heat sets in towards the middle of June. Cold begins to be felt towards the end of September, and much snow falls in December, January, and February. The Kezil-Ozein, or Kizil-Uzein, forms the natural boundary on the NW, between I. and Azerdbijan. A few m. to the E of Miana, it is joined by the Karauku, and the combined rivers force a passage through the Ak-Dagh or Caucasian range, and being joined by the Shahrud, assume the designation of the Sufidrud, and rush in a rapid course through Ghilan to the Caspian sea. The most mountainous part of I. lies between the Kezil-Ozein and the cities of Hamadan and Kermanshaw. This district is the El-Jebal, or 'mountain,' of Oriental writers, and the *Matienne* of the Greeks and Romans. During eight months of the year, the climate is here delightful, but in winter the cold is excessive. To the S of Hamadan lies Elvend, the *Mons Orontes* of Diodorus. It is a lofty ridge, topped with continual snow, and extending from E to W about 12 m. A fertile tract of country lies to the SW, between Hamadan and Kungawar. The range of the Elburz mountains, with its well-watered and fertile valleys, and its high summits, is included in I., as well as the hilly country which skirts its S base, and which is generally well cultivated. The road from Teheran to Casvin or Casbin leads through this rich valley at the foot of these lower hills. The large expanse of country between Kermanshaw S to Ispahan, is chiefly occupied by wandering tribes, although it embraces some of the most fertile parts of I. That part of the desert which is included in I. has a sandy soil, and is nearly enclosed by mountains. But though sparingly watered, it produces silk and fruit.—The whole prov. is divided into 5 large districts, viz. Isfahan or Ispahan, Tihran or Tehran, Nayon, Melayer, and Kermanshahan; which are again subdivided into *buluks*, or large feudal estates.

IRAK-ARABI. See Bagdad.

IRANCTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 15 m. WNW of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Araquil. Pop. 420. In the vicinity is a vitriolic spring.

IRANCY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Coulange-la-Vineuse, and 8 m. SSE of Auxerre. It affords excellent wine.

IRANGA, or Irangy, a lake or lagune on the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 18° 14′, in the Betsimsaraka district. It lies immediately S of Atopiana lake, and is one of the most extensive in the series which line the coast S of Tamatave. It is infested with crocodiles. On its banks are the villages of Atakalampona and Ambaribé.

IRAPIRANG. See Vazabarris.

IRAPUAN, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Caçapaba. It runs S, and joins the Jacuhi, on the r. bank, near the mouth of the outlet of lake Pathos, and after a course of about 27 m.

IRASBURG, a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, U.S., 45 m. NE of Montpelier. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by Black and Barton rivers. Its soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 981.

IRASU, a volcanic mountain of central America, in the state of Costarica, in N lat. 9° 35′, W long. 83° 52′, to the NE of the town of Carthage.

IRATI, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, which has its source near the frontier of France, in a forest of the same name; runs first W, then S, passing in its course Orbaicete, Aribe, Aviz, and Lumbier; at the latter town it receives the Salazar, and 1½ m. above Sangueza joins the Aragon. It has a total course of about 39 m., and abounds with fish.

IRAWADI, Irrawaddy, or Airavati, [*i. e.*, according to some, 'the great river,' or, according to other authorities, 'the Elephantine river,'] the principal river in India, beyond the Brahmaputra. It has its sources near the E extremity of the Himalaya in Tibet, about 28° N lat. and 97° 30′ E long., not far from the sources of the Bor-Lohit, the E branch of the Brahmaputra. Klaproth contends that the Sanpu or Dzang-bo of Tibet, is the head-stream of the I.; but Lieutenant Burlton having penetrated across the Lang-tan chain in 1827, to the residence of the Borkhamti rajah, 12 m. distant from the I., found it about 80 yds. broad at Manchi, in the lat. of 27° 30′, and formed a little above that point by the union of two head-streams, which were fed by numerous small rills, rising in lofty snow-clad mountains 50 m. to the N. The plain through which it flows at Manchi is only 1,855 ft. above sea-level. It flows generally S, through the Singfo territory, and the centre of the Birman empire, which it traverses in its entire length of 600 m., till it falls by 14 mouths into the

bay of Bengal, between Cape Negrais and the gulf of Martaban, in about 16° N lat. Its entire course may be estimated at about 1,200 m. It receives, on its r. bank, at Yandabu, N lat. 21° 43′, E long. 95°, its principal tributary, the Khyen-dwen, which rises a little to the S of Rungpur, and flows in a nearly S course. The delta of the I. commences in about 17° 45′ N lat. This is a vast alluvial plain, of which the S or base line is 135 m. in length; the E side 113 m.; the W 114 m. [*Hamilton*], thickly intersected by arms of the river, frequently inosculating with each other. Of these mouths, the Rangoon on the E, and the Bassein or Syriam on the W, are the principal, and are navigable for small vessels drawing 5 ft. The harbour of Negrais, formed by the mouth of the river of that name, is said to be the most secure in the bay of Bengal. The Bassein branch, which may be considered the proper continuation of the main stream of the I., branches off from the main river to the S of Myam-aong, and is about 700 yds. in width at the point where the Rangoon separates from it. From the apex of the delta to Yedan above Ava, the breadth of the I. is seldom less than 1 m., and often 4 m. It may be ascended as far as Ava at all seasons by vessels of 200 tons, and in the rain they may proceed to the Mogoung river, a sailing distance of about 800 m. from the sea. Above Yedan, the I. suddenly contracts to 150 or 200 yds. in breadth. It is navigable for canoes up to B'hanmo, 350 m. below Khamti, where it has an alt. of about 500 ft. above sea-level. The current is not in general very rapid, even above the Mogoung. The I. in the dry season flows only at the rate of about 2 m. an hour; and during the dry months of January, February, March, and April, its waters in many places subside into a slow and sluggish stream that is barely navigable. [*Syme.*] But in the inundations, from June to September, it flows so rapidly that its current would be too powerful for boats to stem were it not for the aid of the SW monsoon, which sets in the opposite direction. Assisted by this wind, and constantly keeping within the eddies of the banks, the Birman boats use their sails, and frequently make a more expeditious passage at this than at any other season. During its inundation, the river has a breadth of about 1 m.; above B'hanmo and in some places below Ava, of from 4 to 6 m., and cutting up the country into innumerable islands. At the former place its rise is as much as 50 ft.; at Prome about 30 ft.; and in its delta 10 ft. The latter region becomes at that period almost an uninterrupted expanse of water, it being at ordinary times little above the level of high tides, and skirted by a perfectly flat shore. The river owes its rise not so much to rain as to the rapid melting of the snow on the lofty ranges whence its feeders descend. In the upper part of its course, on its l. or E bank, the I. receives some large affluents; as the Pintang or B'hanmo, the Lung-tchuen, and the Myet-ngé, from the Chinese prov. of Yunnan, which joins it at Ava. Its chief affluents on the opposite side are the Mogoung and the Khyen-Dwen or Ningthi, which join it about the middle of its course. The last, as already stated, is its principal tributary. After its junction, the I. receives no stream of any importance. Sakaing or Sagaing, fronting Ava, and formerly the metropolis, Ava, Amarapura, B'hanmo the great mart for the Chinese trade with Birmah, Yandabu, Pugan or Pagham-Mew, Mellun, and Prome, are situated upon the main stream; and Rangoon and Bassein on the deltoid branches bearing their names. Besides these cities, numerous towns and large villages are built on or near the banks of the river.

The course of this river, in the Burmese territories, is marked in the distance by two chains of hills, one of which, running along the W coast in a longitudinal direction, separates it from the prov. of Aracan; the other, on the E side, of minor elevation though of greater extent, forms the commencement of a wild mountainous district, which stretches, with little interruption, to the confines of the Chinese empire. The width of the intervening valley, through which the I. flows, is from 60 to 80 m., and within that space the pop. is principally concentrated. Along the upper part of its course, both banks of the river are well diversified by a succession of gentle undulations, and hills of moderate size, branching off from the loftier chains on either side; the country is generally open, the soil light, gravelly, in many places well-cultivated, and in others under rich natural grass; but about 150 m. from the sea, the hills begin to disappear, the country becomes a dead level, and the river, no longer restrained in its course, finds its way to the ocean through numerous creeks and channels, with which all the lower division of the empire, comprising the kingdom of Pegu, is intersected. The delta of the I., which includes above 10,000 sq. m., presents a very different aspect to the upper part of its course. On entering the low grounds from the interior, a thick belt of teak forests is found to extend from 30 to 40 m. in breadth, the produce of which forms one of the principal articles of export from the empire; these trees frequently rise to the height of 60 or 70 ft. without a branch, and then throw out a dense foliage which almost excludes the sun's rays. Here the surface is tolerably clear of underwood, but beyond the forests it is found to be covered, all the way to the sea, with low wood, thickets of jungle, or a gigantic species of Guinea grass, which in some places attains the height of from 20 to 25 ft. There is but little cultivation; a few rice-fields only are to be met with on the banks of the Laine, one of the principal branches of the Rangoon channel of the I., the rest is all in a state of nature. The rankness of the grass, too, is unfavourable to any domestic cattle except buffaloes; oxen are seldom met with below the line of forest, and as generally happens in moist wooded countries, sheep do not thrive. Even the smaller kinds of game are very scarce; a coarse species of elk, herds of wild elephants, and the beasts of prey common in the tropical regions of Asia, are the principal occupants of this extensive wilderness. Throughout the whole of the lower district there is scarcely anything deserving the name of a road; the facilities for water conveyance are such that the natives neglect every other mode of communication, and the only means of intercourse by land with the interior are mere footpaths, which, during the monsoon, are quite impassable. The soil, like that of the deltas of most great rivers, is principally composed of alluvial deposit, and the remains of decayed vegetation. Along the course of the Laine, however, as well as in the vicinity of Rangoon, stiff clay is often met with, particularly in the open flats, and this is sometimes covered to a considerable depth with rich loam. There are no continuous masses of primitive rocks, but large boulders of granite are found scattered over the plains. The water at Rangoon, and for a considerable distance inland, is strongly impregnated with iron. [*Official report.*]

The I. is to the Birman empire what the Nile is to Egypt, or the Ganges to Bengal—the source of abundance and the great commercial highway of the country. "The number of trading boats on the river is astonishing. The largest of them carry 10,000 or 12,000 bush. of uncleaned rice; the smaller 300 or 400. Their chief lading seemed to be rice, salt, and *gnapee*. In ascending they are for the most part drawn by the crew, with a rope, upon the bank, or propelled

by setting-poles; sailing only when the wind is fair, and neither too strong nor too weak. They are generally from 3 to 4 months in ascending from the delta to Ava. The boats on the river, though of all sizes up to 200 tons, are but of two general descriptions. All retain the canoe-shape, sharp at each end. Large boats have one mast, and a yard of long slender bamboo, to which is suspended a square sail. The sail is made in sections, the centre ones only being used in strong winds, and the others added at the sides when necessary. Sometimes a small sail is temporarily fastened above the yard to the ropes, by which it is sustained. The deck extends from 5 to 10 ft. beyond the sides, with large bamboos fastened beneath, making at once a platform for the men, when using their setting-poles, &c., and an outrigger to prevent their upsetting. The vessel itself is wholly covered with a regular Birman house, well thatched, which carries part of the cargo, and furnishes cabins to the family and boatmen. On the roof is a platform, on which the men stand to work the sail. They are manned by from 15 to 25 or 30 men, and sometimes 40 or more." [*Malcom.*] The smaller sized vessels are of an elongated canoe shape, hollowed out sometimes from a single log, and deepened by a plank fastened on each side; with the stern and stem left solid for 3 or 4 ft., and curving upwards out of the water. The distance from Rangoon to Ava is 500 m., according to Symes. In the dry season a war-boat will go from Rangoon to Ava in 8 days, and in the rainy season, in 10 days; but during the freshes, will accomplish the descent in 4 days.

IRAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Laigle. Pop. 770. It has a mineral spring.

IRBERSDORF. See EHRENFRIEDERSDORF.

IRBIT, a district, river, and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm. The district lies in the E part of the gov., comprising a portion of the Ural mountains, and containing several mines of copper and iron. Pop. 94,820. It is watered by a river of the same name, which is formed by the junction of the Tatarskaia, Bobrovka, and Liaga, near the village of Klatcheva; runs N; and throws itself into the Nieva, on the r. bank, at the town of the same name, and after a course of about 39 m. The town is 276 m. E of Perm, and 111 m. ENE of Yekaterinburg, on the r. bank of the Nieva, at the confluence of the river of the same name. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed with palisades, and contains 2 churches and a large market-place surrounded with shops. It is chiefly noted for a fair which is held annually, and was formerly attended by merchants from distant parts of Europe and Asia, but has been gradually forsaken for the more considerable fairs of Nijni-Novgorod and Yekaterinburg.

IRBY, a township in the p. of Woodchurch, Cheshire, 5 m. NNW of Great Neston. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 133.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. WSW of Great Grimsby. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1841, 215.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ESE of Spilsby. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1841, 139.

IRCHESTER, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Wellingborough, and ESE of the Nen. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 907.

IRCHONWILZ, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 861.

IRCIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. ESE of Miranda-de-Ebro, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 120.

IRDNING, a town of Styria, in the circle and 36 m. NW of Judenburg, on the r. bank of the Ens. Pop. 380. It has manufactories of saltpetre.

IREBY, a township in the p. of Tatham, Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1841, 145.—Also a parish and market-town in Cumberland, 8 m. S by W of Wigton, and 304 m. NNW of London. It comprises the townships of High-Ireby, N of the Derwent, pop. 158; and of Lower-Ireby, near the source of the Ellen, pop. 314. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1841, 472.

IREDELL, a county in the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 800 sq. m., bordered on the SW by the Catawba river, and drained by branches of South Yadkin river. Pop. in 1840, 15,685, of whom 3,716 were slaves; in 1850, 14,740. Its capital is Statesville.

IREGH, a town of civil Slavonia, in the comitat of Syrmia, 17 m. NE of Mitrowitz, and 11 m. S of Peterwardein, at the foot of the mountain of Karlowitz. Pop. 5,000. It contains a castle. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Tolna, 33 m. SSE of Wesprim and 75 m. SSW of Pesth. Pop. 2,525. It contains a castle and 2 churches, a Catholic and a Calvinist. In 1796 it was extensively devastated by the plague.

IRELAND,

The second in extent of the British islands, stretching between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N lat., and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W long. Its relative position is W of Great Britain, from the S of Argyleshire and the centre of Ayrshire in Scotland, to the N of Somersetshire in England, or the S of Glamorganshire in Wales. It is bounded, on the NE, by the North channel; on the E by the Irish sea; on the SE by St. George's channel; and on the S, the W, and the N, by the Atlantic ocean. The Blasquet islands in co. Kerry, are in the lat. of Charleton's isle in Hudson's bay; and Bolus-head in the lat. of the straits of Belleisle in North America. Malin-head and Culdaff-bay on the N coast of co. Donegal, are in the lat. of respectively Campbelltown and the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland; Glenarm is in the lat. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Killyleagh on Lough Strangford, is in the lat. of Dantzic; Clogher-head, nearly in the lat. of Hull; Malahide lies opposite Liverpool; Dublin lies nearly opposite Holyhead; Enniscorthy is in the lat. of Birmingham; the town of Wexford, in the lat. of Hanover; the entrance of Youghal harbour, in the lat. of Rotterdam; the town of Bandon, in the lat. of Oxford; Baltimore is opposite Bristol; and Cape Clear, or the S extremity of Cape Clear island, in the lat. of Leipzic. The shortest distances between Ireland and Great Britain are 13½ m. from Tor-point in co. Antrim to the Mull of Kintyre; 21 m. from Donaghadee in co. Down to Portpatrick in Galloway; and about 47 m. from Carnsore-point in co. Wexford to St. David's head in Wales. But the most facile lines of communication between Irish and British ports, or those distances which are either run by regularly-plying steam-vessels or constitute the shortest and easiest for sailing-vessels, are 138 m. from Londonderry to Greenock; 35½ m. from Larne to Cairn; 107 m. from Belfast to Greenock; 156 m. from Belfast to Liverpool; 21 m. from Donaghadee to Portpatrick; 143 m. from Dundalk to Liverpool; 130 m. from Dublin to Liverpool; 63 m. from Dublin to Holyhead; 104 m. from Kingstown to Fishguard; 69 m. from Wexford to Fishguard; 222 m. from Waterford to Bristol; and 268 m. from Cork to Bristol.

Extent.] The outline of continental I. is proximately that of a rhomboid; and, in a general view, is greatly more continuous or less indented and undulated by cuts and sweeps of the sea than the outline of continental Great Britain. The larger diagonal of the rhomboid extends from Tor-head in co. Antrim to Mizen-head in co. Cork, and measures 302 m.; and the shorter extends from Carnsore-point in co. Wexford to Erris-head in co. Mayo, and measures 210 m. The longest meridional line extends nearly from Bloody-Foreland in co. Donegal to the Old-head of Kinsale in co. Cork, and measures 237 m.; and the longest latitudinal line extends from Quintin-point at the mouth of Lough Strangford in co. Down, to Emlogh-Rash on the W coast of co. Mayo, and measures about 182 m. But the breadth of the country from Dundalk to Ballyshannon is only 85 m.; that from Belfast to Donegal, only 90 m.; and that from Dublin to the head of Galway bay, not more than 108 m. No part of I. is farther than 50 or 55 m. from either the open sea or some marine inlet; and very few fertile or densely peopled portions of it are many miles distant from some seaward navigation.—The area of the entire kingdom comprehends 13,464,300 acres of arable land, 6,295.735 of uncultivated land, 374,482 of plantations, 42,929 of towns, and 630,825 of fresh water,--in all 20,808,271 acres.

General surface.] Compared to Scotland and Wales, I. is a rather flat country; compared to England, it is decidedly hilly and mountainous. A considerable proportion of its surface resembles in character the Scottish and the Welsh highlands; a large proportion is similar in conformation to the English plains; and a still larger proportion possesses various features and appearances either peculiar to itself or more or less unlike those of any noticeably large district of Great Britain. Notwithstanding an enormous aggregate of brown bog on both plain and mountain, and in spite also of a large amount of naked rock, and shallow moorish soil, the prevailing aspect is one of verdure and fertility, such as instantly suggests and indicates to a stranger the fondly encomiastic epithets of 'green' and 'emerald' Isle. The naturally arable land bears an exceedingly larger proportion to the entire than that of Scotland and Wales; and the pasture-land figures more prominently than that of England, and aggregately possesses a far richer greenness and a more luxuriant vegetation. As to general configuration of surface, I. possesses the singular character of a vast central plain, surrounded by a seaboard of mountains. Theoretic topography—or that which loves to fuse detached hills into ranges, to combine dispersed heights into systems, and to trace imaginary concatenations of mountain across valley and sea—is familiar with the idea of a great central upland falling off on all sides to the ocean, and with that of a grand interior tableau abutting downward upon encompassing plains, and with that of a prolonged 'back-bone' of country whose ribs decline laterally to opposite shores, and with that of a curved or fitful summit-line of mountain, overlooking on one side a precipitous descent, and on another a long shelving declination to the sea; but it may study upon the face of I. the unique phenomenon of mountain masses forming a stupendous bulwark round the greater part of the circuit of the coast, and enclosing an enormous expanse of plain, comparatively low and undiversified, and aggregately far below the level of even the spurs or lower declivities of the environing mountains. One may journey 133 m. from Dublin to Galway, or from side to side of the kingdom, across a surface so low as to attain a summit-altitude of less than 300 ft. above sea-level; and so flat and uniform as nowhere to possess a hill of more than 200 ft. of altitude above the surrounding or prevailing elevation.

Mountains and plains.] The mountains of Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim, occupy nearly all the N seaboard; the mountains of Antrim, Louth, and Dublin, and the alpine masses of Down and Wicklow, about two-thirds of all the E; the mountains of Waterford and Cork, the greater part of the S; and the alternate alpine uplands and lofty hills of Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, very nearly the whole of the W. These mountain-tracts rarely extend more than 20 m. inland; and, excepting some unimportant extensions of the northern Cork congeries into Limerick and Tipperary, the Blackstairs or Mount-Leinster range between Wexford and Carlow, and the Slievebloom range between King's co. and Queen's co., they are the only heights of considerable greatness in I.—The SW and the W congeries, in consequence of their exposure to the prevailing winds of the country and the fierce assaults of the Atlantic, are to a large extent cut into a deep and rugged alternation of steep promontory and far-invading bay; and in most of these alternations they present the interesting phenomenon, that the bed or bottom of the bays consists of secondary or carboniferous limestone, while the promontories are composed of either primitive or transition rocks, particularly of granite, mica slate, quartz rock, greywacke, and old red sandstone conglomerate. All the mountains nearest the coast, most of those on the interior or landward side of the seaboard, and even some of the few which occur toward the central districts of the kingdom, are in a great measure destitute of naturally systematic arrangement, consisting not so much of ranges or groups as of utterly irregular amassments, and occasionally of isolated heights. The principal series which present an elongated and continuous character of the form of a ridge in any part of the country are the Carlingford mountains in Louth; the Mount-Leinster or Blackstairs mountains between Wexford and Carlow; the Cummeragh mountains across Waterford; the Knockmeledown mountains between Waterford and Tipperary; the Galtee mountains in Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick; the Nagles mountains in Cork; and the Slievebloom mountains between Queen's co. and King's co.—The low or champaign country of I. can to a very small extent be regarded as a series of valleys like the low surface of England, and still less as an alternation of vales with hills as in the low grounds of Scotland; but, on the contrary, is for the most part either such an expanse of apparently dead level, or of fitful undulations and winding hollows, that the most practised eye is rarely able to conjecture the direction of any one prevailing declination. A large proportion of the low country of Ulster, particularly in Down and Armagh, is a continuous mazy series of low fertile hills, cut into individual isolation by sinuous dells and dingles. A considerable proportion of the entire low grounds of the kingdom, particularly the corcasses of Clare and Limerick, 'the golden vale' in Limerick and Tipperary, and the great grazing district of Dublin and Meath, present the appearance of luxuriant steppe or prairie, cut into small sections and sprinkled with human dwellings; another considerable or even large proportion, as the great district called the bog of Allen, is a dismal level of brown bog, occasionally broken and relieved by edgings of wood and intervening tracts of flat arable land; another considerable proportion, as most of co. Longford and of the great plain of Connaught, combines the characters of the grazing flats and the level bogs; a smaller proportion, as the remainder of the plain of Connaught and a part of the N of Clare, is a verdant plain en-

cumbered with enormous blocks of naked rock; another smaller proportion, or most of co. Cavan, presents a prevailingly low surface, broken with the cropping out of rock; and multitudes of tiny districts dispersed throughout the greater part of the otherwise level country, are sheets of horizontal strata lying upon horizontal carboniferous limestone, and tumulated with hillocky accumulations of limestone diluvium. "The peculiar flatness of the interior of Ireland," observes Mr. Griffith, "has been the probable cause of those vast accumulations of alluvial matter, composed of clay and limestone gravel, which, in the form of low but steep ridges of hill, occur so abundantly throughout the middle districts, and which are generally known by the name of *eskers*. These ridges of limestone gravel probably originated at a period when the country was either wholly or partially submerged, from eddies formed by undulations in the surface. That the surface of the country was exposed to the action of rapid currents of water, is evidenced by the deep parallel scratches, sometimes amounting to furrows, which may be frequently observed on the surface of solid rocks, when the diluvial soil has been removed. It is probable, also, that the gravel hills were rapidly deposited from water in violent action, from their frequently consisting of an intermixture of large masses of rock partially rounded, with small gravel, and even with clay and sand. The origin of those immense tracts of bog which are everywhere spread over the interior of the flat country, may also be attributed to the stagnant water pent up, as we now find it, above the level of the dry country, by gravel hills which form a continuous ridge, though not of equal height, round the bog edge."—Taking the superficial area of I. at 32,509 sq. m., there are about 13,242 sq. m. whose surface ranges from sea-level to 250 ft. in height; 11,797 sq. m. between 250 and 500 ft. in height; 5,797 sq. m. from 500 to 1,000 ft.; 1,589 sq. m. from 1,000 to 2,000 ft.; and 82 sq. m. above 2,000 ft.

Rivers.] The river Foyle is formed by the Finn and the Mourne, both voluminous streams, at the bridge of Lifford; drains large sections of the cos. of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry; and, over the lower part of its course, is identified with the shallow but wide marine expansion of Lough Foyle. It is tidal from Magilligan-point to Castle-Finn, a distance of 35 m., and navigable for sea-borne vessels 20 m.—The Bann drains large portions of the cos. of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Antrim; traverses Lough Neagh, and falls into the sea 5 m. WSW of the boundary between Antrim and Londonderry. It is tidal and navigable a distance of 4 m.—The Bush, on the N coast of co. Antrim, runs only 10 m., and is occasionally very shallow. The Glenariff and the Glenarm rivulets, on the E coast of Antrim, are only tidal over a very brief distance; and all the other rivulets of the N and E of Antrim have a brief run, and are unnavigable.—The Lagan drains a large part of co. Down, and a considerable part of co. Antrim, and falls into the head of Belfast-lough. It is naturally navigable to the vicinity of Lisburn, and is connected by an artificial navigation with Lough Neagh. The Newry flows into the head of Lough Carlingford, and is navigable to Newry, and connected, by artificial navigation, with the Upper Bann and Lough Neagh.—The Boyne drains small portions of King's co., and cos. Westmeath, Cavan, and Louth, and the greater part of co. Meath; it is navigable by sea-borne vessels to Drogheda, and by river-craft to Navan.—The Liffey, a stream of brilliant beauty, bisecting the metropolis, rises among the N Wicklow mountains, describes a circuitous course, and drains large districts of cos. Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin, and a small portion of co. Meath; it is navigable for sea-borne vessels to Carlisle-bridge in Dublin, and for boats over a distance of 3½ m.—The Bray drains a small part of co. Wicklow and of co. Dublin, and is occasionally navigable to the town of Bray.—The Vartry drains the larger part of the NE section of co. Wicklow, but is remarkable chiefly for the wild grandeur of a portion of its scenery.—The Ovoca, celebrated for the beauty of its richly wooded mountain-vale, drains the central and SE districts of co. Wicklow, and forms at its embouchure an indifferent harbour for the town of Arklow.—The Slaney, draining considerable portions of cos. Wicklow and Carlow, and about one-half of co. Wexford, is navigable by sea-borne vessels to the town of Wexford, and by small vessels to Enniscorthy.—The Barrow, and its main tributary the Nore, drain a pendicle of co. Tipperary, a large part of King's co., nearly the whole of Queen's co., large districts of cos. Kildare and Carlow, the larger part of co. Kilkenny, and a considerable part of co. Wexford; their united stream is navigable by sea-borne vessels of large burden to New Ross; the Barrow itself is tidal and naturally navigable to St. Malins, and navigable, with artificial aid, to Athy, whence it is connected by canal with Dublin.—The Suir drains nearly the whole of co. Tipperary, a large part of co. Waterford, and a considerable part of co. Kilkenny; it is navigable for sea-borne vessels to Waterford, and for river-craft to Clonmel.—The Blackwater, one of the largest and most beautiful rivers of Ireland, drains small parts of cos. Limerick and Kerry, a large proportion of co. Cork, and a considerable proportion of co. Waterford; it is navigable for barges 12 m., and for lighters 20 m., or to Lismore canal.—The Lee drains a large part of co. Cork; is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to Cork, 12 m. from the mouth of Cork harbour, and for boats 2 m. above Cork. The Bandon washes the towns of Dunmanway, Enniskeen, Bandon, Innishannon, and Kinsale; and forms the estuarial harbour of Kinsale.—The Ilen washes Skibbereen, and forms the estuarial harbour of Baltimore; and is navigable for boats and tidal 1 m. above Skibbereen, and navigable for vessels of burden to within 3 m. of the town.—The Cashen is formed by the Feale, the Gale, and the Brick; drains small parts of cos. Limerick and Cork, and a large proportion of the N of co. Kerry; it is tidal, and navigable for vessels of 10 tons, over a distance of 6 m.—The Shannon drains a small part of co. Cavan, a large part of co. Leitrim, nearly the whole of co. Roscommon, nearly the whole of co. Longford, a pendicle of co. Meath, a large part of co. Westmeath, the larger part of King's co., a considerable part of co. Galway, a large part of co. Tipperary, the greater part of co. Clare, nearly the whole of co. Limerick, and a considerable part of co. Kerry; it is tidal, deeply navigable, and in a certain sense estuarial, all the way to the city of Limerick. It sends off the estuary of the Fergus from its N side, and has a series of small harbours on both the N side and the S. It is navigable for river-craft, partly up its own channel and partly by canal, from Limerick to Killaloe; is navigated by steam-vessels from Killaloe to Athlone, and by river-craft from Athlone to Lough Allen; and it commands all the ramifications of inland navigation in the centre, E, and W, of Ireland.—The Gurtnamartin and the Carnamart, which flow into the head or E end of Galway bay, are of large size among rivulets; and the former is curious for the number of its subterraneous dives and runs.—The Galway or Corrib, which enters Galway bay at the town of Galway, carries off the superfluent waters of Loughs Carra, Mask, and Corrib, and drains a pendicle of co. Roscommon, and large districts of cos. Mayo and Gal-

way; it is proposed to be connected by artificial navigation with Lough Corrib, and to open Galway bay to an extensive and ramified navigation through Connaught to Clew bay, Killalla bay, and the Shannon.—The Sligo river forms the estuarial harbour of Sligo, and carries off the superfluent waters of Lough Gill.—The Erne drains a small part of co. Longford, a large part of co. Leitrim, a considerable part of co. Monaghan, very nearly the whole of co. Fermanagh, a small part of co. Tyrone, and a considerable part of co. Donegal; it expands into the large and exquisitely beautiful sheets of Lough Oughter, Upper Lough Erne and Lower Lough Erne. It connects through the Ulster canal with all the NE navigations of Ireland, and is naturally navigable between Belturbet and Belleek, but is hindered by a cascade at Ballyshannon from being navigable to the sea.—The Lackagh, which flows into the head of Sheephaven, is navigable for vessels drawing 10 ft. water to a point 500 yds. above Lackagh bridge. Its chief tributaries are the Owencarry and the Clune.—The Lennon or Lennan falls into the W side of Lough Swilly, and is tidal and navigable to Rathmelton.—The Swilly falls into the head of Lough Swilly, and forms the small tidal harbour of Letterkenny.

Lakes.] Lough Neagh, on the boundaries of cos. Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry, is not only the largest lake in the United Kingdom, but one of the largest in Europe. It is a characterless inland sea, surrounded by low shores and a generally flat country.—Loughs Erne, Upper and Lower, partly in cos. Cavan and Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh, are multitudinously studded with beautiful islands, and possessed of more extent, power, and character than the Winandermere of England; and they serve, not only as a great navigable series of waters in themselves, but as the counterpart of Lough Neagh in the system of navigations for Ulster and by the Ulster canal.—Lough Corrib, partly on the boundary between Mayo and Galway, but chiefly within the latter co., is a large lacustrine expanse, very variable in width, depth, and scenery, but, to a large extent, gemmed with green islands, and either bounded by luxuriant grounds or overhung by wild and lofty mountains; and it forms a main part of the chain of natural inland navigation in what have been termed 'the Lakes of Connaught.'—Lough Mask, situated in cos. Galway and Mayo, a little N of Lough Corrib, displays much beauty, and pours its great volume of superfluent waters down a subterranean channel to Lough Corrib. It is also an important part of the navigable series of Connaught lakes.—Lough Carra, situated within Mayo very near the head of Lough Mask, is much inferior in size to the latter, but considerably similar in character.—Lough Conn, in the N of co. Mayo, has a few islets, and is partly overhung by Mount Nephin, partly bounded by pleasant shores, and partly screened with heathy moors. The lakes of Killarney, Upper, Middle, and Lower, in co. Kerry, the first and second small, and the third large, are known throughout Europe for their exquisitely rich and powerful scenery.—Lough Allen, situated partly on the boundary between Roscommon, but chiefly within the latter co., is traversed by the young Shannon, and forms the commencement of the Shannon navigation.—Lough Ree, situated between co. Roscommon on the W, and cos. Longford and Westmeath on the E, is a large and long expansion of the Shannon.—Lough Derg, situated between co. Tipperary on the E, and cos. Galway and Clare on the W, is the largest and longest expansion of the Shannon.—Lough Melvin, on the mutual borders of cos. Leitrim and Fermanagh, is partly overhung by the Dartry mountains, and partly bounded by low, rocky, moorish grounds.—Loughs Macnean, Upper and Lower, on the mutual borders of cos. Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, are wild sheets of water, cradled amidst a region of brilliant highland scenery.—Lough Oughter, in co. Cavan, and in the channel or river-course of the Upper Erne, is a singularly intricate and almost labyrinthine intermixture of water with bold headlands, deep, projecting, wooded peninsulæ, and large fertile islands.—Lough Key, in the N of co. Roscommon, and in the river-course of the Boyle, is a luscious sheet of water, gemmed with beautiful islands.—Lough Gara, on the mutual borders of cos. Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, has a singularly beautiful outline.—Lough Arrow, partly on the boundary between Roscommon and Sligo, but chiefly within the latter co., is studded with some beautiful islands.—Lough Gill, partly on the mutual border of Leitrim and Sligo, but chiefly within the latter co., has been pronounced inferior in scenery only to the lakes of Killarney.—Lough Dereveragh, in co. Westmeath, is a beautiful and comparatively large sheet of water.—Lough Owhel, a little S of Lough Dereveragh, is a limpid lake, fed by internal springs, and affording to the Royal canal its main supply of water.—Lough Iron, in co. Westmeath, and a little NW of Lough Owhel, has in general flat and boggy shores.—Lough Ennel, in co. Westmeath, and S of Lough Owhel, is very beautiful.—Lough Sheelin, on the mutual border of cos. Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, but chiefly within the last, is a beautiful though only third-rate expanse of water.—Loch Ganny, Gaunagh, or Gouna, on the mutual border of cos. Longford and Cavan, forms the young Erne by its superfluent waters, and has been pronounced the most beautiful of the Leinster lakes.—Lough Ramor, on the SE of co. Cavan, is beautified with several wooded islets, and has considerably varied shores.—The Coote-hill lakes, on the border of cos. Cavan and Monaghan, are replete with beauty.—Lough Derg, in the SE corner of co. Donegal, is a gloomy mountain lake, remarkable for St. Patrick's Purgatory on one of its dismal islets.—Lough Esk, in the S of Donegal, is a pleasant and ornate sheet of water.—Lough Veagh, a little N of the centre of co. Donegal, is a magnificent though not large mountain lake.—Lough Carrowmore, in the NE of co. Mayo, is a dreary expanse of water, amidst a vast region of wild moorlands.—Loughs Bray, in the N of co. Wicklow, are mere loughlets, remarkable for the great elevation at which they lie, and the sublime scenery in which they are cradled.—The lakes of Glendalough, near the centre of co. Wicklow, are noticeable, not strictly on their own account, but in association with the many and singular architectural ruins of their small and savagely wild glen.—The lakes of Inchegeelagh or Allua, in the W of co. Cork, have an agreeable mountain character.—Lough Gougane-Barra, on the W margin of co. Cork, a few miles W of the lakes of Inchegeelagh, is a loughlet of thrilling mountain romance.—The lakes of Carra, Upper and Lower, in the W of co. Kerry, lie in a wild and beautiful glen, and have for a number of years past commanded the attention of visitors to the lakes of Killarney.—Lough Currane, on the coast of Ballinaskelligs bay in co. Kerry, has a mingled character of moorishness and mountain scenery.

Bogs.] I. is proverbial for the number and extent of its bogs. By 4 separate reports of commissioners, it appears that there are in I. 1,576,000 acres of flat bogs, and 1,254,000 acres of bogs that form the covering of mountains, being a total of 2,830,000 acres of bogs capable of improvement; yet, except within the limits of a district 52 m. in mean breadth, extending from the Irish sea to the Atlantic, the country is scarcely more encumbered with bogs than Scotland or England, and even within the greater portion of the excepted district, it now presents extensive tracts comparatively free from bog. The bogs are exceedingly variable in depth, wetness, and consistency; but a large propor-

tion of them are completely saturated with water, and intermixed with quagmires. By far the larger proportion are champaign bogs, or expanses of morass either quite level or very slightly sloped, and generally situated in low plains or athwart the far-spread summits of low table-lands; and most of these are reddish in colour, spongy in consistency, and distinctively known as 'red bogs.' So many as about 90 flat bogs in co. Cavan are each of less extent than 500 acres, and yet aggregately comprise an area of at least 17,000 acres; and probably about 900 bogs of similar character and extent lie dispersed throughout the other cos. Mountain bogs lie at nearly all alts. above sea-level, from the skirts of the mere hills to the higher acclivities of the loftiest summits; and they consist for the most part of thin sheets or strata of peaty soil, dry, firm, easily reclaimed, and of very different appearance from the red bogs.

Natural history.] The materials for the natural history of I. are by no means rich or abundant. The romantic scenery of Killarney, in co. Kerry, is the most northern habitat of the *Arbutus uvedo.* The heaths abound with the stately *Erica daböeci;* and the mountain aven, bear-berry, with other alpine plants, expand their neglected blossoms, and trail their glowing festoons of clustered berries, unnoticed amidst the wild solitude of their rocky fastnesses.—The zoology of I. is very similar to that of England. It is said that magpies and frogs were unknown here till introduced by the English toward the beginning of the 18th cent. Moles, toads, and snakes, are still unknown. The Irish greyhound or wolf-dog, formerly of great use in clearing the country of wolves, is now seldom met with. Its appearance is at once beautiful and majestic. Its height is about 3 ft.; its colour, generally a white or cinnamon; its disposition is gentle: its courage and strength are so great that the mastiff or bull-dog is far from being equal to it. The breed of the wolf was not extinguished in I. till the beginning of the 18th cent. Herds of deer were formerly numerous, but the progress of cultivation has rendered them rare. A species, at present entirely extinct, existed in ancient times, as enormous horns have been dug up in various parts of the kingdom, some measuring 14 ft. from tip to tip, furnished with brow antlers, and weighing 300 lbs.—The native horse is seldom more than 15 hands high; and the native hog is of a very poor breed. Lough Neagh contains a great variety of fish. Besides salmon, a large kind of trout, bream, and perch, it contains the pollen, which is the same as the *ferra* of the lake of Geneva, and the *gwynia* of Bala lake in North Wales. Lough Erin, in co. Down, is remarkable for producing pike, trout, and eels, of an enormous size. The char is said to be found in the loughs in the mountainous part of Waterford. The oysters taken near Carlingford are celebrated for the peculiar richness and delicacy of their flavour.

Geology and Mineralogy.] I. is said to rest on a bed of granite; and this is highly probable, since granite is very conspicuous and abundant on its highest mountains. Of it the central mountains in co. Wicklow are formed, and likewise the ridge which separates the cos. of Wexford and Carlow. That portion of co. Kilkenny which lies between the Nore and the Barrow, abounds in granite of various shades, grey, red, and yellow. In some parts of co. Down, it is met with in detached masses; in other parts it appears to compose the hills; it also abounds in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and is found emerging from beneath the basalt mountain of Sleeve-Gallen in co. Derry. Clay-slate, felspar, and primitive greenstone, are of frequent occurrence. Limestone is met with in general in great abundance in all the cos. except Wexford, Wicklow, Tyrone, and Antrim. The quarries in the immediate vicinity of Dublin afford many varieties of calcareous productions. The cælp of Mr. Kirwan is the prevailing rock. Brown spar is found in some quarries, and beds of magnesian limestone have been observed on the Dodder. Limestone of a fine white grain, lying in strata from 4 inches to 2 ft. thick, and of which columns have been raised between 9 and 10 ft. long, and from 15 to 18 inches in diameter, abounds at Ardbraccan in Meath. This limestone receives a very high polish; and when long exposed to the air, assumes a greyish colour. Blue and white limestone is found in co. Derry. But perhaps the most useful limestone for building is that found in Kilkenny: of various colours, white, reddish, and black. Marble is also found in Cork, Armagh, Down, Kerry, &c. Limestone, containing iron and manganese, is found in various parts of Kilkenny. A species of whetstone is met with on the mountain of Mangerton. Altahoney, in co. Down, abounds in white calcareous spar. In the cave of Dunmore, in co. Kilkenny, alabaster occurs in large masses. The basaltic district of this country occupies a range of coast stretched out from the estuary of Carrickfergus on the one hand, to Lough Foyle on the other, and extends inland to the S shores of Lough Neagh. The basaltes of this district is generally amorphous, but is not unfrequently disposed in thick beds; at the Giant's Causeway it is most perfect in its form. The trap-field of Antrim extends over 800 sq. m. At the N edge of the island of Allan, which adjoins the bog of that name, stratified limestone makes its appearance at the surface. Vesuvian has been found at Kilranelagh, in a rock composed of common garnet, quartz, and felspar. Grenatite occurs in a micaceous compound in the lead mines in co. Wicklow. The precious beryl has been found imbedded in granite near Lough Bray; and cronebane in the same county and in the Dublin mountains near Dundrum. The Douce mountain, in co. Wicklow, is composed of micaceous slate, in which andalusite has been found. A variety of the same mineral has been found in great abundance at Kelliney, in co. Dublin. Pitch stone traversing granite has been found near Newry, in co. Down. The granular sulphate of barytes, accompanied by iron pyrites, has been found on the sea-shore near Clonakilty; and wavellite, very similar in its external characters to that of Devonshire, has been found about 10 m. SE of the city of Cork. Near the extremity of the granite district in Kilkenny, jaspers of various sizes occur a few feet below the surface in yellow clay. Co. Kerry is remarkable for transparent regular crystals, known under the name of Kerry stones; they are harder, larger, and possess more brilliancy than Bristol stones. Amethysts have been discovered near Kerryhead.—Pieces of native gold have, at different times, been discovered in a mountain stream flowing down from Cronebane, and on the declivity of a mountain 7 m. W of Ashlon, in co. Wicklow. Considerable quantities of silver appear formerly to have been obtained from the lead mines in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary; but the works were destroyed in the Irish insurrections in the time of Charles I. Copper is found at Ross island, in the Lake of Killarney; at Mucross; at Cronebane and Ballymurtagh, in co. Wicklow; and also in cos. Cork, Clare, Meath, Waterford, and Dublin. The total quantity and value of copper ore from I., sold in Swansea, in 1836, was 21,819 tons; value £163,865; in 1848, 12,808 tons; value, £82,039. Lead is found near Enniscorthy, in Wexford; and near Glendalough, in Wicklow, in the vicinity of Dublin, and in cos. Donegal, Down, Tipperary, and Clare. The total lead ore raised in 1845 was 1,944 tons; in 1848, 2,112 tons. Iron ore is very plentiful in various parts of I.; and in the middle of the 17th cent., iron-works were very common. The Arigna iron-ore yields 58·2 per cent. of metal when roasted; that of Kilkenny, 55·3 per cent. In the peninsula of Howth, grey ore of manganese has been obtained in consi-

derable quantity; it is also found in various parts of Kilkenny, in the mountains of Glanmore, in Mayo, and in several other cos. Cobalt is found in a copper mine at Mucross; and a variety of the earthy black cobalt ore of Werner has been found in the peninsula of Howth. Fragments of tin-stone occur in the gold mine in Wicklow. Porcelain earth, in purity equal to the China clay of Cornwall, has been found on the SW side of the same county.—Coal is met with in various parts of I. The prov. of Leinster seems to possess the most abundant supplies of coal. Castle-Comer colliery is the largest in the kingdom. The annual produce of the Kilkenny coal-field does not exceed 55,000 tons, and the principal Irish towns are supplied from Great Britain. In the prov. of Munster, a vein, the continuation of the Castle-Comer coal, is wrought in Tipperary; and another coal-field spreads over large portions of Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry. To the N of Dublin are some small fields of bituminous coal.—Mineral springs are found in almost every co. They are chiefly chalybeates. Those most frequently visited by invalids are Lucan, near Dublin; Swadlinbar, in co. Cavan; Johnstown, near Urlingford, in co. Kilkenny; and Mallow, in co. Cork.

Climate.] "The worst circumstance of the climate of Ireland," remarks Arthur Young, "is that constant moisture without rain. Wet a piece of leather, and lay it in a room where there is neither sun nor fire, and it will not, in summer even, be dry in a month." This opinion was obviously formed upon exceedingly defective grounds. Whenever a just comparison between I. as a whole and England as a whole can be formed, it will probably exhibit I. as more equable in temperature than England, freer from smart winters and prolonged frosts, less swept and withered with keen E winds, and freer from both exsiccating droughts and deluging falls of rain; but more subject to fogs and drizzling rains, more overhung by cheerless and dew-compelling clouds, more tried with fitful, sudden, and frequent changes of weather, and oftener scourged with squally and tempestuous winds. Yet, what the officers of the Ordnance-survey remark with reference to Londonderry, is strongly applicable to the whole country:—"To estimate with accuracy the presumed variations of this climate, long continued and carefully conducted observations would be necessary. In defect of such, it may be mentioned that the farmers believe and assert, that a marked amelioration has taken place—the times of seeding and harvest being both considerably advanced. In support of this opinion may be adduced the extending and successful cultivation of wheat, and the increased number of quails, a bird now comparatively abundant." Mr. Whitley, in his valuable paper on the Climate of the British Islands, published in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, says: "The observations necessary for forming a correct knowledge of the temp. of I. are very scarce, particularly in respect to its W coast. From the very accurately recorded observations I have obtained from Cork, it appears that the low lands on the S coast enjoy the high mean temp. of 54°. At Dublin the mean temp. is 49°, corresponding with the E coast of England in the same lat.; and the N of I. has a mean temp. of 48°. The summer-heat around Cork is greater than in any other part of the British islands, being 65°; at Dublin it amounts to 59°, and in the N cos. to 58°. The general elevated character of the lands in the interior, with the large amount of evaporating surface presented by the bogs, tend to decrease the summer temperature of the inland districts. A compensating effect is in some measure produced from the thin, friable, and easily-heated soil of the limestone formations, which extend over three-fourths of the island. But the climate of I. at all seasons is more tempered and modified by the influence of the Atlantic ocean than any other portion of the British isles. The prevailing warm W winds, loaded with moisture, sweep over the land, producing cool damp summers, and mild wet winters, and equalizing the temp. of the different seasons to a remarkable degree."—The aggregate fall of rain among the W mountains, and on the low grounds between them and the sea, is believed to be very great compared to that of central and eastern England, but has not been sufficiently ascertained, to warrant any definite statement as to its amount. The fall at Dublin is said to vary from about 20 to 31 in.; at Belfast, from 20 to 35 in.; at Cork, from 30 to 54½ in.; and at Londonderry, from 26 to 35 in. But as this current statement, hitherto regarded as the most correct one, makes the mean annual fall at the last of these places to be 31 in.,—a result recently ascertained to be 3 1-5th in. below the fact,—we obviously must regard all past observations as in the aggregate exceedingly uncertain, or as at best establishing the mere general circumstance of very wide variations in humidity between different places, and even at the same place in different years. The mean quantity of rain falling in the under-mentioned localities, exhibits Dublin as the driest, and Cork as the wettest, locality in which the observations were made:

	Quantity.	Average of year.
Dublin,	30·87	6
Belfast,	34·96	6
Castle-Comer,	37·80	18
Cork,	40·20	6
Derry,	31·12	7

Dr. Kane is of opinion, that we may safely estimate the average quantity of rain which falls over the entire surface of I. at 36 in.; and the entire mass precipitated every year at 100.712.631,640 cubic yds.—At Dublin, the months in the order or degrees of dryness, are June, February, April, March, May, October, January, September, August, November, July, December; at Belfast, they are June, March, April, February, May, November, October, August, December, January, September, July.

Soils.] The soils of I., as compared with those of England and Scotland, are nearly uniform throughout the kingdom: the varieties of them, indeed, are sufficiently numerous; but, with few exceptions, they all belong to one class or genus. Clay soils, in the sense of strong, stubborn, tenacious, retentive clays, such as those of Oxfordshire, High Suffolk, and some parts of Essex, Surrey, and other English counties, do not exist in I. Soils of aluminous mixture, indeed, are not uncommon, and they even possess enough of tenacity to be locally designated stiff soils; but they are highly friable compared to strictly clay soils, and cannot with propriety be designated by a stronger epithet than argillaceous. Sandy soils similar to those of Low Suffolk and of Godalmuir in Surrey,—chalky soils similar to those which abound in Surrey, Hampshire, Sussex, Wiltshire, and some other English cos.,—ferruginous gravelly soils similar to those of some parts of Middlesex,—and uncoloured gravelly soils similar to the 'sharp' gravels and 'hungry' moulds of many parts of Scotland, are seldom or never met with in I. The greatly predominant soil, in all districts of the country except the moorish and the marshy, or such as exhibit carpetings or deep beds of bog in superincumbence on the natural soil, is a fertile loam with a rocky substratum, extensively rich and friable, partly stiffish and inclined to clay, and partly shallow, rocky, and fit chiefly to be disposed in luxuriant pasture. The prevailing loams are comparatively light; and are fertile, not only on account of their component parts, but because they rest on a calcareous subsoil, and are mixed with limestone rubble. The argillaceous loams are in some places, especially in co. Tyrone, so strong as to be a good material for bricks. The shallow rocky loams prevail in the N of Clare, in most of Roscommon, and in parts of Galway, Mayo, Limerick, and other cos.; they throw out a luxuriant herbage, remarkable for its excellent adaptation to pasturage. A dark, friable, dry, sandy loam prevails in part of Limerick and Tipperary, of a kind equally adapted to grazing and tillage, seldom experiencing a season too wet or a summer too dry, and so rich that, if it be preserved in a clean state, it will yield good cereal crops for a considerable succession of years. The aggregate of fertile loams, or even of all kinds of calcareous soils, is not great in the mountainous sections of Ulster; yet they carpet and enrich a very great proportion of the valley ground, and produce an astonishing alternation of contrasts to the ferruginous, moorish, sterile soils, on the intersecting uplands. A rich soil of great depth and rather peculiar character prevails in the low grounds adjacent to the Fergus and the Lower Shannon, and locally bears the name of *corcass* land; it seems evidently to have been formed by fluviatile deposit, and closely resembles the celebrated carse lands in the valleys of the Forth and the Tay in Scotland, but is not so adhesive or so powerfully argillaceous; and it has a subsoil of blue silt, differing nothing in substantial character from the upper soil, and capable of being advantageously turned up, to any depth and at any time, by the plough or the

spade. "I. has the most humid climate, but it has also the most friable soil. If the clay of the lias, or of the Weald of Kent, were largely developed in I., it would present a scene of cold sterility. But its light warm soil, and moist air, are peculiarly fitted for the production of the potato, which has yielded abundant crops, under the most wretched system of culture. This root everywhere delights in a free open soil, with plenty of moisture; and, under nearly similar conditions of climate, has been also extensively cultivated in Lancashire, Cornwall, and in the SW of Scotland. Under a good system of culture the soil of I. would produce large supplies of roots and green fodder; the number of store cattle might be greatly increased, and many fed at home. The surface is mainly covered with a soil derived from limestone, or from grauwacke mixed with trap, and considering its adaptation to the quantity of rain which fails, and that the temperature of the S part is higher than any other portion of the British isles, and that the N is warmer than the productive lowlands of Scotland, it becomes evident that I. has agricultural capabilities, which, if properly developed under a good system, would render it one of the most prolific countries of the substantial necessaries of life in Europe." [*Whitley.*]

Waste lands.] The following table exhibits the quantity of cultivated and uncultivated land in the several cos. of I. in 1841:—

Counties.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated, capable of improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Antrim,	336,400	218,870	119,136	674,406
Armagh,	166,000	92,430	51,233	309,663
Carlow,	173,000	34,000	15,021	222,021
Cavan,	265,400	160,500	61,720	487,620
Clare,	579,000	104,400	88,044	771,444
Cork,	1,118,000	361,000	150,056	1,699,056
Donegal,	507,000	417,920	175,951	1,100,871
Down,	349,000	126,170	89,481	564,651
Dublin,	159,130	49,920	21,071	230,121
E. Meath,	465,000	40,120	26,078	531,198
Fermanagh,	254,000	120,500	84,689	459,189
Galway,	829,200	532,040	242,479	1,603,719
Kerry,	556,300	348,410	144,483	1,049,193
Kildare,	259,990	87,670	35,875	383,535
Kilkenny,	403,100	58,110	25,367	486,567
King's co.,	341,310	80,900	34,954	457,164
Leitrim,	222,250	128,200	64,189	414,639
Limerick,	460,000	114,110	52,425	626,535
Londonderry,	279,400	172,070	80,214	531,684
Longford,	121,900	41,460	53,963	217,323
Louth,	157,000	12,000	10,415	179,415
Mayo,	502,900	565,570	212,302	1,280,772
Monaghan,	257,000	12,000	21,952	290,952
Queen's co.,	311,100	47,120	22,966	381,186
Roscommon,	348,100	122,460	91,113	561,573
Sligo,	143,500	189,930	66,953	400,383
Tipperary,	693,200	112,490	92,329	899,019
Tyrone,	539,900	135,020	91,988	766,908
Waterford,	348,500	44,220	33,016	425,736
West Meath,	287,330	51,200	36,581	375,111
Wexford,	340,470	156,200	58,828	565,498
Wicklow,	281,000	162,000	61,792	504,792
	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944

Agricultural produce.] The amount of land under cultivation in I., and the actual produce, in the years 1847 and 1848, were thus officially returned:—

CULTIVATION IN 1847.

	Statute acres.	Quarters.
Wheat,	743,871	2,926,733
Oats,	2,200,870	11,521,606
Barley,	283,587	1,379,029
Bere,	49,068	274,016
Rye,	12,415	63,094
Beans,	23,768	84,456
	3,313,579	16,248,934
	Acres.	Tons.
Potatoes,	284,116	2,048,195
Turnips,	370,344	5,760,616
Mangel Wurzel,	13,766	247,269
Other green crops,	59,512	729,064
	727,738	8,785,144
	Acres.	Cwts.
Flax,	58,312	349,872
	Acres.	Tons.
Hay,	1,138,946	2,190,317

CULTIVATION IN 1848.

	Acres.	Quarters.
Wheat,	565,746	1,555,500
Oats,	1,922,406	9,050,490
Barley,	243,235	1,135,120
Bere,	53,058	263,415
Rye,	21,502	105,375
Beans,	25,823	95,551
Pease,	24,926	76,957
	2,856,696	12,282,408
	Acres.	Tons.
Potatoes,	742,899	2,880,814
Turnips,	255,058	3,643,074
Mangel Wurzel,	12,588	220,875
Other green crops,	32,656	424,382
	1,043,201	7,169,145
	Acres.	Cwts.
Flax,	53,863	257,983
	Acres.	Tons.
Hay,	1,154,302	2,287,133

It is necessary to explain, that owing to the unsettled state of the country, it was found impossible to collect returns in the cos. of Waterford and Tipperary, so that in drawing a comparison between the results of 1848 and of 1847, we must deduct the returns for those two cos. The total number of acres under cultivation in 1847 was found to be 5,238,575. If we deduct therefrom the area cultivated in Waterford and Tipperary, 432,977, the remainder will show the extent which is fairly to be brought into the comparison—viz. 4,805,598. The acreage under cultivation in 1848 was 5,108,062, showing the gratifying fact that an increase has been made in one year of 302,464 acres, exclusive of the two cos. here mentioned. If the increase in those counties has kept pace with that of the remainder of I., the increased breadth of land brought under cultivation in one year amounted to 329,715 acres, or more than 6 per cent. With respect, however, to the number of acres devoted, in 1847 and 1848 respectively, to the production of the different cereal grains, there was a falling off in the breadth of wheat sown in 1848 of 178,125 acres, or 24 per cent., upon the quantity in 1847. Of oats there was a lessened sowing of 278,464 acres, or 12½ per cent. Of barley the cultivation was lessened by 40,352 acres, or nearly 14 per cent. On the other hand, the tendency in the Irish peasantry to continue dependent for a great part of their daily food upon potatoes, was shown in the marked increase of the land devoted to their growth, which amounted to 458,783 acres, or 160 per cent. upon the number of acres so employed in 1847. It appears that the produce of the cereal grains in bushels, and of potatoes in tons, in each of the two years, was as follows:—

	1847. bushels.	1848. bushels.
Wheat,	31·4	22·0
Barley,	39·0	37·3
Oats,	41·8	37·6
Bere,	44·6	39·7
Rye,	40·6	39·2
	tons.	tons.
Potatoes,	7·28	3·87

If the deficiency here shown were equally great in Great Britain, we can be at no loss to account for the very large importations of foreign grain imported during the 12 months from August 1848 to August 1849. [*Porter.*] The total extent of land under crops in 1849 was 5,543,748 acres, and in 1850 it was 5,758,292 acres, showing an increase between 1849 and 1850 of 214,544 acres. This increase was by no means general throughout each description of crop, some having materially diminished. The following table shows the changes in the extent of each:

Crops.	1849. acres.	1850. acres.
Wheat,	687,646	604,867
Oats,	2,061,185	2,142,596
Barley,	290,690	263,350
Bere,	60,819	57,811
Rye,	20,168	18,342
Beans and pease,	53,916	62,590
Total of grain crops,	3,174,424	3,149,556
Green crops, total,	1,167,630	1,317,572
Flax,	60,314	91,040
Meadow and clover,	1,141,371	1,200,124
General total,	5,543,748	5,758,292

These figures indicate a disposition on the part of farmers to fall back upon the classes of crops best adapted to the soil and climate, giving the preference to oats and flax,—the latter crop

showing an increase of one-half on that of 1849. The extent of flax cultivated in each province in 1847, 1849, and 1850, was as follows:

Provinces.	1847. acres.	1849. acres.	1850. acres.
Leinster, . .	1,644	741	1,801
Munster, . .	1,566	937	2,094
Ulster, . .	53,701	57,651	85,065
Connaught, . .	1,811	885	2,080
Total, . .	58,312	60,314	91,040

There was but little alteration in the proportions of each class of crops between 1850 and former years; the increase in the cultivation of potatoes was chiefly amongst the small farmers. Other green crops had increased with all classes; flax had advanced most in proportionate extent in the class above 5 to 15 acres in holding. In the rates of produce a material reduction was observable in wheat and potatoes, whereas oats and barley exhibited a slight improvement. The varying rates of produce in the same localities in different years, and the accident which places some districts high as wheat-growing cos., though not remarkable for the richness of their soil, show the great uncertainty in the produce of this crop in I. In 1847 and 1849 the co. of Louth stood highest in the rate of wheat produce, in 1848 Londonderry and Wicklow, and in 1850 Fermanagh and Sligo. In oats, Dublin held the highest place in 1847 and 1850, Wicklow in 1848, and Louth in 1849. [*Larcom's Report.*]

Live stock.] The stock of various kinds that existed at the time of the census of 1841, and in 1847 and 1848, affords a strong commentary upon the distress occasioned by the failure of the potato harvest. It appears that, comparing 1847 with 1841, the number of horses was lessened by 54,348; but the deficiency on farms not exceeding 15 acres amounted to 163,692, while there was actually an increase on farms above that area of 109,344. Of asses there was an increase of 21,714; but on the small farms there was a falling-off in the number of these animals amounting to 32,955, while there was an increase on the larger holdings of 54,669. With respect to horned cattle, there was an increase of 527,114; but this was wholly experienced on the larger farms, there having been on those not exceeding 15 acres, fewer in 1847 than in 1841 by 336,471, and consequently more on the larger holdings by 863,585. The number of sheep was less on the whole in 1847 than in 1841 by 109,565; but the deficiency on the small farms was 529,226, while there was an increase on the larger. The greater deficiency has been experienced in regard to pigs and poultry, which in I. are especially domestic animals, and, as might be expected, the falling-off is found chiefly among the cottier class. On the larger farms, those above 30 acres in extent, there were 42,643 more pigs in 1847 than in 1841; whereas on all the smaller holdings the difference was very greatly in the other direction. On farms not exceeding 1 acre the numbers were 295,048 in 1841, and only 19,108 in 1847. On farms from 1 to 5 acres there were 251,587 in 1841, and only 21,422 in 1847. In the next division, between 5 and 15 acres, the numbers were 350,825 in 1841, and no more than 80,098 in 1847. Persons holding from 15 to 30 acres kept, in 1841, 215,340, and only 113,864 in 1847; while on farms above that size, the numbers, which were 240,301 in 1841, had advanced to 282,984 in 1847. The entire deficiency of this description of stock between the two periods was 835,625, or more than 60 per cent. The diminished number of poultry was 3,378,279 upon 8,334,427, or 40 per cent., which, as in the case of the pigs, applied entirely to the smaller farms. On those above 15 acres there was an increased number, amounting to 1,048,974, showing that the lessened number on the smaller farms was 4,427,253. The lessened number of pigs is clearly referable to the failure of the food upon which those animals are usually kept in the cabins of the peasantry; and, as regards poultry, it could hardly be expected that a starving people should continue to rear things so easily convertible into food, or into that which would procure food for the owners. The total numbers of each kind of stock for 1849 are contrasted below with the totals as they were in 1850.—In 1849: Horses and mules, 548,288; asses, 117,939; cattle, 2,771,139; sheep, 1,777,111; pigs, 795,463; goats, 182,988; poultry, 6,328,001. Total value, £25,692,616. In 1850; Horses, 548,719; asses, 123,412; cattle, 2,917,949; sheep, 1,876,096; pigs, 927,502; goats, 201,112; poultry, 6,945,146. Total value. £26,951,959. A comparison of these tables with the census of 1841, shows that by the year 1847 an immense alteration had taken place in the relative numbers and wealth of the different classes of farmers,—the value of stock on farms of the two classes under 5 acres, having fallen from £4,771,504 in 1841, to £1,263,919 in 1847; and the smaller classes having since steadily decreased, while the stock on the larger classes of farms has augmented in a proportion considerably greater. The following table places in contrast the value held by each class in 1841, 1847, and 1850:

Classes of holdings.	Value of stock. 1841.	1847.	1850.
Holdings under 1 acre,	£1,705,975	£460,735	£423,382
Do., 1 to 5 acres, .	3,065,529	803,184	612,011
Do., 5 to 15 acres, .	5,706,990	4,101,628	3,617,802
Do., 15 to 30 acres, .	3,683,864	5,186,442	5,342,625
Do., above 30 acres, .	6,945,460	14,268,558	16,947,139
Total, .	£21,105,818	24,820,547	26,951,950

These figures can scarcely be considered otherwise than favourable in regard to production. They indicate, by the increase of large farms, the increasing investment of capital in agriculture, and the abandonment of that unskilled husbandry which attended minute subdivision of the land without capital. The increase of live stock on the larger farms is a direct consequence of this change. Higher intelligence employed in cultivation appears leading to the increase of flax, of green crops, and of oats, in preference to other cereal produce; while, on the whole, in spite of a series of bad and indifferent seasons, there is an increased quantity of land brought into tillage, and an increased amount of live stock maintained in the country. These changes have been concurrent with a rapid decrease of the pop. The present agricultural condition of the country is more favourable than that which it has replaced, or is replacing; and in regard to those who remain, there can be little reason to regard the future with apprehension. [*Official Reports.*]

Farms.] Though estates throughout I. are, on the average, larger than in England, farms of all kinds, but especially those which are entirely arable, are very much smaller. Farms of inconsiderable size seem, in all modern periods, to have existed in every part of the kingdom, particularly in the N; but ever since the close of the American war, they have been rapidly increasing in number, and dwindling down to littleness in extent. "Farms," says Mr. Newenham, "appear to have been diminishing in Ireland for many years past. Large farms of from 500 to 1,500 and 2,000 acres once so common in Ireland, hold actually no sort of proportion to farms of from 10 to 30 or 40 acres." The parliamentary commissioners, in their recent report on the tenure of land in Ireland, say: "Speaking generally with respect to the occupation of land in Ireland, we find that it is usually held under terminable leases for various terms, or by tenants from year to year. The practice of letting land to middle-men is now rare: but the system has entailed upon the country the most injurious consequences, and has been a fruitful source of the difficulties which embarrass those who endeavour to place the occupation of land in I. upon a safe and wholesome footing. Looking generally through I., we believe that the larger proportion of the land is occupied by tenants-at-will. The most general, and indeed almost universal, topic of complaint brought before us in every part of I., was the 'want of tenure,' to use the expression most commonly employed by the witnesses. It is well known that the want of 'fixity of tenure' has for some time past been sedulously put forward as one of the most prominent grievances of the Irish tenant." According to the census of 1841, the number and sizes of farms in I. were—

FARMS.

Provinces.	From 1 to 5 a.	From 5 to 15 a.	From 15 to 30 a.	Above 30 acres.	
Leinster, .	49,152	45,595	20,584	17,889	133,220
Munster, .	57,028	61,320	27,481	16,557	162,386
Ulster, .	100,817	98,992	25,029	9,591	234,499
Connaught,	99,918	45,221	5,790	4,275	155,204
Total,	306,915	251,128	78,954	48,312	685,309

The following table exhibits the number and the average size of farms, compared with the total area and area of arable land of each prov.:

Provinces.	Number of farms.	Total area in acres.	Area of arable lands.	Aver. size of farms.
Leinster, .	132,220	4,860,642	3,961,188	29·7 acres.
Munster, .	162,386	6,049,886	3,874,613	23·8 ..
Ulster, .	234,499	5,466,648	3,407,539	14·5 ...
Connaught,	155,204	4,388,166	2,220,960	14·3 ...

The cause which most frequently, at the present day, leads to the eviction of tenants, is the wish of the proprietor to increase the size of the holdings, with a view to the better cultivation of the land; and when it is seen in the evidence, and in the returns upon the size of farms, how minute those holdings are frequently found to be, previous to the change, it cannot be denied that such a step is, in many cases, absolutely necessary, and called for by a due regard to the interest of both landlord and tenant. Some witnesses, who put forward most strongly, as matter of complaint, the consolidation of small holdings, into what they call large farms, in answer to the further question—"To what size were the farms brought?" describe them as enlarged to the extent of 25, 20, or even 10 acres! It frequently happens that upon the expiration of a long lease, a landlord finds his property occupied by a multitude of paupers, who had obtained an occupation of a few roods or acres, either through the want of a clause against subletting in the former demise, or the failure of the landlord through some legal defect or his own neglect to enforce that covenant, if existing. Many of these poor people are found living in a most miserable way, and quite incapable of managing their land properly, or so as to derive from their small holdings a sufficient supply even of food for their subsistence. It was ascertained, at the census of 1841, that, in Great Britain, 1,000 persons engaged as occupiers and labourers, in raising food, provided for the wants in that respect, of themselves and of 2,984 persons, while in I. the like number of persons, viz. 1,000, so engaged, provided food for no more than 511 persons beyond themselves. In 1831, the number of occupiers not employing labourers—the lowest description of farmers—in England was 94,883, out of a pop. of 13,000,000; whereas, in I., a pop. of 7,700,000 furnished 564,274 of such small farmers. "The pop. of I.," says Sir Robert

Kane, "has been determined by the census of 1841 to be 8,175,124 souls, of whom 4,000,000 are males, and of these 2,250,000 may be considered as of the labouring age. Now, as we have in Ireland 13,500,000 acres of arable land, there is precisely the allocation, to every 100 acres, of 17 labouring men; but as of the Irish pop. but two-thirds are actually engaged in agriculture, it may be considered that to every 100 statute acres of land there are 11 labourers dependent for employment; and on those again are dependent for support females, old men, and children, to the number of 29; and these persons must be supported by the land out of its produce before profits can be reckoned, or the value and proportion of rent can be struck—in all 40 persons, of whom 20 are females, 9 are feeble old men and children, and 11 are working men. Thus for the whole country:

Agricultural females,	2,709,286
Old men and boys,	1,219,178
Agricultural labourers,	1,490,107
Total,	5,418,571

Now, if we refer to the circumstances under which the working of land upon the large farm system is conducted, we shall find, as well from practice as from the estimates put forward by the best-informed writers, such as Professor Low, that on a farm of 500 acres there will be permanently engaged the farmer, his steward, or foreman, and 20 workmen. There will be at certain seasons extra field-work done by men, women, and children, who, if not of the families of the workmen, must be drawn from some source external to the farm, and must, except at those short periods, live upon means not derived from farm labour. The staff of the farm employed upon and living by means of it is reckoned as above. Now, let us suppose our 13,500,000 acres of arable land in Ireland arranged and cultivated on this plan, there will be employed 22 persons to each 500 acres; but we have seen, that upon 500 acres there are dependent 55 working males. Employment cannot therefore be afforded to one-half, indeed but two-fifths, and there will remain:

Females,	1,725,671
Old men and male children,	731,508
Labourers,	894,063
	3,351,242

for whom the land can afford no employment; who cannot by their labour earn in any way their share of the produce of the land; and the question, truly important for the landlord who has to seek for rent, as well as for the farmer who has to pay rent, is the manner in which these three and one-third millions of useless and surplus people are to be removed, or in some way provided for."

Labourers.] "We must not omit to notice"—say the commissioners—"the system which prevails in a greater or less degree in every part of I., of letting land for one or more crops, commonly known as the *con-acre* system. The land so let is in some few districts called *quarter-land* or *rood-land.* Much has been said in condemnation of this system; but still we are convinced that some practice of this nature is essential to the comfort, almost to the existence, of the Irish peasant. Under ordinary circumstances, the wages of his labour alone will not enable him to purchase food and other necessaries, and to pay even the most moderate rent. It becomes therefore necessary that he should resort to some other means for procuring subsistence, and these can only be found in the occupation of a piece of ground which shall furnish a crop of potatoes for food. This he generally takes from some farmer in the neighbourhood, upon conditions which vary much according to the particular terms of agreement respecting the ploughing, the manure, the seed, &c. Although the taker of con-acre ground may, in ordinary years, receive a good return for the rent which he assumes, yet, as the amount of such rent, although not unreasonable in respect of the farmer's expenditure upon the land, is always large with reference to the ordinary means of a labourer; a bad season, and a failure in the crops leave the latter in a distressed condition, subject to a demand which he is wholly unable to meet." The potato is eaten at every meal, and throughout all seasons of the year. A failure of the crop, or even an improvident use of an abundant supply, frequently, however, causes the necessity of resorting to the use of other species of food; and oatmeal, eggs, butter, lard, dripping, and herrings, are then partially though sparingly substituted for it, particularly in the months of May, June, and July, when the old crop is exhausted, and the new is not yet ready for digging, an operation which generally commences about the first week in August. Milk, after being skimmed, as in the state of buttermilk, in the districts where dairy farms abound, is also much used; the quantity consumed being regulated by the nature of the district and the consequent supply, which varies according to the season of the year, being of course least plentiful in the winter months. When the supply of milk fails, water becomes the only beverage of the working class; and their dry meal of potatoes has then a relish imparted to it by the addition of a herring, which is generally eaten by the heads of the family, the children dipping the potatoes into the sauce in which it was cooked. Illness appears to be most prevalent at those seasons of the year when water is used as the only beverage. Frequently lard with salt is boiled in water, and the potatoes dipped into this mixture, which is called 'dip.'

Agricultural exports.] The recent general increase of the produce of the soil, indirect as well as direct, or inclusive of its connection with grazing, malting, the dairy, and the provision-trade, appears from the following comparative table of the average annual exports from I. to England in the triennial periods ending 25th March 1790, and 5th January 1826, and in 1849:—

Articles.		1790.	1826.	1849.
Oxen,	No.	19,457	57,427	196,042
Sheep,	No.		62,929	255,682
Swine,	No.	5,685	73,913	110,787
Bacon and hams,	Cwts.	20,986	339,914	
Butter,	Do.	319,049	492,863	14,374
Wheat and wheat flour,	Qrs.	112,256	525,640	318,426
Oats and oatmeal,	Do.	312,993	1,701,134	1,501,875

The provision trade of I. was at one period confined chiefly to Cork, but is now, in all its departments, very extensive also at Dublin, Belfast, Newry, and Limerick, and in the department of butter is diffused over the greater part of the kingdom. Pork hams, in enormous quantity and of excellent quality, are prepared at Belfast; bacon and hams are salted, in large quantities, at Belfast, Waterford, Clonmel, and Limerick; beef is cured, on a great scale, and assorted into three classes, called planters', India, and common beef, at Limerick and Cork; and the provision trade in general—increasingly subject, however, to a preference in England for the importation of the living animal rather than the prepared carcass—is very extensive in Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Londonderry, Wexford, New Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, Cork, and Limerick. By much the greater part of this export trade is carried on with Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow. In 1845, the imports from I. into Liverpool were 3,511 tierces of beef, value £15,079; 18,997 barrels of pork, value £62,900; 262,677 cwts. of butter, value £1,076,975; 96,509 cwts. bacon and hams, value £217,145; 22,734 cwts. of lard, value £62,518; 863 tons of flax, value £37,837; 2,601,360 lbs. of wool, value £146,306; 92,663 cattle, value £1,204,619; 160,399 sheep and lambs, value £249,598; 306,275 pigs, value £689,121; 1,999 horses, value £39,980; 310,923 qrs. of wheat; 11,180 qrs. of barley; 208,095 qrs. of oats; 254 qrs. of rye; 3,260 qrs. of beans; 64 qrs. of pease; 10,111 qrs. of malt; 221,143 lbs. of oatmeal; and 389,658 lbs. of flour. The total value of Irish produce imported into Liverpool in 1838 was £5,559,047; in 1845, £5,883,498.

Landed property.] In 1727, Mr. Brown computed the gross rental of I., exclusive of quit-rents, tithes, &c., at £2,824,000; in 1778, Mr. Young estimated it at £6,000,000: and, in 1812, Mr. Wakefield computed it to be £17,228,540 Irish. In 1827, Cæsar Moreau, Esq., published, in his elaborate Statistical Account of Ireland, the following "attempt to estimate the public and private property of Ireland, and the result of much consideration, after consulting the ablest writers on political economy, and the latest authorities that bear upon the subject:"—

Productive private property,	£467,660,000
Unproductive do.,	87,000,000
Public property,	9,000,000
Total of the public and private property,	£563,660,000

PRODUCTIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Lands cultivated in grain of all sorts, grass, hops, nurseries, gardens, &c.,	£300,160,000
Mines and minerals,	2,000,000
Canals, tolls, and timber,	2,000,000
Dwelling-houses, not included in the rent of lands, including warehouses and manufactories,	70,000,000
Manufactured goods in progress to maturity and in a finished state, deposited in manufactories, warehouses, and shops, for sale,	24,000,000
Foreign merchandise, deposited in the warehouses, shops, &c., either paid for, or virtually paid by debts owing to Ireland by foreigners,	3,000,000

Irish shipping of every description employed in trade, including vessels on the stocks, . .	3,000,000
Agricultural property, consisting of grain, hay, straw, cheese, butter, and other productions of farms, including implements of husbandry,	10,000,000
Animals, viz., horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, asses, deer, wild animals, and poultry,	50,000,000
Fisheries round the coast of Ireland, including inland fisheries, ...	3,500,000
Total productive private property.	£467,660,000

UNPRODUCTIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Waste lands at present unproductive, after including all such as are incapable of any improvement adequate to the expense, including ways and waters, ...	33,000,000
Household furniture, in dwelling-houses, .	40,000,000
Wearing apparel, do., . .	3,200,000
Plate, jewels, and other ornamental articles, in dwelling-houses, ...	6,800,000
Specie in circulation and hoarded, viz., gold, silver, and copper coin, . . .	4,000,000
Total unproductive private property,	£87,000,000

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Public buildings, as palaces, churches, hospitals, prisons, &c., ...	£5,000,000
Public arsenals, castles, forts, and all other places of defence, with the artillery stores, &c., thereto belonging, ...	4,000,000
Total public property, .	£9,000,000

An elaborate estimate framed by Mr. Griffith, based principally on official valuations, and published in 1832 in his evidence on the Second Report of the Lords' committee on Tithes, exhibits the average rent of Ireland, exclusive of houses in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and other large towns, at 12s. 5½d. per statute acre, and states the total landed rental of Leinster at £3,472,450, of Munster at £3,801,540, of Ulster at £3,205,318, of Connaught at £2,236,170, and of Ireland at £12,715,478. This estimate exhibits the average rent per acre throughout Leinster at 14s. 7½d., throughout Munster at 13s. 0¼d., throughout Ulster at 12s. 3¼d., throughout Connaught at 10s. 9¾d., and throughout Ireland at 12s. 9d.—In a recent work by Mr. G. L. Smyth, that writer, with the facts of the Poor-law valuation before him, and on the assumption of its being "understood to stand at between £13,000,000 and £14,000,000," attempts to show that the present annual rental of the whole country is about £21,394,675, and that, by the "easy process" of reclaiming waste lands, and quite irrespective of improved husbandry upon the lands already in cultivation, it might in a few years be augmented by the sum of £5,000,000.

Manufactures.] In their Second Report published in 1838, the Railway commissioners, after giving a summary view of the linen and the woollen manufactures of I., make the following general remarks upon Irish productive industry:—"Besides these, it can scarcely be said that there is any other manufacture in I. conducted on so great a scale as to be of so much national importance. Under the now exploded system of bounties and protecting duties, several manufactories sprang up; but not being the natural growth of circumstances favourable to their establishment, most of them gradually disappeared as soon as the undue encouragement which had created and stimulated them was withdrawn. Still there are to be found, in every district, establishments of various kinds conducted in the most creditable manner; but they do not exist to such an extent as to claim especial notice in a general view of the employment of the people. If it were necessary to show that there is no inaptitude among the population for manufactures, for such even as require the greatest ingenuity, neatness, and skill, we would select the damask of Lisburn and the tabinets of Dublin. The worked muslins produced in many parts of I., and very often from the poorest cabins, rival those of France, and are sold at half the price; embroidery on silks and satins is also carried to great perfection, and schools have been established in many places for the instruction of the female peasantry in this beautiful art. But while the manufactures which were formed under the system of bounties have been sinking into decay, the various processes to which agricultural produce is subjected have been gradually extended and improved. Grinding, malting, brewing, and distilling, have made great progress within these few years. Until lately, the mills of Bristol and Liverpool enjoyed almost the exclusive advantage of converting the Irish wheat into flour: that process is now performed in I. Great breweries have been established in Dublin and Cork. Irish porter is now largely exported to England; and the Dublin bottled porter successfully rivals the London porter, even in London itself. The quality of Irish produce has also considerably improved. Irish butter, Irish pork, and Irish beef, bring greater prices in the English market than they did some few years ago; while the quantity produced and exported has much increased. The districts in which these improvements are most manifest are those of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Belfast. From N to S, indications of progressive improvement are everywhere visible, and most so in places which are accessible to the immediate influence of steam-navigation; but these signs of growing prosperity are unhappily not so discernible in the condition of the labouring people as in the amount of the produce of their labour."

At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin society, Mr. Anketell read a paper on the subject of Irish manufactures, with the view of refuting the prevalent idea that I. is unsuited for them. The earliest notice to be found of Irish manufacture occurred in the reign of Edward I., when an act of parliament was passed, which gave leave for all kinds of merchandise to be exported from I., although at that period there were some commodities which must have interfered with those of England, particularly wool and leather. A similar enactment was made in the reign of Edward III., in 1360, when a brisk export trade in woollen cloths was carried on with the N of Italy,—the Irish *cadow* or coverlet being then an article in high repute. At the time those enactments were made, the only towns in I. mentioned as being of any mercantile importance were Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Ross, Drogheda, Trim, and Kilkenny. The commodities of I. at this period consisted chiefly of hides and fish,—as salmon, herrings or hake,—wool, linen, cloth, and skins of wild beasts; but in 1463, "the tradesmen of London having made heavy complaints against the importation of foreign manufactured wares, Irish manufactures were excepted, and from the list then given, she must at that time have advanced in the industrial arts." Mr. Anketell combats the opinion that, because the staple manufactures of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk, for which Dublin was once so celebrated, had greatly diminished, all manufacturing industry had left the capital. A great improvement has taken place of late years in many branches of manufacturing industry in Dublin,—as, for instance, coach-building. A splendid variety of broad-cloths was made at the Virginia mills; and the article called Tweeds is now being exported from I. into Scotland and England. In ship-building much progress has been made; and in those branches of manufacture connected with consumable commodities, such as distilleries, breweries, foundries, tan-yards, chemical works, and soap-boiling, Dublin more than maintains its original pre-eminence. In the cos. of Dublin, Kildare, King's co., Queen's co., and Kilkenny, woollen cloths

friezes, flannel, and broad-cloth, were manufactured to a considerable extent; but in Wicklow, the manufacture of frieze and flannel was nearly extinct, and co. Carlow was exclusively agricultural. In the co. of Wexford, linen manufactures were now nearly extinct, except in home use; in Meath there were paper-mills; and straw-bonnet manufacturing was carried on in the principal towns. In the cos. of Westmeath and Longford there were no manufactures except of coarse woollens, friezes, flannels, &c., for domestic use; in Louth a good deal of linen was manufactured; in Drogheda flax-spinning was carried on to a considerable extent, and there were also an immense distillery, and several iron-foundries, which gave extensive employment to the people. In Tipperary the ancient staple trade of woollen cloth was nearly extinct, except for domestic use; excellent flannels and blankets, however, were still made, and there was a large cotton-manufactory at Clonmel. In co. Waterford woollen cloth and glass were manufactured; and there were also paper-mills and some large foundries in that district. In the co. of Cork flannel and frieze were made in most places; blue cloths of a particular dye were made near Bandon and Carbery; and woollen cloth, woollen yarn, camlets, and stuffs, are made at Blarney and Glanmire. Calicoes are made at Templemartin; and there was also a paper-mill near Bandon. In the city of Cork the tanning of leather is extensively carried on, besides iron-foundries, paper-mills, glass-manufactories, cloth factories, distilleries, &c. In Kerry there are some manufactories of coarse linens, but the woollen trade is only carried on there for domestic purposes. In co. Limerick coarse friezes are made for domestic use; and in the city there are several paper-mills, distilleries, and one large manufactory for lace. In co. Clare there are no manufactures, except of coarse linens and friezes for domestic use. In Mayo much linen is manufactured in the cabins of the poor, and in most parts of the co. there are extensive bleach-greens, and roughly manufactured linens, friezes, woollen stockings, and straw-bonnets. In co. Galway much coarse frieze and woollen stockings are manufactured. In Roscommon there are no manufactures of any note; but in Leitrim excellent stuffs and coarse friezes are made. The linen trade is still the staple commodity of co. Sligo. Coarse woollens, flannels, and stockings are also extensively made there. Belfast has been remarkable for its cotton manufacture since 1777. Together with linen-yarn establishments and collateral branches of manufactures, the present number of factories at Belfast nearly amount to 100. Among other manufactures carried on successfully in Belfast, are those of cambrics, calicoes, paper, and the 'flowering trade,' or ornamental work, which give a vast deal of employment; the foundry business and shipbuilding are also important branches. Great employment is given along the E coast of Down and Antrim, and part of Derry, Armagh, and Monaghan, in what is called 'the flowering trade,' a vast quantity of the produce of which is sent, weekly, to Glasgow and London; and cambrics, lawns, and checks, were made in the cottages of the poor. The extent of hand-looms, connected with the linen trade of Belfast, is very great. The manufactures produced in the cos. of Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Derry, consist chiefly of linen, coarse woollens, and Tweeds.

Linen manufacture.] Since 1825, when the commercial intercourse between I. and Great Britain was placed on the footing of a coasting-trade, no means exist of ascertaining with exactness the extent of the linen manufacture; yet evidence of the most satisfactory kind can be furnished of its having very materially improved in both quantity and quality. "Great and important changes," says a gentleman of the highest authority on the subject, "have resulted from the abandonment of the system of bounties on exports, from the improvement in machinery, and from the application of more extended capital; all of which have, however, tended to expel the smaller manufacturers, dealers, and bleachers, and to diminish profits; but they have secured to the consumer a more perfect and regularly-manufactured fabric, and at a vastly cheaper rate; and they have enabled us to see more clearly our capabilities of carrying on the manufacture in competition with the linen manufactures of the Continent. The result of the whole is satisfactory. We are now certain that we can manufacture almost every description of linen, except lace and fine cambric, as cheap and as well, perhaps cheaper and better, than any other country. The improvements in bleaching, also, having been placed on a more secure basis by science and experience, have contributed to raise the character of our goods, and I feel confident those causes will continue further to operate in advancing the character of Irish linens. The bounties on export, though so long regarded as the only support of our manufacture of coarse fabrics, encouraged the production of extremely low and worthless articles, on the value of which the bounty became a handsome profit: and such goods were, of course, despised when brought into comparison with those of the Continent in foreign markets. A better description is now made for export, and the character of the manufacture is advancing. The machinery for spinning yarn has been improved to a degree that has outrun the most sanguine expectations. The extension of spinning-mills is now most rapid." The bleach-greens, 40 years ago, were twice as numerous as at present; yet those which now exist do much more work; and 10 can be named in the county of Antrim, which are more than equal to 40 of the largest in 1790. "I know ten establishments," said a highly respectable witness in 1840, "that have, within the last year, exported more than £50,000 value each of linen to foreign markets. I also know four manufacturers that have, within the last year, manufactured upwards of £30,000 in value each." The first flax-spinning machinery in I. was established at Cork in 1805, and consisted of 212 spindles for canvass yarns. In 1815 there were in Ulster 5 mills, the largest having 1,024 and the smallest 300 spindles. In the same year there were 2 in Leinster and 7 in Munster. About 1825 English and Scotch yarns began to be imported for the first time into I., and completely undersold the hand-spun article. The first extensive factory on the wet-spinning system erected in I. was in 1828. About 1835 a considerable export of yarns to France began to find its way from Great Britain and I. From 3,000,000 kilogrammes, or about 60,000 cwt., in 1838, it increased to 10,000,000 kilogr., or about 200,000 cwt., in 1841. Of this export I. had a large share, equal to about £300,000; and nearly one-fourth of her spinning-machinery, in the latter year, was working for France. The yarns produced in 1841 were valued at £1,700,000. But the French having placed a heavy duty on our yarns in 1842, so great was the check, that in 1843 the production of yarn in I. had fallen to £1,200,000. In fact, the Irish flax-spinners considered this impolitic act of the French government as a crushing blow to their trade. That these gloomy anticipations have not been realized is a most satisfactory circumstance, and shows strongly the great progress which the linen manufacture has since made. In 1841 there were 41 mills, with 260,000 spindles; in 1850 there were 73 mills, with 339,000 spindles; and adding the new mills now being built, and the additions of machinery now making to existing concerns, Mr. J. M'Adam calculated, there would be, by the end of 1851, about 400,000 spindles in operation. The annual export of linens from I. averages about 70,000,000 yds., value £4,000,000.

Cotton manufacture.] The cotton manufacture, after flourishing for a series of years, principally in Belfast and its vicinity, very seriously declined, and seemed almost tending to extinction; but, viewed in its general connection with I., it may be regarded as having decidedly revived. Mr. Otway, an assistant hand-loom weaver commissioner, said in 1840, "Some large cotton mills have been lately established in I., and intelligent manufacturers have embarked in the trade; and some of the finest specimens of calico prints in the London market are Irish manufacture." Mr. Stewart, factory inspector for I. and Scotland, said, at the close of the same year, "I have great pleasure in reporting that, during my circuit in I., the flax and cotton factory owners generally admitted, that for some time past there has been a tolerably brisk demand for the articles manufactured by them. There is a considerable augmentation of the number of persons employed in the cotton and flax factories." Since 1840, several new factories have been established; and but for violent hostility on the part of Irish artisans to the introduction of skilful mechanics from England, considerably more would now have been in operation.

Woollen manufacture.] The woollen manufacture is thus succinctly and luminously exhibited by Mr. Otway: "It appears that the woollen manufactures in I., previous to the present cent., were treated as an exotic, artificially nurtured, and not naturally developed. Bounties, protecting duties, and monopolies, invited a host of minor manufacturers, with small capitals, to enter the business; and their competition, for a time, kept up the nominal rate of wages. Monopolies in I., as elsewhere, were injurious not only to the community, but to the very party they were designed to benefit. The manufacturer, lulled by the false security of what seemed a sure demand, overrated his profits. Acting on this miscalculation, he gave the workmen almost any sum they pleased to ask, when it was necessary to secure a lucrative contract; in fact, he was paying wages out of his capital. Nor was

this system so profitable to the workmen as some of the witnesses have represented. If the nominal rate of wages was higher in I., employment was more steady in Yorkshire; and it is not improbable that at the end of a year the total earnings of the English operative would have been the larger sum. There can be no doubt," Mr. Otway continues, "that considerable benefit resulted from the substitution of large capitalists for the smaller manufacturers, so numerous previous to 1810—a change which took place about the year 1812. Trade is now in a healthy and progressive condition, especially as the advancement of steam-navigation has opened new markets for Irish woollen goods in the S and W of England."

Silk manufacture.] The silk manufacture of I. was introduced by the French refugees, and established in the liberties of the city of Dublin, at the close of the 17th cent. A small number of the silk weavers are employed in the manufacture of velvets and ribbons, and all the remainder in the manufacture of tabinets or poplins and tabareas—the latter article shot with linen yarn, and the former with worsted. The total of silk weavers in Dublin, in May 1838, was 400.

Commerce.] The following tables will fully illustrate the recent history, the comparative extent, the increase or the decrease, and all the great outlines of Irish commerce.

I. Annual average official value of the Imports and Exports of Ireland, during the period stated:—

Periods.	Imports into Ireland, from Great Britain.	Foreign parts.	Total.	Exports from Ireland, to Great Britain.	Foreign parts.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Three years ended 25th March 1790,	2,429,176	1,106,412	3,535,588	3,112,817	1,012,516	4,125,333
... . 1800,	3,441,101	858,392	4,299,493	3,487,865	528,111	4,015,976
.. ... 5th January 1810,	5,160,924	1,374,144	6,535,068	4,710,713	559,758	5,270,471
... ... 1820,	4,988,668	1,019,605	6,008,273	5,544,135	747,140	6,291,275
... . 1826,	6,102,975	1,388,915	7,491,890	7,751,907	703,011	8,454,918
... ... 1830,	...	1,573,545	...	...	839,014	
Two years ended 5th January 1832,	...	1,491,036	..	...	635,909	
... ... 1834,	...	1,386,045	...	...	410,715	
Three years ended 5th January 1840,	...	1,518,061	...	...	359,486	
... ... 1844,	...	1,656,390	...	...	358,612	
Years ended 5th January 1845,	...	1,893,767	...	...	267,977	
... ... 1846,	...	1,951,349	...	...	273,421	
... ... 1847,	...	2,896,179	...	...	251,652	
... ... 1848,	...	8,034,895	...	...	287,672	
... ... 1849,	...	4,297,978	...	...	294,813	
... ... 1850,						
... ... 1851,						

The trade with Great Britain since 1825 being governed by coasting regulations, there are no official documents recording the interchange of goods between the two countries, except in so far as the article corn is concerned, the statistics of which are given in another paragraph of this article.

II.—Import and Export Trade of Ireland.

Imports and Exports.		1801.	1805.	1809.	1813.	1817.	1821.	1825.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Official value of imports into Ireland, . .	From Great Britain,	3,270,350	4,067,717	5,316,557	6,746,353	4,722,766	5,338,838	7,048,936
	From foreign parts,	1,350,994	1,227,250	1,580,264	1,050,932	923,797	1,068,589	1,547,849
	From all parts, .	4,621,344	5,294,967	6,896,821	7,797,286	5,646,563	6,407,427	8,596,785
Official value of exports from Ireland of the produce and manufactures of the United kingdom,	To Great Britain,	3,352,069	4,201,077	4,367,425	5,164,482	5,569,464	7,067,252	8,404,288
	To foreign parts,	426,076	469,569	625,415	1,132,781	877,959	637,818	697,667
	To all parts, .	3,778,145	4,670,647	4,992,840	6,297,264	6,447,424	7,705,070	9,101,956
Official value of foreign and colonial merchandise,	To Great Britain,	185,656	87,090	220.880	245,843	127,149	50.199	127,067
	To foreign parts,	100,743	44,430	84,596	157,149	23,413	27,605	14,187
	To all parts, .	286,399	131,521	305,476	402,993	150,562	77,804	141,254
Total exports from Ireland, . . .	To Great Britain,	3,537,725	4,288,167	4,588,305	5,410,326	5,696,613	7,117,452	8,531,355
	To foreign parts, .	526,819	514,000	710,012	1,289,930	901,372	665,423	711,854
	To all parts, .	4,064,545	4,802,168	5,298,317	6,700,257	6,597,986	7,782,875	9,243,210
Real and declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United kingdom exported from Ireland, . . .	To Great Britain,	The real value of the exports was not recorded in these years.		9,260,782	11,228,401	9,114,427	8,974,509	Not ascertained this year.
	To foreign parts,			1,321.615	2,467,824	1,411,897	832,134	793,615
	To all parts, .			10,582,398	13,696,225	10,526,325	9,806,644	

No general account of the trade between I. and Great Britain can be rendered for the period subsequent to 1825, the commercial intercourse between the two countries having, from the termination of that year, been assimilated by law to a coasting traffic. An approximative estimate may however be made of the increase of this trade by the subjoined tables of shipping and navigation.

III.—Annual average number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards in the ports of Ireland, in the triennial periods ending 5th Jan. 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1834, 1840, and 1844; and in each of the years ending 5th Jan. 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; distinguishing the trade with Great Britain from the trade with foreign parts.

Periods.	From Great Britain. Number.	Tonnage.	From foreign parts. Number.	Tonnage.	From all parts. Number.	Tonnage.
Three years ended 5th Jan. 1790, .	The entries inwards from Great Britain and foreign parts are not distinguished in the customs' records of this period.				7,243	622,013
... ... 1800, .	6,523	544,723	686	97,754	7,209	642,477
... ... 1810,* .	7,744	674,425	653	90,233	8,397	764,658

* This is an average for two years only, viz., 1808 and 1809.

Three years ended 5th Jan.	1820,	10,018	823,307	937	138,577	10,955	961,884
... ...	1830,	12,329	1,158,937	1,008	166,142	13,337	1,325,079
... ...	1834,	14,245	1,348,999	944	174,292	15,189	1,523,291
... ...	1840,	16,468	1,630,111	1,007	186,500	17,475	1,816,611
... ...	1844,	17,071	1,710,080	991	189,038	18,062	1,899,118
Years ended 5th Jan.	1845,	17,714	1,861,621	1,071	207,441	18,785	2,069,062
... ...	1846,	19,081	2,046,202	1,239	274,780	20,320	2,320,982
... ...	1847,	20,335	2,277,744	1,618	341,909	21,953	2,619,653
... ...	1848,	17,511	2,000,008	3,262	633,355	20,773	2,633,363
... ...	1849,	18,996	2,176,053	1,944	394,351	20,940	2,570,404

IV. Number and Tonnage of Vessels registered in the ports of Ireland in 1842 and 1848:

I. SAILING VESSELS.

Ports.	1842. Under 50 tons. Vessels.		1848. Under 50 tons Vessels.		1842. Of 50 tons and upwards. Vessels.		1848. Of 50 tons and upwards. Vessels.	
Baltimore,	103 =	2,688 tons.	108 =	2,566 tons.	5 =	641 tons.	7 =	950 tons.
Belfast,	109	4,217	172	5,949	255	45,280	297	64,830
Coleraine,	11	238	12	256	2	628	2	629
Cork,	145	3,471	138	3,395	219	30,853	258	43,058
Drogheda,	6	153	7	193	34	3,573	39	4,670
Dublin,	246	7,249	293	9,824	95	15,075	130	21,044
Dundalk,	6	195	8	267	9	751	19	2,040
Galway,	9	172	6	119	12	2,716	14	3,775
Limerick,	48	1,170	46	1,275	68	13,572	61	12,659
Londonderry,	6	160	12	313	20	5,963	23	6,515
New Ross,	3	91	2	69	11	1,980	25	10,339
Newry,	163	5,148	149	4,566	45	5,474	57	7,166
Sligo,	10	247	9	274	27	4,116	22	3,957
Strangford,	...		1	37		...	4	981
Tralee,	...		6	168		...	2	546
Waterford,	53	1,328	78	1,944	114	17,900	123	22,300
Westport,	4	60	4	89		...	1	120
Wexford,	41	1,518	32	1,188	66	6,794	74	6,990
Total,	964	28,105	1,083	32,492	982	155,316	1,158	212,569

II. STEAMERS.

Baltimore,	...		...		...		...	
Belfast,	...		2 =	8 tons.	6 =	1,017 tons.	4 =	749 tons.
Coleraine,	...		...		1	185	. .	
Cork,	1 =	47 tons.	5	184	2	170	15	4,092
Drogheda,	...		1	25	5	1,124	5	1,560
Dublin,	2	80	4	161	45	10,960	43	11,310
Dundalk,	...		...		2	439	3	1,024
Galway,	...		...		...		...	
Limerick,	...		...		...		...	
Londonderry,	...		...		8	2,663	7	1,186
Newry,	..		...		1	203	1	203
Ross,	...		...		...		...	
Sligo,	...		1	44	4	999	...	
Strangford,	...		...		...		...	
Tralee,	...		...		...		...	
Waterford,	...		...		4	999	14	3,187
Westport,	...		...		...		...	
Wexford,	...		...		2	416	1	228
Total,	3	127	13	442	76	18,176	93	24,239

V. Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Sailing vessels and Steam-vessels that entered and cleared out coastwise at each of the ports in Ireland in 1848 and 1850:—

Ports.	I. SAILING VESSELS. 1848. Inwards.		Outwards.		SAILING VESSELS. 1850. Inwards.		Outwards.	
Ballina,	118 =	7,452 tons.	42 =	2,534 tons.	42 =	2,644 tons.	20 =	1,222 tons.
Baltimore,	317	13,720	205	9,724	250	10,953	203	9,907
Belfast,	3,766	240,175	889	50,382	3,635	242,027	512	33,307
Coleraine,	217	14,928	83	3,375	188	9,746	73	3,889
Cork,	2,603	212,874	1,752	110,665	1,945	148,728	1,536	94,957
Drogheda,	720	55,486	286	22,064	550	42,422	273	20,478
Dublin,	4,796	423,156	2,003	198,671	4,978	407,377	2,197	112,009
Dundalk,	597	37,468	279	18,081	496	31,768	190	11,672
Galway,	154	18,142	30	3,116	103	9,795	38	2,208
Limerick,	532	58,354	572	58,737	334	33,383	363	35,732
Londonderry,	620	53,849	337	23,357	599	41,847	224	12,454
Newry,	873	50,043	389	21,608	824	48,447	280	13,939
Ross,	360	27,879	105	6,952	219	19,977	62	3,439
Sligo,	196	16,031	135	9,045	171	11,536	69	5,935
Strangford,	90	4,278	62	2,344	461	20,519	223	9,400
Tralee,	243	13,778	175	12,046	204	10,038	104	6,202
Waterford,	1,031	91,267	776	60,302	785	66,595	556	37,993
Westport,	108	7,503	72	5,770	70	5,160	50	3,557
Wexford,	592	33,456	457	25,149	549	28,281	387	20,232
Total,	17,933	1,379,839	8,649	643,922	16,403	1,191,243	7,360	438,532

Ports.	B. STEAM VESSELS. 1848. Inwards.		Outwards.		STEAM VESSELS. 1850. Inwards.		Outwards.	
Ballina,	...	...	...	...	3 =	201 tons.	3 =	201 tons.
Baltimore,	2 =	310 tons.	2 =	310 tons.	...	...	...	...
Belfast,	898	252,704	896	251,627	1,232	344,403	1,222	345,147
Coleraine,	169	24,897	175	33,076	284	70,050	185	42,256
Cork,	280	112,529	286	116,593	355	140,905	356	139,748
Drogheda,	240	86,708	314	108,578	210	81,857	226	88,022
Dublin,	881	236,389	895	239,129	1,070	337,956	1,358	396,772
Dundalk,	127	52,796	127	52,683	104	43,836	105	44,201
Galway,	...	...	...	...	2	340	2	340
Londonderry,	298	80,773	299	81,849	391	102,652	388	100,946
Newry,	146	39,741	145	39,593	183	47,230	179	46,541
Sligo,	67	18,731	80	19,812	67	23,027	70	23,018
Waterford,	147	43,399	146	43,143	389	99,632	389	99,960
Wexford,	54	12,216	54	12,216	50	11,400	51	11,580
Total,	3,309	961,193	3,419	998,609	4,340	1,303,489	4,534	1,338,732

The British and Irish tonnage which entered inwards from British colonies in 1848 was 463 vessels = 138,596 tons; and in 1850, 318 = 90,012 tons. In 1848, 362 vessels = 101,868 tons cleared outwards to the colonies; and in 1850, 248 = 68,626 tons. In 1848, 879 British and Irish vessels = 145,598 tons, and 601 foreign vessels = 109,857 tons, entered inwards from foreign places; and 455 British and Irish vessels = 129,972 tons, and 431 foreign vessels = 76,993 tons, cleared outwards to foreign ports. In 1850, 1,016 British and Irish vessels = 155,000 tons, and 871 foreign vessels = 160,288 tons, entered inwards from foreign ports; and 433 British and Irish vessels = 96,497 tons, and 704 foreign vessels = 130,588 tons, cleared outwards to foreign ports.

Customs.] The customs are collected in 15 ports. The net receipts of duties in 1848 amounted to £2,888,980, and the charges for collection to £225,296, or £9 16s. 2d. per cent. The expense of revenue-cruisers amounted to £21,702; for harbour vessels, £1,098; and that of the Coast guard to £106,724. The civil department of the revenue cost £95,770.

VI. An Account of the amount of the gross produce of duties of customs of the districts of Ireland (excluding casual and miscellaneous receipts), in each of the years ended the 5th day of January, 1847 and 1849:

Ports of Ireland.	Years ended 5th January, 1847.	1849.
Dublin,	£1,054,675	£978,511
Baltimore or Skibbereen,	734	819
Belfast,	363,289	341,114
Coleraine,	4,857	6,341
Cork,	318,007	286,113
Drogheda,	16,733	17,515
Dundalk,	40,629	44,393
Galway,	40,878	35,075
Limerick,	218,806	201,855
Londonderry,	125,270	104,991
Newry, including Strangford,	41,417	39,202
Ross,	14,291	31,282
Sligo, including Ballina,	35,285	30,591
Tralee,	694	759
Waterford,	178,786	134,897
Westport,	17,823	14,173
Wexford,	13,525	17,564
Total,	2,485,699	2,285,195

Banks.] In 1783, the Bank of Ireland commenced operation with a capital of £600,000 Irish currency; from 1784 till 1799, its dividend was from 5 to 6 per cent.; in 1800, its capital was £1,500,000, and its dividend 7 per cent.; in 1809, its capital was £2,500,000, and its dividend up to 1814 was 7½ per cent.; in 1821, a bonus of £500,000 was added to the original capital; from 1821 to 1829, the dividend was 10 per cent.; and from 1829 to 1835, the dividend was 9 per cent. The number of private banks existing in 1820 was 22. In 1821, joint-stock banks were legalized in Ireland; and, in 1844, the number of private banks was 4, and that of joint-stock banks 12.

Fisheries.] From the Shannon to Malin-head, the waters of the coast of I. abound with fish; but the fishermen, except at Galway, are for the most part holders of small patches of land, and possess only rude, occasional, and inefficient means of prosecuting fishing. From Malin-head to Belfast-lough, the fishermen are more regularly employed, and find a ready sale for their produce either at home or in the markets of Glasgow and Liverpool. From Belfast-lough to Carlingford-lough, the trade of fishing, except for herrings, is regularly followed at only two or three places. From Carlingford to Wexford, fish are alleged to be scarce; and from Dublin to Wexford, little fishing is carried on for the supply of the Dublin market. It is confidently asserted that a diminution of the fisheries in this great district amounts to three-fourths of the quantity taken at a period not many years distant. At Waterford, the fishing resource has long been believed to be abundant; and the famous Nymph bank is asserted to yield white fish in inexhaustible quantity. From Waterford, round the entire S coast, and N to the Shannon, a recent decline in the productiveness of the fisheries is matter of constant local complaint; but this scarcity seems to exist only in the bay and in-shore fisheries. "Exclusively of the edible fish, properly so called," say the Commissioners of the Irish Fishery inquiry, in October 1836, "I. possesses oyster banks which yield valuable returns, where properly fished; and the lobster fishery would form a most lucrative branch of industry—but it is not efficiently worked. The sunfish and whale are met with in the Irish seas; the former, only a few years since, visited the NW coast annually, in considerable numbers." Up to 1830, the establishment of boats and men upon the coast of I. was returned by the local inspectors at 13,119 vessels of all sorts, which employed 64,771 persons in the various departments of fishing, curing, packing, &c. The second report of the Irish Commissioners of Fisheries, dated June 11, 1844, states that "present returns show a gross establishment of 15,935 vessels of all descriptions, the aggregate of whose crews amounts to 73,979." In 1848, 15,932 vessels, manned by 70,011 men and boys, of all descriptions, were in the sea-fisheries on the coast of I.

Canals.] The Grand canal sends off a main branch to communicate with the navigation of the Barrow at Athy; sends off six other branches which, together with this main one, have an aggregate extent of 65¾ m.; passes through Philipstown and Tullamore to the river Shannon, at Shannon harbour, 79½ m. from Dublin; communicates there with all the extensive and ramified navigation of the Shannon from Lough Allen to the ocean; and finally proceeds 9½ m. to Ballinasloe, there probably to communicate at some future period with a long projected system of inland navigations through the lakes of Connaught to

the sea at Westport and Killalla. The total tonnage in the traffic on this canal in 1822 was 134,939; in 1837, 215,910; and in 1848, 239,629 tons; and the amount of tolls in these years was respectively £24,866, £40,859, and £22,795. In 1830, the effect of the introduction of steam-power on the Shannon, and the communication which this established between Limerick and Liverpool, began to be felt on the Grand canal, and mainly contributed to the increase of its traffic.—From Carrick-on-Shannon past Athlone, Portumna, Killaloe, Limerick, and other places, to the sea, the river Shannon, or rather its chain of lakes, has for years past been partially navigated over a distance of about 150 m. by steam-vessels either carrying goods and passengers or acting as steam-tugs. The total tonnage carried by the boats of the Inland Navigation company on the Shannon in 1826, was 2,004 tons; in 1836, 47,289 tons; and in 1848, 52,071 tons.—The Royal canal, begun in 1789, runs very near the Grand canal for 52 m., or to Mullingar; proceeds thence NW by Ballymahon and Killashee; sends off a branch of 5 m. from the latter place to Longford; and joins the Shannon at Richmond harbour, 92 m. from Dublin. In 1834, the total receipts and expenditure connected with this canal were respectively £24,000 and £11,376; in 1836, £25,148 and £11,912; in 1843, £24,122 and £11,389. The goods conveyed on this canal to and from Dublin in 1842, amounted to 73,688 tons; in 1848 to 109,802 tons. The navigation of the Barrow from the S end of the main branch of the Grand canal at Athy has been effected by the construction of 17 locks, and the formation of a horse trackway; and it forms a line of communication along the rich though narrow limestone valley of Carlow, with Bagnalstown, St. Mullins, New Ross, the Suir navigation, and the ocean. In 1800, the tonnage on the Barrow navigation was 19,828 tons, and the amount of tolls was £1,405; in 1835, the tonnage was 66,084 tons, the amount of tolls £4,966; and in 1846, the tonnage was 86,750 tons, the tolls £6,494.—The navigation of the Suir takes very large sea-borne vessels up to the city of Waterford; but forms a very imperfect navigation for barges thence to Clonmel, the boatmen having great difficulty in forcing the barges through its numerous shallows and rapids. The Boyne navigation carries large sea-borne vessels up to Drogheda, and is thence aided artificially 19 m. to Navan. In 1837, the amount of tolls was £775; in 1846, £579. The tonnage upwards in 1837 was 6,603 tons; in 1846, 6,227 tons. The tonnage downwards in 1837 was 5,323 tons; in 1846, 3,025 tons.—The Newry navigation is 21 m. in length, and connects Lough Neagh with the town of Newry and the head of Lough Carlingford. In 1837, its tonnage amounted to 102,332 tons, and its tolls to £3,505.—The Tyrone navigation connects the collieries at Coal island near Dungannon, with the river Blackwater and Lough Neagh; it was constructed under grossly mistaken impressions of the value of the Tyrone coal-field. In 1836, its tonnage amounted to 7,291 tons, only 718 of which were coals. In 1846 it carried 10,370 tons of exports, and 6,830 tons of imports. —The Lagan navigation connects Belfast with Lough Neagh; and, including the river, the lake, and the Tyrone navigation, or from Belfast to Coal island, it extends 61 m. In 1836, the tonnage of this navigation was 44,700 tons, and the tolls amounted to £2,060 10s. 8d.—A very important work, the Ulster canal, was recently constructed to connect the Blackwater and Lough Neagh with Lough Erne, and to bring Belturbet, Belleek, and all the country lying around and between them, into water-communication with Belfast and Newry. "The total tonnage carried by all the canals and navigable rivers," said the Railway commissioners, in 1838, "may be taken at about 600,000 tons; and the amount of tolls at £71,242. if the tolls, on an average, be taken at 1d. per ton per mile. The average distance which the above tonnage is carried is about 30 m."

On the subject of internal communication in Ireland, the 'Times Commissioner' made the following remarks in 1845: "After the rapidity with which you are whirled about in England from one end of the island to the other, nothing can be more tedious than travelling in I. That tediousness, too, is augmented by the fact, that, except on the great lines of road, there are few public conveyances. Off the great lines of road coaches are unknown, and the cars of Bianconi are the only public vehicles; between many places you do not even find these."

Railways.] From 1826 to 1849 the legislature passed 69 acts, authorizing the companies interested therein to raise share capital to the amount of £20,538,575, and loans £6,901,636, for the construction of about 1,775 miles of railway in Ireland. The existing Irish railway interest comprises 31 companies, with powers to raise on shares £19,094,675, and to borrow £5,758,643; total, £24,853,318. The amount raised by these companies to the 30th of June, 1849, was, on shares, £7,726,930; on loans, £1,599,957; together, £9,326,887. The length of railway that the 31 companies are authorized to construct is 1,517⅞ m., 475½ m of which are now open for traffic; 172½ m. with a single, and 303 m. with a double line of rails. Excluding the Midland Great Western, 173¾ m. of the length open may be considered as N, and 252 m. S of Dublin. The cities of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick are now connected by the great trunk line of the country; and with the construction of an additional 36 m. of railway, and the viaduct across the Boyne, the communication between Dublin and Belfast will be likewise complete. The length in course of construction is 183 m.; the remaining 859½ m. have not been commenced, and a large proportion of this mileage is not likely ever to be proceeded with. The railway traffic of the country, from its commencement with the opening of the Dublin and Kingstown railway, is exhibited in the following table:

Years ending 30th June.	Miles open on 1st Jan. in each year.	Passengers. Number.	Total Receipts.	Aver. per mile.
1836 (15 months),	6	1,237,800	£35,421	£5,903
1837, . .	6	1,184.428	31,945	5,322
1838, . .	6	1,243,972	33,588	5,598
1839, . .	6	1,341,208	34,716	5,786
1840, . .	13½	1,358,761	36,590	2.710
1841, . .	13½	1.629,024	41,468	3.071
1842, . .	13½	2.046,903	56,739	4.202
1843, . .	31½	2.074.444	63,350	2,027
1844, . .	31½	2,588,096	71,494	2,287
1845, . .	65	3,481,707	119.398	1.836
1846, . .	65	3.610.506	123,743	1,903
1847, . .	120⅝	3.866.294	184,581	1,528
1848, . .	209½	4,374,749	271.808	1,299
1849, . .	361½	5.061,543	380,842	1,053

The gauge is 5 ft. 3 in., and is compulsory, notwithstanding that the Commissioners of Irish railways had previously resolved that 6 ft. 2 in. should be the national gauge of Ireland. The Ulster railway was the only line constructed of the latter gauge, and this has since been altered to that of 5 ft. 3 in.; and the only diversity now existing is the 4 ft. 8½ in. of the Dublin and Kingstown, which will be extended so as to complete the uniformity, when the works forming its junction with the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin railway line are finished.

Territorial divisions.] The most ancient recorded division of I. is alleged to have consisted of Leath Conn in the N, and Leath Mogha in the S, and to have been formed, in Milesian times, by an imaginary line drawn from the bay of Dublin to the bay of Galway. The map of Ptolemy is the most ancient geographical document of I.; and, considering the period in which he lived, and the maps and descriptions he gave of countries which were then better known, it is singularly distinguished by correctness of topographical delineation. The districts inhabited by various tribes, as exhibited in this map, are determined as follows by Whittaker: "1. CENTRAL, comprising the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath. King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, inhabited by the *Scoti*, bounded by the Shannon, Lough Allen, and Lough Erne on the west, the rivers Barrow and Boyne, and Lough Neagh, on the east, the rivers Suir and Blackwater on the south, and a chain of mountains on the north. 2. NORTH, or the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, peopled by the *Robogdii*, whose boundary was from Horn-head to Fair-head. 3. EAST, or the county of Antrim and part of Down, inhabited by the *Damnii*, from Fair-head to Ardglass; part of Down and the counties of Armagh and Louth by the *Voluntii*, from Ardglass to the river Boyne; the county of Meath and part of Dublin by the *Eblani*, from the Boyne to the Liffey; parts of Dublin and of Wicklow by the *Caucii*, from the Liffey to the Ovoca; parts of Wicklow and Wexford by the *Menapii*, from the Ovoca to Carnsore Point; parts of Wicklow and the counties of Kildare and Carlow by the *Coriundi*, between the Boyne and Barrow rivers. 4. SOUTH, or part of Wexford and the county of Waterford, by the *Brigantes*, from Carnsore Point to the Blackwater; part of Cork by the *Vodii*, from the Blackwater to the Bann; parts of Cork and Kerry, by the *Ibernii*, from the Bann to Dingle bay. 5. WEST, or part of Kerry, by the *Luceni*; parts of Kerry and Limerick by the *Velaborii*; Clare by the *Cangani*; Galway by the *Auterii*; Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Fermanagh, by the *Magnatæ*; and Donegal by the *Hardinii*, from the Ballyshannon river to Horn-head."

After the introduction of Christianity, I. was subdivided into very numerous petty toparchies and principalities, nearly all of fluctuating extent, and some of comparatively brief existence. Toward the close of the purely Hibernian period, it comprised the five kingdoms of Leinster in the SE, Munster in the SW, Connaught on the W, Ulster on the N, and Meath in the centre, but at the same time

formed one general or supreme monarchy. After the Anglo-Norman conquest, it was for a brief period fitfully subdivided among English magnates and Irish chiefs, and then formally and progressively divided into counties, yet, for a series of generations, existed practically in the two divisions of English and Irish, or of 'Ireland within the Pale,' and 'Ireland beyond the Pale.'—Its present political divisions consist first of 4 provinces; next of 32 counties; next of 313 baronies, and a number of municipal jurisdictions; next of a number of parishes which may be stated at 2,348; and next of ultimate subdivisions called townlands in most districts, and ploughlands in some, but the total number of which cannot be stated till the completion, now at hand, of the Ordnance survey.—The division into provinces has long ceased to be of any practical utility, except as an aid to topographical knowledge. The counties in Ulster are Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan; those in Leinster are Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Meath, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, and Queen's county; those in Munster are Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Clare; and those in Connaught are Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo. Each of the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Galway, was recently divided into two ridings. The baronial divisions are used principally in regulating grand jury assessments and other civil matters; the parochial divisions, principally in regulating tithe compositions and other ecclesiastical matters; and the townland divisions, principally in regulating the affairs of estates and other comparatively domestic matters.

The judicial division of the kingdom comprises six circuits:—1. The Home, comprehending the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's, Queen's, Carlow, and Kildare; 2. The North-East, comprehending the counties of Louth, Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Monaghan, and the towns of Drogheda and Carrickfergus; 3. The North-West, comprehending the counties of Longford, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, and the city of Londonderry; 4. The Leinster, comprehending the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, and the city of Kilkenny; 5. The Munster, comprehending the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, and the cities of Limerick and Cork; 6. The Connaught, comprehending the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, and the town of Galway.—The military divisions are, for the recruiting service, Newry, Dublin, and Cork; and for the general service, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Athlone. —The fiscal divisions are 16 ports for the customs, 21 districts or collections for the excise, and the 32 counties for stamps.—The ecclesiastical divisions will be stated in the section on Religion.

Public revenue.] It appears that at the period of the union, in 1801, the total amount of the Irish debt was £27,792,975, of which £15,315,000 was funded in England, and £12,477,975 in I. The total amount of Irish debt created between 1801 and 1816 was £106,809,794, of which £26,270,855 was paid off, leaving a net increase of unredeemed debt amounting to £80,538,939. Adding this amount to the previous debt, and making some allowances and deductions, the result is that the actual amount of the funded debt of I., on 1st of February, 1817, was £130,561,037. On January 5, 1817, the treasuries of Ireland and Great Britain were mutually consolidated; and since that date, full separate views of the public financial condition of I. cannot be obtained.—The following table exhibits a summary view of the revenue and expenditure for several previous years:

	Permanent Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Gross produce.	Net payment.		
1791, .	£1,805,964	£1,184,684	1792, .	£1,514,258
1800, .	3,445,718	2,805,536	1805, .	8,043,764
1806, .	4,193,915	3,364,137	1810, .	9,348,476
1815, .	6,937,558	5,525,699	1815, .	13,326,433

The total amount of Irish debt created between 1817 and 1829 was £1,065,462; and the amount of debt paid off, £6,233,520. The amount of the unredeemed debt funded in I. on the 5th of Jan. 1850, was £41,499,296, being a large apparent increase since 1817, but caused by the voluntary acts of stockholders transferring their stock from England, and totally distinct from additions created by loans raised for the public service. The loans of £8,000,000 and £2,000,000 (by 11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 125, 1848), although virtually raised for the service of I., do not appear in the public accounts under that head. It further appears that the total income of I., between 1817 and 1848 varied from £4,319,127 to £5,797,238, and the total charge or expenditure during the same period, from £6,990,167 to £13,736,029 in 1847. The amount advanced from the English exchequer to make good the deficiency has varied from £2,767,704 to £9,380,628 in 1847. In 1848 it amounted to £3,809,489. The following table exhibits the total public revenue and expenditure of I. in the years ending 5th Jan. 1844 and 1849:

I.—Income.	1844.	1849.
Moneys remaining in the exchequer at the commencement of the year, .	£530,170 0 11½	£834,453 7 11¾
Net payments into the exchequer of the following several duties or revenues, viz.:—		
Customs, . .	1,960,497 19 4	2,069,772 16 11
Excise, . . .	1,082,721 17 6	1,321,914 19 9
Stamps, . . .	521,981 0 1	532,924 8 6
Postage, . .	3,000 0 0	39,000 0 0
Crown lands, . .	—	—
Poundage fee, Pells fee, Treasury fees, Hospital fees, and Casualties, .	5,058 18 8	4,835 1 6
Total ordinary revenue,	4,103,429 16 6½	4,802,900 14 7¾
Other receipts:—		
Repayment of money advanced for public works and other public objects,	384,793 12 4	304,927 9 0
Moneys repaid by public accountants, and other miscellaneous payments,	1,676 18 10	2,000 16 9
Total income, . .	4,489,900 7 8½	5,109,829 0 4¾
II.—Expenditure.		
Dividend interest, and management of public funded debt, payable in I., .	1,211,313 18 3	1,391,586 14 7
Other payments out of the Consolidated fund, .	561,328 15 3½	949,957 12 4
Total payments out of the Consolidated fund, .	1,772,642 13 6½	2,341,544 6 11
Payments on account of grants of parliament, viz.:		
Army, . . .	994,500 0 0	625,000 0 0
Navy, . . .	—	—
Ordnance, . .	84,870 0 0	31,400 0 0
Miscellaneous, . .	332,682 14 3	554,216 13 9
Other payments:— .		
Money advanced out of the Consolidated fund for public objects, . .	350,804 3 9¾	695,738 9 7
Total expenditure, .	3,535,499 11 7	4,247,899 10 3
Application of the ways and means provided:—		
Applied to the redemption of exchequer bills, per Act 57 Geo. III., c. 48, .	250,000 0 0	—

Sums remitted through the Excise in I. to the exchequer in England,	68,592	19	0	46,557	16	4
	3,854,092	10	7	4,294,457	6	7
Money remaining in the exchequer at end of year,	635,807	17	1½	815,371	13	9¾
Total,	4,489,900	7	8½	5,109,829	0	4¾

Post-office.] The postage revenue is under a secretary, who corresponds with the head office in London. There are 750 post-offices, including sub-offices and receiving-houses, where letters are collected and transmitted to the nearest post-office. The gross annual income during 16 years was as follows. The penny postage commenced on the 10th of Jan. 1840, when the franking system was abolished.

1833	£232,071	1841	£129,918
1834	240,472	1842	132,430
1835	245,665	1843	136,768
1836	255,080	1844	144,682
1837	261,297	1845	158,312
1838	254,435	1846	173,354
1839	255,380	1847	205,426
1840	101,563	1848	197,231

Local taxation.] The local taxation derived from the property of the country, and applied to the construction and repairs of roads, bridges, &c., the erection and repairs of public buildings, the maintenance of the police, prisons, and bridewells, the salaries of public officers, the public charities, and other minor charges, is levied by Grand Jury presentments at the spring and summer assizes. The total annual amount from 1827 to 1848 was, in

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1827	£864,836	1838	£1,138,865
1828	885,655	1839	1,215,540
1829	895,415	1840	1,269,880
1830	879,775	1841	1,240,602
1831	887,861	1842	1,191,684
1832	945,849	1843	1,151,110
1833	981,486	1844	1,129,432
1834	1,009,126	1845	1,149,923
1835	936,137	1846	1,180,287
1836	1,037,969	1847	1,175,474
1837	1,023,964	1848	1,241,854

Government.] The constitution of I., as to both its principles and by far the greater part of its materials, is identical with that of England, consisting of a legislative vested in king, lords, and commons, and an executive vested solely in the Crown; and it differs almost solely in having the supreme executive deputed from the crown to a lord-lieutenant, and the subordinate executive committed to a separate or distinct staff of officers. The parliament, previous to the legislative union, was also distinct; and, besides materially differing in some great features from that of England, it materially differed at successive epochs from itself; but as to all its intrinsic character, and even very nearly all its influence upon the present condition of the country, it is now the proper subject, not of statistic statement, but of history. The chief governor bore at former and successive periods the titles of justiciary, warden, lord-justice, and lord-lieutenant; and at one time he possessed so very high powers that he could appoint a lord-deputy to his office,—could convoke, prorogue, and dissolve parliaments at will,—could pass laws, in the style of royalty, without consulting the sovereign or his English ministers,—could control all the military authorities within I.,—and could summon at pleasure all the king's subjects to attend him in his public progress of either state or military operation. The lord-lieutenant now holds office during pleasure; but—except when a change occurs in the ministry and councils of the sovereign—he is generally continued during 5 years. The extraordinary powers which he formerly exercised have been gradually withdrawn, and he is now little more than the organ for executing the ordinances of the British cabinet. He still, however, maintains an establishment of regal character, for the support of which he receives a fixed annual salary of £20,000, two splendid residences, and several minor emoluments. He is aided in the discharge of his official duties by a privy-council, composed of all the great judicial functionaries, and other noblemen and gentlemen nominated by the Crown. During his absence, or on his demise, his place is filled by lords-justices, who are generally the lord-chancellor, the archbishop of Dublin, and the commander of the forces. But the government of the country is in reality exercised by the lord-lieutenant's chief secretary, who is usually a member of the cabinet, and has an establishment of under-secretaries and clerks, in London and Dublin, to execute the details of his office.—The charge of each co. is given to a lord-lieutenant, aided by a number of deputy-lieutenants. Their recommendation has much weight in the appointment of the county-magistracy, though the actual nomination of magistrates is vested in the lord-chancellor, who has also the power of superseding them.—Latterly, a class of paid magistrates, called stipendiaries, has been established, appointed ostensibly to aid the other class, but who in reality perform the greater part of the executive duties, and are looked to by the government as more especially responsible for the preservation of the public peace. Their orders are carried into execution by a constabulary of between 12,000 and 13,000 men, classed in three divisions of head-constables, constables, and sub-constables. Cities and corporate towns have an executive of their own nomination, varying in name and powers according to the special provisions of their respective charters. The following is a list of the titles and salaries of the principal officers of the government:

The lord-lieutenant,	£22,091
His private secretary,	829
State-steward,	505
Comptroller of household,	413
Chief secretary,	5,500
His secretary,	369
Under secretary,	1,789
Chief, senior, and junior clerks,	6,516
Lord-chancellor,	8,000
Lord-chancellor's secretary,	2,000
Commander of the forces,	1,387
Military secretary,	553
Adjutant-general,	347
Inspector-general of constabulary,	1,500
Two deputy inspectors-general, each	1,200
Inspector-general of coast-guard,	1,000
Inspector-in-chief of revenue-police,	1,000
Paymaster of civil services,	1,000
Secretary to the post-office,	1,200

Courts and officers of justice.] The Irish system of judicature closely resembles that of England; and in its grand features of court of chancery, court of queen's bench, court of exchequer, and circuit court of justiciary, was established by King John. The court of chancery is the highest court of judicature in I.; it is a court both of law and of equity; it holds pleas of various matters after the method of common law, and issues all original writs, commissions of bankruptcy, lunacy, &c.; and, as a court of equity, it moderates the rigours of the common law, and entertains cases in which the plaintiff is incapable, from such causes as having lost his bond, to obtain relief at common law. The court of chancery has also a general jurisdiction over matters beyond those in which inferior tribunals cannot adjudicate; it gives relief for and against infants, notwithstanding their minority; it adjudges the interests of married women, notwithstanding their coverture; it obliges executors to give security and pay interest for money which has been long in their possession; and it redresses frauds of all descriptions which cannot be remedied at common law.

The lord-chancellor takes precedence of all peers except the primate; yet within the city of Dublin he must give precedence also to the lord-mayor. The master-of-the-rolls assists the lord-chancellor, and wields judicial powers subordinate to his; and he holds his office during good behaviour, while the lord-chancellor holds during pleasure. The court of queen's bench is the supreme court of common law. A chief justice and three puisne judges preside in this court, and are the sovereign conservators of the peace, and the supreme coroners of the land. This court has very extensive powers; it takes cognizance of both criminal and civil causes; it superintends all civil corporations; and it can reverse erroneous judgments of magistrates, and inflict punishment on both them and their officers for abuses of their authority.—The court of common pleas is presided in by a chief justice and three puisne judges, and holds pleas of all civil causes at common law between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the Crown.—The court of exchequer is presided in by a chief baron and three barons; it was originally intended to order the revenues of the Crown, but now consists of two divisions, the first of which manages the revenue, while the other is a court of record and of common law. Courts of assize for criminal and civil pleas are held twice a-year in each county, by two of the judges of the superior courts; courts of quarter-sessions are held four times a-year by the assistant-barrister of each county; and courts of petty-sessions are held often and in many places by the county magistrates.—The great courts which sit in Dublin, additional to those of chancery, queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, are the prerogative court, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the court of admiralty, for offences and suits of debt and damage on the high seas; the court of bankruptcy, which is held by commissioners appointed by the lord-lieutenant; and the court of insolvents. This court, constituted in 1821, for the relief of insolvent debtors, is presided over by two commissioners, who, besides their fixed court in Dublin, make circuits through the several counties, one commissioner visiting those in the northern provinces, and the other those in the southern. They are appointed by the lord-lieutenant.—Every county is divided into two districts, in each of which general sessions of the peace are held four times in the year by the resident magistrates,

Crime.] The state of crime during the years 1826—1842, as exhibited in the annual returns of the inspectors-general of prisons, was as follows:—

Years.	Charged.	Convicted.	Proportion of convictions to pop.
1826	16,318	8,716	1 in 832
1827	18,031	10,207	1 in 735
1828	14,683	9,269	1 in 809
1829	15,271	9,449	1 in 815
1830	15,794	9,902	1 in 777
1831	16,192	9,605	1 in 802
1832	16,056	9,759	1 in 799
1833	17,819	11,444	1 in 699
1834	21,381	14,253	1 in 561
1835	21,205	15,216	1 in 526
1836	23,891	18,110	1 in 442
1837	14,804	9,536	1 in 839
1838	15,723	9,609	1 in 882
1839	26,392	12,049	1 in 666
1840	23,833	11,194	1 in 715
1841	20,796	9,287	1 in 880
1842	21,186	9,874	1 in 828

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals for seven years, from 1843 to 1849, with the rate per cent. of each of the whole number of offences:—

Years.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Rate per cent. Convicted.	Acquitted.
1843	8,620	11,506	46·6	53·4
1844	8,042	11,406	41·35	58·65
1845	7,101	9,595	42·53	57·47
1846	8,639	9,853	46·72	53·28
1847	15,233	15,976	48·81	51·19
1848	18,206	20,316	47·26	52·74
1849	21,202	20,787	50·49	49 5

Considered as to the classes of crime, in these seven years, the following were the results:—

Class.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1. Offences against person,	35·18	64·82
2. Offences against property, with violence,	43·36	56·64
3. Offences against property, without violence,	62·98	37·02
4. Malicious offences against property,	44·83	55·17
5. Forgery, and offences against the currency,	51·66	48·34
6. Miscellaneous offences,	31·67	68·33

The number of cases brought forward at petty sessions for these seven years was—

1843	18,848	1847	25,810
1844	18,877	1848	49,717
1845	17,512	1849	63,586
1846	16,695		

Number of committals for murder during eight years:—

1842	189	1846	98
1843	101	1847	117
1844	129	1848	195
1845	92	1849	170

Of the 170 committed for murder, in 1849, 138 were acquitted on trial.

Representation.] In 1793, no fewer than 200 of the 300 members of the Irish house-of-commons were asserted by Mr. Grattan to be the nominees of private individuals; and from 40 to 50 were understood to be each returned by a constituency of not more than 10 electors. The Irish parliament, just before the legislative union, abolished 83 nomination boroughs, and voted £1,245,000 of compensation to their owners or 'patrons,' as compensation for disfranchisement; the act of union reduced the number of representatives in the house-of-commons to 100; and the reform bill, in the reign of William IV., added 5 to this number. The present temporal peers of Ireland, 204 in number, send 28 of their number to represent them for life in the house-of-lords; the bishops send 4 of their number in rotation to represent them in the house-of-lords; and the constituencies of the counties, the university, and the boroughs, send respectively 64, 2, and 39 members to represent them in the house-of-commons. The total number of parliamentary electors, of all descriptions of qualification, registered for counties, cities, and boroughs, in I., to 1st Feb. 1835, was 102,871; to 1st Feb. 1843, 109,945; to 1st Feb. 1847, 126,221; in 1848 the number was only 85,272; and in 1849 had sunk to 72,216. The following is an analysis of the constituency of 1848:—

£50 freeholders,	10,532	
£20 freeholders,	3,712	
£10 freeholders,	23,291	
£20 leaseholders,	1,322	
£10 leaseholders,	4,409	
Rentchargers,	896	
County electors,		44,162
£50 freeholders,	1,161	
£20 freeholders,	465	
£10 freeholders,	206	
£2 freeholders,	344	
£20 leaseholders,	843	
£10 leaseholders,	1,339	
£2 leaseholders,	14,655	
Rentchargers,	38	
Freemen,	8,477	
City and county-of-town electors,		27,498
Freeholders,	225	
£10 householders,	12,294	
£5 householders,	175	
Freemen,	240	
		13,602

Education.] "The following table," say the Commissioners of the census of 1841, "will show the proportions to the pop. 5 years old and upwards, of the number of ignorant, together with some other inter-

esting comparisons. The counties are arranged according to the order of their education:—

Counties and towns.	Per cent. of the population who can neither read nor write, 5 years old and up.	Per cent. of the population from 5 to 15 attending schools.	Ratio which the numbers of persons ministering to education bear to the population, between 5 and 15 years of age.
Carrickfergus,	13·24	28·	1 to 91
Belfast town,	21·13	28·1	1 — 74
Antrim, .	23·82	21·6	1 — 126
Dublin city, .	25·16	25·8	1 — 46
Down, . .	27·46	24·5	1 — 136
Londonderry,	29·36	25·1	1 — 125
Dublin, . .	34·93	32·	1 — 55
Cork city, .	35·62	38·5	1 — 62
Waterford city,	36·28	27·9	1 — 54
Carlow, .	38·02	33·5	1 — 98
Kilkenny city,	40·67	31·3	1 — 70
Wicklow, .	41·26	31·3	1 — 97
Wexford, .	41·26	30·8	1 — 98
Queen's, .	41·62	22·	1 — 117
Kildare, .	41·93	26·	1 — 111
Limerick city,	42·13	43·1	1 — 67
Armagh, .	42·82	17·2	1 — 168
Tyrone, .	45·03	16·9	1 — 165
Drogheda town,	45·41	25·2	1 — 94
Fermanagh, .	45·79	16·2	1 — 146
King's, .	47·88	21·	1 — 112
Tipperary, .	51·01	22·5	1 — 131
Longford, .	51·22	16·6	1 — 162
Kilkenny, .	51·24	27·2	1 — 125
Monaghan, .	51·31	13·5	1 — 174
Cavan, .	51·47	15·7	1 — 169
Westmeath, .	52·10	20·7	1 — 140
Galway town,	54·37	55·4	1 — 74
Meath, .	54·52	19·1	1 — 135
Limerick, .	55·32	27·9	1 — 153
Leitrim, .	57·28	13·	1 — 176
Louth, . .	61·07	19·1	1 — 140
Donegal, .	61·66	15·	1 — 192
Clare, . .	63·07	17·9	1 — 172
Roscommon, .	64·99	13·6	1 — 193
Cork, . .	65·58	23·2	1 — 137
Sligo, . .	68·71	14·	1 — 164
Kerry, . .	70·44	17·	1 — 171
Waterford, .	70·55	25·5	1 — 147
Galway, .	77·48	11·7	1 — 224
Mayo, . .	79·01	8·3	1 — 257"

In 1834, the number of daily schools of all kinds in I. was 9,537. Of these, 8,886 made returns of their attendance, and 771 made no returns; 5,653 were supported wholly by fees, and 4,004 were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription. The 8,886 which made returns had on their books 353,809 males, 223,900 females, and 5,700 children whose sex was not specified; and 771 which made no returns were computed to be attended by 50,886 children. Of the 4,004 which were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription, 892 were in connection with the National Board, 203 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 115 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 235 with the Kildare Place society, and 618 with the London Hibernian society. In 1839, the schools under the National Board had increased to 1,581, and the number of scholars to 205,000. At the close of 1848 the Board had 4,109 schools in operation, attended by 507,469 children. At the close of 1849, the number of schools in operation was 4,321, and of pupils on the rolls, 480,623, showing a total increase in schools in operation of 212; and a decrease in the attendance for 1849, as compared with 1848, of 26,846 children. But the increase in the attendance, during 1848, amounting to 104,837, might be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the fact of food having been distributed, by the British Relief association, to the children attending a large number of the National schools. The amount of salaries paid to national teachers for 1849, was £60,396. In 1831, the present system of national education for the poorer classes was established in I. The principle of this board is, and has been from the beginning, that the national schools shall be open alike to Christians of all denominations; that no child shall be required to be present at any religious instruction or exercise of which his parents or guardians may disapprove; but that opportunities shall be afforded to all children to receive separately, at particular periods, such religious instruction as their parents or guardians may provide for them.

Colleges, &c.] The colleges for theology, science, and literature, and the schools of medicine and surgery in I., are Trinity college, Dublin, incorporated in 1591, and opened for students in 1593; the college of St. Columba, in co. Meath, opened on Aug. 1, 1843, in strict connection with the United church of England and Ireland; the Royal college of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, instituted by act of parliament, in 1795, for the education of Roman Catholics; St. Patrick's college at Carlow, St. Jarlath's college at Tuam, and St. Patrick's college at Armagh, for the education of Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholic college at Dublin for Foreign missions; the Royal Belfast Academical institution, practically for the education of Protestant Dissenting ministers; the Belfast academy, instituted in 1786; the King and Queen's college of Physicians in Ireland, founded by charter of Charles II.; the School of Physic in Ireland; the Association of Graduates in Medicine of Trinity college, Dublin, instituted in 1837; the Association of Members of the King and Queen's college of Physicians in Ireland, instituted in 1816; the Royal college of Surgeons in Ireland; the School of Surgery; the Dublin Obstetrical society, established in 1838; the Theatre of Anatomy and School of Medicine and Surgery, in Peter-street, Dublin; the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; the School of Medicine of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; the Society of Apothecaries, established in 1835; and the Medical Association of Ireland, established in 1839. In addition to the above institutions government has recently founded and endowed three colleges at Cork, Galway, and Belfast, with a principal, and 10 or 12 professors in each, all nominated by the Crown, for the diffusion of sound and liberal education throughout the community without interference in matters affecting freedom of conscience.—The principal literary and scientific institutions have their seat in Dublin, and are the Royal Dublin society, the Royal Irish academy, the Royal Hibernian academy, the Royal Irish Art union, the Royal Zoological society, the Geological society, the Dublin Natural History society, the Civil Engineers' society of Ireland, the Royal institute of architects, the Dublin Mechanics' institution, the Royal Agricultural society, the Royal Horticultural society, and the Practical Floral and Horticultural society.—About 100 local farming societies exist throughout Ireland, in connection with the Royal Agricultural society.—The number of newspapers published in I. in 1800 was 25; in 1830, 66; in 1841, 81; in 1848, 96, of which 26 were in Dublin, and 70 provincial. The number of stamps issued for newspapers for a series of years from 1827 to 1848, both inclusive, shows an increase of circulation of nearly double the amount at its commencement:

Years.	Stamps.	Years.	Stamps.
1827, .	3,545,846	1838, .	5,312,232
1828, .	3,790,272	1839, .	5,782,857
1829, .	3,953,550	1840, .	6,057,795
1830, .	4,035,314	1841, .	5,990,033
1831, .	4,261,430	1842, .	6,081,780
1832, .	4,458,990	1843, .	6,350,647
1833, .	4,332,572	1844, .	6,769,067
1834, .	4,084,442	1845, .	7,015,477
1835, .	4,290,836	1846, .	6,960,462
1836, .	4,286,438	1847, .	6,574,607
1837, .	5,262,211	1848, .	7,028,956
Total,	46,301,901	Total,	69,923,913

Religion.] The established church of Ireland is Protestant Episcopalian, closely modelled upon the Anglican, and so intimately connected with it that the two are often styled 'the United church of England and Ireland.' The original episcopacy of I. comprised a very large though unascertained number of bishoprics; it afterwards became, for many centuries, reduced to 32; and it eventually suffered a consolidation of these 32, first into 22, and next into 12. All the 32 dioceses still continue distinct in statistics; all have a separate constitution and separate officers; and the names of all are as fully retained in topography as if each had still its own bishop. Four of the thirty-two, down to the period of the last and recent consolidation, were archbishoprics,—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and the occupants of them were entitled respectively 'the Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland,' 'the Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland,' 'the Primate and Metropolitan of Munster,' and 'the Primate and Metropolitan of Connaught.' The 10 unions of sees which reduced the number of bishops to 22, and for a long period limited the hierarchy to that number, were Connor with Down, Ardagh with Tuam, Leighlin with Ferns, Emly with Cashel, Lismore with Waterford, Ross with Cork, Ardfert with Limerick, Kilfenora with Killaloe, Kilmacduagh with Clonfert, and Achonry with Killalla. The Church Temporalities act of 1833 reduced the archbishoprics of Cashel and Armagh to the rank of bishoprics; remodelled the arrangement of several amounts of episcopal revenue; and ordained the consolidation of all the sees of Ireland under 2 archbishops and 10 bishops. The 12 principal sees, under this act, together with the see or sees united to each, are—in the province of Armagh—Armagh with Clogher, Meath without any annexation, Derry with Raphoe, Down with Connor and Dromore, Kilmore with Ardagh and Elphin, and Tuam with Killalla and Achonry; and —in the province of Dublin—Dublin with Kildare, Ossory with Leighlin and Ferns, Cashel with Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, Cloyne with Cork and Ross, Killaloe with Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, and Limerick with Ardfert. The only dioceses which the new arrangement did not affect as to their extent or annexation, were Meath unannexed and Limerick united to Ardfert. The order of precedence is the archb. of Armagh, the archb. of Dublin, the bishop of Meath, the bishop of Kildare, and the other bishops according to the date of their consecration. The episcopal income is derived principally from lands let upon lease of 21 years, and renewed from time to time at the originally small rent upon payment of fines of fluctuating amount. On an average of three years ending in December, 1831, it amounted to £151,127 gross, and £128,808 net; but, under the new arrangement, it is reduced to £82,953,—leaving a balance of £68,175 to be managed by a Board of commissioners for the general purposes of ecclesiastical discipline and education. The income of the 12 bishops under the new arrangement effected by the Church Temporalities Act is as follows: Armagh, £13,170; Meath, £4,621; Derry, £6,033; Down, £5,896; Kilmore, £7,478; Tuam, £5,020; Dublin, £9,321; Leighlin, £6,550; Cashel, £5,354; Cloyne, £4,009; Killaloe, £3,932; Limerick, £5,369.—The parochial clergy are, for the most part, maintained by tithes, and in many instances also by glebe lands; but in a few of the larger towns they are maintained by a house-tax called 'Ministers' money.' By the act 1° and 2° Victoria, c. 109, compositions for tithe were abolished, and fixed payments or rent-charges substituted for them, consisting of three-fourths of their amount, to be paid by the landlord or others having a perpetual interest in the lands.

Roman Catholics.] The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of the archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and the bishops of Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, suffragan to Armagh,—Ferns, Ossory, and Kildare and Leighlin, suffragan to Dublin,—Kerry, Cloyne and Ross, Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, and Waterford and Lismore, suffragan to Cashel,—Achonry, Clonfert, Killalla, and Galway, suffragan to Tuam,—and Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, suffragan alternately to Tuam and to Cashel. "On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the dio. elect a vicar capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish—which is generally the best in the diocese—from licenses, and from the *cathedraticum*. Licenses are dispensations from the publication of banns in cases of marriage. They vary in amount from 5s. to £1. The *cathedraticum* is an annual sum, varying from £2 to £10, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. Every diocese has a dean, appointed by the cardinal in Rome, also an archdeacon appointed by the bishop. The incumbents of parishes are appointed solely by the bishop. The income of the parochial clergy arises from various sources, all voluntary. The Easter and Christmas dues consist of a certain sum paid by the head of every family in consideration of the spiritual instructions given to it. In country parishes it is generally 1s. at each festival, but is always expected to increase in proportion to the pecuniary circumstances of the parishioner. Marriage fees are another source of income. They are generally fixed at 10s. 6d., but increase in proportion to the circumstances of the parties. The fee for baptisms is 2s. 6d. Masses are paid for at rates from 2s. upwards. The customary stipend of a curate is the third part of the general receipts of the parish.—Monasteries and convents are numerous. Many of these institutions derive considerable funds from voluntary donations." In 1841, the number of parochial Roman Catholic clergy was 2,145.

Presbyterians.] The Presbyterians of I. are very numerous in most parts of Ulster, but bulk very inconsiderably in each of the other three provinces, particularly in Connaught. A session, consisting of minister and elders, governs each congregation; a presbytery governs each cluster of congregations, and forms a court-of-appeal from the sessions; and a general assembly or a synod, consisting of the minister or ministers, and an elder of every congregation, governs the whole body, and forms a court-of-appeal from the presbyteries. The ministers are appointed by the vote of the majority; and are supported partly by *regium donum* and partly by salary from the proceeds of seat-rents and voluntary contributions. The *regium donum* or royal gift was originally a grant, made by Charles II. in 1672, of £600 a-year of "secret service money," to be distributed in equal portions among the Presbyterian ministers. It has, at various periods, undergone augmentation, till it now amounts to £32,000.

The following is a summary view of the ecclesiastical statistics of all I., according to returns obtained in 1834:—Members of the Established church,

852,064; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Presbyterians, 642,356; other Protestant dissenters, 21,808; total, 7,943,940. Proportion per centum to the total pop. of members of Established church, $10\frac{726}{1000}$; Roman Catholics, $80\frac{913}{1000}$; Presbyterians, $8\frac{86}{1000}$; other Protestant dissenters, $\frac{275}{1000}$. Number of places of worship belonging to Episcopalians, 1,534; to Roman Catholics, 2,105; to Presbyterians, 452; to other Protestant dissenters, 404; total, 4,494. Parishes or districts with provision for the cure of souls, 2,348; without provision for the cure of souls, 57; total, 2,405. Number of benefices in which there is no member of the Established church, 41; in which there are not more than 20, 99; in which there are not more than 50, 124; in which there are not more than 100, 160.

Population.] The pop. of I. was estimated, in 1695, at 1,034,102; in 1712, at 2,099,094; in 1726, at 2,309,106; in 1731, at 2,010,221; in 1754, at 2,372,634; in 1767, at 2,544,276; in 1777, at 2,690,556; in 1785, at 2,845,932; in 1788, at 4,040,000; and in 1805, at 5,395,456. The first census was taken in 1813, but was so imperfect as not to be officially published; the second census, taken in 1821, was very superior in character to the former, yet considerably defective; and the third census, taken in 1831, was much denounced for inaccuracy, and was practically revised by the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1834. The following was the pop. of the four provinces in 1821 and 1831, according to the censuses of these years:

Provinces.	1821.	1831.	Increase per cent.
Leinster,	1,757,492	1,909,713	9
Munster,	1,935,612	2,227,152	14
Ulster,	1,998,494	2,286,622	14
Connaught,	1,110,229	1,343,914	22
Total,	6,801,827	7,767,401	14½

The following was the population in 1841:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Leinster,	963,747	1,009,984	1,973,731
Munster,	1,186,190	1,209,971	2,396,161
Ulster,	1,161,797	1,224,576	2,386,373
Connaught,	707,842	711,017	1,418,859
Total,	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124

The following table exhibits the comparative density of pop., as compared both with the arable surface and the total area, in different counties, exclusive of towns containing 2,000 persons and upwards, in 1841, distinguishing the cultivated lands from the general area:—

	Arable land. Sq. m.	No. to the sq. m. of arable land.	Total area.	No. to the sq. m. of entire area.
Leinster.				
Carlow,	287·59	251	344·91	209
Dublin,	306·35	371	345·15	330
Kildare,	557·48	187	653·04	159
Kilkenny,	734·54	236	794·04	218
King's,	526·96	247	770·44	169
Longford,	299·72	361	420·38	257
Louth,	279·65	345	313·6	308
Meath,	855·3	201	905·37	190
Queen's,	535·04	259	662·09	210
Westmeath,	570·65	230	707·56	185
Wexford,	797·97	217	897·18	193
Wicklow,	438·11	269	781·	151
Total,	6,189·36	247	7,594·76	202
Munster.				
Clare,	710·95	377	1,292·6	207
Cork,	2,045·14	334	2,874·72	238
Kerry,	647·83	416	1,852·06	145
Limerick,	823·24	333	1,059·5	259
Tipperary,	1,318·57	276	1,655·27	220
Waterford,	508·35	293	718·79	207
Total,	6,054·08	332	9,452·94	212
Ulster.				
Antrim,	786·39	326	1,161·36	221
Carrickfergus,	19·5	282	25·89	212
Armagh,	414·44	511	511·4	414
Cavan,	586·68	400	745·09	315
Donegal,	614·36	472	1,864·01	156
Down,	803·41	403	953·57	339
Fermanagh,	451·92	334	714·04	211
Londonderry,	497·31	397	807·87	245
Monaghan,	446·7	428	499·14	383
Tyrone,	703·57	424	1,259·27	237
Total,	5,324·28	406	8,541·64	253
Connaught.				
Galway,	1,160·63	348	2,444·61	165
Leitrim,	389·61	398	613·07	253
Mayo,	777·48	475	2,129·74	173
Roscommon,	688·32	354	948·32	257
Sligo,	454·21	367	720·77	231
Total,	3,470·25	386	6,856·51	195
General total,	21,037·97	335	32,445·85	217

The following is a comparative abstract of the census in 1841 and 1851:

	1841.	1851.
Houses:—Inhabited,	1,328,839	1,047,735
— Uninhabited, built,	52,208	65,159
— — building,	3,313	2,113
Total,	1,384,360	1,115,007
Families,	1,472,287	1,207,002
Persons:—Males,	4,019,576	3,176,727
— Females,	4,155,548	3,339,067
Total,	8,175,124	6,515,794
Population in 1841,	8,175,124	
— 1851,	6,515,794	
Decrease,	1,659,330	

The pop. of I. in 1851 might have been expected to have exceeded that in 1841 by at least 1,000,000; instead of that it is less by 1,500,000. And even 286,033 souls fewer in 1851 than in 1821; and while in 1841 the average size of a family was 5·5636, in 1851 it was only 5·3983; in other words 100 families contained on an average 16 persons less in 1851 than in 1841. In this reduction Connaught and Munster have borne the largest share, the decrease in the former prov. being 28 per cent., and the latter 23; while in Leinster and Ulster the decrease is pretty equal, being about 16 per cent. in each. It may not be uninteresting to state briefly the fluctuations in the number of the pop. for the last 40 years. In the first decade it increased from 5,637,856 to 6,801,827, a rapid ratio of 35 per cent.; in the second the increase was 14 per cent.; in the third, 5 per cent.; and now, at the close of the fourth decade, by a reduction of 20 per cent.; whereas, if instead of decreasing, the pop., according to its natural tendencies, had increased only in the low ratio of 5 per cent., it would now be upwards of 2,000,000 more than it is. Dublin is the only co. which shows an increase of about 10 per cent. With this solitary exception the decrease extends to all the cos., and varies from 9 per cent. in Antrim to 31 per cent. in Roscommon. It will be observed that the per centage is lowest in Antrim, Wexford, Down, and Londonderry, and highest in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon. The towns all exhibit an increase, varying from 3 to 43 per cent. on the 10 years. In Dublin we find the pop. is now 254,850, showing an increase of 9 per cent. In Cork the increase is 7 per cent.; in Belfast 32 per cent.; and Galway has nearly doubled its inhabitants, being now 43 per cent. more than in 1841.

ABSTRACTS OF THE CENSUS OF IRELAND IN 1841 AND 1851.

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	1841 (7th June). Houses.	Families.	Total.	1851 (31st March). Houses.	Families.	Total.	Decrease per cent. between 1841 and 1851.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow,	14,562	15,210	86,228	11,884	12,542	68,157	20
Drogheda town,	3,429	3,566	16,261	3,358	3,634	16,876	...
Dublin city,	21,771	49,511	232,726	25,023	57,622	254,850	...
Dublin,	23,689	26,765	140,047	26,333	29,285	147,506	...
Kildare,	19,388	20,338	114,488	16,867	17,488	96,627	15
Kilkenny city,	3,357	3,931	19,071	2,998	3,777	20,283	...
Kilkenny,	29,981	30,874	183,349	24,945	24,999	139,934	23
King's,	25,584	26,683	146,857	20,128	21,125	112,875	23
Longford,	19,859	20,579	115,491	14,679	15,311	83,198	28
Louth,	20,811	21,029	111,979	17,911	17,821	91,045	18
Meath,	31,760	32,737	183,828	25,290	25,678	139,706	24
Queen's,	26,408	27,442	153,930	20,486	20,937	109,747	28
Westmeath,	24,803	25,693	141,300	19,565	21,221	107,510	23
Wexford,	34,718	36,594	202,033	31,448	33,315	180,170	10
Wicklow,	19,931	21,182	126,143	16,607	17,236	99,287	21
Total,	320,051	362,134	1,973,731	277,522	321,991	1,167,771	15 5-10
MUNSTER.							
Clare,	46,099	48,981	286,394	33,259	36,686	212,720	25
City of Cork,	10,113	16,499	80,720	10,498	18,230	86,485	...
Cork,	125,360	133,295	773,398	91,097	96,370	551,152	28
Kerry,	48.231	51,593	293,880	35,385	37,776	238,241	19
City of Limerick,	5,866	9,686	48,391	6,480	9,966	55,268	...
Limerick,	43,942	46,652	281,638	32,406	35,068	201,619	28
Tipperary,	68,650	74,570	435,553	51,871	57,210	323,829	25
City of Waterford,	3,150	5,347	23,216	4,103	5,552	26,667	...
Waterford,	26,254	28,531	172,971	21,627	23,391	135,836	21
Total,	377,665	415,154	2,396,161	285,726	320,250	1,831,817	23 5-10
ULSTER.							
Antrim,	50,595	50,910	276,188	46,694	47,274	250,355	9
Armagh,	43,576	43,175	232,393	37,406	37,409	196,420	15
Belfast,	12,875	15,172	75,308	15,100	20,553	99,660	...
Carrickfergus town,	1,681	1,865	9,379	1,619	1,688	8,488	...
Cavan,	42,383	42,592	243,158	31,612	32,388	174,303	28
Donegal,	53,503	53,899	296,448	46,799	46,679	254,288	14
Down,	68,890	68,153	361,446	62,363	62,471	317,778	12
Fermanagh,	27,844	28,654	156,481	21,393	22,127	115,978	25
Londonderry,	41,044	41,114	222,174	35,610	35,869	191,744	13
Monaghan,	36,485	36,934	200,442	27,346	27,557	143,410	28
Tyrone,	57,891	57,337	312,956	47,157	47,016	251,865	19
Total,	436,767	439,805	2,386,373	373,159	380,731	2,004,289	16
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway town,	2,504	3,713	17,375	2,791	4,132	24,697	...
Galway,	72,890	74,655	422,923	51,526	54,466	298,129	29
Leitrim,	26,649	27,192	155,297	19,787	20,172	111,808	28
Mayo,	70,527	70,910	388,887	49,191	49,860	274,716	29
Roscommon,	45,068	46.387	253,591	31,033	31,989	173,798	31
Sligo,	32,239	32,837	180,886	23,272	23,411	128,769	28
Total,	249.877	255,694	1,418,859	177,600	184,030	1,011,917	28 6-10
General total,	1,384,360	1,472,787	8,175,124	1,115,007	1,207,002	6,515,794	20

"A considerable proportion of the deficiency officially reported in the Irish pop. is attributable to the scarcity of food,—to the sufferings of the poor from the want of fuel and shelter during inclement seasons,—and to the scourge of the cholera, diarrhœa, influenza, and other epidemic and endemic diseases, which have been carrying on their destructive operation in that country with unusual force during the last 10 years. The principal cause of deficiency, however, will not be found in these evils, but in the progress of emigration, affecting the pop. throughout the whole of the term under consideration, and during the last two or three years, as every one knows, at a rapidly increasing ratio. During the last ten years the emigration from the United kingdom has amounted to above 1,600,000, of which amount, as is well known, I. has furnished more than its natural proportion, sending out numbers by whose departure the country has been in some parts completely drained of its pop. It should also be observed, that the emigrants from I. generally are not the aged nor the very young, but persons whose removal would in a few years sensibly affect the natural increase of the pop. by the increase of births over deaths. The necessary consequence has been, that great numbers of those births which would have been registered in I. have been registered in the United States or the colonies, and many of them in this country. If any

attempts should be made hereafter to show how the movement of the pop. from one country has affected the numbers in another, the fact referred to will be found of great importance; and it may be proper that it should now be noticed, as illustrating another fact connected with the increase of the pop. of England during the last ten years. After making allowance for causes unfavourably affecting the English pop., it appears that the natural increase in this country is not sufficient to account for the numbers we have reached, and that amount would not, we apprehend, be fully accounted for by the numbers of immigrants from I. Our numbers, it will be found, have been augmented by a considerable quantity of Irish children, who have had the misfortune, or the good fortune, to be born out of their own country. The same element will be found to apply very largely to the United States, and to have its influence on the vast increase which they have received during the last ten years." [*Times.*]

House accommodation.] It would appear from the numbers above given that a considerable diminution has taken place in the number of houses likewise in I. The total number of houses in the years 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851 was as follows:

1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
1,142,602	1,249,816	1,328,839	1,115,007

Islands.] The coast islands belonging to I. lie for the most part so near the shore, that they might, with a very few exceptions, be placed within a general view of the prevailing coast-line from point to point of the mainland; and in a considerable aggregate of instances, they are separated from one another and from the mainland by such narrow and sinuous channels, as occasions them and adjoining peninsulæ to be intricately blended in series of alternations. Those of the N, the E, and the SE are few and generally small; and those of the SW and the W usually abound in number and expand in area nearly in the proportion of the indentedness and brokenness of the adjacent coasts of the mainland. The inhabited islands of Ulster amount to 27, with a pop. of about 5,000; those of Leinster to 2, with a pop. of about 50; those of Munster to 50, with a pop. of about 23,000; and those of Connaught to 60, with a pop. of about 16,000. The principal uninhabited islands of Ulster amount to 13; of Leinster, to 4; of Munster, to 20; and of Connaught, to about 20.

History.] The Irish are nowise deficient in that species of national pride which delights in the supposition of an existence from the most remote antiquity. In their claims of this kind they have even surpassed the inhabitants of the other parts of the British dominions. I., if we may believe some of her native writers, was a great and flourishing kingdom when the whole continent of Europe was either a continued forest, or peopled by tribes not surpassing in civilization the Indians of North America. By what melancholy reverses of fortune this flourishing state of society was overturned in I., we are not informed; but certain it is that when the light of undoubted historic truth first begins to dawn on this island, we find its inhabitants involved in a barbarity fully as rude as that of their British or Gaulish neighbours. That the Celts either passed of their own accord, or were driven by the Goths into I., there is no reason to doubt; but it is not clear at what period this event happened. The first authentic glimpse we obtain of Irish history is furnished by Tacitus, who informs us that an Irish prince who had been expelled from his native country solicited Agricola to invade Ireland, assuring him that a single legion of Roman soldiers would accomplish its subjugation. There is good evidence that I., from the 4th to the 10th cent., was known under the appellation of *Scotia*, and that its inhabitants were called Scots. It has been supposed that Christianity was introduced into this country so early as the 4th cent. In the 6th cent. there appears to have been scarcely any vestiges of it; but soon after this period it sent forth such a number of holy men to propagate the Christian religion, that it was dignified with the title of *Insula Sanctorum*, or 'the Island of Saints.' According to Bede, in the year 646, many Anglo-Saxons settled in Ireland.

I. seems, in the earliest period of its history, to have been divided among several independent chieftains or princes, who frequently assumed, but could never support, the title of king of Ireland. Under each of the chief princes were several subordinate chieftains or lords, who occasionally disputed the authority of their feudatory superior.—In 684 I. was invaded by order of Egfred, king of Northumberland, and its lands, churches, and monasteries were laid waste. This invasion was followed by another and still more destructive one, in the beginning of the 9th cent., when the Norwegians and Danes landed on the coast. For a period of three centuries from this event, the Irish annals are filled with details of the wars between the natives and *Ostmen*, as these invaders were called. The inroads which a body of these Ostmen, who had established themselves in Ireland, committed upon Wales, furnished Henry II. of England with a pretext, in a political point of view, for attempting the conquest of I. To justify it in a religious light, he represented to the pope that the interests of Christian piety and knowledge required that I. should be made a province of England. The pontiff, pleased that he could be generous at so small expense, bestowed on Henry a full right to the country in question. Dermot, king of Leinster, justly expelled by a confederacy of the southern chiefs of I., fled to Henry, at that time in France, to whom he represented himself as an injured prince, driven by lawless usurpation from his country, and promised, that should Henry restore him, he would swear fealty to him for his whole territories. Henry, not having it in his power to proceed in person on the expedition, recommended the cause of the Irish prince to his barons; and three noblemen, Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, undertook to replace Dermot, on condition of being rewarded with the possession of a portion of those lands which they were to conquer. After several changes of fortune, peace was concluded with O'Connor, the leader of the confederacy against Dermot; the latter agreed to consider himself as his vassal, and the Englishmen were settled in different parts of the country, and rewarded for their services with considerable possessions Dermot's submission, however, was only pretended; as soon as Strongbow arrived with a considerable re-enforcement, Dermot showed that he no longer accounted himself the vassal of O'Connor. A powerful confederacy was once more formed against him; but, though the Irish fought with much courage, Strongbow at length completely defeated them, and made himself master of a great part of the country. Henry now foresaw that should the earl make himself absolute in a great part of I., he might forget his duty as an English vassal. He collected a small force, and hastened to do that which he was afraid Strongbow might have done before him. With an army of 4,400 men, he embarked at Milford, and in 1172 landed at Waterford. He affirmed that he came not to subdue the country by force of arms, but to take possession of that which was undoubtedly his by the gift of the pope; and many of the chieftains, either convinced that Henry's pretensions were just, or—what is more probable—despairing successfully to repel a force which they accounted formidable, submitted without resistance. O'Connor, unwilling to give up his kingdom without a struggle, but unable to contend with the forces brought against him, retired to the banks of the Shannon, and secured himself in the fastnesses of that region. In the meantime Henry proceeded to treat that part of the country which had submitted as in every respect his own; he endeavoured to introduce English laws, and divided the best part of the lands among his nobles, appointing Strongbow to be governor in his absence. The necessary departure of the king was the signal for the commencement of new disorders. Fitz-Andelm, who had succeeded Strongbow in the government of I., by his imprudent administration threw every thing into confusion. De Lacy, who was appointed to supersede him, might have restored tranquillity, but John, the youngest son of the English king, being appointed lord of I., by his weak and puerile conduct, soon induced the natives to revolt against the English power. This revolt, with considerable difficulty, was quelled by De Courcey.

Richard I. to James.] During the reign of Richard I., who spent so much of his time in the East, the affairs of I. attracted little attention. The weak reign of Henry III. encouraged the licentiousness of the English barons, both at home and in I. This prince, however, extended the Magna Charta to this portion of his dominions. While Edward I. swayed the English sceptre, his vigour might have been able to restore the long lost tranquillity of I., had not his wars with France, and his desire of enslaving Scotland, prevented him from bestowing much of his attention on this part of his territories. When the Scots, under Bruce, had recovered their liberty, and had even impressed on the English a considerable terror of their arms, they endeavoured to wrest I. from their rivals. The Irish, exasperated by the oppression of their English masters, gladly received the offer of Scottish aid; and on Bruce's brother, Edward, invading Ireland with 6,000 men, in 1315, he was joined by many of the natives. At first Bruce was successful, but, in 1318, he was defeated and killed at Dundalk. The attempt to conquer France—an undertaking which long was a favourite with the monarchs of England—prevented them from giving that attention to I. which they might otherwise have bestowed upon it; and, during the civil wars, the Irish lived in a state of the most abject slavery, under the lawless sway of barons, who sought only their own aggrandizement, and who, amid the commotions of England, dreaded not to be called to any account for their conduct. The vigour of Henry VII. which restored tranquillity to England, likewise reduced I. to a state of complete dependence on his power, by restraining the authority of the barons, forbidding the governor to assemble parliaments without express permission, and ordaining that no law passed in I. should be binding without the concurrence of the English king and his council. The

caprice of Henry VIII., though he terrified his English subjects into a servile compliance with his imperious mandates, was ill-calculated to maintain that tranquillity in I. which his predecessor had established. His religious innovations disgusted all ranks; and, during his reign, as well as during those of his successors, Edward VI. and Mary, the Irish gradually relapsed into that state of barbarous confusion by which they had so long been distinguished. The Spaniards endeavoured to assist the Irish in throwing off the yoke of England during the reign of Elizabeth; but in this undertaking they failed, and Elizabeth fully confirmed the English dominion in that island. The attempt to promote the civilization of Ireland was first commenced in a rational manner by James. He planted colonies from England and from Scotland, in different places of the country, and introduced a regular and impartial administration of justice; and thus laid the foundation of all the future improvements of Ireland.

Recent history.] The civilization of the Irish was not the termination of the troubles of their country. As they gradually emerged from their former barbarity, they began to regain sight of those privileges of which they had been wrongfully deprived. The history of I. during the last cent., is only that of the attempts of the British to deprive the Irish of all separate and independent political existence; and of the efforts of the latter to resist the encroachments of the former on their national liberties. Religious, no less than political views, had influence in instigating the Irish to oppose the British government, and commit the atrocities of the rebellion of 1641, which must ever disgrace the pages of Irish history. The same union of religious and political zeal appeared in the support afforded to James II.,—a prince who had acknowledged himself to be of the Catholic persuasion; and it has since evinced itself on many occasions. The spirit of discontent displayed by the Irish Catholics, unfortunately afforded only new pretexts to the British government to lay them under more severe restrictions, and to deprive them of the few privileges which remained to them. An almost general sequestration of property took place, and nearly the whole of the landed pop. were pursued to the western province—the most barren and desolate part of the island. When the Irish connected their religious with their civil grievances, it appears not very surprising that they early formed plans for the purpose of obtaining redress. A bill was passed in the British parliament declaring that the British legislature had full power by its laws to bind the people of I. This bill excited a very general indignation, which was augmented rather than diminished, by the patent granted to Wood, an Englishman, for supplying Ireland with copper coinage. The coin issued by Wood was of the basest kind, and the transaction has been rendered famous by the warmth and success with which Swift engaged in the cause of his country. The debate concerning the copper money was followed by another respecting the national debt. The British administration asserted their right to dispose of such parts of the Irish revenue as were more than sufficient for the service of the current year, in whatever way they thought proper; the Irish opposed the pretension, but their opposition did not prevent the assumed right from being exercised. Irish discontent has generally appeared very conspicuously in the associations which have been formed at different times, and under various pretences, but generally with the same view,—the emancipation of I. from what was termed British tyranny. Unfortunately for I., those associations, instead of being animated with pure patriotic zeal, were frequently nothing better than bands of lawless depredators, whose measures tended to increase rather than diminish the misfortunes of their country. Among such associations, the White Boys made themselves formidable at the accession of George III., and the Oak Boys about two years later. They were followed by the Steel Boys; more recently by the United Irishmen,—an association more formidable than any of the preceding. Among the abuses of which the Irish complained was the duration of their parliaments. In 1768, eight years were declared to form the longest period during which a parliament could subsist. Next to religious tyranny, the restrictions which had been imposed on Irish trade most irritated the minds of the people. In 1779, Lord North procured several relaxations of those restrictions which had formerly been imposed on trade; but the Irish, elated by the grants which they had received, and attributing them not to the generosity of the British ministry, but to necessity and fear, with very little circumlocution proceeded to demand a free constitution, and boldly declared I. to be an independent kingdom, and that the Irish were bound to submit to no other authority but that of the king, with the parliament of I. The declaration of independence, however, failed to obtain the sanction of the national legislature; until, after the lapse of many years of agitation, a message from the lord-lieutenant directed the attention of that body anew to the subject. The bill declaring the independence of I. now passed the Irish parliament, and the lord-lieutenant promised that it should meet the approbation of his Britannic majesty. It was expected that this concession, which took place in 1782, would have secured the tranquillity of I.; but the hopes entertained by the friends of peace proved to be premature. The declaration of Irish independence had been procured principally by the Protestant party. The interests of the Catholics, therefore, were somewhat neglected; and they had not obtained that share of privileges to which they fancied themselves entitled. This was the occasion of new disturbances, until the parliament of Britain thought it proper to appease the Catholics by granting them all the privileges of Protestant subjects, except those of being eligible to a few of the great offices of State, and of sitting and voting in either house of parliament. Instead, however, of soothing the public agitations, this grant of privileges seemed only to exasperate them. Catholic emancipation—by which was meant a complete community of all kinds of privileges—was next loudly demanded; and to this was added a request for reform in the representation in parliament, and of the duration of those meetings. While I. was thus involved in agitating debates, that revolution commenced in a neighbouring nation in which so many fondly hoped they saw the era of freedom to the human race. The French promised aid to all that panted for political emancipation; why might not the Irish accept the proffered assistance? Such were the designs which, however well concealed, occupied the minds of a considerable part of the community of I., and which at length precipitated the nation into all the horrors of rebellion and civil war. Government now despatched Cornwallis to I., with the commission of lord-lieutenant,—a man whose military talents were sufficient to crush the rebels on the field, and whose civil virtues and moderation were calculated to reconcile the most disaffected. He arrived in I. on the 20th of June 1798, and immediately made known his pacific intentions. A bill of general amnesty was passed. Bodies of the fugitive rebels every day laid down their arms, and in a short time this rebellion, at first apparently alarming, was completely defeated.

The Union.] To prevent similar insurrections, and to consolidate the interests of all parts of the British empire, it was now resolved to unite Britain and I. into one kingdom. This union was recommended by the viceroy to the Irish parliament on the 22d of January 1799. In the house-of-lords a favourable address was voted by a large majority; in the commons, after a debate which lasted 22 hours, there was a majority of only one in favour of the measure. When it was again brought forward, the next day, however, those who opposed the union had a majority of 5, but the detail of the measure was postponed till the next year. When the Irish parliament assembled, on the 15th of January 1800, a motion was made hostile to the measure, which was negatived by a majority of 42. The house-of-peers were likewise more decidedly in favour of a union; but there was still a formidable opposition headed by Mr Grattan. On the 21st of May, on a motion that leave be given to bring in a bill for the union into the house-of-commons, there were 160 for it and 100 against it; and on the 5th of June the bill passed the committee. In the house-of-lords there was still less opposition; and the subject having been discussed in the British parliament, the bill received the royal assent on the 2d of July. In 1803 a rash attempt made by a few young men to overturn the existing order of things, instantly involved themselves and their companions in ruin.—It had been generally understood while negociating the union, that, in the event of its taking place, the Catholics might look forward to the removal of all their disabilities. In these expectations, however, they were disappointed; and the friends of this measure were baffled in several attempts which they made to procure the repeal of Catholic disabilities. At last, under circumstances still fresh in the memory of many, this great and important measure was finally carried on the 10th of April 1829, and received the royal assent on the 13th.

IRELAND (New), a long narrow island of the S. Pacific, separated from New Britain on the NE by St. George's channel, 42 m. in width; and on the SE from New Hanover by Byron's strait. It lies between 2° 30′ and 4° 50′ S lat., and between 150° 40′ and 153° 15′ E long. Its length from NW to SE is about 240 m.; its medium breadth 24 m. Its surface is covered with mountains, some of which rise to the height of 2,000 ft. above sea-level, and are well-wooded. Trees of large size are found along the coasts; the wild nutmeg grows here in abundance, and the cocoa-palm in the highest perfection. Birds in the greatest variety fill the woods; and serpents and scorpions are not uncommon. The inhabitants are not so black as the Negroes of Africa, but not less disagreeable in aspect. Their hair is long and woolly. In height they scarcely exceed 5 ft., and evince little muscular strength. The lance, tomahawk, and sling, form their principal weapons of war. They construct canoes of large size, and have some musical instruments. Shells strung into necklaces and bracelets, and head-plumes, form their only personal adornments. The name New I. is frequently understood to comprise also the surrounding group of islands, of which St. Matthew, New Hanover, and Wishart or Pecheurs islands, are the principal.

IRELAND'S EYE, a rocky islet in the Irish sea, co. Dublin, 1 m. N of Howth, and nearly 1½ m. E of the Portmarnock peninsula. It comprises an area of upwards of 53 acres, and rises in a pyramidal shape opposite Howth harbour, to which it forms a natural breakwater.

IRELETH, a chapelry in the p. of Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire. Pop. 744.

IREN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the district and 39 m. SW of Krasno-Oufimsk; runs N across the districts of Osa and Kungur; and throws itself into the Silva, on the l. bank, near Kungur, after a course of 120 m. The water of this river, although limpid, is so much impregnated with lime as to be unfit for drinking, and it is remarkably destitute of fish.

IRENAM, a small town of India, in the prov. of Cachar, 21 m. ESE of Cosipur.

IRETON-KIRK, a parish in Derbyshire, 3 m. SSW of Wirksworth. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. 865.

IRETON-WOOD, a township in the p. of Ireton-Kirk, Derbyshire, 4½ m. SSW of Wirksworth. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 151.

IRGHIZ (Bolchoi or Great), a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Volsk. It has its source in the E part of the district; runs in an extremely sinuous course to the W; and throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, opposite Volsk. The distance, in a direct line from its source to the Volsk, does not exceed 150 m., while its sinuosities measure double that distance.

IRGHIZ (Maloi or Little), a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Khvalinsk. It has its source towards the middle of the district; runs W; and dividing into two arms, throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, between Khvalinsk and Volsk, and after a sinuous course of about 120 m.—Elephants' and rhinoceros's teeth have frequently been found in this river.

IRGHIZ, or Olu-Irghiz, a river of Independent Tartary, in the country of the Khirghiz of the middle horde, which issues from Tchalkar; makes a considerable circuit towards the S; joins the Turgai; and discharges itself into Lake Aksakal. It has a total course of about 300 m., through a country to a great extent covered with sand, and studded with salt lakes.

IRIEIX (St.). See Yrieix (St.).

IRIEPAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 2 m. ESE of Guadalajara, at the foot of a mountain-chain, and near the Henares. Pop. 526.

IRIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and cant. and 2 m. SE of St. Genis-Laval, near the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,170. It contains numerous villas belonging to the inhabitants of Lyons, from which it is only 5 m. distant.

IRISH CHANNEL, the name usually borne by that arm of the Atlantic which separates Ireland on the W, from Scotland and England on the E. In its extreme limits, it might be regarded as opening on the N between Malin-head on the N coast of Ireland, and the S extremity of the island of Islay in Scotland: and on the S, between Cape Clear on the S coast of Ireland, and the Land's End, or SW point of England. It is usual, however, to confine the term to the central section of the large channel lying between these limits, viz. to that portion of it which lies between a line drawn from Carnsore point, the SE extremity of Ireland, and St. David's head, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, on the S; and the Copeland isles, off Belfast lough, and the Mull of Galloway, on the N. Within these latter limits, the I. channel lies between the parallels of 51° 50′ and 54° 38′, and the meridians of 2° 50′ and 6° 25′ W; and has an extreme length of 185 m. from N to S; with an extreme breadth on the parallel of Morecambe bay, of 140 m. Its outline is sinuous. On the E side it presents the comparatively large indentations of Luce bay, the Solway frith, Morecambe bay, the estuaries of the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee, Carnarvon bay, and Cardigan bay; on the W, and in like order from N to S, Strangford lough, Dundrum bay, Carlingford bay, Dundalk bay, Dublin bay, and Wexford haven. In the centre of its N section, lies the large island of Man; and towards the central part of its E side, the island of Anglesey.

IRISHTOWN, a village in the p. of Donnybrook, co. Dublin, on the S side of Dublin bay, ¼ of a mile SE of Ringsend. Area 57 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,109. A Roman Catholic p. in the dio. of Dublin, bears the name of Irishtown and Donnybrook.—Also a village in the p. of Barry, co. Meath. Pop. in 1831, 149.—Also a village in the p. of Ardea, Queen's co., forming a suburb of Mountmellick. Area 21 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186.—Also the name of generally the oldest and poorest part of each of a considerable number of the old towns of Ireland.

IRIRI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which flows through the plain at the foot of the Serra-dos-Orgãos, and throws itself into the bay of Nitherôhi, between the rios Magé and Suruhi-Mirim.—Also a small river in the same prov., in the district of Mangaratiba, an affluent of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

IRIRI-GUAÇU and IRIRI-MIRIM, two rivers of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which unite in the district of Parati, and flow into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

IRIRIHI, or Iriri-Mirim, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, and district of São Francisco, which flows into the sea near the Rio Gravata. It is crossed by the imperial road, and is navigable for canoes.

IRIRITIBA. See Benevente.

IRIRUAMA. See Araruama.

IRISSARRY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Iholdy, 19 m. W of Mauleon. Pop. 1,179. It was formerly the capital of a small territory of the same name.

IRITUIA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para and district of Belem, near the Guama.

IRIUANA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, an affluent of the Pacajaz.

IRK, a river in Lancashire, which falls into the Irwell, near Manchester.

IRKI, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the state of Gurhwal, 20 m. SE of Bilaspur.

IRKLIEIEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 101 m. W of Poltava, district and 18 m. SE of Zolotonocha, on the l. bank of the Irkleï.

IRKUT, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Irkutsk, which has its source in lake Itchir, at the foot of the Sayansk mountains, and near the Chinese frontier; runs first E, passes Tunkinskai, bends NE, and joins the Angara, on the l. bank, at Irkutsk, after a course of about 240 m.

IRKUTSK, a government of Asiatic Russia, formerly comprising the whole of Eastern Siberia, and divided into 4 *oblasti* or districts, viz. Irkutsk Proper, Nerchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okhotsk. The two latter of these divisions have been detached from it in recent times; and the present gov. is bounded on the N by a line drawn from the r. or E bank of the Ilinepeia river, at the intersection of the parallel of 67° 30′; to the l. or W bank of the Lena, near the intersection of 60° 30′; on the E by the course of the Lena, upwards to the junction of the Vitim, and along the course of that river, which separates it from the prov. of Yakutsk, till it strikes the Jablonnoi mountains; thence down the Chilka, a head-stream of the Amur, to the point of confluence of that river with the other great head-stream of the Amur, the Argun; thence up the Argun to the junction of the Kailar, in about N lat. 49° 30′, where the boundary with Mongolia turns W. From this point the S frontier runs in a waving line to the Khingan chain, which it intersects under the parallel of 49° 20′; and thence it runs prevailingly WNW, passing between Kiakhta and Maimatchin, crossing the Selenga, striking mount Gourbi, and thence running along the water-shed between the head-streams of the Selenga and the Jenessei on the S, and those flowing to Lake Baikal and the Angara on the N, till it strikes mount Ergik-targak-taigan, in about N lat. 53° 20′,

E long. 96° 20′. From this point it turns NNE, crosses the great road from Irkutsk to Krasnojarsk at Ontminsk; and runs in a very irregular line through the territories of the Tungusian nomadic tribes, till it reaches the point of departure of the N frontier line, on the river Ilinepeia; defining throughout its whole length the boundary between the govs. of Irkutsk and Yenisei. Within the boundaries now traced, lie on the S and SW, the great lake Baikal, the basins of its great tributaries, the Upper or N. Angara, and the Bargusine, and of the lower part of the Selenga; the upper part of the basin of the Lena and of the Lower Tunguska, on the N; and the basin of the Chilka on the SE. The general level of the surface from the town of Yakutsk to the N and E shores of Lake Baikal, is from 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Ermann estimates the elevation of the town of Irkutsk on the Baikal, at 1,237 ft. above sea-level; and for 140 m. between this town and the Chinese frontier, the country rises gradually 975 ft. above Irkutsk. Then follows a more rapid ascent for 170 m. S, or as far as Urga in Mongolia; whence an elevation of 3,187 ft. above sea-level is continued for nearly 400 m. to the N skirts of the Gobi. Along the course of the Lower Angara, the surface falls rapidly to the town of Irkutsk, and more gradually below that town towards its junction with the Yenisei. —The climate throughout a great part of this gov. is very severe; yet in many parts agriculture is successfully cultivated, and the flora around Irkutsk exhibits the plants of warmer countries intermixed with those of Arctic regions; the *Prunus Armeniaca*, or true apricot, with the Siberian stone-pine and the dwarf-birch; while the environs of Nerchinsk are celebrated for their floral treasures.—Three great routes intersect this gov., and converge upon the town of Irkutsk. One of these runs from Krasnojarsk on the Yenisei SE to Irkutsk, which it approaches by the vale of the lower part of the W. Angara; another runs NNE from Irkutsk, along the valley of the Lena to Yakutsk; a third starts from the E side of the Baikal, opposite Irkutsk, and runs E to the Argun. From Irkutsk the road to Kiakhta, and thence to Urga in Mongolia, is carried round the S extremity of the Baikal, and after crossing the Selenga, is joined at Lipovska by a prolongation of the great route from the Argun.—The governor-general of Irkutsk exercises supreme control over E. Siberia, that is over the gov. of Yeniseisk, the gov. of Irkutsk, the prov. of Yakutsk, the prov. of Okhotsk, the prov. of Kamtschatka, and all the islands belonging to the American company. The native pop. is mainly composed of Russian free crown peasants, Buriats, Tunguses, and Mongols. See SIBERIA.

IRKUTSK, the cap. of the above government, and of Eastern Siberia, is situated on the E bank of the Lower Angara—here about 1,000 ft. in width—opposite the influx of the river Irkut, and 25 m. direct distance from the W shore of Lake Baikal, in N lat. 52° 16′ 20″, E long. 104° 19′ 45″; in a plain at the foot of a hill, and chiefly occupying the concave of a crescent formed by the Angara; at an alt. of 1,234 ft. above sea-level, and 111 ft. below the level of Lake Baikal. Ranges of well-wooded hills rise on the E and NE; and a small stream called the Ushakovka, descending from these hills, flows into the Angara, after traversing a part of the town. The streets are wide but unpaved. When Dobell visited this town in 1813, it was composed of 1,830 wooden houses, 13 churches, 2 monasteries, 20 manufactories, 7 hospitals, an orphan-house, and several public schools, prisons, barracks, magazines, and mills; and had a pop. of upwards of 15,000 souls; consisting of military and civil officers, soldiers, clergy, Cossacks, merchants, tradesmen, servants, and exiles. When Ermann visited it in 1829, it was estimated to contain 1,900 private houses; of which only 50 were of stone, the others of wood, painted yellow or light grey; 33 churches, of which 12 were of stone; an exchange, building-docks, a college, a gymnasium, a school of medicine, a theatre, several convents and prisons, and a government-house; with a pop. estimated at 15,000, including the garrison, which, with Cossacks, is usually about 4,000. The bazaars and markets are extensive, and amply provided with meat, fish, flour, poultry, vegetables, and even the wines and luxuries of Europe. The best beef sold here is supplied from Krasnojarsk, in the gov. of Yenesei; fish is abundantly supplied from the Baikal fisheries; and grain from the district of Nerchinsk. There is considerable manufacturing activity displayed at I., and an active transit trade. Linen and piece-goods, glass, hats, soap, leather, and woollen cloth for the troops, are manufactured here; and it is the great entrepot for the goods of Europe, Russia, and Russian America, which are forwarded to China. The authorities at Yakutsk, Okhotsk, and Kamtschatka also receive their rations in money and provisions from I.—Spring is earlier at I. than at Tomsk. The Angara, close to the town, is generally frozen in December, though sometimes not till January; it usually thaws again between the 20th and 30th of March. It is to be remembered, however, that this river is very rapid, and has a depth of from 50 to 60 ft. near the town. It appears from the subjoined table of the mean temp. at I. for 10 consecutive years, from 1821 to 1830, that the mean temp. is +0° 31′ of Reaumur, or 32° 7′ of Fahrenheit, at the hours of 7 A.M., 2 P.M., and 9 A.M. These observations afford a result exceeding the true mean temp. of the 24 hours by 0°·782; the observations made at 2 P.M. being near the time of maximum, while the other two periods of observation are not so near the time of minimum temp. The corrected mean temp. is 31°·92, or almost exactly that of the freezing point. Dr. Ermann determined the dip of the N pole of the needle to be here 68° 6′·50; magnetic intensity, 1·6324.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
January,	— 18°·87	— 10°·30	— 17°·27	— 15°·48
February,	14 ·51	— 4 ·41	12 ·30	10 ·41
March,	— 7 ·06	+ 3 ·26	— 4 ·53	— 2 ·78
April,	+ 1 ·14	10 ·05	+ 2 ·09	+ 4 ·43
May,	6 ·83	14 ·84	7 ·03	9 ·57
June,	11 ·98	18 ·79	11 ·87	14 ·21
July,	12 ·25	19 ·06	12 ·51	14 ·61
August,	8 ·63	15 ·16	9 ·47	11 ·09
September,	+ 1 ·81	9 ·99	+ 2 ·98	4 ·93
October,	— 3 ·79	+ 2 ·51	— 3 ·11	— 1 ·46
November,	11 ·50	— 5 ·38	10 ·55	9 ·14
December,	— 18 ·30	— 12 ·00	— 17 ·06	— 15 ·79
	— 2°·61	+ 5°·13	— 1°·57	+ 0°·31

Ermann, who spent from the 17th of Feb. to the 19th of March in I., says that during his entire stay the sky was without a cloud, and its colour of the deepest blue. The brightness of the atmosphere gave a delightful clearness to the landscape, and lent unusual sharpness and distinctness to distant objects. The S wind is the prevailing wind, but is completely exhausted of humidity by the desert tracts over which it blows.

IRLAM, a hamlet in the p. of Eccles, Lancashire, 8 m. WSW of Manchester.

IRLBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, capital of a seignorial jurisdiction in the presidial and 9 m. ESE of Straubing, and 41 m. WNW of Passau, near the r. bank of the Danube.

IRMINGLAND, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NW of Aylsham, on the Bure. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 16; in 1841, 13.

IRNHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. NE by

N of Corby, and E of the Glen. Area 3,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 394; in 1841, 436.

IRNIS. See GIORNICO.

IRNSING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, presidial and 5 m. NW of Abensberg, and 18 m. SW of Ratisbonne, on the l. bank of the Danube. It has a brewery.

IRO, a river of the Chinese empire, in the country of the Kalkas, which loses itself in a small lake in N lat. 46°.

IRODOUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine and cant. of Becherel. Pop. 1,856.

IROI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source near Cerro-Pelado-da-Encruzilhada, and flows into the Pequiri.

IROIS (CAPE), a headland of Hayti, at the W extremity of the long peninsula which forms the SW part of the island, in N lat. 18° 23′ 20″, and W long. 74° 29′ 30″. To the E of the cape is a small bay of the same name defended by a fort.

IRON (LOUGH), a sheet of water in co. Westmeath, 1¾ m. in length, and about ½ a mile in breadth, comprising an area of 259 acres, and at an alt. of 204 ft. above sea-level. It receives the outlet of Lough Ouil, and is crossed at the foot by the Inny.

IRON MOUNTAINS, a ramification of the Alleghany chain, U. S., extending along the confines of the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, from Bald mountains on the SW, to the Yellow mountains on the NE.

IRON-ACTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. NW of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,372; in 1841, 1,342.

IRONDEQUOIT, a bay on the S side of Lake Ontario, in Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., to the E of the embouchure of the Genesee. It is about 6 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth from E to W. A creek of the same name flows into the head of the bay, and affords good water-power.—Also a township in the same co., 5 m. N of Rochester. It has a generally level surface, bounded on the W by the Genesee, by the bay of the same name on the E, and on the N by Lake Ontario. The soil consists of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,252.

IROQUOIS, or SIX NATIONS, the name given by the French to the confederacy of North American Indians, called by the English 'THE FIVE,' and afterwards 'THE SIX NATIONS.' The Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras were the members of this confederacy. They formerly resided on the Mohawk river and the lakes which still bear their names, and extended their conquests to the Mississippi, and beyond the St. Lawrence. Their territory abounded with lakes well-stored with fish; their forests were filled with game, and they had the advantage of a fertile soil. The sachems owed their authority to public opinion; the general affairs of the confederacy were managed by a great council, composed of the chiefs, which assembled annually at Onondaga. They exterminated the Eries, drove out the Hurons and Ottawas, subdued the Illinois, Miamies, Algonquins, Lenni-Lennapes, Shawanees, and the terror of their arms extended over a great part of Canada and the N and NE parts of the United States. In the long wars between the English and French, which continued with some interruptions for nearly a cent., until 1763, they were generally in the English interest; and, in the revolutionary war, they were also mostly in favour of the British. Their numbers have much diminished. Some of the tribes are extinct; some have made considerable advances in civilization, while others have fallen into a state of squalid misery.

IROQUOIS, a county in the E part of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising an area of 1,428 sq. m., drained by a river of the same name, and its branches Sugar and Spring creeks, and Kankakee river. It has fine prairies, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,695; in 1850, 4,150. Its capital is Montgomery. It contains a village of the same name, on the S side of the Iroquois, and 180 m. NE of Springfield. Pop. 150.

IROULEGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of St.-Etienne-de-Baigorry, 23 m. W of Mauleon. Pop. 500. In the adjacent mountains of Jarra are mines of copper and iron.

IRPEN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, which has its source in the NW part of the district of Skvira, runs E, then N, and throws itself into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 21 m. above Kiev, and after a course of 105 m.

IRPINO (MONTE), a summit of the Apennines, in Naples, on the W confines of the prov. of the Principato Ultra.

IRRAWADY. See IRAWADI.

IRRITZ, or GIRZICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Znaim, and 24 m. SSW of Brünn.

IRRLICH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Coblenz, on the Rhine, N of Neuwied. Pop. 1,040.

IRRSEE, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, N of Kaufbauern. Pop. 380.

IRSLINGEN, or URSLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald and bail. of Rottweil. Pop. in 1840, 663, chiefly Catholics. It contains the ruins of the ancient castle of the dukes of Urslingen.

IRSTEAD, a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. NE of Norwich, on the North river. Area 830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1841, 170.

IRT, a river in Cumberland, formed by the junction of two streams, one of which rises in Westdalehead, and the other in Skelderskew fells, and which uniting near King's Camp, discharge themselves into the Irish sea near Ravenglass.

IRTCHAT, or ANAY, a village of the Sahara, 45 m. N of Bilma, to the E of the Wady-Kawass, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, and 480 m. S of Murzuk. It has suffered much from the incursions of the Tuaricks, and consists of only a few miserable dwellings built on and around the base of a rock.

IRTENSKOI, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 111 m. WSW of Orenburg, district and 69 m. ENE of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

IRTHING, a river which has its source in the range of hills which separates the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; runs S for several miles along the confines of these counties; and joins the Eden near Newby.

IRTHINGTON, a parish and township of Cumberland, 8 m. NE by E of Carlisle, on the Irthing. Area of p. 7,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,023; in 1841, 1,049. Pop. of township, in 1841, 270.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a parish in Northampton, 2 m. NW of Higham-Ferrers, on the Nen. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,262; in 1841, 1,339.

IRTIACH, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov of Perm, and S part of the district of Yekaterinburg, 12 m. in length, and about 4½ m. at its greatest breadth.

IRTISH, a river of Asia, which has its source in Sungaria, towards the SE extremity of the Great Altaï mountains, in N lat. 46° 45′. It runs first WNW through a wide valley enclosed on the ENE by the Great Altaï, and on the S by the Altaï-Alintopa; issues thence on the W through Lake Taisan, or Kong-ko-lu, in the Chinese territory, and flowing N to the confluence of the Narim, enters Asiatic Russia; traverses, with great velocity, in a WNW direction, the steppes in the E part of the prov. of Omsk; thence bends its course, first N, then WNW, into the gov. of Tobolsk, till it reaches the town of that name, when it again curves N, and, after considerable sinuosities, reaches the Obi, which it joins, having run after a longer course than the Obi itself, on the l. bank, a little above

Samarovo, and 150 m. W of Surgut, in N lat. 60° 45′. It has a total course of about 1,950 m., of which 720 m. are within the Chinese empire, 750 m. in the prov. of Omsk, and 480 m. in the gov. of Tobolsk. At its point of junction with the Obi, it has a width of 1½ verst, and a depth of 50 ft.; while the Obi has a width of 10 versts, and is 300 ft. deep. Its principal affluents are in the Chinese empire, on the r., the Boroi, Kaba, Kurtchum, and Narim; in the prov. of Omsk, the Bukhtarma, Ulba, Uba, and Om, on the r., and the Tchar-Gurban, Tchaganka, Tunduk, and Kamishlovka, on the l.; and in the gov. of Tobolsk, the Tara, Shish, Tui or Shui, and Demianka on the r., and on the l. the Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda. The chief places which it passes in its course are Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipolatinsk, Iamishevsk, Jelezinsk, Omsk, Tara, Tobolsk, Demiansk, and Denshikova. Numerous villages line its banks in the gov. of Tobolsk; and in the prov. of Omsk its r. bank is studded with forts, inhabited by Cossacks and their families, for the protection of the frontier against the incursions of the Kirghiz. The I. forms numerous islands, of which the greater number are periodically submerged—the rise of the water in spring averaging generally 9 or 10 ft. Its course, from the number of shifting sandbanks with which it is obstructed, is irregular and dangerous. Its waters are light, and abound with excellent fish. Between this river and the Tobol are extensive plains intersected with lakes, and liable to inundation. On the other side, towards the Obi, is a vast steppe named Baraba, covered to a great extent with marshes, lakes, and rivers, and affording large quantities of salt. The Irtish forms a part of the great water-line of communication from St. Petersburg to the Pacific.

IRTON, a township in Seamer p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Scarborough. Pop. in 1841, 134.

IRTON, or Irtondale, a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. NNE of Ravenglass, on the Irt. Area 5,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 531; in 1841, 509.

IRTZ, a river of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, which has its source 9 m. N of Vannes; runs ESE; passes Rochefort; and, after a course of 36 m., joins the Oust 1½ m. NW of Redon.

IRUELA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Jaen, and partido of Cazorla. Pop. 2,374. It has a castle and an hospital. The surrounding district produces corn, wine, and oil.

IRUELA (La), or Hiruela, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Madrid, and partido of Torrelaguna, 9 m. NE of Buitrago. Pop. 279.

IRUESTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega. Pop. 239.

IRUIAME, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Iacuma and Magussa, running ESE, and which, after a course of about 240 m., joins the Mamore, on the l. bank, at Exaltacion-de-la-Cruz, in S lat. 12° 30′.

IRUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido and 9 m. E of San Sebastian, and 38 m. WSW of Bayonne, and about 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Bidasoa, which here forms the line of separation from France. Pop. 2,471. It is built amphitheatrically, on a hill; and contains a parish-church and a town-house,—both handsome buildings,—and an hospital. The streets are tortuous and irregular, and the houses devoid of elegance. It possesses manufactories of iron ware and leather, and an extensive tile-work, and carries on an active trade in timber. The period of the foundation of this town is unknown; but from the number of ancient remains which it contains, it appears to have been a place of some importance in the Roman era. It has been frequently captured by the French.

IRUZUI, a river of Brazil, which issues from the uninhabited woods of the prov. of Pernambuco; runs through the prov. of Parahiba; and joins the river of that name in the S of the prov. of Piauhi.

IRVILLAC, or Yrvillac, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Daoulas, 14 m. E of Brest. Pop. 2,222. It has 4 annual fairs.

IRVILLE, a village of Licking township, Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, 56 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 125.

IRVINE, a river in Ayrshire, forming, from a short distance beneath its source, to its entrance into the frith of Clyde, the boundary-line between the districts of Cunningham and Kyle. It rises, in two head-waters, on the E boundary of Ayrshire; traces the boundary of Ayrshire 1 m. S; then turns W; enters the interior of the co.; and thence, till near its embouchure, pursues a course which—with the exception of numerous brief sinuosities—is uniformly due W. Passing through the town of Irvine at about mid-distance, it suddenly bends round till it assumes a S direction; and opposite the town of Irvine expands into a basin ¾ m. broad, which receives the Garnock river at its NW extremity, and communicates by a narrow mouth with the frith of Clyde.—Also a parish in the S part of the district of Cunningham, in Ayrshire. Pop. in 1831, 5,200; in 1841, 5,214.—Also a royal burgh and a seaport on the r. bank of the Irvine, 1 m. in a direct line NE of the nearest point of the frith of Clyde; 11 m. N of Ayr; and 25 m. SSW of Glasgow. So far back as 1790, the port had, in strict connection with the town, 51 vessels = 3,682 tons, besides other vessels nominally belonging to it, but properly connected with Saltcoats and Largs. In 1837 its vessels had increased in number to 106 = 11,535 tons; and in 1850 to 124 vessels = 17,995 tons. The quantity of coals shipped coastwise from this port in 1849 was 188,782 tons; in 1850, 191,420 tons. The quantity exported in 1849 amounted to 71,066 tons, value £21,054; and in 1850 to 73,667 tons, value £20,929. Besides shipping vast quantities of coals both coastwise and for foreign parts, the town, with its dependencies, exports carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, and tree plants, and also, on a smaller scale, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, herrings, sheep-skins tawed, and other articles; and imports from Ireland oats, butter, orchard-produce, feathers, untanned hides, linen cloth, quilts, limestone and other articles; and from America timber, staves, and spars, as well as exports to the latter market carpeting, woollen cloth, and articles of leather manufacture. Across the mouth of the basin—as at the mouth of the river Ayr—is a bar which prevents the entrance of vessels of any considerable burden. The depth of water from the quay to the bar is generally from 9 to 11 ft. at spring tides; in high storms, with the wind from the S or SW, it is sometimes 16 ft. The town has manufactories in ropemaking, tanning and dressing leather, constructing anchors and cables, distilling whisky, making magnesia, and fabricating various articles of artisanship. —The revenue in 1832 was £1,497; in 1844, £1,766. —I. unites with Ayr, Rothesay, Inverary, and Campbelltown, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 244; in 1848, 236.

IRVINE, a village of Estill co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 68 m. SE of Frankfort, on the N side of Kentucky river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

IRVINESTOWN, or Lowtherstown, a post-town in the p. of Derryvullen, co. Fermanagh, 5 m. SE of Kesh, and 7¾ m. N of Enniskillen. Area 36 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,047; in 1841, 1,388.

IRVING, a village and port-of-entry of Hanover

township, Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Cattaraugus creek, at its entrance into Lake Erie. In 1840 it contained about 50 inhabitants.—Also a v. of Greenburgh township, Westchester co., in the same state, 26 m. N of New York, on the E side of Hudson river. Pop. 100.

IRVON, a river in Brecknockshire, which has its source in the hills near Llanvihangel-Abergwessin; flows E, receiving in its course of about 20 m. the Camarch, Dulas, and Whefry; and joins the Wye about a ½ m. below the bridge near Builth.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises near Todmorton; runs S past Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester; receives the Irk and Medlock; and, after a tortuous course of about 40 m., joins the Mersey at Flixton.

IRWIN, a county in the S part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 2,079 sq. m., drained by branches of Alapahaw, Suwannee, Withlacoochee, and Ocklockony rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,038, of whom 266 were slaves; in 1850, 3,292. Its capital, Irwinville, is on the E side of the Alapahaw, 105 m. S of Milledgeville.—Also a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 12 m. SW of Franklin. Its surface is level, and is drained by Scrub-grass creek. Pop. 1,111.

IRWINTON, a village of Wilkinson co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 20 m. S of Milledgeville, on a gravelly ridge between Commissioner's and Big Sandy creeks, 4 m. W of Oconee river. Pop. in 1840, 150.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,046; in 1841, 10,012.—The town is 17 m. NNE of Dijon, on the Ignon, near its confluence with the Tille. Pop. 1,436. It is well-built, and has an hospital. It possesses manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, iron-ware, leather, a cotton spinning-mill, and several forges. Fairs for cattle, horses, and hosiery, are held here six times a-year. In the environs are extensive quarries of white shelly stone, suitable for troughs, &c.

ISA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Penza, which has its source in the district and 24 m. NE of Mokchansk; thence enters the district of Insara; and throws itself into the Mokcha, on the r. bank, 9 m. E of Troitzk, and after a course of 75 m.—Also a river in the gov. of Vitebsk, which issues from a little lake in the district and 11 m. SW of Sebej; runs N into the gov. of Pskov; and throws itself into the Velikaia, on the l. bank, at the v. of Iagotkino, 23 m. WSW of Novorjev, and after a course of about 69 m.

ISA, a town of Tripoli, on the shore of the gulf of Sidra, 130 m. SE of Tripoli.—Also an artificial arm of the Euphrates, or canal, branching-off from a spot about 6 m. above Felujah, and crossing Mesopotamia in an E course to the Tigris.

ISA-FIORD, or Isavjardardjup, a gulf of Iceland, in the NW part of Westland. It is about 25 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth, and lies between the parallels of 66° 15′ and 66°. Towards the S it gives off numerous branches, running S into the main body of the syssel or district of I., which lies around the gulf.

ISAACS (The), a group of islands in the Bahama archipelago, in the NW part of the Great bank of Bahama, and S of the island of Great Bahama. The two principal islands bear the names of the Great and the Little Isaac. The former is about 1½ m. in length from E to W, and has its centre in N lat. 26° 2′, W long. 79° 6′.

ISABA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Aviz, 35 m. NE of Pamplona, on the slope of a steep and lofty hill, between the Ezca and Belabarce. Pop. 1,000. It has a parish-church with a lofty tower, 3 hermitages, and an hospital; and possesses a manufactory of woollen fabrics, and a fulling-mill.

ISABEL (Santa). See Elizabeth Island.

ISABEL (Santa), a small town of Brazil, in the prov. and 75 m. NE of São-Paulo, on the Mandu, an affluent of the Tiete.—Also a parish in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro, 75 m. above Lamalonga. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians of the Uahupe tribe. Fishing and the chase form their principal occupations.—Also an island in the Para, on the Marajó coast, opposite the embouchure of the Periha and the Furo Santa Isabel, which here flow together into the Para.

ISABELICA (Porta), a port of Hayti, on the N coast of the island, at the mouth of the little river Bacabonico, enclosed on the N by a peninsula terminating in Ponta Isabelica, in N lat. 19° 58′ 40″, W long. 71° 1′ 9″. It was in the vicinity of this port that the first Spanish settlement was formed in this island by Columbus, in December 1493. The point forms the most northerly part of the island. It is surrounded by rocks, and commanded by a lofty mountain.

ISABELLA, a district in the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., watered by Chippewa and Salt rivers. It is attached for judicial purposes to Ionia co.—Also an island in the Pacific ocean, off the coast of the Mexican state of Xalisco, in N lat. 21° 45′, W long. 106°.

ISABELLA (Cape), a headland of British North America, at the head of Baffin's bay, between a bay of the same name and Smith's bay, in N lat. 77° 48′, W long. 77° 0′.—Also a headland of Boothia Felix, in N lat. 69° 25′, W long. 93° 50′.

ISABELLA (Saint), or Ysabel (Santa), an island of the S. Pacific, one of the largest and most central of the group of the Salomon islands. It is separated from the island of Choiseuil on the WNW by Manning strait, and by Indispensable strait on the ESE from the island of Guadalcanar. It lies between 7° 15′ and 8° 30′ S lat., and between 157° 40′ and 159° 15′ E. long., and comprises an area about 105 m. in length from NW to SE, and from 16 to 22 m. in breadth. It is generally mountainous, and towards the NE exhibits considerable irregularity of outline. Its principal bays are Praslin and Estretta; the former, ESE of Cape Comfort, forms a good harbour. It was discovered by Mendana, who named it after his wife, Isabel-de-Baretos.

ISAC, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, formed by the junction near Blain of several streams, the principal of which has its source to the E of the large village of Abbaretz, in a fathomless well. It runs in a W direction, past Blain and Gerrouet, and after a course of about 45 m., joins the Vilaine on the l. bank, opposite Rieux.

ISACA, a town of Central Africa, on the r. bank of the Joliba, inhabited by from 700 to 800 Foulahs, subjects of Sego-Ahmadu, the capital of which, Lamdu-Lillahi, is a day's journey to the E. The inhabitants rear flocks and cultivate rice in the plains, which are annually inundated by the rivers in the vicinity. They manufacture a beautiful kind of pottery, and prepare large quantities of dried fish for the Jenné market. Caillié was informed that a great arm of the river, which branches off at Sego, rejoins it a ¼ m. from I., forming an immense island. This arm comes from the W, and is very broad, but has not a rapid current.

ISAEVA, or Isaev, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of

Mious, 48 m. NW of Novo-Cherkask, near the Kriepkaia.

ISAKHEYL, or Esaukheyl, a slip of country on the W bank of the Indus, and lying parallel with it, having the Kalabagh range on the N; the Khyssore range on the S; and the Salt range on the W. The Indus, gradually encroaching on the E side of this district, has transferred as it were a large portion of the soil of this territory to its E bank, where it now forms an alluvial tract, about 12 m. broad when the river is at its lowest. I. is itself a fertile, well-watered, populous, and highly-cultivated country, highly fertile in wheat. In 1848 it contained 59,762 begahs of cultivated land.

ISAKLI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, sanj. and 11 m. NW of Ak-Shehr, 35 m. ESE of Afium-kara-hissar, and about 5 m. to the E of the Ak-Shehr-Ghieul. It has a mosque, a public bath, and a caravanserai. The environs are covered with gardens, vineyards, and orchards, and abound with excellent fruit.

ISAKOU, or Y-tsou, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Satsuma.

ISAKTCHA, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 100 m. NE of Silistria, and 20 m. W of Tultsha, on the r. bank of the Danube. It is defended by a fortress, and has several mosques. It is populous, and possesses an active trade. The passage across the river, which is here much frequented, is effected by a ferry-boat. This town was taken by the Russians in 1790 and 1828.

ISALCO, Izalco, or Ysalco, a town of Central America, in the state and 38 m. W of San Salvador, dep. and 8 m. NE of Zonzonate. Previous to the revolution, its inhabitants were numbered at 6,000. To the N of San Salvador is a volcano of the same name, which has an apparent altitude of 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and is remarkable for its incessant activity, forming in fact a kind of natural lighthouse, and a leading mark for the anchorage of Acajutla.

ISALL, or Isel, a parish and township in Cumberland, 3¼ m. NE of Cockermouth, on the Derwent. Area of p. 6,760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 535.

ISALL-OLD-PARK, a township in the p. of Isall, Cumberland, 5 m. NE by E of Cockermouth. Pop. in 1831, 108.

ISALLT, a township in the p. of Llys-Faen, Carnarvonshire. Pop. 129.

ISAMAL, a town of Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well laid out, and the houses are well built. About five-sixths of the pop. are Indians.

ISANOTZKOI, one of the straits by which Behring's sea opens into the Arctic ocean. It separates the island of Ouniamak, in the Aleutian archipelago, from the SW extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America. It lies about 55° N lat., and is 24 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth. The depth of water is not great, but the tides flow through it with violence; and in winter, with a SE wind, it becomes impassable.

ISAR, a river which has its source in the Tyrol, 6 m. NE of Innspruck, flows thence NNE into the circle of Upper Bavaria, passing in its course Munich, Freising, Moosburg, and Landshut; then taking an ENE direction, enters the circle of Lower Bavaria, passes Landau, and joins the Danube on the r. bank, nearly opposite Deckendorf, and after a rapid course of about 198 m. Its principal affluents are the Loisach and Ammer, on the l., and the Senet on the r.

ISAR-AFON, a township in the p. of Caerhun, Carnarvonshire. Pop. 368.

ISARDJIK, an ancient mountain-fortress of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanj. and 46 m. WNW of Novi-Bazar, and 8 m. SE of Priepol. It is now used as a state prison.

ISASONDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Tolosa, 30 m. SSE of San Sebastian, and near the Oria and Zubin. Pop. 475. It has an hospital. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

ISAURA, a sanjak in the pash. of Konieh or Koniyeh, in Asiatic Turkey. Near Hajilar, in this sanj. are the ruins of the ancient *Isauria*.

ISAVENA, a river of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, which has its source in a ramification of the Pyrenees, to the W of Cas-Tor; flows S, then SSW; and joins the Essera at Grans, 5 m. NE of the confluence of that river with the Cinca.

ISBARTAH, or Hamid, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, capital of the kadilik of Hamid, magnificently situated at the foot of a mountain range connected with mount Taurus, 20 m. ESE of Burdur, and near an affluent of the Aksu. It consists of about 150 houses, and is well supplied with water, and surrounded with fine gardens.

ISBAT, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 23 m. WNW of Ochrida, on an affluent of the Scombi.

ISCA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 25 m. S of Catanzaro, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Badolato, on a hill. Pop. 1,800. It has 2 parish churches.

ISCANZE, a summit of the Andes, in New Grenada, in the S part of the dep. of the Cauca, district and 55 m. SSW of Popayan It gives rise to a river of the same name, an affluent of the Caqueta.

ISCAR, or Fuentelolmo-de-Iscar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 35 m. NNW of Segovia, partido and 11 m. W of Cuellar, in a sandy and unproductive locality. Pop. 800. It has 3 parish churches, a seignorial castle, and an hospital. In the environs are extensive plantations of pine, affording large quantities of resin.

IS-CARNEG, or Isycarreg, a township of Montgomeryshire, 4 m. NE of Machynlleth. Pop. 392.

ISCHIA, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 23 m. WNW of Viterbo. Pop. 1,250.

ISCHI'A, the ancient *Ænaria* or *Pithecusa* of Pliny, and *Inarime* of Virgil, an island of Naples, situated at the N entrance and W extremity of the bay of Naples, 8 m. SW of the Capo-de-Miseno, or *Misenum promontorium*, the smaller island of Procida lying between it and the mainland. It is about 5 m. in length from E to W, and 18 m. in circuit; and has an area of 21 sq. m., with a pop. of 24,000. It is mountainous, with bold and rocky shores. The great mass of the island is composed of a rather friable species of tufa. The highest summit, Monte San Nicolo, the ancient *Epomeus Mons*, an extinct volcano, rises 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and near its summit shows traces of two large craters. Procida, the ancient *Prochyta*, according to tradition was rent from I. by an earthquake; and there are appearances of a submarine connection between both these islands and the adjacent mainland. The N side of Procida is only about 2 m. distant from the point of Misenum, and on its S side is the volcanic islet of Vivara, which seems to form the intermediate link with Ischia. For nearly five centuries this island has ceased to exhibit any active volcanic agency. The energies which were spent in this direction have found a more permanent vent in the long-dormant crater of Vesuvius. [*Forbes.*] The last eruption of this mountain was in 1301, when a stream of lava ran over the E part of the island to the sea. The ridge thus formed even now bears only a few scattered blades of grass and some weeds, having during 500 years made less progress than some of the lava streams of Vesuvius in 20 years. "I can conceive," says Professor Forbes, "nothing more per-

fectly beautiful than the view of this majestic island as approached from the N, especially if under the enchantment of an Italian sunset. There is just that degree of symmetry in its structure which is requisite without formality, and sufficient ruggedness to relieve the surpassing verdure with which nature has clothed the greater part of the island. The peculiar structure of the volcanic mass has given a peaked character to almost every more important part of its outward form. But the degrading nature of the soil, the lapse of centuries, and the action of the waves and of earthquakes, have prevented anything monotonous in the general configuration, and the whole is grandly surmounted by the majestic summit of Monte Epomeo, which constituting, in fact, almost the whole of I., at once unites and is supported by its tributary eminences. The entire surface of the island is so completely intersected with rugged dells, and bestrewed with shivered crags of rock, the work no doubt of those great hands which, according to tradition, have here so often desolated the face of nature, that travelling is difficult and the roads precarious. Neither horses nor vehicles of any kind exist; and asses (or *ciuci*, as in the debased dialect of this island they are called), form the only mode of conveyance. Yet, generally speaking, over so rough a formation nature has lavished the charms of verdure to a degree seldom met with even in Italy, and there might be found many a sequestered picture of retirement and natural luxuriance, upon which the eye of the traveller, returned to the sterner features of more northern zones, might wish long enough to find, except within the precincts of this favoured island. Various detached masses, such as that we have mentioned as the seat of the castle of I., and many abrupt cliffs, break the sea landscape; and farther inland, though vast quantities of Spanish chestnut and other woods, mostly cut for copse, clothe almost every rising ground, some bare crags arise in the interior of the island, and some lava currents of unbending sterility break the green slopes of the hills, while the rich mass of brushwood which wraps the enormous flanks of Epomeo to a great height above the sea, leaves its scarped summit magnificently insulated to every wind of heaven, and its crumbling materials have been picturesquely blanched into a greyish white hue by the weathering of centuries. Pretty extensive vineyards are in some places cultivated, but such is the profusion of rocky masses, especially on the N side of the island, that the labour of clearing the ground, which is but imperfectly done, is enormous; and in order to dispose of the stones, walls are built round them in great numbers and of immense height, leaving only narrow rugged lanes between, which give the country a most peculiar appearance. The general view from a distance is, however, fortunately not much spoiled by these interminable-looking walls. This arises from the extreme ruggedness of the ground, the abundant interspersed verdure, and the still more fortunate circumstance of the green colour which tinges all the rocks of this district, and renders them less glaring. So enormous are some of the masses hurled from higher situations, that any attempt to remove them appearing fruitless, they have, from the soft nature of the rock, been hewn entirely out into wine cellars."—The soil of I. is fertile, producing wheat, maize, wine, figs, and all sorts of fruit. The hills are covered with chestnut trees, or with coppice-wood, and low shrubs such as the arbutus, myrtle, and heath. It is divided into 2 cantons, and contains 4 small towns or villages, viz.: Ischia or Celso, a town on the E coast, of 3,000 inhabitants, which is a bishop's see, and has a castle, crowning the summit of an insulated rock, which is united to the island by a bridge; Foria or Furia, on the W coast, built upon the summit of an extinct volcano, and the most commercial place on the island; Casamicciola, the neighbourhood of which produces excellent potter's clay, and whence large quantities of pottery are sent to Naples; and Lacco. These 4 towns, which all lie towards the N side, are connected by a broad road, the only regular one in the island. There are besides 8 or 9 straggling villages. The N district, and the environs of I., are more picturesque than the S part. I. abounds with mineral springs; and its mud, sand, and mineral baths are resorted to by invalids from Naples, for rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. From the same mountain which produces the sulphureous and the thermal waters, a cold spring issues, of the purest quality, which is conveyed by aqueducts to the town of I. Siano asserts that the temp. of the spring named Le Petrelle reaches the boiling point. That of the Gurgitello, near Casamicciola, has a temp. of 149°. *Fumarole*, or emissions of aqueous vapour of a high temp., are numerous. "The chief source of industry in I. is the manufacture of earthen pitchers, which are used in carrying water; and of glazed tiles, with which apartments are often floored. The clay from which they are fabricated is found upon the Epomeo, in the neighbourhood of an old crater. From thence it is fetched, partly in wide straw-woven sacks, which are laid across the back of a donkey; partly in large baskets, which are carried upon men's heads. When the day is long, and the labourer robust, he can accomplish this laborious task three times a-day; and although his descent is often perilous, on account of the falling of rubbish and stones, yet the utmost he can gain is a few pence. Besides these branches of industry, the principal one is the cultivation of the vine, which is a source of subsistence to the inhabitants of I. as well as of the other islands. All the islands in this quarter are full of vineyards. Large cellars are excavated out of the rock; and the patient ass is seen incessantly laden with small casks, bearing its burthen from these caves down to the marina, where the wine is shipped in small vessels for Civita Vecchia. These two productions—the clay and the vine—have determined the occupations of the islanders. Hence they are potters, vine-dressers and wine merchants, sailors and donkey-drivers. The women, with their old-fashioned spindles, spin flax, silk, and cotton, which they weave into divers stuffs for their own use; and I have rarely seen even the youngest girl without her spindle." [*F. Lewald.*]—According to Strabo, the Erythræans, and afterwards the Chalcidians, settled on this island at a remote period, but were successively driven from it by the violence of its earthquakes. A colony, established upon it by Hiero, king of Syracuse, about 380 B.C., forsook it from the same cause. At the close of the 13th cent. it fell into the hands of the houses of Aragon and Anjou. In 1301–2 it was again, and for the last time, desolated by volcanic eruptions. In 1828 a shock was felt in the NE part of the island.

ISCHITTELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 28 m. NE of St. Severo, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Vico, on a high hill. Pop. 3,500. It has a parish church and a convent.

ISCHL, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the district above the Ens and circle of Traun, 11 m. N of Hallstadt, near the source of the Traun, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge, at the confluence of the Ischl, and at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,903. It has a Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, and handsome saline baths. It is the Malvern or Matlock of Austria, and has been much improved of late years. An easy route to it is by the road from Linz to Gemunden, whence there is a con-

veyance by steam-boat across the lake of Gemunden to a village about 2 hours from I. In the adjacent mountain of Ischlberg is a mine of salt.

IS-COED-CILMARCH, and Iscoed, or Ishcoed. See Cilmarch.

IS-COYD, a chapelry in the p. of Malpas, Flintshire, 3 m. W of Whitchurch. Pop. in 1841, 515.

ISCUCHANOS, an Indian tribe in Southern Peru, inhabiting the Montana-de-Huanta. They maintain with the inhabitants of Huanta a trade of barter, but this intercourse is occasionally interrupted by periods of hostility and marauding forays.

IS-GLAN, a township in the p. of Whitford, Flintshire. Pop. 470.

IS-GRAIG, a township in the p. of Llanddwywe, Merionethshire. Pop. 288.

ISA-PEN-ISA, and ISA-PEN-LICHA, two townships in the p. of Dwy-gyfyl-chi, Carnarvonshire, containing respectively 76 and 363 inhabitants.

ISE, a small river of Hanover, in the prov. of Luneburg, an affluent of the Aller.

ISE′, or Ize, a commune of France, in the dep. and 7 m. NW of Mayenne, cant. of Bais. Pop. 1,805.

ISE′, Y-chi, or Ysse, a prov. of Japan, in the island of Nifon, bounded on the W by Mia bay, and comprising 15 districts. It is covered with hills, and watered by numerous streams. Its principal productions are rice and timber.

ISE-FIORD, a bay of Denmark, on the N coast of the island of Sieland, opening into the Cattegat, in N lat. 55° 58′, and E long. 11° 50′. It is 15 m. in depth, and about 11 m. in breadth, and narrows at the entrance to about 2 m. In form it is extremely irregular, and branches into several arms, of which the principal are Roeskilder-fiord, on the E., Lamme-fiord on the W, and, on the S, Sidinge-fiord.

ISEGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 7 m. N of Courtrai. Pop. 8,780. It has manufactories of linen, calico, hats, ribbon, brushes, and soap, and possesses an active trade in linen and cattle.

ISELBACH, a river of Switzerland, in the NW part of the cant. of Uri, which descends from the glacier of Geschenen, on the N side of the mountain of Rothstok; flows NE through the valley and past the village of Isenthal; and falls into the Waldstatter sea, or lake of Lucern.

ISELLE, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Novara, and prov. of Ossola, mandamente and 9 m. NW of Domo-d'Ossola, and 5 m. W of the village of Simplon, on the road leading to the pass of that name. It has a custom-house.

ISEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 8 m. ESE of Erding, and 25 m. NE of Munich, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Inn. Pop. 890.

ISENACH, a river of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, which has its source near Frankenstein, runs ENE, and throws itself into the Frankenthal canal after a course of about 27 m.

ISENBERGHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 5 m. S of Furnes. Pop. 918. It has a well-frequented annual fair.

ISENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 10 m. N of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. NE of Neuwied. Pop. 535. It has an oil and a saw mill.

ISENBURG (Neu), a parish and village of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and district of Offenbach, 12 m. NNE of Darmstadt, and 4 m. SSE of Frankfort. Pop. 1,838. It is well-built, and has manufactories of hosiery, gloves, and lace.

ISENHAGEN, a village of Hanover, in the prov. and 42 m. SSE of Luneburg. It has a convent of women of rank, who devote themselves to the education of young ladies.

ISENHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Soultz, and 14 m. SSW of Colmar. Pop. 1,500. It possesses a cotton spinning-mill, and has 4 annual fairs.

ISENTHAL, or Isithal, a valley of Switzerland, in the NW part of the cant. of Uri, extending from the glacier of Geschenen to the W bank of the Waldstatter-see or lake of Lucern, a distance of about 8 m., and watered by the Iselbach. It is very narrow, and surrounded by lofty mountains; that of the Rothstok, near the head of the I., rises to the height of 10,065 ft. above sea-level. It contains fine forests and excellent pasturage, and has several iron-mines, but possesses few inhabitants. — A village of the same name is situated on the r. bank of the Iselbach, about 2 m. above its mouth.

ISEO, a district and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation of Brescia, on the S bank of the lake of the same name. The district comprises 12 com., and contains a pop. of 10,213. The town is 47 m. ENE of Milan, and 12 m. NW of Brescia, on the r. bank of the lake of the same name. Pop. 1,938. It has a forge, a distillery of brandy, several flour and oil-mills, and several tanneries. It has a small port, and carries on an active trade. A fair is held once a-year, and two markets weekly for grain, cloth, and other necessaries. In the neighbouring hamlet of Cavale is a large nail manufactory.

ISEO, or Sabino (Lago), a lake of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, on the confines of the delegs. of Brescia and Bergamo; at the extremity of the Val Camonica; and at an alt. of 192 metres = 629 ft. above sea-level. Its length from NNE to SSW is 15 m., and its average breadth 2 m., comprising an area of about 24 sq. m. Its greatest depth is estimated at 300 metres = 328 yds. It is traversed by the Oglio, an affluent of the Po; and has several ports, the principal of which are, towards the N, Lovere and Castro, at the mouth of the Borlezzo and Pisogne; and towards the S, Iseo and Sarnico. The banks in some parts consist of lofty cliffs, in others of hills covered with olive plantations and vineyards, and interspersed with castles, towers, and villas. Towards the S, the shores are low and liable to inundation. In a bay at the SE extremity of the lake are the islands of Monte l'Isola, S. Paolo, and Loretto. The N wind blows constantly at night on this lake, and in winter sometimes with so much violence as to render the navigation dangerous. Fish of excellent quality, especially tench, eels, pikes, and sardels of different kinds, abound in its waters, and are fished in great quantities, especially in the month of June. The trade consists chiefly in iron, grain, wine, and cattle. This lake is the *Sevinus* of the ancients.

ISER, a river of Bohemia, which descends from the SE side of the Iserberg, and about 15 m. NW of the source of the Elbe, runs through the vast boggy prairies which form the N part of the circle of Bidschow; traverses the circle of Bunzlau; and entering that of Kaurzim, unites with the Elbe on the r. bank, 5 m. SE of Brandeis. It has a total course, in a generally SW direction, of about 60 m., and flows past Turnau, Munchengratz, and Jungbunzlau. Chalcedonies are found in great numbers in the sandy channel of this river.

ISERAN (Mont), or Monte Iserano, a mountain of Sardinia, in the Graian Alps, on the confines of the divisions of Savoy, Turin, and Aosta, 21 m. NNE of Mont Cenis, and 33 m. SSE of Mont Blanc, in N lat. 45° 31′, and E long. 7° 16′. Its height is variously estimated at 13,274 ft., and 12,168 ft. Several

large rivers take their rise in its glaciers. Of these the principal are the Isere on the W, the Orca on the E, and on the S the Arca.

ISE'RE, a frontier dep. in the SE region of France, formerly included in the prov. of Dauphiné, of which it comprises the Viennois and the Grésivaudan. It lies between the parallels of 44° 42′ and 45° 52′ N lat., and the meridians of 4° 42′ and 6° 20′ E long. On the N it is bounded by the dep. of Ain, from which it is separated by the Rhone; on the E by Savoy, from which it is separated by the Guiers; on the SE by the dep. of Hautes-Alpes; on the SW by that of Drome; and on the W by that of the Rhone. Its length from NW to SE is about 95 m.; its average breadth 40 m. Area 829,031 hectares.

Surface.] The surface is mountainous, especially towards the S. The Alpine chains which traverse it rise in the Grand Pelvoux to an elevation of 12,906 ft., and in the Pic-de-Belledonne, to 10,302 ft. above sea-level. The main chains which traverse the dep. divide it into three regions, one of which, sloping towards the Upper Rhone, is intersected by the Guiers and the Boubre; another slopes W to that portion of the Rhone which is comprised between Lyons and the frontiers of the dep. of Drome, and is watered by the Ozon, the Vaux, Gère, Varieze, the Sonne, and Dolon. The third section comprises the valley of the Isère, in the S part of the dep., sloping W towards the Rhone. Some of the valleys are large, and many very fertile; that of Grésivaudan, through which the Isere flows, is one of the richest in France. There are numerous small lakes and marshes. Next to the Rhone, the chief river is the Isere.—The climate is cold and dry. W winds predominate. The annual fall of rain is estimated at 35 inches.

Soil and productions.] Of a total superficies of 829,031 hect., 767,722 h. were reported as under cultivation in 1835; and 795,402 h. in 1839. The arable lands were estimated in 1835 at 316,387 h.; meadows at 66,713 h.; vineyards at 27,698 h.; forests at 168,420 h.; and heaths, wastes, &c., at 171,990 h. In 1835, 2,739,120 hectolitres of grain, chiefly wheat and rye, were harvested, besides 10,771,200 h. of potatoes. The red wines of Vienne, and white wines of Cote-Saint-Andre, are of excellent quality. The produce of wine amounted in 1839 to 590,780 hectolitres, and of beet-root to 155,540 quintals. Chestnuts, almonds, and other fruits abound. The growing of silk is on the increase. In 1835, 430,256 kilog. of cocoons were raised, yielding 46,016 kilog. of raw silk. Good cavalry horses and mules are bred. In 1839, the stock of horses amounted to 30,961; mules, 10,458; asses, 3,906; black cattle, 167,060; cows, 109,399; sheep, 263,707; pigs, 44,128; goats, 33,397. The cows are good milkers; and the cheese of Sassenage and Oissans is in repute. Poultry are reared in great numbers. In 1835, of 195,450 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 89,659 were assessed at less than 5 fr., 31,468 at from 5 to 10 fr.; and only 533 at upwards of 500 fr. The territorial revenue in 1846 amounted to 24,134,000 francs, held by 179,575 proprietaries, being an average of only 134½ fr. to each. The soil was distributed into 1,529,893 parcels or separate properties.

Minerals, &c.] I. is one of the richest deps. of France in respect of minerals; and mining is one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Gold and silver mines, it is said, were wrought till near the commencement of the present cent. At present, iron, copper, zinc, and lead are the chief metallic products; but mercury, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, anthracitic and lignitic coal, sulphur, alum, marble, granite, and gypsum, are found. In 1839, 8 mines of anthracite employed 183 hands, and yielded 248,620 quint.; and 1 mine of lignite employed 190 hands, and yielded 95,000 quint. There are several large smelting furnaces, and numerous forges and steel factories. The quantity of cast-iron manufactured in 1839 was 38,153 quintals; of bar iron, 15,311 q.; and of steel, 19,625 q. Among the articles of manufacture are beet-root, sugar, paper, straw-hats, silk stuffs, coarse woollens, table linen, leather, gloves, silk crapes, turpentine, mineral acids and chemical drugs; and liqueurs are the other chief manufactures. Lyons is the great entrepôt for the produce of Isere.

Population.] The pop. of this dep. in 1801 was 435,888; in 1831, 550,258; in 1841, 588,660; in 1846, 598,492. The average density of the pop., in 1846, was 73·87 per sq. kilom.; that for all France being 67·088.—In 1842, it possessed 1,608 elementary schools, attended by 69,331 pupils in common; and 16 secondary establishments, attended by 694 pupils.—It is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Grenoble, Saint-Marcellin, La Tour-du-Pin, and Vienne, which were subdivided in 1841 into 42 cantons, and 556 communes. Under the regime of Louis Philippe it sent 7 members to the chamber of deputies, who were elected in 1835 by 2,481 electors. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Grenoble.

ISE'RE, or Isara, a river of Savoy and of France, belonging to the system of the Rhone, and having its source in the glaciers of Mont Iseran, in the chain of the Grecian Alps, not far from the sources of its tributary the Arco, in Savoy. It flows first 20 m. NW to St. Maurice, and then 15 m. SW to Moutiers-de-Tarentaise, from which it bends NW 12 m. to Conflans, the most N point of its course; thence turning SW, it flows 22 m. to Montmeillan, where its navigation commences. Here standing on the bridge of Montmeillan, "we may see all the waters of the S of Savoy, comprising an extent of 2,000 sq. m. of the highest Alpine land in Europe, pass under our feet, in a stream not broader than the Thames at Richmond." [*Bakewell.*] In the upper part of its course it receives the combined streams of the Darou and the St. Jean at Moutiers; those of the Arli and Doron at Conflans; and between Conflans and Montmeillan the Arc, an Alpine stream, 68 m. long, which passes St. Jean-de-Maurienne. Just below Montmeillan, the I. turns S, and crosses the French frontier, near Fort Barraux; it then gradually bends SW and W, and intersecting the centre of the dep. to which it gives name, passes Grenoble, dividing that town into two parts, and thereafter unites with the Drac, its most important tributary. From the junction of the Drac, the I. flows NW for a short distance; then turning SW, and passing St. Marcellin and Romans, it flows into the Rhone, on the l. bank, between Tournon and Valence, after a total course of 180 m., of which nearly one-half, or that part of the I. below Montmeillan, is navigable, but greatly impeded by islets. The I. is a stream of great depth. Its waters, below Moutiers, are blackish, which some attribute to the debris of the slate rocks of the Tarentaise, through which it flows. It is liable to inundations, which are often attended with the most disastrous effects. These are occasioned by the rapid drainage after heavy rains or the melting of the snows, of all the higher Alps in the S of Savoy, along a waving line of 120 m. These inundations have brought down immense quantities of stones, which have covered about 30,000 acres of excellent land, between Conflans and Montmeillan. Iron, hemp, linen, woollen-cloth, and wood are shipped down the stream. Barges laden with cattle, salt, and other merchandise, ascend it from the Rhone to Grenoble and Montmeillan.

ISERLOHN, a kreis or circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, and regency of Arns-

berg. The circle contains 24,340 inhabitants. The town is 18 m. W of Arnsberg, and 45 m. S of Munster. Pop. in 1846, 9,930. It is enclosed by a wall, and possesses a suburb, 3 churches—a Catholic, a Calvinist, and Lutheran—and a Latin school. It has extensive manufactories of machinery, wire, iron, and tin ware, cutlery, needles, pins, ribbon, silk-fabrics, velvet, and leather. In the environs are bleacheries, and several mines of calamine.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, capital of a district in the prov. of Sannio, 20 m. W of Campobasso, pleasantly situated on one of the lower summits of the Apennines. Pop. 5,200. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom; and previous to the earthquake in 1805, possessed a fine cathedral, numerous convents, and several fine remains of antiquity. It was in the vicinity of this town that Sylla was shut up in a defile by the Samnites. The district contains 9 cantons.

ISERTKELLY, or DYSERTKELLY, a parish in co. Galway, consisting of 2 detached sections, 4½ m. and 6 m. SW of Loughree, and comprising a total area of 1,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 209.

ISERTKERRIN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 5¾ m. ENE of Fethard. Area 1,429 acres. Pop. in 1831, 416; in 1841, 341.

ISERTLAURENCE, ISAINTLAURENCE, or INCH ST. LAURENCE, a parish in co. Limerick, 6 m. SE of Limerick. Area 2,203 acres. Pop. in 1841, 840.

ISET, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source in the gov. of Perm, in the district and 1½ m. W of Yekaterinburg. It issues from a small lake; flows past Yekaterinburg; directs its course ESE through the districts of Kamichlov and Chadrinsk, passing in its course Dolmatov and Chadrinsk; thence it bends NE into the gov. of Tobolsk, and throws itself into the Tobol, on the l. bank, 6 m. above Jaloutorovsk, and after a course of about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Sinara, Tetcha, Barner, and Miias on the r., and the Ikin and Iourioum on the l.

ISETSKOE, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, district and 8 m. NW of Yekaterinburg, 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.—Also a town in the gov. of Tobolsk, district and 45 m. WSW of Jaloutorovsk, on the l. bank of the Ieset.

ISFERJAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, and 70 m. S of Ispahan, on the road thence to Shiraz, and near the l. bank of the Garrum.

ISFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. SSW of Uckfield, on the Ouse. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1841, 477.

ISHAM, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SSE of Kettering, on a branch of the Nen. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 397.

ISHANTE, or YSHANTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Hautem-Saint-Liévin. Pop. 80.

ISHARTINON, a parish in co. Wexford, 4 m. SW by W of Broadway. Area 965¾ acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 239.

ISHIM. See ICHIM.

ISHLAWRCOED, a hamlet in Bedwelty parish, Monmouthshire. Area 3,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 2,484.

ISHMAEL'S (ST.), a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 4½ m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1841, 502.

ISI, ITSITSI, or Y-TCHI, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Isi, 81 m. E of Méaco.

ISIDRO (SAN), a town of La Plata, in the dep. and 12 m. NNW of Buenos-Ayres, on the r. bank of the Rio-de-la-Plata.

ISIDRO (SAN), a headland of Patagonia, on the S coast, to the NE of Cape Froward, in Magalhaen's straits, in S lat. 53° 47′, and W long. 70° 55′.

ISIDRO, or ISIDORO (SAN), a town near the S coast of the island of Milo, in the Grecian archipelago, 8 m. SW of the town of Milo.

ISIERIS, a department and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 918.

ISIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Bayeux. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,691; in 1841, 15,032.—The town is 19 m. WNW of Bayeux, and 38 m. WNW of Caen, on the l. bank of the Esques, which is crossed a little below, at the confluence of the Vire, by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,363. It has a small but excellent port, and carries on an extensive trade in cider, butter; salted meat, grain, and brandy, salt from the manufactory at Neuilly, and coals from the mines of Litry. It has a weekly market and 2 annual fairs.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Manche, and arrond. of Mortain. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,340; in 1841, 6,200. The village is 11 m. W of Mortain. Pop. 372. A fair for cattle, grain, and mercery is held here once a-year.

ISIKAVA, or CHY-TCHOUAN, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Kawatsi, and island of Nifon.

ISILI, an intendenza and town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Cagliari. The intendenza comprises 7 districts and 51 com., and contains 44,172 inhabitants. The town is 36 m. N of Cagliari, at the foot of a mountain, in a fine and fertile plain. Pop. 2,195. It has a manufactory of gunpowder.

ISIS, a small stream in Gloucestershire, one of the head-streams of the Thames, rising at Thameshead near the road from Cirencester to Tetbury, and flowing into Wiltshire, where it is joined by the Swill brook. See THAMES.

ISITIRGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 27 m. N of Ochrida, and 17 m. NE of Dibra-Sipra, at the foot of Mount Vitza or Rora.

ISKARDO'H, or ISCARDO, a valley, fortress, and town of Bultistan, or Little Tibet, on the Indus. The valley or plain is an open sandy flat, 18 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth, surrounded by enormous mountains, and at an alt. of 6,300 ft. above sea-level. The fortress is on the l. bank of the Indus, at the confluence of the Shighur, in N lat. 35° 10′, and E long. 75° 27′. The rock on which it is situated rises 7,100 ft. above sea-level, and at the E extremity forms a nearly perpendicular height of 880 ft. At the opposite end it slopes abruptly to the plain; and at the height of 200 ft. is strongly fortified by walls and towers. The Indus here forms a rapid torrent, variously estimated at from 150 to 300 ft. in width. On a small rocky platform, about 300 ft. above the level of the river, is the castle of the *gylfo* or sovereign of the state. It is built of stone and timber, and is strongly defended. Surrounding the base of the rock is the town, consisting of an irregular assemblage of about 150 dwellings.—The foundation of I. has been attributed to Alexander the Great, and its name traced to that of the Macedonian. According to Vigne, however, Iskardo, Skardo, or Kardo, is derived from the words *Sagara Do*, signifying 'two floods' or rivers. This fortress recently fell into the hands of Gholab Singh. See BULTI.

ISKELL, or ISHKELL (JEBEL), a mountain of Tunis, on the W side of the Benzarta lakes, 40 m. NW of Tunis.

ISKENDERU'N, ISKANDERU'N, SCANDEROON, or ALEXANDRETTA, a small decayed town of Syria, on the E side of the gulf of the same name, on a small bay running in SE, in N lat. 36° 10′, E long. 36° 7′, 25 m. NE ½ E of Cape Khanzir. It stands on a

small patch of sand, close to the beach, at the NE corner of a fetid stagnant swamp which stretches nearly 1 m. to the S, W, and SW; and in the midst of which the walls of the old Levant company's factory are yet standing. The present pop. does not exceed 500. It forms the natural port of Aleppo; and that through which the whole commerce of Northern Syria passes. Goods imported here are forwarded by canals to Aleppo and Bagdad. A camel-caravan takes 6 days to reach Aleppo from I. in summer, and 20 in winter; mules perform it in 3 days in summer, and 6 in winter. The government Tartar post, coming from Damascus and Aleppo, performs the journey from this place to Constantinople in 6 days; caravans, in 40 days. The distance in a direct line from I. to the Euphrates is 101½ m. S 70° W. The articles of export from A. are timber, silk, goats' hair, sheep's wool, gums, and bees'-wax. The chief produce of the interior is firewood, wood for building, vegetables, and fruit. The villages in the vicinity supply the bazaars with beans, cucumbers, turnips, pumpkins, spinach, apples, pears, peaches, pomegranates, apricots, melons, and grapes. The pasha of Egypt, while in possession of the pash. of Adana, used to obtain from 12,000 to 15,000 trees, averaging 30 ft. long, by 2 ft. square, from the forests of *Rhosus*. Of the adjacent mountains, those at the bottom of the gulf are much the highest; their summits, when covered with snow, which they are from the beginning to the middle of April, may be seen at the distance of from 50 to 60 m. They rise directly from the sea, and run in nearly a N and S direction from beyond Byass to the mountains of Beilan, comprising a distance of about 25 m., and extending easterly to the chain of mountains on the frontiers. The mountains on the S shore of the gulf take their ascent generally from about 1 m. to 2 m. from the sea, leaving a rich plain between them and it, which is nearly uncultivated. They extend from Beilan, passing Karatch, Arzus, and Karussein, to Cape Khanzir. The mountains of Byass are more richly timbered than those of Beilan, both as to variety and quantity, and the trees are of larger growth. The pine is mostly knotty, but full of turpentine. The oaks of both species are straight-grained like the American. The beech is of good, close-grained quality, but not nearly so plentiful as the other two. The linden-tree is scarce. In 1837 about 150 wood-cutters were employed on these mountains, with twice the number of trimmers and dressers; but the work was confined to the lower parts, from the difficulties of transport, and from want of roads. The distance from the sea to the place of felling is from 3 to 5 leagues; and 150 men could cut 35,000 to 40,000 trees in the year, which it would require twice the number to dress and trim, and upwards of 600, with practicable roads, to transport to the sea with buffaloes and bullocks. [*Consul's report.*] Fever of a malignant kind rages here from May to October; and the thinly inhabited mountain-coast "may be deemed the most dangerous to travel on of all the sultan's dominions," [*Walpole in* 1850,] as being the abode of lawless banditti. This state of matters is rendered worse by I. being administratively under the pasha of Adana.

The gulf of I. opens between a low flat point of Cape Karatash, or Karadash-Burnu, on the NW, and an abrupt point, Ras-el-Khanzir [*i. e.*, 'the Pig's head], the extremity of Mount Peria or *Rhosus*, on the SE. The distance between these points is 17 m.; and the gulf extends 52 m. to the NE, with a nearly uniform breadth of 21 m. It is nearly surrounded by mountains; some rising gradually from the sea, and others from 1 to 2 m. inland; and it receives the Jaihan or *Pyramus*, the Burnaz-su, the Delichai or *Issus*, and a number of smaller streams descending from Mounts Amanus and Rhosus. Between these two ranges lies the celebrated Beilan pass. It is the safest bay for ships on the coast of Syria. The harbour of I. is capable of containing from 30 to 35 sail of merchant-shipping, and is nearly protected from all winds except the N and NE.

ISKER, or Sibir, an ancient town of Asia, which, at the period of the subjugation of Turan by the Russians, in the 16th cent., was the capital of that principality. It was situated on the Irtish, near the place on which Tobolsk now stands.

ISKER, or Iskir, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the mountains on the S confines of the sanj. of Sophia, and 6 m. S of Samatov; flows N past that town, and a few m. E of Sophia; bends NE, forms the boundary-line between the sanj. of Widdin and Rustchuck, and after a total course of 180 m. joins the Danube, on the r. bank between Nikopol and Nahova. It is very broad, and is difficult of navigation.

ISKER, or Isis, a river in Brecknockshire, a tributary of the Usk.

ISKHOVSI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 32 m. SE of Novogrodek.

ISKOROSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 29 m. S of Ovroutch, and 54 m. N of Jitomir. It was anciently named Korosten. An earthen monument, erected by the celebrated Olga, in memory of her husband Igor I., who was killed here in 945, still exists in this place.

ISKURIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in Abkhasia, on the E coast of the Black sea, 18 m. SE of Sukgum-kalé. It was formerly the principal maritime town in the prov., but since the rise of Sukgum-kalé, its commerce has much decayed, and the town is rapidly falling into ruins. To the SW of the town is a headland of the same name, in N lat. 42° 47′.

ISLA, a river of Forfarshire and Perthshire, giving the name of Glenisla to a district and parish in the former. It rises among the highest summit-range of the Forfarshire Grampians, near the point where that co. and the shires of Perth and Aberdeen meet; and flows about 28 m. in a S, SE, and SW course through Forfarshire; and in a sinuous but prevailingly SW direction, about 16 or 17 m. along its windings, through Perthshire; and disembogues itself into the Tay nearly opposite Kinclavin, greatly increasing the body of its water. In the upper part of its course it flows along a rocky bed, between bold and steep banks, covered in many places with natural woods, and affording some very romantic scenery. Below the narrow vale of Glenisla, it forms a cascade, called the Reeky linn, a fall of 70 or 80 ft. in depth, over several ridges of broken rock.

ISLA. See Islay.

ISLA-DE-LA-GENTE-HERMOGA, or Island of Handsome People, an island of the South Pacific, to the N of the Navigator's islands, in S lat. 10° 56′, and W long. 170° 13′, and about 20 m. in circuit. It was discovered in 1606 by Mendana, who, on attempting to land, met with such a resolute resistance by the natives—a people described by him as remarkable for their courage and personal beauty—that he was obliged to desist from the attempt.

ISLA-DE-LA-LAXA, a district of Chili, bounded on the N by that of Maulé; on the E by the Andes; on the S by Araucania; and on the W by the district of La Concepcion. It comprises an area about 120 m. in length, from the Laxa on the N, to the Biobio on the S, and 42 m. in breadth. Its capital is Santa Barbara.

ISLA-DE-LEON, or San Fernando, a judicial partido and a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz. The island is formed by the Santi Petri river, which divides it from the partido of Cadiz. The town is 7 m. SE of Cadiz, near the E side of the island, and on the road which runs across the famous bridge named Puente-de-Zuazo to the continent. Pop. 9,729. It is strongly fortified, and is large and well built. The principal street is 2 m. in length, and is lined on both sides with handsome shops. It has a large square, in which are the town-house and the parish-church, both fine edifices, and possesses also an extensive arsenal, a custom-house, several chapels, 2 hospitals, 3 almshouses, several convents, and an excellent marine observatory, the only one in Spain, situated in N lat. 36° 27′ 45″, and W long. 6° 51′ 54″. The manufacture of salt, leather, ceruse, printing types, brick, and gypsum, starch, and liquors, form the chief branches of local industry. This town is of great antiquity. In 1823 it served as an asylum for refugees during the war of independence.

ISLA-DE-MAULE, a district of Chili, bounded on the N by that of Maule, from which it is separated by a river of the same name; on the E by the Andes; and on the S and W by the Guanutil, by which it is separated from the districts of Chillan and Canquenes. It is 90 m. in length from E to W, and about 30 m. in breadth. Castro is its chief town.

ISLAMABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Cashmere, on the r. bank of the Jelum, at the extremity of a low hill extending from the mountains eastward. It is a large but very filthy place; and has manufactories of shawls, chintzes, and coarse cotton and woollen fabrics. The houses are built of stone and flat-roofed. The number of shops is estimated at 300. The river is here about 80 yds. wide, and is crossed by a wooden bridge; and in the vicinity is a sulphureous spring, the waters of which are held sacred. The original name of this town was Anat Nag.—Also a town in the prov. of Bengal, and cap. of the district of Chittagong, on the W side of the river of that name, 9 m. above its entrance into the bay of Bengal, and 210 m. E of Calcutta, in N lat. 22° 22′, and E long. 91° 42′. Pop. 12,000, of whom about 2,000 are of Portuguese descent. It is tolerably well built in the Bengalese style, and was formerly fortified. It contains 2 churches, an English school, and well-stocked markets, and has extensive building-docks, and manufactories of a sort of canvass from cotton. An active maritime trade is carried on in rice, salt, and articles of local manufacture. The principal imports are tortoise-shell, cowries, and cocoa-nuts. This town was originally named by the Portuguese Porto-Grande. It belonged alternately to the Afghan kings of Bengal, and rajahs of Aracan. In 1666 it was taken by the Moguls and fortified, and had the name of Chittagong substituted for that of Porto-Grande. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the English in 1689, but in 1760 was ceded to them along with the district to which it belongs.

ISLAMCOTE, a village and fort of Sinde, in the Thurr or Indian desert, 110 m. SE of Hydrabad, in N lat. 24° 32′, and E long. 70° 10′. The fort, which is of burnt brick, is 350 yards from the village, and forms a quadrangle 210 ft. in diameter, with a single gateway; the walls are 30 ft. in height, and are defended by a tower at each angle.

ISLAMGHUR, or Nohur, a fort in the state and 120 m. SSW of Buhawalpur, in the great Indian desert, on the road from Khanpur to Jeysulmair, in N lat. 27° 52′, and E long. 70° 55′. The fort, which is very ancient, is constructed of brick. It is 80 yards square, and is surrounded by lofty ramparts, defended by numerous bastions. It is, however, surrounded and commanded by sand-hills.

ISLAMNAGUR, a town and pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, principality and 6 m. N of Bopal, in N lat. 23° 21′, and E long. 77° 31′. Its situation on the Betwah, between two affluents of that river, and enclosed on the fourth side by an impassable morass, renders it one of the strongest fortresses in India. In 1710 it was taken by Dost Mahomed.

ISLAMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 20 m. WSW of Bahar. It contains about 3,000 houses.

ISLAND, or Inchydony, a parish in co. Cork. Area 2,676 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,444; in 1841, 1,436. It comprises an island of the same name.

ISLANDBRIDGE, a village in the p. of St. James, co. Dublin, on the Liffey, 1¾ m. W of Dublin castle. Pop. in 1841, 767.

ISLANDEADY, or Islandine, a parish 3¾ m. NNW of Castlebar, co. Mayo. Area 24,940 acres. Pop. 8,463. It contains a lough 1½ m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, and a peninsula of the same name.

ISLAND-ICANE, or Island-Kane, a parish in the co. and 8 m. SSW of Waterford. Area 4,537 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,139; in 1841, 1,504.

ISLAND-MAGEE, a parish in co. Antrim, 6 m. NE by N of Carrickfergus. Area 7,036 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,610; in 1841, 2,782. A peninsula, which forms the greater part of its area, gives the parish its name.

ISLANDMORE, an island in co. Mayo, in Clew bay, 4½ m. SW by W of Newportpratt, and about a mile in length.

ISLANDS (Bay of), an indentation of the east coast of Newfoundland, to the N of the bay of St. George, in N lat. 49° 20′, and W long. 58° 10′. It is about 18 m. from N to S, and nearly equal in breadth. It receives the Humber river on the SE, and encloses numerous small islands.—Also a bay on the NE coast of the N island of New Zealand, in 35° 15′ S lat. It forms one of the finest harbours in New Zealand; surrounded by steep hills of a yellow argillaceous stone, intersected by narrow ravines, and towards the harbour forming small bays, which are inaccessible from the land. The town of Russell, on the head of the bay, at the mouth of the Kaua-Kaua, had a pop. of 534 in 1846; and was visited by 6,770 tons of shipping, exclusive of coasters, in that year; but the whole district suffered greatly during Heke's rebellion.

ISLANDSHIRE, a detached portion of the co. of Durham, to the N of Northumberland, and adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed.

ISLATZ, a village of European Turkey, in Little Wallachia, district of Romanatzi, 8 m. W of Nikopoli, and 69 m. W of Craïova, at the confluence of the Aluta with the Danube. It is an entrepot for salt, and has a small port.

ISLAY, or Ilay, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W of the peninsula of Kintyre, and belonging to the co. of Argyle. It is 25 m. long from N to S; and 20 m. broad from E to W; and contains about 139,700 acres, of which 34,000 are arable; 22,300 green pasture; and 83,400 heathy pasture. On the E side the surface is hilly, and in some places wooded to the water's edge. The mountains here attain an elevation of 1,500 ft.; but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. The coast is, in general, bounded by low rocks, or by flat shores and sandy bays. At Lochindaal is a harbour for ships of considerable burden, with a quay at the v. of Bowmore. Portnahaven is a good fishing-village, on the point of Islay nearest to Ireland,—the distance being about

7 leagues. Port-Charlotte is a thriving village of 400 inhabitants. At the NE extremity is Port-Askaig. There are several small lakes in the island, which is also well-watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are the Sorn and the Laggan, abounding with trout and salmon. Near the centre of the island is Loch-Finlaggan, about 3 m. in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle. Here the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, resided in all the pomp of royalty, and the picturesque ruins of their castle still exist here. The island is divided into the parishes of Kilchoman, Kilarrow or Bowmore, Kilmeny, and Kildalton. A few years ago there were no fewer than 14 distilleries on this island. The whisky is considered of superior quality. The spinning of yarn was at one period extensively conducted here. No less than £10,000 worth has been exported in a year; but this trade has been annihilated by the Glasgow manufactories, and spinning is now limited to domestic consumption. But the great staple article of exportation is black cattle, of which nearly 3,000 head are sold yearly. The climate is moist; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably healthy. The quadrupeds enumerated by Mr. Pennant, besides the domestic animals, are weasels, otters, hares, and fallow-deer. The birds are eagles, peregrine-falcons, moor-fowl, ptarmigans, woodcocks, red-breasted gooseanders, wild geese and ducks, herons, &c. The fish are cod, herrings, plaise, smear-dab, large dabs, mullets, ballens, lumpfish, &c. I. has mines of lead which have been long wrought; copper, manganese, and graphite occur. There are also large quantities of that ore of iron called bog-ore, of the concrete kind; and below it, strata of vitriolic mundic. Near the veins of lead are found barytes and emery. Gaelic is the general language of the common people; but English is well-understood, and taught in all the schools. I. contained in 1801, 6,821; in 1821, 11,008; in 1831, 14,982; in 1841, 18,071. There is a post four times, and steam-conveyance twice a-week to I. The passage from Tarbert to Port-Askaig is usually made in four hours.

ISLAY SOUND, the narrow channel betwixt Islay and Jura. It is little more than 1 m. in width; but its navigation is dangerous from the rapidity of its tides and the cross and short seas which occur here.

ISLAY WATER, a stream of Lower Canada, which has its source in Buckland township, and flows into the Etchemin, in the township of Frampton.

*** For names beginning with *Isle* not found amongst the following, see *Ile*.

ISLE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Nexon; passes through the dep. of the Dordogne, in which it bathes the waters of Exideuil, Perigueux, Astier, Mucidan, and Montpont; flows thence into the dep. of the Gironde, and after a course in a generally WSW direction, of 153 m., joins the Dordogne, on the r. bank, at Libourne. Its principal affluents are the Haute-Vézère on the l., and on the r. the Dronne. It has been rendered navigable to Perigueux.

ISLE, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 73 m. ESE of Augusta, on an island of the Atlantic, S of Deer island.

ISLE (L'), a river which has its source in Upper Canada, in the township of Roxborough, and traverses the township of Kenyon; entering Lower Canada, it passes through the township of Newton, the location of Lt. Cot. de-Longueuil and New Longueuil, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the S of Soulange, at Côteau-du-Lac, and a little below Lake St. Peter.

ISLE-ABBOTS, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. N by W of Ilminster, on the Isle. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1841, 413.

ISLE-BREWERS, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. SW of Langport, on the Isle. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1841, 338.

ISLE-AUX-CERFS. See Stag Island.

ISLE-AUX-COUDRES, an island and seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Saguenay, about 2 m. from the N shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the bay of St. Paul. It is about 5 leagues in circumference, low near the shore, but gradually rising towards the centre, and possessing great fertility. It forms a parish, and has a church and parsonage-house. The principal mineral production of the island is the garnet of the Cap-à-l'Aigle.

ISLE OF DOGS. See Dogs.

ISLE-DE-LA-FOURCHE. See Nicolet (Seignory).

ISLE-JESUS, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Terrebonne, separated from the mainland by the river St. Jean or Jesus, and from the island of Montreal on the NW by the Riviere-des-Prairies. It is 21 m. in length, and 6 m. at its greatest breadth, and is in its entire extent level, fertile, and well-cultivated. It possesses excellent roads, and is connected by several ferries with the mainland and adjacent islands. It contains 3 parishes. The houses are mostly built of stone.

ISLE-LA-MOTT, an island of Lake Champlain, Grand Isle co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 13 m. W of St. Albans. Pop. in 1840, 435.

ISLE-ROUSSE (L'), or Isola-Rossa. See Ile Rousse (L').

ISLE ST. PAUL, a seignory of Lower Canada, in an island of the same name, in the St. Lawrence, a little above the island of Montreal.

ISLE OF SHOALS, a group of islands, 8 in number, in the Atlantic, off the coast of the states of New Hampshire and Maine. The largest, Star island, comprises an area of 350 acres, and constitutes the township of Gosport. They are inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a village and small seaport in the parish of Whithorn, on the E coast of Wigtonshire, 2 m. N of the promontory of Burghhead, and 3 m. SE of Whithorn. It stands at the head of a small bay, which is almost land-locked by an islet ½ a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, lying across its mouth. The harbour is, in consequence, well-sheltered and safe, and possesses advantages of position which might apparently be turned to account. Pop. in 1841, 504.

ISLES-SUR-SUIPPE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. of Bourgogne. Pop. 622. It has manufactories of chintzes and shawls.

ISLE OF WIGHT. See Wight (Isle of).

ISLEBECK-CARLTON, or Carlton-Miniott, a chapelry in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1841, 313.

ISLEBOROUGH, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, 54 m. E of Augusta, consisting of a large and several smaller islands in Penobscot river, opposite Northport and Lincolnville. It has several good harbours. Pop. in 1840, 777.

ISLEHAM, a parish in Cambridge, 7½ m. N of Newmarket. Area 4,396 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,127.

ISLET (L'), a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Quebec, bounded on the NE by the co. of Kamouraska; on the NW by the St. Lawrence; and on the SE by the S boundary of the prov. It comprises an area of 3,034 sq. m., the central point of which is in N lat. 46° 40′ 30″, and W long. 69° 52′. It is intersected by numerous rocky ridges, but contains much good land, and is abundantly watered by rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal are the

Riviere-du-Sud and its branches, and the river St. John. Pop., chiefly French Canadians, 12,777. This co. is remarkable for the number of handsome villages which it contains. It has also a seignory of the same name, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and several small streams, and has a good deal of valuable timber. It derives its name from a point of land on which is a telegraph station, and which is insulated at high water.

ISLETTA, a town of New Mexico, in the co. of Bernalillo, on the W side of the Rio Grande, 9 m. from Peralta. It is an extensive place, with large vineyards in the vicinity.

ISLEWORTH, a parish and village of Middlesex, 9 m. WSW of London, on the W bank of the Thames, between Brentford and Richmond. Area of p. 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,590; in 1841, 6,614. The village consists of one principal street. In the vicinity are numerous elegant villas.

ISLEY-WALTON, a chapelry in Leicestershire, 18 m. NW of Leicester. Area 410 acres. Pop. 65.

ISLIKON, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, bail. and 1½ m. SW of Frauenfeld, on the road from that town to Zurich. It has a manufactory of chintzes.

ISLINGTON, an extensive parish and village, or metropolitan street district, in Middlesex, formerly 2 m. NW of London, but now absorbed in and forming part of the metropolis. The village is situated between the channels of the little rivers Fleet and Walbrook, which mark its W and E borders in the course of their subterraneous passage to the Thames. Besides I., the p. comprises the hamlets of Battlebridge, Upper and Lower Holloway, Highbury, Ball's-Pond, part of Newington-Green, Kingsland-Green, and City Gardens. Area 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,212; in 1831, 37,316; in 1841, 55,690. In this p. are several extensive manufactories for white-lead, floor-cloths, furs, paste-board, &c. A cattle market on an extensive scale was erected here in 1833, at an expense of £100,000. It consists of a square, containing an area of about 15 acres, enclosed by a brick wall 10 ft. in height, and comprising an area of 22 acres. Sheds 800 ft. long are erected on the four sides of the square, the roofs resting behind on the walls, and interiorly on strong piers. In the centre is a circus 150 ft. in diam., constituting a kind of exchange, and affording accommodation for the buyers and the clerk of the market. This magnificent mart, calculated to contain 12,000 oxen and calves, 40,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 pigs, &c., was opened in April 1836. The Regent's canal passes through this p. by a tunnel 900 yds. in length, under the High-street and the New river, and having on its banks convenient wharfs and warehouses. The Northern and Eastern railway runs along the E side of the p. A considerable part of the course of the New river extends through this p. Near the SW side of the v. of I. is Sadler's wells, first so called from its Spa-waters, discovered in 1683 by one Sadler. Here are also several noted taverns and tea-gardens. The situation of I. is healthy, and the salubrity of the air and its vicinity to the metropolis has long rendered it a favourite retreat for the citizens; indeed, until its close conjunction with the city, it was one of their principal rural haunts, and as early as the reign of Henry II., was noted as the scene of public recreation, where wrestling, casting quoits, shooting at butts, and other athletic pastimes were practised.

ISLIP, a parish in Northamptonshire, 1 m. WNW of Thrapston, on the Nen. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1841, 547.—Also a parish and village in Oxfordshire, on the Ray, near its confluence with the Cherwell. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 674.

ISLIP, a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 191 m. SE of Albany, and bounded on the S by the Atlantic. Its surface is level, and its soil light and sandy. Pop. in 1840, 1,909.

ISLUGA, a village in the Peruvian prov. of Tarapaca, and dep. of Arequipa, near the NE bank of a lake of the same name, on the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, in S lat. 19° 12′ 30″, W long. 68° 41′ 45″, at an alt. of between 13,000 and 14,000 ft. above sea-level. The lake is fed by a good-sized stream, which descends from the mountain of Carabaya on the NNE, passes the town, and discharges its waters by a stream which runs E into the plain of Sitani. About 5 m. to the NW of the v. is the extensive volcano of I., to which Mr. Bollaert assigns an approximate elevation of from 17,000 to 18,000 ft. above sea-level. In the hollows in the vicinity of the v. a few potatoes and a little millet are with difficulty grown; and some scanty pasturage, fed by occasional rains, is found as high as from 14,000 to 15,000 ft. A few ostriches, plovers, biscachas, and the condor, are occasionally seen near I., and the puma sometimes commits ravages on the young llamas. To the E of I. commences an extensive salt plain, which, it is reported, extends to near Potosi, with a breadth of from 3 to 8 leagues. It is covered with an incrustation of salt of from 5 to 10 inches in thickness.

ISLY, or Izli, a small river of Algeria, rising within the frontiers of Marocco; flowing in a N and NE course past Ushda and Lala-Marnia, between which places it crosses the W frontier of the prov. of Oran; and falling into the sea about 24 m. WNW of Tlemsan. Marshal Bugeaud having defeated the Marocco troops in the vicinity of this river, on 14th August 1844, was created duke of I.

ISMAIL, or Ismailov, a large and strong town of Bessarabia, on the N side of the Kilian arm of the Danube, about 33 m. from the Black sea, in N lat. 45° 21′, E long. 28° 50′; 20 m. WSW of Kilia-Nova; 30 m. E of Galatz. It is 1 m. in length, and a ½ m. in breadth; and is surrounded by a moat and earthen rampart. The latter is in general 18 ft. in height; in some parts 25 ft. The moat is from 30 to 40 ft. in depth. The breadth or shorter side of the town lies along the river; the longer side, towards the land. The town carries on a considerable trade in the products of Moldavia; and the Armenians settled here have thriving manufactures of leather and shagreen.—It has a considerable export trade in corn, hides, and tallow. The exports from I. in 1839 amounted to 2,793,244 rubles in value. This place is memorable in history for its siege by the Russians in 1790. Its garrison was numerous, and a large quantity of military stores as well as treasure had been collected in it as a place of security. The Russian army having made little progress in the siege during the autumn, Suwarrow was sent to direct the operations, with orders to effect the reduction of the place at any sacrifice. On this, as on other occasions, he sent, when apparently unprepared, a peremptory summons to the Turkish garrison to surrender, that he might make the opposing general consider him in the light of a madman. At last, on the night of the 22d of December, he called together his officers, apprised them that the assault was to be made forthwith, reminded them of their past exploits, and desired them to repeat his words to the soldiers. At 5 o'clock in the morning of next day, the troops, in number 40,000, advanced in 9 columns, 6 on the land side, and 3 from the shipping in the river. The Turks were on their guard, and after allowing the assailants to come within 100 yds., opened a dreadful fire of grape-shot; but the Russians pushed on, filled the moat with their fascines, and applying their scaling-ladders, attempted to climb the ramparts. The regu-

lar troops succeeded; the Cossacks, unable to resist the Turkish sabre, were at first driven from the walls, and fell by hundreds into the moat; but being supported by regulars, the whole Russian army was formed on the ramparts by 8 o'clock. A close conflict then began; and six hours were passed in fighting and in carnage before I. fell completely into the hands of the Russians. Of the Turks about 20,000 were killed, and 10,000 made prisoners; the Russians lost 5,000 men on the day of capture, and twice that number in the previous operations. The town being given up to pillage, the inhabitants were exposed to outrage and massacre during three days. Russia now maintains a considerable garrison here; and the flotilla of the Danube is stationed at the foot of the walls.

ISMAILIYAH, a town of Persia, on the l. bank of the Karun, 25 m. below Ahwaz.

ISMANNING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 10 m. NNE of Munich. Pop. 716.

ISMER (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,325.

ISMID, or Isnikmid, the ancient *Nicomedia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, finely situated on the side of a hill rising from the gulf of the same name, 55 m. direct distance ESE of Constantinople, and 25 m. S of the nearest point of the Black sea coast; in N lat. 40° 47′ 40″, E long. 29° 53′ 30″. [*Ainsworth.*] It is built principally of wood; and contains about 700 families [*Leake*], 30,000 inhabitants [*Chesney*]; and is a place of considerable traffic. It was originally founded by Olbia, and rebuilt by Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, who made it his capital. The wealth of the East was concentrated upon it, until it was "inferior only to Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch, in extent or populousness." [*Gibbon.*] In the reign of Diocletian it became the metropolis of the Roman empire, an honour which it maintained till the building of Constantinople. "An old church," says Kinneir, "is all that is left of the ancient *Nicomedia*." The country to the N and NE of I., and between it and the Black sea, is covered with magnificent forests. See Sabanjah.

ISMID, Izmid, or Nicomedia (Gulf of), the eastern prolongation of the sea of Marmora, the ancient *Olbianus* or *Astacenus sinus*. It stretches from the meridian of 29° 24′, 30 m. E; is of very irregular contour; and varies in breadth from 2 to 8 m. At its NE extremity stands the town of Ismid. Its shores, especially at its W end, are eminently beautiful, presenting on either side "abrupt capes and woody promontories, with villages upon the sides of the mountains, and corn-fields and vineyards to their very tops" [*Leake*], and an abundant sprinkling of evergreens, amongst which the most prevalent is the valonia. Near the v. of Malsum, on the N side, opposite a tongue of land called the Dil, [*i. e.* 'Tongue,'] projecting 2½ m. from a range of precipitous mountains on the S side, is a convenient ferry across the gulf of about 2 m. in width. A river bearing the name of the Dil, or Kirk-Getschid, descending from the N side of the Samanlu-Dagh, in several headstreams, flows S into the gulf, at the town of Ersek or Hersek, near the base of the tongue of land. This stream Major Leake identifies with the ancient *Draco;* and he regards the Dil or Tongue to have been formed by the alluvial deposit of the Draco, whose impetuosity and winding course are noticed by Procopius.—Also a small town of Caramania, in the sanj. of Akshehr, on the Yalakchai.

ISNALLOZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNE of Grenada, on a small river. Pop. 3,000.

ISNEAUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Darnetal, 4 m. NNE of Rouen. Pop. 1,000.

ISNEBOL, a village of Turkey, in the sanj. and 65 m. NW of Sophia, on the r. bank of the Timok.

ISNIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, finely situated at the head or E extremity of a lake of the same name, the ancient *Ascanius*, 31 m. direct distance SSW of Ismid, at the head of the gulf of Ismid. It is now only a rude village of long lanes and mud walls, occupying the site of the ancient *Antigonia* and *Nicœa;* but the ruins of mosques, baths, and houses, show it to have been once, even under Turkish sway, a place of importance. The old ivy-mantled walls on the side next the lake, which they skirt for 2 m. [*Dallaway*], are "in high preservation." [*Keppel.*] Their construction resembles that of the walls of Constantinople, with which they are coeval. They are of thin brick and courses of marble, having frequent square towers. Some of these are entirely Roman. A Roman aqueduct still serves to supply the town with water.—I. is celebrated in the *Jrhan Numa* on account of its ancient fortifications, its markets, mosques, baths, colleges, and manufactures of coloured earthenware; and in ecclesiastical history for its council held A. D. 325, in which the Arian heresy was debated.—The lake of I., the ancient *Ascanius sinus*, is intersected by the parallel of 40° 17′ N lat., and the meridian of 29° 36′ E long. It is an irregularly shaped basin, about 18 m. long, and 7 m. in its greatest breadth; and is surrounded on three sides by steep woody slopes, behind which, to the SW, rise the snowy summits of the Olympus range. The nearer and lower ranges are covered with ilex and other evergreens; and at the head of the lake lies a well-cultivated plain, with plantations of olives, mulberries, vines, and almonds, and intersected by some small streams flowing to it in a SW course from the skirts of the Gok-Dagh. At its W extremity it discharges itself by a fine stream into the head of the gulf of Mudania, which is 11 m. distant. The lake abounds with fish; but its waters are so strongly impregnated with nitre as not to be drinkable.

ISNIKMID. See Ismid.

ISNY, a small town of Würtemberg, in the bail. of Wangen, and 46 m. S of Ulm. It is walled, and has 3 suburbs. Pop. 2,000.

ISOGLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diarbekir, 24 m. ESE of Malatiæ, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

ISOLA, a town of Austrian Illyria, situated on an island lying between Capo d'Istria and Pirano, 7 m. S of Capo d'Istria. Pop. 3,430.—Also a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra-1ma, 12 m. S of Teramo. Pop. 1,000.—Also a small town of Piedmont, 4 m. S by W of Asti, near the Tanaro. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, on a small island formed by the river Garigliano, 5 m. SW of Soria. Pop. 2,600.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra-2da, cant. and 10 m. S of Cotrone, at the foot of Monte Stella. Pop. 2,800.

ISOLA BELLA. See Borromean Isles.

ISOLA-DELLA-SCALA, a small but well-built town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Veronese, 13 m. S of Verona, and 13½ m. NE of Mantua, on the Tartaro. It has a large Gothic church. Pop. 2,600.

ISOLA-DI-GORGONA, a small barren island or rather rock of the Tuscan sea, nearly opposite Leghorn, and about 17 m. from the coast.

ISOLA-DOVARESE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Mantua. Pop. 1,600.

ISOLA-GROSSA, an island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the district of Zara. It is about 30 m. long from SE to NW; and 2 m. broad; and is of considerable fertility, but destitute of fresh water. Pop. 12,000. The chief exports are oil and wine, and fish.

ISOLALTA, a small town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Verona.

ISOLA-PORCARIZZA, a small town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Verona, near the Adige. Pop. 1,700.

ISOLA ROSSA. See Ile Rousse.

ISOLETTE (Cape), or Ras-Jezirah, a promontory on the coast of Arabia, in N lat. 18° 58′ 28″, E long. 57° 51′ 7″. It is of limestone formation. To the W of it is a small bay, affording good anchorage except under a SSW wind.—*Haines.*

ISOLINO, the smallest of the Borromean islands, in Lago Maggiore.

ISONA, a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. NNE of Lerida. Pop. 900. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

ISONZO, a river of Illyria, which rises on the S flank of Mount Terglou; flows through the W part of the circle of Goritz; near Aquileia divides into two arms, called the Isonzato and the Sdobba, which, after enclosing the island of Morosina, unite and flow into the gulf Trieste, by the Bocca-di-Sdobba, at a point 15 m. WNW of Trieste. It has a prevailingly W course of about 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Torre on the r.; and the Idria and the Wippach on the l. It is subject to rapid swellings.

ISPAGNAC. See Hispagnac.

ISPAHA'N, or Isfaha'n, [written Asp-han, Spahan, and Sepahan, by native historians,] a large city of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 211 m. S of Teheran, situated in the central part of an oval plain, measuring 12 m. by 8 m., and enclosed by a range of mountains of serrated outline, in 32° 39′ 44″ N lat., and 51° 44′ 37″ E long., according to Fraser, not in 32° 25′ N lat., and 51° 50′ E long., as Kinneir—who has adopted its lat. from Kaempfer—states. It was the capital of Persia under the Suffavian dynasty; but is no longer the magnificent city so amply described by Chardin, who believed it to be as populous as London, then as now the most populous city in Europe. I. formerly extended 3 m. along the S banks of the river Zenderud, or Zendrud [*Chesney*], which, descending from the Bakhtiyari mountains, about 80 or 90 m. W of I., is here about 600 ft. broad. The best view of it is obtained when coming from the S: the groves, avenues, and spreading orchards, with which it abounds, concealing the ruins of this once famed capital, whose palaces, cupolas, minarets, pigeon-towers, and groves, appear scattered about "in grand and lyric confusion." [*De Bode.*] A nearer view, however, dispels the illusion; and the traveller goes for miles through deserted streets, untenanted houses, ruined buildings, and silent squares. The once magnificent Maïdán or hippodrome, 490 yds. long by 166 yds. broad, now no longer displays the bounding coursers, and the gazing multitudes enjoying the scene. Of all the trees that surrounded it, not one is remaining: the canals are empty; the houses which encompassed it, void of inhabitants, and their very doors blocked up; so that nothing but dead arches are now seen round the whole area. The bazaars are untenanted, and fast crumbling into ruins; and the great bazaar, once illuminated by 50,000 lamps, and where the whole area was filled with tents, is only lit up here and there by some solitary lamps, the whole business being confined to one corner. The large spaces which served as avenues to the city have been converted into gardens; and one may travel for three hours on country roads which were once so many streets leading to the centre of the city. The Chehel-Situn fronts the SW side of the great Maïdán. The gate of Ali, which opens into the palace from the Maïdán, is one of the most perfect pieces of brick-work to be seen in all Persia. Over the great entrance it rises to the elevation of several stories; and the flights of steps which lead to it are formed of beautiful porcelain. The roof of the chamber over the gate is sumptuously gilt and carved, and supported by 18 lofty octagonal pillars, once emblazoned in gold. It is open on all sides but one. The famous bridges over the Zenderud into the Sheher-bagh, though now deserted, are still unimpaired, all speaking of the gorgeous populous past. The bridge of Julfa, connecting the city with the Armenian quarter, on the r. bank, is 360 paces long, by 13 paces broad. It is built of hewn stone and brick, and is composed of 33 arches, above each of which are ranged 3 smaller ones, with a covered gallery on both sides. The streets of I. are narrow, winding, and irregular. The houses are only one story in height; but are generally composed of so many compartments that they occupy a considerable area. They are built of brick or of earth, and their uniformity in height and colour produces a dull appearance. Their entrances too are generally mean and low. Of the royal mosque of I., Buckingham says: —"The mosque was crowded at noon with worshippers, perhaps to the number of 2,000; some of whom offered up their prayers alone in silence, while others ranged themselves behind imams, or leaders, and gave their devotions all this public solemnity of union. Taken altogether, I have never yet seen, nor ever expect again to see, any Mohammedan temple so truly magnificent in all its parts, as the royal mosque of I." I. contains about 30 inhabited colleges, some of them large and flourishing; and the number of teachers and students may altogether amount to 6,000 or 7,000. The Arabic laws and literature, the Mahommedan laws and theology, are studied; but I. is chiefly famous as a school for metaphysics and philosophy. [*Mirza Ibrahim.*]

In 1472 Barbaro estimated the pop. of I. at 150,000; Kinneir estimates it at 200,000; Dupré at only half that number; Morier, in 1812, reckoned it at only 60,000; and Olivier at 50,000 in 1796; while Colonel Chesney raises it to 150,000 at the present period. The pop. of I. are characterized by the author of *Sketches of Persia* as an active, industrious people. "They are considered as the best manufacturers and the worst soldiers in Persia. But, whatever may be their deportment in the field of battle, they are remarkable for the boldness of their language in the field of argument, and have great confidence in their ready wit and talent for repartee. At I. almost every man above the very lowest order can read and write, and artisans and shopkeepers are often as familiar as those of the higher ranks with the works of their favourite poets. The love of such learning seems, in some of the youth of this city, to degenerate into a disease. These *Talib-ool-ilm* ['seekers of science'], as the students are called, may be seen in crowds round the gates, or within the walls of its college, reciting stanzas, or discussing obscure dogmas or doctrines in their works on philosophy or religion; and they often become, from such habits, unfitted for every other pursuit in life. The merchants of Persia form a distinct class. I had now seen those of Abusheher, Shiraz, and I., and found their general character nearly the same. So long as they have no concern with state affairs, and accept of no employment from government, they enjoy considerable security. The plunder of a merchant, without some pretext, would shake all confidence, and be fatal to that commerce from which a great proportion of the public revenue is derived; the most tyrannical monarchs, therefore, have seldom committed so impolitic an act of injustice. But this class have suffered so severely in the late revolutions of the country, that they continue to act with great caution. They are not only very circumspect

in their dealings, but, like wary diplomatists, every merchant has a cipher known only to himself and his correspondents. By this means they receive and convey that intelligence which is essential to give safety to their speculations. Some few make a display of their wealth; but in general, their habits are not merely frugal, but penurious. This disposition often increases with age to a degree that would hardly be credited, if we had not similar instances in our own country."

The manufactures of I. consist of all kinds of woven fabrics, brocades, satins, and silks; calicoes, chintzes, and other cotton goods, manufactured from the plant that grows in the neighbourhood; gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper boxes, pen-cases, book-covers, beautifully ornamented fire-arms, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware. There is no regular bazaar for books, but manuscripts are procured by the delals or brokers; and pictures very neatly executed in water colours, and some in oil, on canvass, are offered for sale in the bazaars. Some of these are of a very licentious description. The merchants of I. have capitals embarked in trade of from 80,000 to 150,000 tomauns, and control in a great degree the whole trade of Persia, and even considerably affect that of Hindostan, I. being the chief emporium in Persia, and on the great line of mercantile communication with Cabul, China, and India.

History.] I. appears to have been the *Aspadana* of Ptolemy, but was not then a city of any consideration We know that it was a considerable city in the reign of the caliph Al Mamun in A. D. 811, from some Arabian dirhems, struck at it the same year, and found on the coast of the Baltic in 1722. In the 10th cent., according to Ibn Haukel, it consisted of 2 cities, Yahudiah, or 'the Jews' town,' and Medina, or 'the city,' and was then the most flourishing city in Irak. It is almost the concurrent opinion of oriental historians and geographers that Yahudiah was a colony of captive Jews sent thither by Bochtansir or Nebuchadnezzar; and the tradition may be true, though the date be erroneous, as Media was not then a province, but an independent kingdom. For a short time during the decline of the Seljukian dynasty, I. was the cap. of their dominions. It was again made the royal residence by Shah Ismael, the first prince of the Suffavian dynasty, who called it Dar Assultana, or 'the Royal seat.' But I. owed its chief grandeur to his great grandson, Shah Abbas; who adorned it with the Dowlut Khana, or 'royal palace,' called by the Persians Chehel-el-Situn, or 'the forty pillars,' the royal mosque, the Hippodrome a noble garden divided into four quarters, and a park of 1,000 acres for the reception of wild animals. Three principal suburbs were also erected by his orders and annexed to it, called respectively, Abbasabad, belonging to the natives of Tauris,—Ghebrabad, or 'the residence of the Ghebrs or Magians,'—and Julfa, 'the residence of the Armenians.' The two former of these suburbs no longer exist. Its prosperity, however, received a terrible check during the invasion of Timur. That formidable conqueror, in 1387, took I., and contented himself at first with levying a large contribution on the inhabitants. Learning, however, that a nocturnal insurrection was preparing by the inhabitants, he poured out upon them the full measure of his vengeance, ordering an indiscriminate massacre, in which 70,000 are said to have perished. The advantageous situation of the place, however, enabled it soon to revive; and the early Sophis, though they did not make it the cap. of their empire, exerted themselves to restore it to its former prosperity. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans, and many of its most superb edifices entirely destroyed by those barbarous invaders. In 1727, it was retaken by Nadir Shah; but nothing was done by that conqueror to restore its former prosperity. Since that time I. has never been a royal residence, the recent sovereigns of Persia having preferred the more northern cities, particularly Teheran. I., therefore, has gone gradually more and more into decay, and presents only the wreck of what it formerly was. One may now ride for miles amid its ruins. It is still, however, a great and magnificent city.

ISPEGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 1½ m. W of St. Etienne-de-Baigorry, at the foot of a mountain in which is a mine of copper.

ISPER, a town of Austria, in the district below the Ens, and circle of Mannhartsberg, 29 m. WSW of Mautern, in a valley, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Danube.

ISPICA, a narrow and tolerably fertile valley in Sicily, between Spaccaforno and Modica. Its sides are excavated into innumerable grottoes, which are inhabited by a sturdy semi-civilized race of peasants, who depend in considerable part for their subsistence on the fruit of the walnut-trees, myrtles, arbutuses, dwarf olives, oaks, and brambles, with which the country is overrun.—*Smyth.—Colt Hoare.*

ISPINGLEE, a village of Beluchistan, in the Bolan pass, 12 m. ESE of Mustung, and 65 m. NNE of Kelat, on the road thence to Shawl. Pop., consisting of Beluchis, 2,000.

ISPOURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and less than a mile N of St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port. Pop. 450. Copper and malachite are found in the adjacent mountain of Arradoy.

ISPUK, or Espake, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Kohistan, 50 m. NNE of Tubbus.

ISPUNGLI, a village of Beluchistan, 4 m. SE of Shawl or Quitta, and on the road thence to Kelat.

ISRAEL, a township of Preble co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. It is well-watered, and very productive. Pop. in 1840, 1,547.

ISRAEL (Cape), a headland of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Arabian gulf, to the SSE of the island of Kameran, and between Loheia and Hodeida, in N lat. 15° 12′, E long. 42° 18′.

ISRAELS, a small river in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., which has its source in the White mountains, and flows into the Connecticut river at Lancaster.

ISSAC, or Issac-de-Montreal, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Villamblarde, 13 m. N of Bergerac. Pop. 1,043.

ISSAICA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Alegrete, and which falls into the Ibicui, on the l. bank.

ISSARLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, and cant. of Concouron, 26 m. NNW of Argentière, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,422. It has 2 annual cattle fairs.

ISSE′, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Moisdon-la-Riviere, 8 m. SSW of Chateaubriand, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. 1,602. It has an annual cattle fair.

ISSEAUX (Foret d'), a forest of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Aramits, 15 m. SSW of Oleron. It affords excellent timber, and near it are mines of plumbago and copper, and beds of marble.

ISSEHOVED, or Idsehoved, a headland of Denmark, at the N extremity of the island of Samsoe, in N lat. 55° 58′, E long. 10° 31′.

ISSELBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Dusseldorf, circle and 6 m. N of Rees. Pop. in 1837, 847.

ISSEL'S (St.), a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. N of Tenby, in Carmarthen bay. Pop. 1,552.

ISSENDOLUS, or Issendolus-l'Hôpital, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of La-Chapelle-Marival, 17 m. NW of Figeac. Pop. 1,058. It has 4 annual cattle-fairs.

ISSENGEAUX. See Yssingeaux.

ISSENHEIM, or Isenen, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Soultz. Pop. 1,214. It has a cotton spinning-mill.

ISSEPST, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and cant. of Livernon, 8 m. NW of Figeac. Pop. 615. It has 6 annual fairs.

ISSER, a river of Algiers, formed by the junction of the Zagwan with the Zeitoun, at the NW part of the plain of Hamza, which, flowing N, falls into the Mediterranean at Sarab-Velrab, and 30 m. E of Algiers, after a total course of 40 m.

ISSERTAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Vic-le-Comte, and 19 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,655.

ISSEVERA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 40 m. SE of Salonika, and near the l. bank of the Ormilia.

ISSEY (Sr.), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SSE of Padstow. Area 4,440 acres. Pop. in 1841, 748.

ISSIGEAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,110; in 1841, 9,067. The town is 11 m. SSE of Bergerac, on the Banège. Pop. 977.

ISSIMA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 25 m. ESE of Aosta, on the r. bank of the Eylez. Pop. 1,500.

ISSOIRE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome. The arrond. comprises an area of 182,076 hect., and contains 9 cant., viz.: Ardes, Besse, Champeix, Saint-Germain-Lembron, Issoire, Jumeaux, Latour, Sauxillanges, and Tauves. Pop. in 1821, 99,770; in 1836, 100,740; in 1841, 99,556.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,508; in 1841, 15,248. The town is 20 m. SSE of Clermont, on the Crouze, near its confluence with the Allier. Pop. in 1789, 5,746; in 1821, 5,929; in 1836, 5,741; in 1841, 5,224. It is small and ill-built, but has a handsome church and a college, and possesses a considerable trade in oil, wine, hemp, and apples. It has extensive manufactories of copper-ware, large distilleries and oil-mills, and a printing establishment. Fairs for cattle and grain are held twice a-year.—This town, which is of great antiquity, was named *Yciodorencis* in the Middle ages, and was formerly celebrated for a school and temple erected by that people. It was sacked by the Vandals. It suffered much from the disputes of which, as the patrimony of the counts of Auvergne, it was the cause; and towards the close of the 16th cent. sustained two sieges, in the first of which it was totally destroyed. The environs abound with nut-trees, and contain mines of antimony and coal.

ISSOUDUN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre. The arrond. comprises an area of 117,849 hect., and contains 3 cant. Pop. in 1831, 45,668; in 1841, 47,016.—The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 26,790; in 1841, 27,562. The town is situated partly on a hill, and partly in a fine plain, on the Théols, 19 m. SE of Chateauroux. Pop. in 1789, 10,530; in 1821, 11,077; in 1831, 11,664; in 1841, 12,234. It is one of the most important towns in the dep. It has 4 churches, 2 hospitals, a communal college, and a theatre. The streets are broad and regularly built, and the houses handsome. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, parchment, and hosiery; several tanneries and extensive bleacheries; and has an active trade in wine, corn, cattle, and wool. Fairs are held ten times a-year. Little is known with respect to the origin of this town. It was long held by the English. In 1135, 1504, and 1651, it was to a great extent destroyed by fire.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Chénérailles. Pop. 1,243.

ISSUM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Dusseldorf, circle and 5 m. E of Geldern. Pop. 1,000. It has a Lutheran church, and possesses manufactories of velvet, silk, and flannel, several potteries, and a tannery.

ISSUS. See Iskenderun.

ISSY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 5 m. N of Sceaux, and 4 m. SW of Paris, in a fine plain, near the l. bank of the Seine. The chief objects of interest which it possesses are the ancient house of Margaret-de-Valois, now belonging to the seminary of Saint Sulpice at Paris, and a Gothic edifice named the house of Childebert. It contains also numerous handsome villas, and has manufactories of soda, potash, acids, and whiting.

ISSY-L'EVEQUE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Autun. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,130; in 1841, 6,087. The village is 20 m. SW of Autun, on the Somme. Pop. 1,855. Cattle fairs are held here 6 times a-year.

ISTAKHUR, a district and mountain-fortress of Persia, in the prov. of Fars. The district, which also bears the name of Kourch, lies in the NE part of the prov., and is watered by the Kur or Bund-amir and Correen. It is inhabited by Guebres and Parsis, and numerous nomades. Its chief town is Yezd. The fortress stands on a rocky eminence which rises perpendicularly on the confines of the plain of Merdasht.

ISTALIF, a town of Afghanistan, in the province and 22 m. NW of Cabul, on the slope of a hill, at the foot of the Hindu-kush. It is inhabited by Taujiks, the number of whom, previous to the storming of the town by the British in 1842, was estimated at 15,000. They are remarkable for the irascibility of their temperament, owing it is said to their diet, which consists chiefly of bread made of sun-dried mulberries. The manufacture and dyeing of cloth form the chief branches of local industry.

ISTAMBUL. See Constantinople.

ISTAPA. See Estapa.

ISTANOS, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, sanj. and 20 m. W of Angora, on the r. bank of the Char-Su, an affluent of the Enguri-Su. It contains about 400 houses.

ISTARDA, or Starova, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 17 m. S of Ochrida, on the SW bank of the lake of that name.

ISTEIN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 21 m. SSW of Friburg, on the r. bank of the Rhine, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 455.

ISTILLAR (Gulf of), an indentation of the coast of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Salonika, and SW of the gulf of Orphano; separated from the gulf of Monte-Santo by the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Mount Athos with the continent. It is 14 m. in breadth, and about 9 m. in depth, and nearly oval in shape. The entrance is formed by two peninsulas, at the extremity of each of which is a group of small islands.

ISTIP, Istib or Istir, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 66 m. SW of Ghiustendil, near the l. bank of the Bagranitza. Pop., chiefly Turks, 8,000. It is surrounded by an embattled wall, now much dilapidated, and has a suburb, named Yeni-Keni, inhabited by Greeks.

ISTMO, or Ystmo, a department of New Granada, comprising the district of Veragua and the isthmus of Panama, and enclosing the bay of Panama. See Panama.

ISTRANA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the district and 6 m. W of Treviso. Pop. 500.

ISTRES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.—The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1841, 8,651.—The town is situated 25 m. NW of Marseilles, near the W bank of the Etang-de-Berre. Pop. 3,122.

ISTRI, a river of Russia, rising to the SE of Klin, in the gov. of Moscow, flowing S, and falling into the Moskva, on the l. bank, after a course of 52 m.

ISTRIA, a circle of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, administratively comprised in the gov. of Trieste, forming in part a triangular peninsula, bounded on the N by the gulf of Trieste and the circles of Gorizia and Laibach; on the E by the gulf of Quarnero, or the channels of Farisina and Quarnero, by which it is separated from the island of

Cherso; and on the S and W by the Adriatic. Its superficial area amounts to 1,824 sq. m. The surface towards the sea is in many parts low and marshy; a part, especially to the NW, consists of precipitous mountains, whose sides are penetrated by caverns and grottos incrusted by stalactites. The mountains are either capped with snow, bare and barren, or are covered by beautiful forests, from which the marine of Venice is chiefly supplied. The hills are of singular and continually varying forms; and the face of the country everywhere presents deep dells, hanging woods, and villages and ruins perched upon pinnacles or buried in abysses. The principal rivers are the Poyk, flowing N to the Isonzo; the Dragogna, the Quieto, and the Canale-di-Leina, all flowing W into the gulf of Venice.—The climate is very uncertain and often severe. The agriculture of the country is not of great importance.—The pop. is mainly dependent on maritime commerce, and especially on the trade connected with Trieste. The general aspect of the country is bare; the surface is so porous or cavernous that the rain-water is speedily lost to agriculture, and the surface is susceptible of cultivation only in spots and patches. A little wheat, barley, and maize is grown. Oil and wine are extensively made; the latter possesses remarkable strength and flavour. Profitable fisheries of the tunny and anchovy are carried on in the Adriatic.—The pop. of I. in 1837 was 211,020; in 1846, 202,065, exclusive of Trieste, the pop. of which amounted to 59,336. It is of two races; the Italian, which forms the pop. of the maritime towns; and the Slavonic, which constitutes the mass of the peasantry. The Istrians are tall and well-formed, and make excellent infantry soldiers. The women are very handsome, generally of fair complexion, and often with light hair and blue eyes.—I. contains several towns of considerable importance, of which the principal is Trieste, situated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, and occupying the place of the ancient *Tergeste*. It chiefly began to flourish under the empress Maria Theresa, somewhat after the middle of the 17th cent. This city with the adjacent territory, amounting altogether to about 35 sq. m., now forms a distinct administrative prov. [See TRIESTE.] Capo d'Istria is usually considered the capital of I. proper. [See CAPO D'ISTRIA.] The town of Pola, situated on a small bay of the same name, near the S extremity of the peninsula, now an inconsiderable place, though efforts are making to render it a naval station, is, as remarked by Pococke, "in relation to its antiquities, to be regarded among the greatest." [See POLA.] One of the more flourishing towns of Istria is the seaport Rovigno, occupying a peninsula on the W coast. A small town, called Pirano, stands in a picturesque situation, on a peninsula between the gulf of Lagona and that of Trieste. In the extreme N of the circle is the town of Idria; and 15 m. SSE of it lies the village of Adelsberg, celebrated for its curious caverns.—The great lines of road which intersect I. are those leading from Trieste along the coast, and interiorly through the centre of the peninsula to Pola; and the great road from Fiume N by Adelsberg to Laibach, with a branch to Idria. At Adelsberg this latter route is joined by a road from Trieste. The roads in this country of hills, are excellent in themselves, and are kept in good order.—The history of I.—which can be obtained only from meagre materials—ascends to a very early date. It is considered to have been one of the Illyrian provinces. The Colchians, returning from their celebrated expedition, are supposed to have established themselves here; when the country was conquered by the Romans, they found the worship of Isis established in it. I., when united to the empire, shared in its diversified fortunes. The monuments which yet remain in it testify to the advanced state of the arts; but the decline of the empire admitted new and barbarous invaders, and this country at length fell under the dominion of the Venetians.

ISTRINA, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 52 m. S of Krukovatz, on the r. bank of the Liperitza.

ISTURITS, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. SSE of La Bastide-de-Clarence. Pop. 850.

ISTVANDI, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemeg, 27 m. SSW of Kaposvar, on the r. bank of the Okor.

ITA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. NE of Guadalaxara, on the flank of a hill on the road from Madrid to Alcala-de-Henares. Pop. 987.

ITABAIANINHA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, to the N of the head of Rio-Real, and W of São-Christovão.

ITABAIANNA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, at the foot of the serra of the same name. Pop. 2,000.—The serra, which is the most extensive mountain-range in the prov., runs between the rivers Real and Irapirang.

ITABATINGAHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, flowing into the Jacuhi, on the r., between the Marcos and the Pequeri.

ITABERAVA, a village and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. SE of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 7,000, agriculturists and miners.

ITABIRA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio-das-Velhas, 17 m. ENE of Ouro-Preto.—Also a lofty iron-stone mountain in the same prov., near the town of Itabira-de-Mata-Dentov, 55 m. NE of Ouro-Preto. Alt. 4,895 ft. [*Von Eschwege.*]

ITABIRAÇU, a lofty pyramidal mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. S of Itabira.

ITABORAHI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Rio-Igua.

ITACACIBA, a small port of Brazil, on a bay of the same name, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo.

ITACOLUMI, the loftiest summit of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira, in the Brazilian prov. of Minas-Geraes. It has an alt., according to Von Eschwege, of 5,710 ft. It may be easily ascended from Ouro-Preto, or Villa-Rica, which stands on the narrow valley formed by the S declivities of the I., and the Morro-de-Villa-Rica. It consists of white quartz slate. Iron-stone appears at the foot of the mountain.—Also another mountain in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, near Marianna.—Also a summit in the Serra-dos-Orgãos, in the prov. of Rio-Janeiro.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Maranhão, in the E angle of the bay of Cuma, in 2° 8′ 38″ S lat.

ITACURUÇU, a small island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

ITAGUAHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Angra-dos-Reis, between the Sierra-de-Santa-Cruz, and the river I. The pop. of the town and district is 4,000, chiefly agriculturists.—The river I. rises in the district of São-João-Marcos; runs from W to E, and then, turning S, enters the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, opposite the island Madeira. A canal has been formed between this river and the town of I.

ITAHIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, comarca of Ilheos, rising in the Serra-Itaraca, flowing E, and falling into the Bahia-dos-Ilheos.—Also a lake in the same district, about 5 m. in length, by 2½ m. in breadth, which discharges itself into the river I.

ITAIPU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-

de-Janeiro, 8 m. ESE of Nitherohi. Pop. of town and adjacent district, 2,000.

ITAJAHI, a river of Brazil, which rises in the prov. of São-Paulo; enters that of Santa-Catharina; and flows into the bay of Garoupas. Its chief affluents are the Suiz-Alves, and the Itajahi-Mirim.

ITALA, a small town of Sicily, 15 m. SW of Messina.

ITALY,

A celebrated region of Central Europe, extending between the parallels of 36° 35′ and 47° N, and the meridians of 6° 35′ and 18° 35′ E long. The limits of no region are marked in more distinct and precise characters by the hand of Nature than those of I.; yet nowhere have the political boundaries and divisions of any country been more fluctuating and uncertain. The Alps, the highest mountains in the ancient world, stretching in a huge crescent, one extremity of which rests on the head of the Adriatic gulf, the other on the gulf of Genoa, separate Italy from the regions to the N, and serve at once as a barrier against the frozen tempests which blow from the Boreal regions, and a rampart against continental invasion. Hannibal denominated the Alps, the walls, not only of Italy, but even of Rome itself. The Adriatic sea bathes this charming country on the E, and the Tuscan sea on the W; on the S, the Ionian sea opens an easy communication with all the southern countries. Numberless islands line its extensive shores; and in the interior, the Apennines, a range of mountains of the second order, commence where the Alps terminate, and extending through its whole length, branch into various ramifications, dividing the peninsula into several provinces materially differing in their climates and productions. The length of Italy, from Monte Rosa, the highest summit of the Italian Alps, to the Capo-di-Leuca, is 670 m.; while its medial breadth, between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, is about 100 m.; but from the head of the gulf of Trieste to the Rhone, the W boundary of Savoy, the breadth is 370 m. According to Mayer's map the total superficial extent of I., including the surface of its islands, is 131,600 British sq. m. Galante estimates its area at 127,970 sq. m. Bianchi estimates it at 100,000 geog. sq. m. It may be reckoned generally at two-thirds the area of France, one-tenth that of Russia in Europe, four-fifths that of the Spanish peninsula, and three times that of Greece; and as nearly equal to that of the British islands.

Divisions.] I. was, in very ancient times, like most other countries, parcelled out into innumerable petty states and kingdoms; but became divided, while yet in a state of incipient civilization, into three grand districts,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The first was seized and colonized by the Gauls, who either extirpated, expelled, or subjugated the original inhabitants. This division was denominated by the Romans, in the earlier periods of their history, *Gallia Cisalpina*, because it lay on the Italian side of the Alps; afterwards, when reduced into a Roman province, *Gallia Togata*, because the inhabitants, in imitation of their conquerors, wore the Roman *toga* or gown. It was also called *Italia Subalpina*, or Italy at the foot of the Alps. This extensive tract, which extended from the *Alpes Rhæticæ*, or the mountains of Tyrol on the NE, to the *Mare Ligusticum*, or gulf of Genoa, on the SW, was subdivided into four regions: viz. *Italia Subalpina*, or Piedmont; *Liguria*, or the Genoese territory; *Gallia Cispadana;* and *Gallia Transpadana*. These two last divisions, comprehending the fertile valley of the Po, now known by the name of Lombardy, were bounded on the S by the Apennines; on the E by the Adriatic; on the W by the Subalpine countries; and on the N by the Alps which divide Italy from Switzerland and Tyrol. All these four divisions comprised a tract of country 280 m. in length, by 150 m. in breadth. The central division, now known by the name of Tuscany and the States of the Church, comprehended the ancient *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Latium*, *Sabinium*, *Picenum*, and the NW parts of the modern kingdom of Naples. The Etrurians were of Asiatic extraction; the Umbrians were a Celtic colony; the Latins derived their origin from the Pelasgic and Æolic Greeks, but, as the ancestors of the Roman name and power proceeded from the most barbarous parts of Greece at a very early period, many ages elapsed before their manners, brutalized by a continual series of incessant conflicts, reflected a tint of Grecian civilization. The southern division was called *Magna Græcia*, because most of the cities on its coast were Greek colonies, and spoke the Greek language. The inhabitants gave it the appellation of *Magna Græcia*, not that it was greater than Greece properly so called, but from mere vanity, as we are informed by Pliny. This tract comprehended almost the whole of the modern Neapolitan territories, and comprised the ancient *Apulia*, *Lucania*, and *Bruttium*.—Italy was afterwards divided by Augustus Cæsar into 11 provinces. Upon the downfall of the Roman name and power, it was seized by the Ostrogoths, who were expelled by the celebrated Belisarius, general of the emperor Justinian. In the middle ages, the kingdom of Lombardy and the kingdom of Naples held the two extremities; while the Papal and Tuscan territories occupied the centre of I.—Italy, taken in its utmost extent, may still be considered under the three grand divisions: Northern I., Central I., and Southern I. The first, or northern division, contains the dominions of the king of Sardinia, the Italian portion of Switzerland, and the Austro-Italian states, including the Tyrol, and the Illyrico-Hungarian Littorale. The second or central Italy, the dominions of the grand duke of Tuscany, the Pope's territories, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the small republic of San Marino. The third grand division embraces the south of Italy, with the island of Sicily, subject to the king of Naples; and may be regarded as physically comprising the island of Corsica belonging to France, and the Maltese group belonging to England.

The following table exhibits the area in Italian or geographical square miles, and the population according to the latest returns, of the present political divisions of Italy:

	Area.		Pop.
1. Kingdom of Sardinia.			
1. Continental provinces, ...	14,989	4,368,975	
2. Insular provinces, comprising the islands of Sardinia and Capraia, ...	8,234	547,112	
	23,223		4,916,087 in 1848

II. Principality of Monaco.					
*** Forming an *enclave* in the Sardinian prov. of Nice. The admeasurement of area is that of Zuccagni. Bianchi estimates it at only 6·25 geog. sq. m.		10		6,800 in	1846
III. Republic of Ticino.					
*** Politically incorporated in the Swiss confederacy. Its area is estimated by several writers at only 780 geog. sq. m.		800		117,397	1850
IV. Duchy of Parma.					
Including Piacenza and Guastalla.		2,098		494,737	—
V. Duchy of Modena,		1,630		586,458	—
VI. Grand-duchy of Tuscany.					
Including the islands of Elba and Gorgona; and the recent addition of Lucca,		6,407		1,696,483	1848
VII. The Papal States.		12,120		2,898,115	1843
VIII. Republic of San Marino,		20		7,600	?
IX. The Lombardo-Venetian, or Austro-Italian kingdom.					
1. Province of Lombardy,	6,245		2,670,833 in	1846	
2. Province of Venice,	7,003		2,257,200	—	
3. Province of Trent, or the Italian Tyrol,	4,980		500,000	?	
4. The Italian provinces of the kingdom of Illyria; viz.					
a. Government of Trieste, 50			81,500	1849	
b. Circles of Gorizia and Gradisca, 800			193,268	—	
c. Circle of Istria, 1,350			230,528	—	
	2,200				
		19,528		5,933,329	
X. Kingdom of Naples, or of The Two Sicilies.					
1. Continental provinces,	24,971		6,382,706		
2. Island of Sicily,	7,787		2,040,610		
		32,758		8,423,316	1845
*** The above areas are those adopted by Bianchi. The *Almanach de Gotha* assigns 24,563 Italian sq. m. to the Continental, and 7,967 to the Insular possessions of Sicily.					
XI. Island of Corsica, belonging to France,		2,850		230,271	1846
XII. Islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, belonging to England,		265		118,759	1842
		101,709		25,429,352	

Physical features.] Nothing can excel the natural scenery of I., in all the ingredients which compose the sublime or the beautiful. Its mountains present every variety of shape and magnitude, of rugged precipices, wooded declivities, snowy summits, winding bases, and all the materials and groupings of picturesque beauty. Even the plains are varied by gentle swells and bolder elevations; while the extraordinary purity of the atmosphere gives a distinctness to every object, which cannot be conceived by those who are accustomed to a vapoury sky. The brightest descriptions of poetry do not surpass the effect produced by the vale of Clitumnus, the falls of the Anio, the banks of the Nar, the waters of Tibur, the groves of Albano, the plains, hills, coasts, and bays of Campania Felix. [*Eustace.*] "When we first tread the soil of I., the loveliness of the landscape absorbs our whole attention. Association, indeed, does much to strengthen the spell which the scenery throws over us; and the force of the attraction is greatly increased by the southern sky, with its balmy repose, its magical colouring, and its harmonious combinations of light and shadow. All the features of the picture, however, are in themselves both novel and beautiful. The climate and its productions do not, it is true, unfold their full luxuriance till we reach Sicily; but to the native of Northern Europe, the face of the country is new from the very foot of the Alps. I. is divided by nature into two very dissimilar regions. The first is Lombardy, or Upper Italy, bounded, as we have seen, on the N by the Alps, and on the S by the Apennines. This tract commences, on the N and W, among Alpine heights and glens, whose aspect is that of Switzerland. The mountains then subside into broad meadow-plains, watered by large rivers, and crossed in every field by rows of poplars supporting vines; while the olive-groves on the lower eminences both of the Alpine and Apennine chains, and the scattered cypresses and pines, impart the first characteristic images of the Italian landscape. Southward of the ridge of the Apennines is the second region, the strictly peninsular portion of I. On crossing the mountains which bound it on the N, we immediately lose the broad plains and full rivers of Lombardy. The Apennine accompanies us to the extremity of the peninsula, dividing it lengthwise, narrowing its flats, and forming deep hollows by the promontories which it everywhere sends out. The mountains, though in many districts lofty, are rounded in shape; and the undulating hills which cluster about their sides, sink down into flat alluvial valleys like the deserted beds of lakes. Woods of olive-trees, not unlike in character to the birch, cover the rising grounds with their gray foliage. Towns and villages on the plains, or oftener perched

like castles on the hills, peer out from amidst vineyards, or clumps of the dark flat-topped pine, and the tall pillar-like cypress; and the most uncultivated and lonely of the vales are clothed with a picturesque and almost tropical prodigality of vegetation, in the wild trees and shrubs, the broad leafy masses of the glossy ilex, the rich forms and colours of the arbutus, and the graceful outline of the fragrant myrtle. This aspect of the landscape, which prevails in Middle I., suffers some changes as we advance farther S. The date-palm is now seen in sheltered nooks; in some districts the orange and lemon groves give odour to the air; and the aloe and cactus grow wild upon the rocks. These features are caught in glimpses, even on the northern side of the Apennines; they are more and more frequent as we proceed towards Lower I., in which they are not indeed the prevailing features; but in several quarters assume prominence in the scene; and in Sicily the picture unites oriental vegetation with that of the Italian valleys. The panorama of the low country, too, has everywhere a background in the mountains, among which, as we climb their sides, the wide woods of chestnut, intermingled with oak and beech, give way to the hardier species of the pine and other vigorous plants, and these to the green pastures which rise to the very summits of the Apennines." [*Spalding.*] On the N and W mountains rising into the clouds separate I. from France, Switzerland, and Germany; a few passes lead over this chain, from which a single ridge runs out over the whole peninsula, under the name of the Apennines, and even passes over into the island of Sicily. The coasts are flat and unprotected on the NE, where the Po, and several rapid coast-rivers, flowing from the neighbouring Alps, rush with great impetuosity into the sea; but everywhere else they are guarded by high rocks and steep cliffs. Upper I., where the Apennines approach the SW coast, has its declination towards the Adriatic; the rest of I. declines on one side of this chain towards the Tyrrhenian, and on the other towards the Adriatic and the Ionian seas. The N or continental part of I. is a large valley extending between the Alps and Apennines. The Alps in Upper Italy present a slaty surface, which rests on a calcareous basis. On some of the mountains volcanic productions are found, and the strata are broken and interrupted. The districts of Padua, Vicenza, and Verona are volcanic, but well-watered and fertile. The S of Italy has not much water; even Tuscany, though mountainous, does not abound in it, and the streams which come down from the Apennines are mere brooks which often entirely disappear during the summer. The luxuriant vegetation of this part of I. is chiefly owing to its volcanic soil. The coast of the Adriatic, from the mouth of the Po to Cape Leuca, on the N side of the Apennines is almost entirely calcareous; but the S side, or the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea, from Pisa to Salerno, is volcanic. Barren steppes, and pestiferous tracts of land, occur at Manfredonia and Barletta, in the Maremna of Sienna, and the Pontine marshes; in Upper I., too, some very unwholesome districts exist in the lagunes and marshes of the Po.

Rivers.] I. is intersected with rivers which flow in every direction to the sea. Of these the Po is by far the most important for magnitude and length of course, and is justly denominated the prince of the Italian streams. On account of its depth it received from the Ligurians, who dwelt in its neighbourhood, the appellation of *Bodincus*, or 'the bottomless.' The classic pen of Ovid has immortalized it under the name of *Eridanus*, as consecrated by the fall of Phaeton, shaded by his sister-poplars, and enriched by their amber-tears. This magnificent stream rises in the recesses of Mount Vesulus or Viso, at an elevation of 6,466 ft., 30 m. to the W of Turin, on the confines of France and Italy, and nearly in the parallel of Mount Dauphine in Dauphiné, and of Saluzzo in Piedmont. Descending from the Western Alps, it passes on the NE of Saluzzo, by Carignan, to Turin: receiving, even in this short space, many Alpine streams, as the Varila, Maira, and Grana, from the S, and the Felice, Sagon, and others from the N. Most of these streams, having had a longer course than that which is called the Po, might perhaps be more justly regarded as the principal river; nay, the Tanaro, which rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Po some miles below Alessandria, might claim, in the river Stura, a more remote source than the Po itself. After leaving the walls of Turin, the Po receives innumerable rivers and rivulets from the Alps on the N, and the Apennines on the S. Among the former may be named the two Dorias, the Sesia, the Ticino or Tessino, the Adda, the Oglio, and the Mincio, to the E of which, the Adige, an independent stream, descends from the Alps of Tyrol, and pursues a course of 200 m. to the Adriatic. From the S, the Po receives the large river Tanaro, itself swelled by the Belba, the Bormida, the Stura, and other streams. The other southern streams are of less consequence; but, among them may be named the Trebbia, a rapid stream, famous for the defeat of Sempronius by Hannibal, and, in modern times, by the hard-earned victory of Suwarrow over Macdonald, the river of Parma, and the Panaro which enters the Po at Stellato to the W of Ferrara. The comparative course of the Po is about 300 m. Its average breadth from Turin, where it becomes navigable, to Arona where it falls into the Adriatic, is 1,200 ft. To the N of Ferrara it is as broad as the Rhine at Dusseldorf; and, before it receives the Mincio, it rivals the Danube at Vienna. Its depth is everywhere great; and its current strong and rapid. The sand and gravel washed from the Alps and Apennines by its numerous tributary streams have elevated the bed of the Po in modern times, so that in many places banks of 30 ft. high are necessary to preserve the country from inundation. The canal of Naviglo unites the navigation of the Tessino and the Po.—The next river in size, but superior in point of classical celebrity, is the Tiber, which, rising in the Apennines, near the source of the Arno, and passing by Perugia and Rome, enters the Mediterranean after a comparative course of 150 m. It is said to receive 42 rivers or torrents, many of them celebrated in Roman story, and has a stream always full, though only 300 ft. wide at Rome.—The length of the course of the Adige is almost that of the Po. It becomes navigable on entering Italy, and falls into the Adriatic at Brendola. [See ADIGE.] The coasting-rivers of Venice are the Brenta, the Piave, the Tagliamento, and the Isonzo. The Var, which forms the boundaries between France and Piedmont, falls into the Mediterranean at Tour-de-Serre. The Paglion, a river of Piedmont, falls into the sea at Nice. The Magra is a coasting-river of which the mouth is at Monte Marcello. The Serchio falls into the sea at S. Giuliano. The Arno descends from the Apennines, and flows into the sea at Pisa. The Fiora, the Marta, the Mignone, the Arone, the Astura, the Garigliano, one of the largest rivers of Naples, the Volturno, the Silaro, the Ofanto, the Fortore, the Biferno, and the Pescara, are all Neapolitan rivers. The Asone, the Chiento, the Esimo, the Metauro, the Marecchio, the Ronca, and the Montone, belong to the Papal States. In Sicily there are the Giarreta and the Salso; in Sardinia, the Oristano and Flumendosa;

in Corsica, the Liamone and Tavignano. Many of the rivers of Upper I. are navigable either naturally or by art, and several are united with one another, or with the lakes by canals; but in Central and Lower I. there are no navigable rivers except the Arno and Tiber. Some of the Italian rivers at their mouth form pernicious *maremnas.*—The Orco, which descends from Mount Cervin, forms at Ceresole a vertical cascade of 2,400 ft.; and the torrent of Evanson, in its descent from Monte Rosa, has a fall of 1,200 ft. The cataract of Terni, formed by the Nar, is perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The river Velino, a little before its junction with the Nar, suddenly rushes down a precipice 300 ft. high, and dashes so violently on the subjacent rocks that a great part of the stream rises in vapour. It afterwards falls down two other precipices nearly of the same height. The aggregate height of these falls is 800 ft. The river Tiverone, the ancient *Anio*, has a fall of 50 ft., near Tivoli.

Lakes.] I. abounds in beautiful lakes, particularly in the N division. The Lago Maggiore, or lake of Locarno, 27 m. long, by 3 m. of medial breadth, stretches from Locarno, in the Swiss cant. of Tessino, to Testo in the gov. of Milan, and is connected by the canal of Tinicello with the town of Milan. Its shores abound with Alpine beauties, and its depth is immense, being no less than 1,800 ft. This lake is connected by the Tresa with Lake Lugano on the E, celebrated for its beautiful Borromean isles. Farther to the E is the lake of Como, which is joined by that of Lecco. It is about 32 m. in length; but its medial breadth is not above 2½ m. Still farther to the E is the Lago Iseo, which is followed by the noble Lago-di-Garda, celebrated by Virgil in his pastorals under the name of *Benacus.* It has an expanse of 30 m. in length, by 8 m. in breadth. The scenery of these lakes—which all belong to the Austro-Italian states—is highly interesting, and has called forth all the powers of song to describe their beauties. One word of Virgil has given dignity to the Larian lake; one verse of his has communicated the grandeur of the ocean to the *Benacus;* and a few lines have raised the streamlet of the *Mincius* above the full and majestic Danube. One grand feature which distinguishes the scenery of the northern Italian lakes from that of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, or of the Caledonian lochs, is the effect produced on the mind and feelings of the British traveller, from the sublime appearance of the Alpine ridge which rises above their extremities, or envelopes them in its bosom, and presents every mountain-form and colour, from the curve to the pinnacle, and from the deep tints of the forest to the dazzling whiteness of snow, so that to the traveller recently returned from Italy, Windermere appears a pool, and Skiddaw shrinks into a hillock. Lochlomond is the only lake in this country which can vie with those Alpine waters, skirted as it is by the lofty Benlomond, and embracing in its broad expanse a number of charming little islands. Yet the heathy sides, the naked brow, the heavy lumpish form of Benlomond and the lifeless masses around it, are not to be compared with the bold, the varied, and the animated scenery, which presents to the astonished view the incipient beauties of spring, the glories of summer, or the finished splendours of autumn, contrasted with the glaciers that crown the summits, or hang on the sides of the Italian Alps. In Savoy there are the lakes of Bourget and Annecy, and a part of the lake of Geneva belongs to that country. In Piedmont is the small lake of Viverone; in Tuscany the Lago-di-Ignoso, di Fucecchio, di Seria, and di Castiglione; in Lucca the Lago-di-Massaciuccoli; in the States of the Church the Lago-di-Bolsena, di Bracciano, and di Perugia; in the kingdom of Naples the Lago-di-Celano and di Fondi; the lakes of Varano, Lesina, and Salpi, are connected with the sea; and those of Agnano and Averno are quite insignificant. In the island of Sicily there are not any considerable lakes, neither are there any in Sardinia and Corsica.

Mountains.] The most important mountains of I. are the Alps; which, rising from the sea to the W of Oneglia, run for a short space in a W direction, and then assume a N course as far as the frontiers of Savoy and Dauphiné, where a lateral ridge, projecting from the main range, and extending in a W direction, separates Dauphiné on the S from Savoy on the N, and is also separated from Italy on the E by the main range. The Alps then take a NW course, terminated in this direction by Mont Blanc. From that majestic mountain they run NE, separating the Valais in Switzerland from the duchy of Aosta and part of the Milanese, as far as St. Gothard and the sources of the Tessino. Thence they run almost due E, separating the Milanese, the Trentine, and ci-devant Venetian territories on the S, from the Valteline, the Tyrol, and Carinthia on the N. They then assume a SE direction, as far as the head of the gulf of Cattaro; and are there known by the appellation of Montenegro, or 'the Black mountain.' Running in this direction parallel with the coast of the Adriatic, they separate Istria, Morlachia, and Dalmatia on the SW, from Carniola, Austrian and Turkish Croatia, the Herzegovina, and Bosnia on the NE. [See article ALPS.] The Apennines, 'the infant Alps,' as they have been called by a great poet, are more remarkable for length of course than greatness of altitude. These mountains begin to assume that appellation in the neighbourhood of Genoa. While the Alpine summits are chiefly granitic, the Apennines are, with a few exceptions, a limestone formation, and therefore abound in beautiful marbles. Monte Velino, near the middle of Italy, is the chief elevation, being 7,872 ft. above the level of the sea; Monte Terminillo, 6,600 ft.; and Monte Cimone, the ancient *Mons Ciminius*, 6,600 ft. high. [See article APENNINES.

Climate.] I., extended between the 38 and 46 parallels of N lat., is exposed to a considerable degree of heat in summer and cold in winter; but the influence of the seas which wash its peninsular shores, and the mountains which surround or intersect it, counteract the effects of latitude, and produce a temperature excluding every extreme, and rendering all its seasons delightful. However, as the action of these causes is unequal, the climate, though everywhere genial and temperate, varies considerably. The mean annual temp. at Milan is 53°·6; at Florence, 59°·4; at Rome, 60°; at Naples, 62°·2. Without entering minutely into all or many of those variations,—chiefly the effects of the bearings of the different mountainous ranges,—we may regard I. as divided into four regions, which, like the Sister Naiads of Ovid, while they have many features in common, have also each a characteristic peculiarity. The first of these regions is the vale of the Po, extending 260 m. in length, and 150 m. in breadth where widest; and bounded by the Alps and Apennines on all sides but the E, where it lies open to the Adriatic. The second is the tract enclosed by the Apennines, forming the Papal and Tuscan states. The third is confined to the Campania Felix and its immediate dependencies, such as the borders of the bay of Naples and its islands, and the plains of Pæstum. The last consists of the Abruzzo, Apulia, and Calabria.—The first of these regions or climates has been represented as perhaps the most fertile and the most delicious territory in the known world. This fertility is owing to the innumerable streams which descend from the Alps that border it on the N and W, and the Apennines which bound it on the S, and furnish a constant supply to the majestic '*fluvio rum rex, Eridanus.*' But while thus fertilized by mountain-rills and Alpine streams, and cooled in summer by occasional gales, this region is sometimes invaded by blasts which chill its climate and give its winter some features of transalpine severity, slight indeed, as if merely to call the attention of the natives to that eternal repository of snow which rises continually before them, but sufficient to check the growth of such plants as, like the orange and the almond, shrink from frost, or pine away under its most mitigated aspect.—The second region is protected from the N by an additional range of mountains, so that it becomes less

obnoxious to the action of frost, and is indeed more liable to be injured by the heats of summer than by wintry cold. Its productions accordingly improve in strength and flavour; its wines are more generous than those of Milan and Mantua; and its orchards are graced with oranges. It is, however, exposed to chill blasts occasionally; and not entirely unacquainted with the frosts and snows of transalpine latitudes.—In the third climate, that is in the delicious plains of Campania, Nature appears robed in such beauty, and pours forth all her treasures with such bounteous profusion, that it seems a terrestrial paradise, and has called forth the united powers and descriptive talents of the traveller, the historian, the poet, and the painter, to depict its beauties.—The plains of Apulia, which lie beyond the Apennines, with the coasts of Abruzzo and Calabria, form the last division, differing from that which precedes it in increasing warmth only, and in productions more characteristic of a southern latitude, such as the aloe and the majestic palm.—These distinctions of climate are confined principally to the plains; as the mountains which surround them vary according to their elevation, and at the same time enclose valleys which in the S enjoy the cool temperature of Milan, and in the N glow with all the sultriness of Abruzzo. The chief inconvenience of the Italian climate is what is denominated in the Levant the *malaria*,—a pernicious distemperature of the air arising from the many marshes and stagnant lakes in the centre of the country; and, in addition to the fiery eruptions of Etna and Vesuvius, it is exposed to the terrible effects of frequent earthquakes, and the enervating sirocco or hot wind which blows from the opposite coast of Africa.—It has been imagined that the climate of I. has become warmer than the descriptions of the ancient Romans would lead us to suppose it to have been in their time; and this change has been ascribed to the cultivation of Germany, by the clearing away of its immense forests, and the draining of its extensive swamps. But the lofty barriers of the Alps seem to preclude any cause of this kind from operating upon I.; and it may be questioned whether any change at all has taken place. It is observed by travellers, that the same places which are described by the Roman writers as peculiarly cold, are still liable, in consequence of their situation, to severe winter blasts The remarkable peculiarity in climate known as the *malaria*, extends over a district about 192 geog. m. in length, from Leghorn to Terracina, and about 40 m. in its greatest breadth in the Campagna-di-Roma. There is no visible sign of any insalubrity in the atmosphere of these regions; the sky is as clear, the air as tranquil, and the verdure as fresh as in the most healthy district: many of the places where it prevails are even elevated, dry, and airy. But nothing can be more fatal than its influence, which occasions the worst kind of intermittent fevers, and is particularly hurtful to those who sleep in the open air during the night. The few inhabitants who remain in these tracts are sickly and languid in their whole appearance; and even those who repair to the fatal district only to the temporary labours of the harvest, very frequently fall a sacrifice to the distemper, or at least have their constitutions seriously injured for life. In the vicinity of Rome, the shepherds and their flocks come every night during summer to take shelter within the walls from the noxious atmosphere of the adjoining country. The city itself is not free from the evil; and even its more elevated situations have begun to experience the influence of this spreading insalubrity. To this increasing action of the malaria the diminished pop. of Rome is, in the opinion of Chateauvieux, to be in a great measure ascribed. The real cause of this evil has hitherto escaped all research. It has been ascribed to the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes, or the exhalations of a volcanic soil. But it is not confined to places more immediately exposed to such influences; and it is found to increase with the diminution of the pop. and the decay of cultivation. It appears to have been felt in the times of the Roman republic, but to have been limited to a few inconsiderable spots. The destruction of the Roman empire,—the abolition of slavery by the influence of Christianity,—and the translation of the seat of government to Constantinople,—by diminishing the cultivation of the surrounding country, are supposed to have occasioned that neglected state of the soil which produces the malaria; while the influence of the evil itself is gradually augmenting the cause, depopulating the fields, and leaving the soil to fall back into its naturally rank and humid state. It has, at the same time, been observed, that much of the sickness is occasioned by the peasantry sleeping on the ground during the night season, and neglecting to protect themselves from the sudden transition of the atmosphere from the heat of the day to the chill of the evening; and that if the lands were portioned out in small farms, proper houses built for the cultivators, and prudent precautions used during the unwholesome season, the Maremna might again be brought into tillage, and covered with inhabitants.

Agriculture.] I., possessed of a fertile soil and happy climate, is adapted to almost all the productions of Europe, and might with little pains be made nearly independent of foreign countries; but the state of agriculture, even in its most fertile provs., is faulty in the extreme. The implements of husbandry are everywhere of a rude construction. Even in Lombardy, the waggon is one of the clumsiest vehicles possible, being raised like a high scaffold above four small wheels, and drawn by means of an elevated pole, under which the oxen are yoked in a very uneasy manner. The plough is constructed in a very awkward style, and in despite of all the known principles of mechanics. The handles are of unequal lengths, and both so very short, that the ploughman, having no lever to assist him, is forced to bend forwards, and to use all his weight to keep the share from entering too deep into the ground. Oxen are uniformly employed by the farmers, both in the plough and waggon; horses are used only for riding to market and church, or for drawing a small provision cart, or other family conveyance. In many places most of the work is done by the spade and hoe. The grain is separated from the straw in many places by the trampling of cattle, which are tied in a string, and whipped round and round till the operation be finished. In the Terra-di-Otranto, it is done by two oxen dragging between them a heavy rough stone, which breaks the sheaves and shakes out the corn. Several districts are comparatively well cultivated, particularly Lombardy, Venice, Piedmont, and Tuscany; but those parts upon which Nature has scattered her richest blessings,—such as Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, formerly the storehouses of the world,—still suffer under the evils of an oppressive feudal system. In good years I. produces corn enough for its home-consumption, and even for exportation; but when the harvest is not good,—which happens almost every third year—the deficit must be imported from Africa and Hungary. De Chateauvieux divides I., as respects its agriculture, into three regions: The first is Lombardy or the great plain traversed by the Po, the fruitfulness of which allows the crops to succeed one another in a certain order which remains always the same. The second region extends on the S declivity of the Apennines, from the frontiers of France to the borders of Calabria. This is the olive country. The third region comprehends those pastoral countries where animals and vegetables thrive, but from which man has been expelled by the malaria. Rice is cultivated in many of the marshy districts of the S, especially around Salerno, and in the fertile vale of Diano; but its cultivation always adds to the insalubrity of the place. Rye is sown in many grounds of Calabria, whose elevated situation renders them too cold for wheat. Its introduction is ascribed to Charles V., who observed in his progress through the prov. so many lands lying waste from the want of a crop suitable to their temp., and ordered a more hardy species of grain to be imported from the N. Millet grows to great perfection in the more humid soils, and particularly in the vicinity of Nocera. Flax and hemp are cultivated in many parts of I., but especially at Bologna, Reggio, and Cape Leuca, at which last-mentioned place the seed appears to be the principal object of the cultivator, and is a principal article of exportation to Venice and Trieste. Cotton is very generally raised, and with profit, through the whole prov. of Otranto, but particularly around the city of Taranto, where the soil, light and somewhat swampy, appears to be peculiarly favourable for its cultivation. It is the shrubby kind that is cultivated, which when fully grown resembles the raspberry plant. About the end of September the pods begin to burst, and from that time the cotton harvest continues to the end of October, the women being employed in breaking off the ripe capsules, and carrying them home in sacks. Tobacco is cultivated successfully in many of the southern districts; but the best is produced near Cape Leuca. About 300,000 lbs. are annually exported from the Papal states.—Among the fruits of I. most deserving of particular notice, must be ranked the grapes and olives; which are cultivated so generally and on so great a scale, as to come properly

under the head of agricultural produce. In many farms, corn, wine, and oil, are equally the objects of attention; and the fields which bear the grain and pulse are little more than ridges, or narrow stripes between the rows of olive-trees, or of poplars and elms clothed with the vine.

The vines are in many places, particularly at Taranto, kept low upon pales; but little care is taken in selecting the grape, according to its quality; and the modern wines of Italy, except in some of the S districts, are so very inferior to what the ancient vintage must be supposed to have produced, that the inferiority has been ascribed to an alleged change in the climate. The greatest errors are committed by the Italian peasantry in the culture of the vine; and the ruin of the wine is completed in the manufacture. "No pains are taken to separate the different species of grapes, either in the planting or in the vintage; they are gathered indiscriminately, and often before they are ripe; and as the landlord generally divides the crop with the tenant, and each makes his own wine, they are liable to be much bruised before they reach the place where they are fermented; no nicety or cleanliness is shown in conducting that process, or in removing the liquor into the cask; in short, the wine is often spoiled irrecoverably before it has left the vat." [*Henderson.*] The wines of Tuscany are, however, of a better quality, though they do not rank with those of France or Germany. "The Aleatico, or red muscadine, which is produced in the highest perfection at Montepulciano, between Sienna and the Papal state; at Monte-Catini, in the Val-de-Nievole; and at Ponte-a-Moriano, in the Lucchese territory, and of which the name in some measure expresses the rich quality; has a brilliant purple colour, and a luscious aromatic flavour, but without being cloyed to the palate, as its sweetness is generally tempered with an agreeable sharpness and astringency. It is, in fact, one of the best specimens of the *dolce-picanti* wines; and probably approaches more than any other to some of the most esteemed wines of the ancients. The rocky hills of Chianti, near Sienna, furnish another sort of red wine, which is made from a different species of grape, equally sweet, but rather less aromatic: and at Artimino, an ancient villa of the grand dukes, an excellent claret is grown, which Redi places before the wine of Avignon. The wine of Carmignano is also held in much estimation. These are the chief red wines of Tuscany. Formerly several white sorts were made, of which the Verdea, so called from its colour, inclining to green, was in high repute. Frederic II. of Prussia preferred it to all other European wines; and in the time of our James I., to have drunk Verdea is mentioned among the boasts of a travelled gentleman. The best used to be made at Arcetri, in the vicinity of Florence. Next to it ranks the Trebbiano, so called from the grape of that name, and much extolled for its golden colour and exquisite sweetness; being, in fact, rather a syrup than wine. The wines of the Neapolitan territory maintain a much higher character, especially the sweet wines which grow on the volcanic soils of Vesuvius, of which there are three principal sorts, viz. 1*st*, The Lacrima Christi, a red luscious wine, better known by name than in reality, as it is made but in small quantity, and chiefly reserved for the royal cellars; 2*d*, a muscadine wine of a rich amber colour, and fragrant aroma; and 3*d*, the Vino Greco, also a sweet wine, deriving its appellation from the grape that yields it." [*Ibid.*] The same observations apply in their full force to the Sicilian wines. The olive is cultivated very generally in Tuscany; and particularly in the S provs. of Bari, Otranto, Calabria, and Abruzzo. About 600,000 salme, of 40 galls. each, are estimated as the annual produce of the Neapolitan dominions, of which more than one-half is consumed within the kingdom. Olive plantations extend on and along the whole coast of Bari; and at Biseglia, a small town of this prov., the olives are equal to the finest produced at Seville. But it is at Gallipoli, in the prov. of Otranto, that the greatest attention is paid to the culture of the olive, and the preparation of the oil. The olive is sufficiently ripe for the table in the month of October, but not for making oil till the end of December. The quality of the oil is greatly injured by the practice of allowing the fruit to hang on the tree till it drop, which often does not take place till the end of March or beginning of April. In Calabria, the fruit is also suffered to remain on the ground after it has dropped, sometimes so long as the month of June. This negligence is principally owing to the obligation laid on the vassals of carrying their olives to be bruised at the mills of their baron, which are usually too few in number for the purpose.

Of all countries in Europe, I. grows most silk, and the management of it is very well understood, particularly in Piedmont and in Lombardy. The *Phalena Bombyx* is the insect most commonly propagated in Italy and Europe for silk; but the *Phalena Atlas* yields a greater quantity. According to Count Dandola, the amount of raw silk and silk articles exported from Italy, in the years 1807–8–9 and 10, amounted in all to 334,580,628 lira Milanese, being an average of 83,646,157 lira Milanese annually, or £2,790,671 18s. sterling, calculating the lira Milanese at 8d. sterling, which is within a fraction—being 76¾ centimes. From 1815 to 1834, the average of Italian silk imported into England was 1,446,519 lbs., of Asiatic silk 1,572,051 lbs. The estimated annual production of raw silk in I. is now 12,000,000 lbs.

I. affords many other productions which scarcely require any cultivation, yet yield a valuable article of home consumption or of foreign trade. Among these may be noticed the manna ash-tree, which grows spontaneously, requiring no other culture than cutting down the strong shoots around the trunk. It continues to yield manna every year for the space of a century; but in consequence of these annual bleedings, seldom attains a considerable size. The gathering of the gum begins about the end of July, when a horizontal cut, inclining upwards, is made in the trunk of the tree, and repeated every day as long as any drops of manna exude, which are generally collected in a kind of cup formed of a maple leaf. One tree will afford about a pound and a half of manna every season, which usually sells at the rate of 4s. per pound.—In some of the maritime tracts of the S, liquorice is collected in great quantities, and the roots are now generally exported in their natural state.—In Abruzzo, and of late also in Lombardy, saffron is an article of considerable attention to the peasantry.—A great variety of medicinal herbs are produced in the mountains of the Marsi in Abruzzo-Ultra, which are annually frequented by apothecaries from the most distant parts of the country.—The aloe grows abundantly in Terra di Otranto and other provinces in the S of Italy; and, besides its medicinal juice, attempts have been made, with considerable success, to manufacture a useful thread from its leaves.—The Indian-fig, the carob-tree, the caper-bush, the cornelian-cherry, the bead-tree, the storax-tree, are very commonly met with in the fields and uncultivated tracts. The oleander, the myrtle, the laburnum, the jasmine, the Judas-tree, the Spanish-broom, the bean-trefoil, the Provence-rose, the cinnamon-rose, the syringa, the laurustinus, the bay, the laurel, the lilac, are a few of the flowering shrubs which adorn the Italian scenery. Lavender, rosemary, rice, sumach, sage, euphorbia, tree-heath, arbutus,

campanula, and a multitude of interesting botanical beauties, abound in its varied surface. The natural vegetation is, in most places, remarkably luxuriant. The Spanish-reed rises to a height which almost emulates the bamboo of India; and the *Ferula communis* of Linnæus grows to the length of 12 ft. Its branches are gathered as fodder for asses, but are said to be hurtful to all other animals; and its stem is used for making chicken-coops, bird-cages, hurdles for packing sheep, and other similar articles. The mountains are generally clothed with wood of every European species; in Apulia, particularly, are many forests of immense extent.

Animals.] The horses of I. are of little reputation, and few are reared in the country, except in the ancient *Japygia*, now the provs. of Bari and Otranto. Formerly the Neapolitan horses were much celebrated, and formed a valuable article of exportation. The Calabrian horses are handsome in shape, spirited in their motions, and capable of enduring great fatigue; but are in general of a small size, and seldom free from vice.—Very little attention is paid to the breeding of cattle throughout I. in general, though the labours of husbandry are so uniformly carried on by means of oxen. In Lombardy and Tuscany, the cows are generally of a blood-red colour, and long lank figure, but the oxen of a gray colour, moderate size, good shape, gentle disposition, and great strength. The breed is kept up by regular importation from Switzerland. Considerable quantities of cattle are reared in Abruzzo and Calabria. De Salis describes a beautiful breed in Otranto, with small heads, short legs, long carcases, the oxen of which, in particular, were of remarkable size, and majestic appearance, with sparkling eyes, enormous dewlaps, and hinder parts greatly resembling those of a lion. Little butter is made in any district of Italy, as oil is so much in use everywhere, but the milk is employed in making cheese, sherbets, &c.—I. is the only country of Europe in which the buffalo is found. Great droves of them are fed in the extensive marshes along the coast of the Mediterranean sea, from Salerno to Piana-di-Calabria, particularly upon the banks of the Garigliano and the N plains of the Terra di Lavoro. They are of a black colour, ferocious aspect, yet easily tamed, and very submissive to the drivers. They are seldom used for draught, except in conveying timber from the forests of Calabria. Their flesh, which is extremely fat and rancid, is eaten chiefly by the lower classes of the people; the chine being the only part that comes to the tables of the wealthy.—The sheep in Puglia are large, and in Otranto are almost universally of a black colour. The white breed, whose beautiful fine white wool was so much admired by the ancients, and which are known by the name of *pecore gentili*, are almost quite extinct.—Swine are fed in large herds in the forests, especially in Calabria. In the S provs., these animals are almost universally of a black colour, and without any hair on their skin, which bears a considerable resemblance to that of the elephant.—In the Apennines, the wild boar is sufficiently common, and is hunted with a lurcher and two or three mastiffs, the huntsman keeping on horseback, and being armed with a lance and pistols. In Puglia, stags are numerous, particularly in the royal forests. The marmot and the ibex are also reckoned among the wild animals of the Apennines; and the crested porcupine is supposed to be peculiar to the S of Italy. Dormice, which, in the times of ancient Rome, were kept in warrens, and fattened for the tables of epicures, are still accounted delicate game in the S districts, and are caught with sheep-hooks, after being smoked out of their nests in hollow trees. But the most remarkable of the wild animals of Italy is the lynx, or tiger-cat, which is most frequent in the mountains of Abruzzo, and is peculiarly fierce, swift, and subtile. It is from 18 to 20 in. high, and above 25 in. in length to the root of the tail; of a whitish colour, with yellow spots like stars, with soft short hair, and a large head like that of a tiger.—Among the most curious of the feathered race in this country, may be mentioned the little falcon of Malta, the *Certhia muraria*, the *Turdus roseus*, the *Cyanus*, and the *Alauda spinoletta*. All kinds of wild fowl, usually denominated game, are abundant; particularly ducks and snipes, which frequent the marshy tracts. Great quantities of quails and stock-doves are taken by means of nets placed across the defiles, through which they pass in their annual flights. Of the former, 60,000 are said to be taken annually in the island of Capri alone.—Snakes, and particularly asps, are frequent in many of the S provs.; the latter abound chiefly on such of the calcareous mountains as are covered with fragrant aromatics. The *Lacerta orbicularis* is peculiar to the kingdom of Naples. The famous tarantula spider is an inhabitant of the Tarentine fields; but its bite has not been found, on experiment, to produce the effects ascribed to it.—The finny tribe, which frequent the coasts of I., are extremely numerous, and the fisheries, particularly on the S shores, furnish a great proportion of the food of the inhabitants. The people of Taranto may be said to depend entirely on their fisheries, and pay immense sums annually to the Crown and to private persons for the right of fishing. The most remarkable and productive of the Italian fisheries is that of the tunny, which enter the Mediterranean about the vernal equinox, and, steering along the European shores, repair to the seas of Greece to deposit their spawn, returning in May in a direction which brings them nearer the African coast. About that time, they abound on the S shore of Italy, and in autumn steer northward to Amalfi and Naples; but stragglers are occasionally caught through the whole year. The quantity of this fish consumed annually in the two Sicilies, is said to exceed all calculation. From the beginning of May to the end of October, they are eaten fresh, and are used in a salted state all the rest of the year. Shell-fish are, if possible, still more various and abundant; a hundred different kinds have been enumerated in the Mare Piccolo alone. Of these, mussels and oysters are the most valuable. The velvet mussel, or *Cozza nera*, as it is called by the Italians, is universally esteemed for its delicacy, and nearly 10,000 cantara of them are said to be annually taken in the Mare Piccolo, into which they are carefully transplanted in beds. The oysters of Taranto are considered as the most excellent in Europe, and during the winter season are sent in large hampers overland to Naples. The scallop also is large and fat on the S coast. The *murex purpurea* may likewise be mentioned as the shell-fish which is supposed to have furnished the Tarentines with their finest purple dye. But the most curious of all the testaceous tribe on these shores is the *Pinna marina* one of the mussel species, which frequently exceeds 2 ft. in length, and throws out a large tuft of silky threads, which float about as a snare to allure small fish. This shell-fish is torn from the rock sands and for the sake of its bunch of silk, called *lanapenna*, which is sold in its crude state for about 5s. 6d. a-pound, and forms a valuable article of manufacture.

Minerals.] The mineralogy of I., particularly its volcanic products, would furnish a very extensive and interesting subject, but far beyond the compass of our present limits. The richest mineralogical region is Piedmont, which almost rivals the Carpathian mountains in Hungary; next to Piedmont, is the Milanese territory, particularly around Sienna; but

its mines have been almost entirely neglected.—Gold is found in the superior regions near Macugnana, and in the vale of Sesia; and the torrent of Evensona rolls down pebbles of quartz veined with this precious metal. Silver occurs in the valleys of Sesia and Aosta, and between Reggio and Scilla. There are rich iron mines in Sessera, Susa, Tuscany, Vermenagna, and Abruzzo-Ultra, and in the island of Elba. Copper mines are very numerous in the district of Aosta in Piedmont; it is found also in the Milanese territory, and in the Massa district of Tuscany. Antimony, arsenic, and zinc occur along with copper and lead in some of the silver mines; and plumbago, or black lead, near the baths of Binay. There are several mines of alum in the Ecclesiastical territory, which are generally found near the surface, particularly in the mountains of Tolfa. Native sulphur is very abundant, especially in Sicily and in the volcanic regions of the S. Coal is not unknown, and a vein of excellent quality has been discovered near the source of the Garigliano, and in the Papal states in various quarters. In Calabria there are mountains of rock-salt. In the neighbourhood of Taranto are two salt lakes, one of which is nearly 8 m. in circumf. during winter, when filled with water. The salt-works of Volterra produce 18,000,000 lbs. per ann. There are also several salt-pits in the Papal territory, particularly at Servia and Ostia. The borax lagunes of Tuscany are spread over a surface of 30 m., and produce from 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of borax per day. The calcareous combinations form the prevailing feature in the Italian mountains, and their volcanic productions. Limestone is the general base of the hills in the S. Beautiful marbles, of various hues, are found in the Genoese and Tuscan territories.

Manufactures.] Little progress has been made in I., in any branch of manufacture, in modern times. The Italians are dependent for most articles of manufacturing industry upon England, Germany, France and Switzerland. The tradesmen who are found in the towns are but indifferent workmen, and generally inferior to those of other countries. It is in the Fine arts, and all that belongs to these, that the Italians are most distinguished; and no country in Europe has produced so many famous artists. The goldsmiths and jewellers of I. work with great taste; and though their glass manufactures are now surpassed by those of Great Britain and Germany, their spectacles, telescopes, and barometers, still preserve their ancient reputation. I. taught Europe the growing of silk,—an art which had been brought to that country from Byzantium by King Roger in 1130. Genoa, Florence, Milan, Turin, and Venice, in the Middle ages, produced the finest gold and silver brocades, damasks, velvets, silk stockings, and ribbons; and these articles are still manufactured in I., but not in the same quantity, and not so good as in other countries. The glass and mirror manufactures of Venice have outlived their ancient reputation; and china and stoneware, though invented in I., are manufactured to greater advantage in France, Germany, and England. Iron is well wrought in the neighbourhood of Brescia. Paper is good, and parchment excellent. The soap of Venice, in which only the finest soda and oil are used, is much esteemed.

Commerce.] There was a time when I. flourished in all the arts of peace. The fleets of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa covered all seas; and all the riches of the world as then known were brought by way of I. to the European market. This flourishing epoch of Italian commerce lasted through the whole of the Middle ages; but the commerce of I. declined rapidly after that Vasco-de-Gama had discovered a passage round the Cape. I. has comparatively little active external commerce at this moment. Its interior commerce, though more animated, is nevertheless subjected to many vexatious restraints which check its extension. Among these are the jealousy which subsists between the different states, and the badness and insecurity of the roads in many parts. The chief articles of exportation are silk, rice, fruit, oil, salt, borax, sulphur, wheat, musical instruments, colours, antiques, and paintings. The importations consist of almost all kinds of manufactured productions, colonial merchandise, iron, lead, fish, and cattle. The following table shows the amount of trade at several ports in the years named:

	Imports.	Exports.
Tuscany, 1840,	£2,928,000	£1,856,400
Genoa, 1839,	4,271,300	2,677,596
Sardinia, 1839,	280,000	210,000
Ancona, 1841,	1,024,000	600,000
Civita Vecchia, 1840,	428,400	115,280
Rome,	544,500	60,600
Fiume, 1841,	25,277	16,267
Trieste,	2,236,753	1,123,975
Venice,	855,171	314,064

Railroads.] After long hesitation, the majority of the Italian states are now actively employed in the construction of railroads. A line from Milan to Monza, 8 m. in length, and another from Venice to Padua, 20 m. in length, have been working for several years. From Monza, a line has been pushed forward to Como, 19¾ m. A line from Padua to Vicenza, 18½ m., and another from Milan to Triviglio, 19 m., was in operation in 1846. The Livorno and Pisa line, opened in 1844, is 12½ m. in length; and has been pushed onwards from Pisa to Pontedera and Florence. A line has also been executed from Sienna to Empoli. In the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a line from Naples, by Portici, to Castellamare and Nocera, 26 m. in length, and another from Naples to Capua, by Caserta, 23 m. in length, was working in 1846. Charles Albert projected the formation of a line of railroad from Genoa to Turin, passing through Novi, Alexandria, and the valley of Danaro, with a branch towards Domellina, Novaro, and the Lago-Maggiore, crossing the Po at Valencia. This line is now in operation between Turin and Arquata, a distance of 80 m. It is proposed to connect this line with Roschach on the lake of Constanz, crossing the Lukmanier mountain. If an average speed of only 15 m. per hour is supposed, on account of the Lukmanier [alt. 5,560 ft. above the level of the sea], the distance between the Mediterranean and the lake of Constanz will be traversed in 20 hours. The time at present required for the journey, even with the extra post, is 78 hours. This projected railway will become a more important one when the branch-line from Magadino, or Bellinzona, to Lugan, is laid down, because the ground will be prepared, as it were, for a speedy communication with Milan, thence by the Lombardo-Venetian railway with Venice and the Adriatic. When this last undertaking is completed, the entire distance from Venice to the lake of Constanz will be traversed in 26 hours. If, moreover, the railway from Constanz to Waldshut, in connection with the Swiss north line,—the Zurich and Basle,—is carried into execution, as it undoubtedly will be, or the one through the Kinzig valley, from Schaffhausen or Waldshut to Offenburg, the distance from Venice to Mannheim will be traversed in 42 or 44 hours; to Cologne, in 56; and to London, at the highest calculation, in 80. In Tuscany a line has been executed from Pistoja to Lucca and Pisa, through the valley of Nievole; and another from Pistoja to Florence. In the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, a railway from Milan to Treviglio, 28¾ m. in length, and one between Venice, Verona, and Mantua, are now working. An important railway treaty was concluded between Rome, Austria, and Tuscany, in June 1851, whereby these Powers agree upon the construction of a railway, to be named 'the Railroad of Central Italy,' and that, commencing on one side at Piacenza, will proceed by Parma to Reggio, and on the other, starting from Mantua, will likewise proceed to Reggio, and from thence by Modena and Bologna to Pistoja or Prato, as the passage of the Apennines may be found either more easy or less expensive, and will join at one or the other of these towns the Tuscan lines of railway. The Austrian government binds itself to terminate its own railroads as far as Piacenza and Mantua, and at the same time to connect them with the railway of Central Italy. The Royal government of Tuscany likewise promises to finish its own railroads from Pistoja to Lucca, and from Pistoja to Florence, if not previously to, at any rate contemporarily with, the new central railway of Italy.

Population.] The population of I. has been supposed to have amounted to 36,000,000 in the reign of Augustus Cæsar. But when we consider that slavery is hostile to agriculture and to population, and that Roman agriculture was chiefly carried on by slaves, and add to this the consideration of the social and civil wars which for more than seventy years devastated I., and of the moral dissipation and

debauched celibacy that succeeded the comparatively severe and sober manners of a former age, the supposition of such an extensive pop. appears to be destitute of truth. Strabo, Virgil, and Lucan—who all flourished about the period in question, and must be considered as eye-witnesses of what they affirm —admit the fact of a decreased pop. The elder Pliny, who flourished under Trajan, estimates the Italian pop. at only 14,000,000. I. is perhaps as populous now as at any period of its history, although some parts of it, as the neighbourhood of Rome, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, are less so than they are known to have been in ancient times. The pop. of I. Proper in 1826 was 19,884,100; in 1838, about 22,000,000; in 1851, at about 26,000,000. Taking the total area of Italy at 120,000 British sq. m., Senistori estimated the average density of the pop. at about 188 per sq. m. in 1840. The Sardinian states are the least densely peopled; while the duchy of Lucca presents the densest pop. This pop. may be considered as composed of only one nation,—the Italians; for the few Greeks living on the coasts of the Adriatic and in Sicily,—the Germans who are found in some parts of the Austro-Italian states,—and the Jews who are dispersed throughout this country, do not exceed at the utmost 200,000.—The Italians are not one of the primitive tribes of Europe; they are the descendants of a motley mixture of Gauls, Germans, Arabs, and other nations, who have at different times invaded this country, and mingled with the aborigines. Their complexion is in general dark, though occasionally, particularly in the N districts, very fair complexions are found amongst them. Their features are regular and expressive; their motions lively; their eyes bright and animated; the hair is in general dark, but often auburn, or even quite fair. The women have black or auburn hair; but in the N of Italy, as in Lombardy and Geneva, fair hair is common. They have expressive eyes, regular features, and a very fine complexion, but are rather pale than coloured, and their freshness and beauty fade sooner away than is common with their sisters in the north. The Italians possess every element essential to render them one of the first nations of Europe; it is entirely owing to the misgovernment under which their beautiful country has laboured for many generations, that they are so much behind other nations in political and moral rank. "The temper of the lower Italians, their customs, and their morality, present, even in the same persons, contradictions of the most curious kind. The impression which the hasty traveller receives is almost unavoidably unfavourable. In visiting the northern lakes, he is surrounded by as mercenary a race as those who inhabit the other show-countries of Europe. From Lombardy to Calabria, if he travels with a display of wealth, he is passed from hand to hand, through a series of postmasters, postboys, couriers, innkeepers, shopkeepers, and valets-de-place, who successively try which can cheat him most. Inclination or curiosity may unfortunately lead him into those scenes of debauchery, which, in Italy, are nowhere glaring except at Naples; and if, on his way to the luxurious city, he happens to be robbed in the Pontine marshes, his experience of low life is completed. And yet his harsh opinion of the people would be utterly unjust. If he were to reside long among them, and mix familiarly with the labouring classes, either in country or in town, allowing their character room to develop itself, he would be not unlikely to commit injustice the opposite way. That class of men who revenge their nation on foreigners by universal though petty spoliation, will not, indeed, improve much on farther acquaintance (although even their cheating is oddly limited by a few traditional rules); and the general character can scarcely be estimated fairly in any districts much frequented by travellers. But the observer will discover honesty and purity even in the towns; in the country he will have difficulty in detecting anything else; and everywhere, when he has contrived to step within the line of separation, he will be met by a warmth of heart, an originality and independence of character, a picturesqueness of ideas, and, in several provinces, a marked fertility of wit, which will inspire him with true affection for the fallen nation, and make it no easy task for him to represent their faults clearly either to himself or others." The Italians are more fond of the elegant arts than the abstract sciences. Their nobility and gentry live mostly in town, and lay out their money more frequently upon fine houses, gardens, pictures, paintings, and statues, than on luxurious tables. The middling ranks are attached to their native customs. In common with their continental neighbours, they delight in masquerades, villegiaturas, concerts, games of chance, horse-races, and conversaziones or assemblies. The crime of assassination—so often imputed as a national vice to the Italians—is not so common as has been pretended, and prevails more or less in all southern countries; but this crime has been much checked of late, and deliberate murder is seldom committed in I. The climate, not only by the effect it has upon the bodily feelings, but also by the great facility with which the first necessaries of life are procured, operates as a check upon industrial activity in I., and leads all classes to indulge too greatly in the *dolce far nienti*,—'the sweetness of doing nothing,' as they very expressively say. The genius of poets and painters is naturally developed in this fine country. The Italians are passionately fond of music, and their taste for it seems more delicate than that of any other nation.—The dress of the lower classes is national, picturesque, and becoming, and varies according to the different districts of the country.

Religion.] The Roman Catholic religion is established throughout I., and is here exhibited in all its magnificence. Protestant communities are only to be found in some of the valleys of Piedmont, and in one or two of the larger cities, where they labour under very hard restrictions; yet in general the Italians are far from being intolerant. Freedom of conscience is indeed sanctioned by law only in the Lombardo-Venetian states, but it is *de facto* established everywhere; and Protestants, Greeks, and even Mahommedans, may approach the head of the Catholic church. The small number of Greeks living in I. are united with the church of Rome. The clergy are very numerous. The number of bishoprics in I. formerly exceeded that of the whole Christian community in other parts of the world; but it has been greatly reduced. The churches are in general wealthy, and ornamented with the most splendid productions of art; and the rites of worship are performed with great pomp.

Language.] The origin of the beautiful Italian language is lost in darkness. The very general idea that it has been formed by a mixture of the Latin, as we have it still in the works of ancient authors, with the dialects of the barbarian invaders of I., seems erroneous. The Latin of Cicero and Horace was only the written language of the Romans, and not that of the people, which must have more or less differed from it; and that the written language itself should have suffered corruption from a mixture with barbarous dialects cannot be presumed, when we consider the truly admirable purity with which the ancient Roman continued to be written in the earlier period of the Middle ages, and long before the revival of classic literature. When the language of common life underwent an entire transformation at the invasion of the northern tribes, besides the new dialects which now sprung into existence, a new written language also was gradually formed, though the ancient Roman still continued to be written. The formation of this new written language, however, made but slow progress, as poets and scholars long despised it, considering the

use of it as a barbarous apostasy from the Latin. The present state of the Italian language, and of the different dialects, supports this opinion. In no part of I. is that idiom, of which the exquisite harmony acts like a spell upon us, even in the most insignificant literary productions, spoken in its purity as the language of the people; and it is a great error to believe that the language of Boccacio is to be heard from the lips of the Tuscan peasants. Even the dialect of Tuscany itself has its peculiarities, in which it differs from the language of Italian literature. Accidental circumstances only, Florence being the native place of some of the great masters of Italian literature in latter times, and some of the academics formed at Florence, particularly that of *la Crusca*, having assumed a kind of literary dictatorship, have raised the Tuscan dialect—which on account of its harsh guttural sounds is rather disliked by other Italians—to a leading place amongst the others. Modern Italian approaches nearer to the Latin language, and bears a closer resemblance to its illustrious parent, than its twin-sisters the French and Spanish. No resemblance can be traced between the soft and harmonious Italian, and the rough and discordant sounds of the northern tribes; and all that Italian barbarism has borrowed from barbarous dialects, or from unknown sources, does not, according to the learned Muratori, exceed 1,000 words. All modern dialects admit its superior charms; and the genius of music has chosen it for the vehicle of her most melodious accents. All its sounds are open and labial. It flows naturally from the organs, and requires nothing more than time and expansion to give it utterance. No grouped consonants stop its progress, no indistinct murmurs choke its closes; it glides from the lips with facility, and delights the ear with its fulness, its softness, and its melody. As to the want of energy in Italian, it is a complaint which a person may make who has never read Dante, Ariosto, or Tasso, who in energy of diction and sentiment yield only to Homer and Virgil. It is pronounced with greatest accuracy and perfection at Rome.

State of Education.] The means of education provided for the lower classes in I. are, with few exceptions, of the most wretched and inefficient description. The schools are almost exclusively in the hands of the priests, and are miserably conducted. In numerous villages there are no schools at all; and among the common people the proportion of those who are able to read is very small. In Tuscany, indeed, something has been done of late to improve popular education, but even there it still remains entirely in the hands of the priests. No country has perhaps so many of the higher seminaries and establishments for education as I.; but nowhere are they in a state of worse organization. In the colleges, lyceums, and gymnasia, teaching is still conducted according to the most antiquated system, and the branches of study are almost entirely limited to the dead languages and logic; even mathematics are everywhere wretchedly taught, and most of its professors, if not all, are priests. The universities, too, with a few exceptions, are very ill-managed. The following universities are now existing in I., viz.: Salerno, founded in 1100; Bologna, 1119; Naples, 1224; Padua, 1228; Rome, 1248; Perugia, 1307; Pisa, 1329; Sienna, 1330; Pavia, 1361; Turin, 1400; Parma, 1422; Florence, 1443; Catania, 1445; Cagliari, re-established in 1769; Sassaria, 1765; and Genoa, founded in 1783. The university of Modena has also been re-established. There is no general academy of science, but numerous literary associations exist in all the principal towns. The Academia della Crusca at Florence is one of the most celebrated. There are a number of splendid libraries in I., particularly rich in manuscripts, but very deficient in modern literature. The largest libraries are the library of the university of Turin, the library of the university of Genoa, the library of Brera, and the Ambrosiana at Milan, the Capitolare at Verona, St. Mark's at Venice, the ducal library of Parma, the ducal library of Modena, the public library at Ferrara, the municipal library of Ravenna; two libraries at Bologna, the pontifical and the municipal; two large libraries in Florence, the Magliabecchiana and the Medicean; two libraries at Rome, the Minerva and the Vatican; one at Naples, the royal library; and one at Palermo, the municipal library. In almost every town of I. there are public libraries freely accessible to the public, but limited by the necessity of applying for permission to read the forbidden books, over which the church and the government keep a strict watch.

Ancient history.] The most ancient history of I., like that of all Aborigines, is veiled in mythological darkness. In Upper Italy, or *Gallia Cisalpina* and *Liguria*, as far as to the Rubicon, we find in its earliest history tribes of Gauls, Ligurians, and Iberians; Middle Italy was occupied by the Etrurians and Latin tribes, and the latter early extended into Lower Italy, or *Græcia Magna*, where they were joined, especially in the neighbourhood of the coast, by colonies of Greeks. The earliest traces of civilization existed among the Etrurians, and seems indeed for a series of ages to have been quite peculiar to this people; though the Etrurians themselves were but a motley tribe of Iberians, ancient Gauls and Pelasgæ, their institutions were afterwards, with different political modifications, introduced into Rome. Traditions of constant wars between the small tribes and states of Italy have been handed down from the mythological age: to these belong the wars in Latium, the pretended arrival of Æneas with his Trojans, the kind reception granted to him by Latinus, king of Latium, whose daughter Lavinia he married, and whom he succeeded after having aided him in the conquest of all Latium. Even the foundation of Rome, a colony of Alba Longa, about the year 753 B. C., which is attributed to the twin brothers Romulus and Remus, descendants of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and the whole epoch of the Roman kings, embracing a period of 245 years, are veiled in the clouds of mythology, and present many conflicting traditions and hopeless blanks which historians have vainly attempted to reconcile and fill up. [See article Rome.] As we give here only a mere outline of the general history of I., we treat of Roman history under the article Rome and other heads. The modern history of I. begins with the fall of the Western empire.

From Odoacer (476) *to Alboin* (568).] This period comprises the time of the dominion of the Herulians and Rugians, and of the Ostrogothic kingdom. Romulus was the founder of the city that became the mistress of the world; Augustus founded its universal monarchy, and Romulus Augustulus was the name of its last feeble emperor, who was dethroned by his German guards. Odoacer, their leader, assumed the title of 'king of Italy,' and thus this country was separated from the Roman empire. But this valiant barbarian could not communicate a spirit of independence and energy to the degenerate Italians; nothing but an amalgamation with a people in a state of nature could effect their regeneration. Such a people already stood on the frontiers of I. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, instigated by Zeno, emperor of the East, overthrew (493) the kingdom of Odoacer, and reduced all I. His Goths spread from the Alps to Sicily. In the lagunes of the Adriatic alone, some fugitives, who had fled from the devastations of Attila, and obtained a subsistence as sailors, and by the manufacture of salt, maintained their freedom. Theodoric, who combined the vigour of the north with the cultivation of the south, is justly termed the Great, and, under the name of Dietrich of Bern, has become one of the principal heroes of old German story. But the energy of his people soon yielded to Roman corruption. Totila, for ten years, contested in vain the almost completed conquest with the military skill of Belisarius. He fell in battle in 552, and Teias in 553, after which Italy was annexed to the Eastern empire, under an exarch, who resided at Ravenna. But the first exarch, Narses, a eunuch, sunk under the intrigues of the Byzantine court, and his successor neglected the defence of the passes of the Alps. The country was then invaded by the Lombards, a German people which had emigrated from the Elbe to Pannonia. Under Alboin, they conquered Lombardy, which received its name from them, almost without a blow. Their government was less favourable to the arts and sciences than that of the Goths.

Period of the Lombard empire.] The kingdom of the Lombards included Upper I., Tuscany, and Umbria. Alboin also created the duchy of Benevento in Lower I., with which he invested Zotto. The whole of Lombardian I. was divided into 30 great fiefs, under dukes, counts, &c., which soon became hereditary. Together with the new kingdom, the confederation of the fugitives in the lagunes still subsisted in undisturbed freedom. The islanders, by the election of their first doge, Anafesto, in 697, established a central government, and the republic of Venice was founded. Ravenna, the seat of the exarch, with Romagna, the Pentapolis, or the five maritime cities (Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Sinigaglia, and Ancona), and almost all the coasts of Lower I., where Amalfi and Gaeta had dukes of their own, of the Greek nation, remained unconquered, together with Sicily and the capital, Rome, which was governed by a patrician in the name of the emperor. The slight dependence on the court of Byzantium disappeared almost entirely in the beginning of the eighth century, when Leo the Isaurian exasperated the orthodox Italians, by his attack on images. The cities expelled his officers, and chose consuls and a senate, as in ancient times. The popes, in their efforts to defend the freedom of Rome against the Lombards, forsaken by the court of Byzantium, generally had recourse to the Frankish kings. In consideration of the aid expected against King Astolphus, Pope Stephen III. (753) not only anointed Pepin, who had been made king of the Franks, in 752, with the approbation of Pope Zacharias, but, with the assent of the municipality of Rome, appointed him patrician, as the imperial governor had hitherto been denominated. Charlemagne

made war upon Desiderius, the king of the Lombards, in defence of the Roman church, took him prisoner in his capital, Pavia, united his empire with the Frankish monarchy (774), and eventually gave I. a king in his son Pepin. But his attempts against the duchy of Benevento, the independence of which was maintained by Duke Arichis, and against the republics in Lower I., where Naples, Amalfi, and Gaeta in particular, had become rich by navigation and commerce, were unsuccessful. The exarchate, with the five cities, had already been presented to the Pope by Pepin, in 756, and Charlemagne confirmed the gift, but the secular supremacy of the popes was first completed by Innocent III., about 1200.

Period of the Carlovingians and Interregnum.] Leo III. bestowed on the king of the Franks, on Christmas-day, A. D. 800, the imperial crown of the West, which needed a Charlemagne to raise it from nothing. But dislike to the Franks, whose conquest was looked upon as a new invasion of barbarians, united the free cities, Rome excepted, more closely to the Eastern empire. Even during the lifetime of Charlemagne, Frankish I. was given to his grandson Bernard (810). But, Bernard having attempted to become independent of his uncle, Louis the Debonnaire, he was deprived of the crown, and his eyes were torn out. I. now remained a constituent part of the Frankish monarchy, till the partition of Verdun (843), when it was allotted, with the imperial dignity, and what was afterwards called Lorraine, to Lothaire I., eldest son of Louis. Lothaire left the government (850) to his son Louis II., the most estimable of the Italian princes of the Carlovingian line. After his death (875), I. became the apple of discord to the whole family. Charles the Bald of France first took possession of it, and, after his death (877), Carloman, king of Bavaria, who was succeeded, in 880, by his brother Charles the Fat, king of Suabia, who united the whole Frankish monarchy for the last time. His dethronement (887) was the epoch of anarchy and civil war in Italy. Berengarius, duke of Friuli, and Guido, duke of Spoleto (besides the marquis of Ivrea, the only ones remaining of the 30 great vassals), disputed the crown between them. Guido was crowned king and emperor, and, after his death (894), his son Lambert. Arnold, the Carlovingian king of the Germans, enforced his claims to the royal and imperial crown of I. (896), but, like most of his successors, was able to maintain them only during his residence in the country. After the death of Lambert and Arnold (898 and 899), Louis, king of Lower Burgundy, became the competitor of Berengarius I.; and this bold and noble prince, although crowned king in 894, and emperor in 915, did not enjoy quiet till he had expelled the emperor Louis III. (905), and vanquished another competitor, Rodolph of Upper Burgundy: he was even then unable, on account of the feeble condition of the state, to defend the kingdom effectively against the invasions of the Saracens (from 890) and the Hungarians (from 899). After the assassination of Berengarius (924), Rodolph II. relinquished his claims to Hugh, count of Provence, in exchange for that country. Hugh sought to strengthen an insecure throne by a bloody tyranny. His nephew, Berengarius, marquis of Ivrea, fled from his snares to Otho the Great of Germany (940), assembled an army of fugitives, returned, and overthrew Hugh (945), who was succeeded by his son Lothaire. Berengarius became his first counsellor. But, after the death of Lothaire, in 950 (poisoned, it was said, by Berengarius), the latter wished to compel his widow—the beautiful Adelaide—contrary to her inclination, to marry his son. Escaping from his cruelty and her prison, she took refuge in the castle of Canossa, where she was besieged by Berengarius II. She now applied for aid to Otho I., king of Germany, who passed the Alps, liberated her, conquered Pavia, king of the Franks and Lombards (in 951), and married Adelaide. To a prompt submission, and the cession of Friuli, the key of Italy, which Otho gave to his brother Henry, Berengarius was indebted for permission to reign as the vassal of Otho. But, the nobles of I. preferring new complaints against him, 10 years after, Otho returned (961), deposed him, and led him prisoner to Bamberg, and, after having been himself crowned king of I. with the iron crown, in 961, united this kingdom with the German. Otho gave the great imperial fiefs to Germans, and granted to the Italian cities privileges that were the foundation of a free constitution, for which they soon became ripe. The growing wealth of the papal court, owing to the munificence of the French kings, which had promoted their influence on the government, so beneficial under Leo. IV., and popes of a similar character, became, through the corruption of the Roman court, in the 10th century, the first cause of its decline. The clergy and the people elected the popes according to the will of the consuls and a few patricians. In the first half of the 10th cent., two women disposed of the holy chair. Theodora elevated (914) her lover, John X., and Murozia, the daughter of Theodora, elevated her son, John XI., to the papal dignity. The brother of the latter, Alberic of Camerino, and his son Octavian, were absolute masters of Rome, and the last was pope, under the name of John XII., when 20 years of age (956). Otho the Great, whom he had crowned emperor in Rome, in 962, deposed him, and chose Leo VIII. in his stead; but the people, jealous of its right of election, chose Benedict V. From this time the popes, instead of ruling the people of Rome, became dependent on them. In Lower I., the republics of Naples, Gaeta, and Amalfi still defended their independence against the Lombard duchy of Benevento, with the more ease, since the duchy had been divided (839) between Siconolphus of Salerno and Radelghisius of Benevento, and subsequently among a greater number, and since with the dukes they had had a common enemy in the Saracens, who had been previously invited over from Sicily by both parties (about 830), as auxiliaries against each other, but who had settled and maintained themselves in Apulia. The emperors Louis II. and Basilius Macedo had, with combined forces, broken the power of the Mahommedans (866); the former was nevertheless unable to maintain himself in Lower I., but the Greeks, on the contrary, gained a firmer footing, and formed of the regions taken from the Saracens a separate province, called the Thema of Lombardy, which continued under their dominion, though without prejudice to the liberty of the republics, upwards of a hundred years, being governed by a catapan (governor-general) at Bari. Otho the Great himself did not succeed in driving them altogether from Italy. The marriage of his son, Otho II., with the Greek princess Theophania, put an end to his exertions for this purpose, as did the unfortunate battle at Basentello to the similar attempts renewed by Otho II. (980).

The dominion of the German kings.] In opposition to the designs of the count of Tusculum, who sought to supplant the absent emperor at Rome, a noble Roman, the consul Crescentius, attempted to govern Rome under the semblance of her ancient liberty (980). Otho II., king since 973, occupied with his projects of conquest in Lower I., did not interfere with this administration, which became formidable to the vicious popes Boniface VII. and John XV. But when Otho III., who had reigned in Germany since 983, raised his kinsman Gregory V. to the popedom, Crescentius caused the latter to be expelled, and John XVI., a Greek, to be elected by the people. He also endeavoured to place Rome again under the nominal supremacy of the Byzantine empire. Otho, however, reinstated Gregory, besieged Crescentius in the castle of St. Angelo, took him prisoner, and caused him to be beheaded with 12 other noble Romans (998). But the Romans again threw off their allegiance to the emperor, and yielded only to force. On the death of Otho III. (1002), the Italians considered their connexion with the German empire as dissolved. Harduin, marquis of Ivrea, was elected king, and crowned at Pavia. This was a sufficient motive for Milan, the enemy of Pavia, to declare for Henry II. (in Italy, I.) of Germany. A civil war ensued, in which every city, relying on its walls, took a greater or less part. Henry was chosen king of I. by the nobles assembled in Pavia; but disturbances arose, in which a part of the city was destroyed by fire (A. D. 1004). Not till after Harduin's death (1015) was Henry recognised as king by all Lombardy; he was succeeded by Conrad II. (in Italy, I.). At a diet held at Roncaglia, near Piacenza, in 1037, Conrad made the fiefs hereditary by a fundamental law of the empire, and endeavoured to give stability and tranquillity to the state, but without success. The cities (which were daily becoming more powerful) and the bishops were engaged in continual quarrels with the nobility, and the nobility with their vassals, which could not be repressed. Republican Rome, under the influence of the family of Crescentius, could be reduced to obedience neither by Henry II. and Conrad II. nor by the popes. When Henry III. (in Italy, II.), the son and successor of Conrad (1039), entered Italy (1046), he found three popes in Rome, all of whom he deposed, appointed in their stead Clement II., and ever after filled the papal chair by his own authority with virtuous German ecclesiastics. This reform gave the popes new consequence, which afterwards became fatal to his successor. Henry died in 1056. During the long minority of his son Henry IV. (in Italy, III.), the policy of the popes, directed by the monk Hildebrand (afterwards Gregory VII.), succeeded in creating an opposition which soon became formidable to the secular power. The Normans also contributed to this result. As early as 1016, warriors from Normandy had established themselves in Calabria and Apulia. Allies sometimes of the Lombards, sometimes of the republics, sometimes of the Greeks against each other and against the Saracens, they constantly became more powerful by petty wars. The great preparations of Leo IX. for their expulsion terminated in his defeat and capture (1053). On the other hand Nicholas II. united with the Norman princes, and in 1059 invested Robert Guiscard with all the territories conquered by him in Lower Italy. From that time the pope, in his conflicts with the imperial power, relied on the support of his faithful vassal the duke of Apulia and Calabria, to which Sicily was soon added. While the small states of the south were thus united into one large one, the kingdom in the north was dissolving into smaller states. The Lombard cities were laying the foundation of their future importance. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa were already powerful. The Pisanese, who in 980 had given to Otho II. efficient aid against the Greeks in Lower I., and in 1005 boldly attacked the Saracens there, ventured, in connexion with the Genoese (no less warlike and skilled in navigation), to assail the infidels in their own territory, and twice conquered Sardinia (1017 and 1050) which they divided into several large fiefs, and distributed them among their principal citizens.

Struggles of the Popes and Republics with the Emperors.] Gregory VII. humbled Henry IV. in 1077. Urban II. instigated the emperor's own sons against their father. Conrad, the eldest, was crowned king of Italy in 1093, after whose death (1101) Henry, the second son, succeeded in deposing his father from the imperial throne. Henry V., the creature of the Pope, soon became his opponent; but, after a severe conflict, concluded with him the concordate of Worms (1122). A main point, which remained unsettled, gave rise to new difficulties in the 12th and 13th cents. —the estate of Matilda, marchioness of Tuscany, who (died 1115) by a will, the validity of which was disputed by the emperor, bequeathed all her property to the papal see. Meanwhile, in the S,

the Norman state (1130), under Roger I., was formed into a kingdom, from the ruins of republican liberty and of the Greek and Lombard dominion. In the small republics of the N, the government was in most cases divided between the consuls, the lesser council (*credenza*), the great council, and the popular assembly (*parlamento*). Petty feuds developed their youthful energies. Such were those that terminated with the destruction of Lodi by Milan (1111), and the ten years' siege of Como by the forces of all the Lombard cities (1118—1128). The subjugation of this city rendered Milan the first power in Lombardy, and most of the neighbouring cities were her allies. Others formed a counter alliance with her antagonist, Pavia. Disputes between Milan and Cremona were the occasion of the first war between the two unions (1129), to which the contest of Lothaire II. and Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the crown, soon gave another direction. This was the origin of the Gibelines (favourers of the emperor), and the Guelfs (the adherents of the family of Guelfs, and in general the party of the popes). In Rome the love of liberty, restrained by Gregory VII., rose in proportion as his successors ruled with less energy. The schisms between Gelasius II. and Gregory VIII., Innocent II. and Anacletus II., renewed the hopes of the Romans. Arnold of Brescia, formerly proscribed (1139) for his violent attacks against the luxury of the clergy in that country, was their leader (1146). After eight years, Adrian IV. succeeded in effecting his execution. Frederic I. of Hohenstaufen (called Barbarossa) crossed the Alps six times, in order to defend his possessions in I. against the republicanism of the Lombard cities. Embracing the cause of Pavia as the weaker, he devastated (1154) the territory of Milan, destroyed Tortona, and was crowned in Pavia and Rome. In 1158 he reduced Milan, demolished the fortifications of Piacenza, and held a diet at Roncaglia, where he extended the imperial prerogatives conformably with the Justinian code, gave the cities chief magistrates (*podesta*), and proclaimed a general peace. His rigour having excited a new rebellion, he reduced Crema to ashes (1160), compelled Milan to submission, and having driven out all the inhabitants, demolished the fortifications (1162). Nothing, however, but the terror of his arms upheld his power. When the emperor entered I. (1163) without an army, the cities concluded a union for maintaining their freedom, which in 1167 was converted into the Lombard confederacy. The confederates restored Milan, and to hold in check the Gibeline city of Pavia, built a new city, called, in honour of the Pope, Alessandria. Neither Frederic's governor, Christian, archbishop of Mentz, nor he himself, could effect anything against the confederacy; the former failed before Ancona (1174), with all the power of Gibeline Tuscany; and the latter, with the Germans, before Alexandria (1175). He was also defeated by Milan, at Legnano, in 1176. He then concluded a concordate with Alexander III., and a truce with the cities (1176) at Venice, and a peace which secured their independence, at Constance (1183). The republics retained the *podesta* (foreign noblemen, now elected by themselves) as judges and generals. As formerly, all were to take the oath of fealty and allegiance to the emperor. But instead of strengthening their league into a permanent confederacy, they were soon split into new factions, when the designs of the Hohenstaufen on the throne of Sicily drew Frederic and Henry VI. (V.) from Lombardy. The defeat of the united forces of almost all Lombardy, on the Oglio, by the inhabitants of Brescia, though inferior in numbers, is celebrated under the name of *La mala morte* (1197). Among the nobles, the Da Romano were the chiefs of the Gibelines, and the marquises of Este of the Guelfs. During the minority of Frederic II., and the disputes for the succession to the German throne, Innocent III. (Frederic's guardian) succeeded in re-establishing the secular authority of the holy see in Rome and the surrounding country, and in enforcing its claims to the donations of Charlemagne and Matilda. He also brought over almost all Tuscany, except Pisa, to the party of the Guelfs (1197). A blind hereditary hatred, rather than a zeal for the cause, inspired the parties; for when a Guelf (Otho IV.) ascended the imperial throne, the Guelfs became his party, and the Gibelines the Pope's; but the reversion of the imperial crown to the house of Hohenstaufen, in the person of Frederic II., soon restored the ancient relations (1212). In Florence this party spirit gave pretence and aliment (1215) to the disputes of the Buondelmonti and Donati with the Uberti and Amidei, originating in private causes; and most cities were thus internally divided into Guelfs and Gibelines. The Guelf cities of Lombardy renewed the Lombard confederacy in 1226. After the emperor had returned from his crusade (1230), he waged war with varying success against the cities and against Gregory IX., heedless of the excommunication, while Ezzelin da Romano, under the pretence of favouring the Gibelines, established by every kind of violence his own power in Padua, Verona, Vicenza, and the neighbourhood. The papal court succeeded in seducing the Pisanese family of the Visconti of Gallura in Sardinia from the republic, and rendering them its vassals, notwithstanding the resistance of the republic, and especially of the counts of Gherardesca. Thence Pisa, too, was divided into Gibelines (Conti) and Guelfs (Visconti). Frederic, however, married his natural son, Enzius, to a Visconti, and gave him the title of 'king of Sardinia.' The plan of Gregory IX. to depose Frederic was successfully executed by Innocent IV., in the council of Lyons (1245). This completely weakened the Gibeline party, which was already nearly undermined by the intrigues of the mendicant orders. The faithful Parma revolted; the triumph of the Gibelines in Florence (1248) lasted only two years; and their second victory, after the battle of Monte Aperto (1260), gave them the ascendency but six years. The Bolognese united all the cities of Italy in a Guelf league, and in the battle of the Panaro (1249) took Enzius prisoner, whom they never released. In the Trevisan Mark alone the Gibelines possessed the supremacy, by means of Ezzelin, till he fell before a crusade of all the Guelfs against him (1255). But these contests were fatal to liberty; the house Della Scala followed that of Romano in the dominion, and Milan itself, with a great part of Lombardy, found masters in the house Della Torre. Tyrants everywhere arose; the maritime republics and the republic of Tuscany alone remained free.

From the fall of the Hohenstaufen to the formation of the modern states.] In this period different princes attempted to usurp the sovereignty of I. After Charles I. of Anjou had become by the favour of the Pope king of Naples, senator of Rome, papal vicar in Tuscany, and had directed his ambition to the throne of I., the names of *Guelfs* and *Gibelines* acquired a new signification: the former denoted the friends, the latter the enemies of the French. To these factions were added in the republics the parties of the nobility and the people, the latter of which was almost universally victorious. A different interest—that of trade and navigation—impelled the maritime republics to mutual wars. The Genoese assisted Michael Palæologus (1261) to recover Constantinople from the Venetians, and received in return Chios; at Melori they annihilated (1284) the navy of the Pisans, and completed their dominion of the sea by a victory over the Venetians at Curzola (1298). Florence rendered its democracy complete by the banishment of all the nobles (1282), and strengthened the Guelf party by wise measures; but a new schism, caused by the insignificant Pistoia, soon divided the Guelfs in Florence and all Tuscany into two factions—the Neri (Black) and Bianchi (White) (1300). The latter were almost all expelled by the intrigues of Boniface VIII., and joined the Gibelines (1302). In Lombardy freedom seemed to have expired, when the people, weary of the everlasting feuds of their tyrants, rose in most of the cities, and expelled them (1302-6), including the Visconti, who had supplanted the Della Torre (1277) in the government of Milan. Henry VII., the first emperor who had appeared in I. for 60 years (1310), restored the princes to their cities, and found general submission to his requisitions, peace among the parties, and homage to the empire. Florence alone undertook the glorious part which she so nobly sustained for two centuries, as the guardian of Italian freedom. The Genoese, tired of the perpetual disputes of the Gibeline Spinolas and Dorias with the Guelf Grimaldi and Fieschi, banished all these families in 1339, and made Simon Boccanegra their first doge; but they submitted to John Visconti (1353) who had purchased Bologna from the Pepoli. The Venetians, irritated with Carrara on account of the assistance he had given the Genoese in the war at Chiozza (1379), looked quietly on while John Galeazzo Visconti deprived the Della Scala and Carrara of all their possessions (1387 and 1388), and Florence alone assisted the unfortunate princes. After the extinction of the Visconti (1447), Francis Sforza succeeded in gaining possession of the Milanese state (1450). The Venetians, who aimed at territorial aggrandizement, having formed a connexion with some princes against him, he found an ally in Florence, which, with a change of circumstances, wisely altered her policy. About this time the family of the Medici attained to power in that city by their wealth and talent. Milan (where the Sforza had established themselves), Venice (which possessed half of Lombardy), Florence (wisely managed by Lorenzo Medici), the States-of-the-Church (for the most part restored to the holy see), and Naples (which was incapable of employing its forces in direct attacks on other states), constituted in the 15th cent. the political balance of I., which, during the manifold feuds of these states, permitted no one to become dangerous to the independence of the rest, till 1494, when Charles VIII. of France entered I. Compelled to evacuate Naples and all I., Charles's successor, Louis XII., was more successful against Milan, which, supported by hereditary claims, he subjected in 1500. Cæsar Borgia's attempts to acquire the sovereignty of I. were frustrated by the death of his father (1505); when the warlike Pope, Julius II., completed the subjugation of the States-of-the-Church, not indeed for a son or nephew, but in the name of the Holy see. The Medicean popes, Leo X. (1513), and Clement VII. (1523), were bent for the most part on the aggrandizement of their family. Charles V., to whom all I. submitted after the battle of Pavia, frustrated indeed the attempts of Clement VII. to weaken his power, and conquered and pillaged Rome (1527; but being reconciled with the Pope), he raised (1530) the Medici to princely authority. Florence, incensed at the foolish conduct of Pietro towards France, had banished the Medici in 1494, but recalled them in 1512, and was now compelled to take a station among the principalities, under Duke Alexander I. de Medici. Italian policy, of which Florence had hitherto been the soul, from this period is destitute of a common spirit, and the history of I. is therefore destitute of a central point.

Mutations of the Italian states down to the first French revolution.] After the extinction of the male branch of the marquises of Montferrat, Charles V. gave that country to the Gonzaga of Mantua (1536). Maximilian II. subsequently (1573) raised Montferrat to a duchy. The Florentines failed (1537) in a new attempt to emancipate themselves after the murder of Duke Alexander. Cosmo I. succeeded him in the government, by the influence of Charles V. Parma and Piacenza, which Julius II. had conquered for the Papal see, Paul III. erected into a duchy (1545), which he gave to his natural son, Peter Alois Farnese, whose son Ottavio obtained the imperial investiture in 1556. Genoa, subject to the French since 1499, found a deliverer in Andrew Doria (1528)

He founded the aristocracy, and the conspiracy of Fiesco (1547) failed to subvert him. In 1553, besides Milan, Charles V. conferred Naples also on his son Philip II. By the peace of Chateau-Cambresis (1559), Philip II. and Henry II. of France, renounced all their claims to Piedmont, which was restored to its rightful sovereign, Duke Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy. The legitimate male line of the house of Este became extinct in 1597, when the illegitimate Cæsaro of Este obtained Modena and Reggio from the empire, and Ferrara was confiscated as a reverted fief by the Holy see. In the second half of the 16th cent., the prosperity of Italy was increased by a long peace, as much as the loss of its commerce allowed—Henry IV. of France having, by the treaty of Lyons, ceded Saluzzo, the last French possession in I., to Savoy. The tranquillity continued till the contest for the succession of Mantua and Montferrat, after the extinction of the Gonzaga family (1627). Misfortunes in Germany compelled Ferdinand II. to confer both countries (1631), as a fief on Charles of Nevers, the *protege* of France, whose family remained in possession till the war of Spanish succession. In the peace of Chierasco (1631) Richelieu's diplomacy acquired also Pignerol and Casale—strong points of support, in case of new invasions of Italy, though he had to relinquish the latter (1637). By the extinction of the house Della Rovera, the duchy of Urbino, with which Julius II. had invested it, devolved, in 1631, to the papal see. In the second half of the 17th cent., the peace of I. was not interrupted, excepting by the attempts of Louis XIV. on Savoy and Piedmont, and appeared to be secured for a long time, by the treaty of neutrality at Turin (1696), when the war of Spanish succession broke out. Austria conquered Milan, Mantua, and Montferrat (1706), retained the two first (Mantua was forfeited by the felony of the duke), and gave the latter to Savoy. In the peace of Utrecht (1714) Austria obtained, moreover, Sardinia and Naples; Savoy obtained Sicily, which it exchanged with Austria for Sardinia, from which it assumed the royal title. Mont Genievre was made the boundary between France and I. The house of Farnese becoming extinct in 1731, the Spanish Infant, Charles, obtained Parma and Piacenza. In the war for the Polish throne of 1733, Charles Emmanuel of Savoy, in alliance with France and Spain, conquered the Milanese territory, and received therefrom, in the peace of Vienna (1738), Novara and Tortona. Charles, Infant of Spain, became king of the Two Sicilies, and ceded Parma and Piacenza to Austria The Medici of Florence, entitled, since 1575, grand-dukes of Tuscany, became extinct in 1737. Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, now received Tuscany by the preliminaries of Vienna, and, becoming emperor in 1745, made it the appanage of the younger line of the Austro-Lorraine house. In the war of Austrian succession, the Spaniards conquered Milan (1745), but were expelled thence by Charles Emmanuel, to whom Maria Theresa ceded, in reward, some Milanese districts, viz. all of Vigevanasco and Bobbio, and part of Anghiera and Pavese. Massa and Carrara fell to Modena, in 1743, by right of inheritance. The Spanish Infant, Don Philip, conquered Parma and Piacenza in his own name, lost them, and obtained them again as a hereditary duchy, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). Thus, in the 18th cent., the houses of Lorraine, Bourbon, and Savoy possessed all I., with the exception of the ecclesiastical territories, Modena and the republics, which, like a superannuated man, beheld with apathy operations in which they had no share. A quiet of forty years ushered in their downfall.

From the first French revolution to the present time.] In Sept. 1792 the French troops first penetrated into Savoy, and there planted the tree of liberty. The national convention declared war against Naples in Feb. 1793. In April 1794, the French advanced into the Piedmontese and Genoese territories, but were expelled in July 1795, by the Austrians, Sardinians, and Neapolitans. In 1796, Napoleon Bonaparte received the chief command of the French army in I. He forced the king of Sardinia to conclude a treaty of peace, by which the latter was obliged to cede Nizza (Nice) and Savoy to France; conquered Austrian Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua; put the duke of Parma and the Pope under contribution: and struck such consternation into the king of Naples, that he begged for peace. After Mantua had also fallen, in 1797, Bonaparte formed of Milan, Mantua, the portion of Parma north of the Po, and Modena, the Cisalpine republic. France likewise made war on the Pope, and annexed Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, to the Cisalpine republic (1797), by the peace of Tolentino. The French then advanced toward Rome, overthrew the ecclesiastical government, and erected a Roman republic (1798). In Genoa, Bonaparte occasioned a revolution, by which a democratic republic was formed after the model of the French, under the name of the *Ligurian republic.* The French had, meanwhile, penetrated into Austria, through the Venetian territory. The Venetians now made common cause with the brave Tyrolese, who gained advantages over the French in their Alps Bonaparte, therefore, occupied Venice without striking a blow and gave the republic a democratic constitution; but, by the peace of Campo-Formio (17th Oct. 1797,) the Venetian territory, as far as the Adige, was relinquished to Austria, and the rest incorporated with the Cisalpine republic. The king of Sardinia concluded a treaty of alliance and subsidy with France, October 25; but, in 1798, the directory, assailed in Rome from Naples, deemed it expedient to compel him to resign his territories on the mainland. Notwithstanding its treaty of amity with France, Naples concluded an alliance, in 1798, with England and Russia. The French, therefore, occupied Naples, and erected there the Parthenopean republic. The grand-duke of Tuscany had likewise formed an alliance with Naples and England, and his country was, in return, compelled by the French to receive, like Piedmont, a military administration. After the congress of Radstadt was broken off, Austria and the German empire, under Russian support, renewed the war against the French, who again left Naples and Rome to the English Russians, and Turks. The king and the Pope returned to their capitals in Lombardy; the French were defeated by the Austrians under Kray and Melas, and by the Russians under Suwarroff, and lost all their fortresses, except Genoa, where Massena sustained a vigorous siege. Bonaparte, now made first consul after his return from Egypt, marched with a new army to I., defeated the Austrians at the memorable battle of Marengo (1800), and compelled them to a capitulation, by which all the Italian fortresses were again evacuated. By the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801, the possession of Venice was confirmed to Austria. The duke of Parma received Tuscany, and the title of king of Etruria. Parma was united with France. The Cisalpine and Ligurian republics were guaranteed by Austria and France, and with the Ligurian territories were united the imperial fiefs included within their limits. The king of Naples, who had occupied the states of the church, was obliged to conclude peace at Florence, but by Russian mediation, he escaped with the cession of Piombino, the Stato degli Presidj, and his half of the island of Elba, together with the promise of closing his harbours against the English; the other half of Elba, Tuscany had already relinquished to France. To the republics of Genoa and Lucca the first consul gave new constitutions in 1801; but in January 1802, the Cisalpine republic was transformed into the Italian republic, in imitation of the new French constitution, of which Bonaparte became president. Genoa also received a new constitution; and Piedmont was united with France. After Bonaparte had become emperor, in 1804, he attached (March 17, 1805) the royal crown of I. to the new imperial crown; but promised never to unite the new monarchy with France, and even to give it a king of its own. He appointed his step-son, Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy; and gave to his sister Eliza the principality of Piombino, and to her husband, Pasquale Bacciocchi, the republic of Lucca, as a principality, both as French fiefs. Parma, Piacenza, and Guastella, were incorporated with the French empire; and the pope was obliged to sanction the imperial coronation by his presence. Austria now acceded to the alliance of Russia and England against France. Naples, also, again suffered the English and Russians to land. But the success of the Austrian arms was frustrated by the defeats at Ulm and Austerlitz, after which the peace of Presburg (Dec. 26, 1805) completed the French supremacy in Italy. Austrian Venice, with Istria and Dalmatia, was united to the kingdom of Italy; and the French kingdom in I. had now an extent of 35,450 sq. m., with 5,657,000 inhabitants. In the following March Napoleon gave the crown of Naples to his brother Joseph. As the English, however, were masters of the sea, Sicily was secured to King Ferdinand. In 1808, the widow of the king of Etruria, who conducted the regency in behalf of her minor son, was deprived of her kingdom, which was united with France. As Napoleon had, meanwhile, given his brother Joseph the crown of Spain, he filled the throne of Naples with his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat; and in 1809 gave Tuscany to his sister Eliza, of Piombino, with the title of grand-duchess. In the same year, Austria made new exertions to break the excessive power of France; but Napoleon again drove her troops from the field, and appeared once more victorious in Vienna, where he proclaimed the union of the States of the Church with France. Rome now became the second city of the empire, and a pension of 2,000,000 of francs was assigned to the pope. After the peace of Vienna, by which Napoleon acquired the Illyrian provinces, Istria and Dalmatia were separated from the kingdom of I. and attached to them; on the other hand, Bavaria ceded to I. the circle of the Adige, a part of Eisach, and the jurisdiction of Clausen. After the truce of April 21, 1814, the French troops evacuated all I., and most of the provinces were restored to their legitimate sovereigns. The wife of Napoleon, however, the empress Maria Louisa, obtained the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, with reversion to her son; and Napoleon himself became sovereign of Elba, of which he took possession May 4. But, before the congress of Vienna had organized the political relations of Europe, he effected his return to France, March 1, 1815. At the same time, the king of Naples, Murat, abandoned his former ambiguous attitude, and took up arms, as he pretended, for the independence of I. But his appeal was answered by a declaration of war by Austria. Driven from Bologna, and totally defeated by Bianchi Tolentino, he lost his kingdom, was taken prisoner at Pizzo, brought before a court-martial, and shot, Oct. 13, 1815. The congress of Vienna, by act of June 9, 1815, re-arranged the affairs of I.:—1. The king of Sardinia was reinstated in his territories, according to the boundaries of 1792, with some alterations on the side of Geneva; for the portion of Savoy, left in possession of France by the peace of Paris, of May 30, 1814, was restored by the treaty of Paris, of Nov. 20, 1815. To his states was united Genoa, as a duchy, according to the boundaries of that republic in 1792, and contrary to the promises made to Genoa.—2. The emperor of Austria united with his hereditary states the new Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, consisting of the Venetian provinces formerly belonging to Austria, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, separated from the Grisons, besides Mantua and Milan. Istria, however, was united with the German-Austrian kingdom of Illyria; Dalmatia, with Ragusa and Cattaro, constituting a distinct Austrian kingdom.—3. The valley of the Po was adopted as the boundary between the states of the

Church and Parma; otherwise, the boundaries of Jan. 1, 1792, were retained. The Austrian house of Este again received Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and Carrara.—4. The empress Maria Louisa received the state of Parma, as a sovereign duchess, but, by the treaty of Paris, of June 10, 1817, only for life, it being agreed that the duchess of Lucca and her descendants should inherit it. Lucca, in that case, falls to the Tuscan dynasty, which, in return, resigns its districts in Bohemia to the duke of Reichstadt.—5. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria became again grand-duke of Tuscany, to which were joined the Stato degli Presidj, the former Neapolitan part of the island of Elba, the principality of Piombino, and some small included districts, formerly fiefs of the German empire. The prince Buoncompagni Ludovisi retained all his rights of property in Elba and Piombino.—6. The Infanta, Maria Louisa, received Lucca, of which she took possession as a sovereign duchy, 1817, with an annuity of 500,000 francs, till the reversion of Parma.—7. The territories of the Church were all restored, with the exception of the strip of land on the l. bank of the Po; and Austria retained the right of maintaining garrisons in Ferrara and Commachio.—8. Ferdinand IV. was again recognised as king of the Two Sicilies. England retained Malta, and was declared the protectress of the United Ionian islands. The knights of Malta, who had recovered their possessions in the states of the Church and in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies (in Spain, 1815), for a time made Catanea, and, after 1826, Ferrara, their residence. The republic of San Marino, and the prince of Monaco, whose mountain fortress the Sardinians, and, before them, the French, occupied, alone remained unharmed amid the 15 political revolutions which Italy had undergone in the course of 25 years. Austrian predominance was thus more firmly established than ever in I.; but the desire of union and independence was not extinguished among the people; traces of a struggle for a united and liberal government were almost everywhere visible; and several of the governments anxiously endeavoured to protect themselves against secret political societies. The efforts of the most intelligent Italians, from the time of Macchiavelli and Cæsar Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI., to restore the political unity of their native country, gave rise to numerous secret political societies in I., which in Bologna were called the Guelfi; in the Roman and Neapolitan states, the Patriotti Europei, and Carbonari; in Upper Italy, the Spilla nera; in Piedmont and Lombardy, the Filadelfi and Federati; in Milan, the Adelfia. Even the advocates of the illiberal system, or 'the theocratic faction,' as it was termed, which likewise pursued its objects in secret societies, took advantage of the national desire of greater unity in I. It was therefore natural that the idea of connecting the Italian states in a political system similar to the Germanic confederation should have been agitated by the statesmen of the congress of Verona; but it seems to have been entirely given up, and I. was left in the hands of Austria. One leading measure was, to occupy the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and Piedmont, with Austrian armies, which restored the former state of things. But the Austrian troops, 12,000 in number, were gradually removed from Piedmont in 1823; and the fortress of Alessandria was surrendered, Sept. 30, 1823, to Sardinian troops. In the same year, after a new Neapolitan army had been organized in Naples, the Austrian garrison, of 42,000 men, was diminished about 17,000; but the last detachment of Austrians only left the kingdom in 1827.

With the French revolution of 1830, new disturbances broke out in I. In Modena the people rose against the duke; the citizens of Bologna drove away the Papal delegates; and even the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, found it necessary to consult her safety by flight from Parma. On the 26th of February 1831, deputies from all the revolted states united in proclaiming an Italian republic. This movement was speedily crushed by the allied sovereigns, who joined at the same time in recommending certain concessions to the popular demands. These were resisted, however, in the Papal states, and in the early part of 1832 the eastern districts of the Papal dominions were again in insurrection. An Austrian force thereupon entered the country; France, seizing the pretext thus afforded her, took possession of the town and citadel of Ancona in February 1832; nor was it until the autumn of 1838 that both the Austrian and French troops evacuated the Papal states.

A Neapolitan writer, who, although a refugee, appears to us to merit confidence—M. Leopardi—discussing the anxious question of the national independence of this country, thus sketched the moral elements of the long and complicated struggle for the establishment of Italian unity, as they presented themselves to his intelligent and well-informed eye, in the period between the suppression of the movements we have now slightly sketched and the great outbreak of 1848. "Beyond the Alps," says this well-informed writer, "more than elsewhere, the mass of the people—the agricultural and operative classes—are indifferent to political theories. Victims of arbitrary power or bad institutions, they would assuredly be alive to administrative reforms, but then those reforms must come from on high—below, nothing would yet be found but ignorance, apathy, and resignation to the hereditary evils of servitude. All the Italians who are endowed with any nobleness of soul, without doubt think and aspire to raise their humiliated country from its degraded state, but they do not all think and aspire in the same way. Those who equally dread popular movements and Austrian cannon—revolt and intervention—consider that the wisest course is to pin themselves to the skirts of the native princes, and obtain from them concessions sufficient to neutralize foreign influence and to disarm political passions. This class of men is not the most numerous, but it is the most influential by its rank and its riches. It only wants a little decision and activity in order to play an useful part in the destinies of I. In the second place come those who fear interventions more than risings of the people. Their opinion is, that it is better to await a favourable opportunity for rising in insurrection from one end of the peninsula to the other, and for dragging the governments of I. along with the movement, or overthrowing them. This class, which nearly balances the first, is less opulent, but far more numerous, bold, and intelligent. In the third division present themselves those who deny or willingly brave all kinds of danger, principally young men, as generous as they are inconsiderate, belonging moreover to all classes of society, without excepting the families most devoted to the reigning powers. They would like, without a minute of delay, to hoist the national standard, even though a war with the whole world were to be the consequence. Numerically stronger than the first class, but less strong than the second, devoid of all power but that of impetuous patriotism and personal courage, this 'Young Italy,' as they call themselves, may suffice to seal by martyrdom the legitimacy of the Italian cause, and they would no doubt gloriously aid it in triumphing on the field of battle, but they could not of themselves undertake or complete anything substantial." These remarks doubtless deserve the consideration of all to whom the future destinies of this beautiful country is matter of interest. But the great fact, after all, is that I. never has been in modern times united, and prosperous in that union; that perfect blending of interest and feeling which are necessary to form an Italian nation, and a national cause, are still wanting. Nor perhaps is this to be so deeply regretted, if it be true—as there seems ground to suspect—that centralization is one of the banes of modern civilization. But it is not our province, and our limits forbid, to enter at large on the discussion of this question. We must hasten to sum up, in as many lines, the history of the last six eventful years of Italian history.

In 1846, Pio Nono ascended the Papal throne. Vigorous reforms in the temporal administration of the Pontifical states were immediately commenced, a general amnesty for political offenders proclaimed, and a national guard organized in Rome. The grand-duke of Tuscany, the king of Sardinia, and Louis Philippe, applauded the Papal policy; and even the king of Naples seemed for a moment to be satisfied with it. But the newly-caught spirit thus indicated, alarmed Austria, which poured in troops into Modena and Parma. Meanwhile, symptoms of impending convulsion appeared in Lower Italy. The revolution of Paris in February 1848 lighted the train, and on the 18th of March 1848 the explosion burst forth in Milan. Six days later, a Piedmontese army, commanded by the sovereign, Charles Albert, in person, crossed the Tessin in support of the national cause; and by the first week of April, the popular cause had triumphed in every town of I. except Mantua and Verona. Having invested Mantua, Charles Albert sought to consolidate his power in Upper I. with as little delay as possible. Parma, Piacenza, and Modena voted his sovereignty, but Lombardy and Venice, while also accepting, added such conditions and provisos as induced him to postpone the formal assumption of the title of king of Upper I. Meanwhile Count Radetzky, who had held the chief military command for Austria in I. since 1832, and who had contrived to maintain his position on the Mincio, prepared for offensive movements, and moved without loss from Verona to Mantua; but the fall of the strong fortress of Peschiera, and intelligence of the revolutionary movements on Vienna, compelled him again to fall back on Mantua. By the investment of Mantua, Charles Albert injuriously scattered his force, and the battle of Custozza placed Radetzky on the true line of defence of the Mincio. Charles Albert had now to chose between a retreat on Coito, and an attack on Radetzky's left flank. With the concurrence of General Bava, he chose the latter, and was defeated at Novara, in a battle which fully reinstated Austria in all she had at stake on the S side of the Alps.

ITALY, a township of Yates co., in the state of New Hampshire, U.S., 15 m. W of Penn-Yan, bordered on the NW by Canandaigua lake, and drained by Flint creek. The surface is hilly, and the soil consists of clay-loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,634.

ITAMARACA', or Itamarica, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Goganna, 20 m. N of Olinda or Recife, in N lat. 7° 45′, and W long. 34° 50′ 20″. Pop. 8,000. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. across at its greatest breadth; and is separated from the continent by a deep channel named Santa Cruz, varying from ¾ m. to 3 m. in breadth. The N extremity of the channel, which forms also the outlet of the Massarunduba, is named Catuama, and constitutes the harbour of that name. This port is well-protected from the S and SW winds, and was formerly defended by a fort. The southern extremity identifies with the embouchure of the Iguaraçu, and is protected by a strong fort. This island contains no springs, but water is found abundantly at no great depth in the

mountains. The surface presents a gentle undulation of hill and dale; the soil is generally fertile, and produces mandioca, rice, sugar, and cotton, and cocoa and cashew nuts, in great abundance. These articles are chiefly exported to Recife. The distillation of brandy, and the working of the salines and fishing, form also branches of local industry; but the great majority of the pop. are employed more or less upon the fisheries. The total number of houses on the island is about 300, and the entire pop. about 2,000. The principal town, or village rather, Conceição-d'Itamaracá, is situated on rising ground on the SE coast. The relative advantages of the village of Pilar render it a place of rising importance, and likely to supersede Conceição. Several other villages, viz., Macaxeira, São-João-Baptista, Amparo, and Santa-Cruz, are scattered along the coast.—Also an ancient captaincy, now forming the prov. of Parahiba and a portion of the provs. of Pernambuco and Rio-Grande-do-Norte.

ITAMARANDIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Cerro-do-Frio. It has its source on the N side of the Serra-das-Esmeraldas; runs N; and joins the Aracuahi on the r. bank, 18 m. NW of Bom-Successo, and after a total course of 60 m. Gold-dust, diamonds, and emeralds are found in considerable quantities in its channel.

ITAMARATI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra Orgãos, and falls into the Piabanha.

ITAMBE', a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco and comarca of Goyanna, bordered on the N by the Capibaribe. It comprises 4 villages. Its inhabitants, 8,000 in number, find their chief employments in the rearing of cattle and agriculture.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in a small valley at the base of a mountain, and on the banks of a stream of the same name.—Also a lofty mountain in the same prov., and district of Cerro, and a little to the N of Villa-do-Principe. It branches from the chain of the Cerro-do-Frio, near its junction with the Serra-do-Espinhaço, and is said to rise to the height of 5,590 ft. above sea-level. It derives its name from two Indian words denoting 'Sharp rock,' from its peaked summit. The river I. winds round the base of the mountain, in its course to the Santo-Antonio, an affluent of the Rio Doce, of which it forms one of the chief head-streams.

ITAMBE'-DA-SERRA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 12 m. N of Serro, and in the Serra-de-Itambé.

ITANCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Moy, 4 m. SSE of St. Quentin. Pop. 815.

ITANGUA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Minas-Novas, on a small river of the same name.

ITANHAEN, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of São-Paulo, near the shore of a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of a small river of the same name. The town was formerly the capital of a capitania or province, and was named Conceiçao. It is now much reduced in importance, but still carries on some trade in flour, mandioc, and planks. The district is ill-cultivated, but produces vanilla and ipecacuanha in great abundance. Pop. 1,200. The river descends from the mountains, which run along the coast, and flows into the sea in S lat. 24° 11′. A bank which runs along its mouth prevents vessels from reaching the town.

ITANHEN, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés, and flows into the ocean opposite the group of the Abrolhos, and 12 m. N of the embouchure of the Caravellas.

ITANHENGA, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, off the district of Parati.

ITAOCA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the E side of the bay of Nitherôhi.—Also an island in the same bay, to the N of the island of Paqueta.

ITAPACOROYA, a bay and headland of Brazil, in the prov. and 45 m. NNW of Santa Catharina. The point is in S lat. 26° 47′ 18″, and W long. 48° 44′. North of it are two small islands, in which there are springs of good water. The bay is well-sheltered on the S and SE.

ITAPARICA, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, situated obliquely in the bay of Todos-os-Santos, and opposite the town of that name, in S lat. 13°. It is about 18 m. in length from NE to SW, and 6 m. in medium breadth. It is irregular in form and hilly, but very fertile, producing oranges and other fruits in great abundance. The E coast is adorned with numerous handsome houses, the opposite side is covered with marine plants. Cocoa palms are plentiful in the interior, and afford an important article of export. The island is divided into 2 parishes, and contains a large village in which are a college, an elementary school, and a Latin academy. It has also manufactories of cordage and of harpoons for whale-fisheries. The principal harbour in the island affords good shelter from the S and SW winds.

ITAPAROA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, to the NE of the serra of the same name, and S of the Rio Real. The mountains of I. form a group of medium height near the sea-shore, to the N of the Rio Itapicurú. Their highest summit is in S lat. 11° 34′.

ITAPE'-MIRIM, a new comarca, district, town, and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. The comarca comprises 3 districts. The district is bounded on the N by the Rio Piúma; on the E by the ocean; on the S by the Rio Cabapúana; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Indians. The soil is fertile, but ill-cultivated. The town is 65 m. SSW of Nossa-Senhora-da-Victoria, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, and about half-a-league from the sea. It consists of about 80 houses, covered with straw, and surrounding a market-place. The river descends from the S side of the Serra-do-Pico, a ramification of the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés, runs W, and, after a total course of about 50 m., flows into the ocean.

ITAPETENINGA, a district and small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Itu, 80 m. W of Sorocaba, and 130 m. W of São Paulo, pleasantly situated in a plain, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. It has a parish-church. The district is fertile, and contains some gold mines; but the cultivation of the vine and of the peach, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief sources of local gain. Pop. 6,000.—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-Guaraçoyava; runs NW; and joins the Paranapanema, on the r. bank, about 42 m. W of Itapeva, and after a course of 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Capivari and Pescaria, which it receives on the l., and forms one of the chief head-streams of the Rio Paranapanema.

ITAPEVA, a district and small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Itu, 160 m. WSW of São-Paulo, near the Rio Verde. The district is large, but possesses little cultivation, and is but thinly populated, the number of the inhabitants not exceeding 2,200. Their chief employment consists in the rearing of mules and buffaloes.

ITAPICU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which has its source on the E side of the Serra-de-Santa-Catharina; runs E; and, after a course

of about 60 m., flows with great impetuosity into the sea, to the S of the island of San Francisco. It is to a great extent navigable for small vessels.

ITAPICURÚ', a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, formed by the junction of several streams, the principal of which are the Itapicurú-Guassu and Itapicurú-Mirim, in the comarca of Jacobina; runs E through the districts of Santo-Antonio-dos-Queimados and Itapicurú, and past Itapicurú-Grande; and after a course, chiefly through mountain pasture-land, of 340 m., falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. 11° 45′, and W long. 37° 28′. Its mouth is obstructed by a bar of sand, and its navigation is limited to vessels of small burthen.—A small town of the same name is situated in an infertile district, near the l. bank of the river, 120 m. NNE of San Salvador. The rearing of cattle forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

ITAPICURÚ'-GRANDE, a river and parish of Brazil, which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Maranhão; runs first NE parallel to the Parnahiba; receives the Alpercatas, passes the town of Caxias, bends NNW past Codó, Itapicurú-Mirim, and Rozario, and, after a tortuous and rapid course of about 300 m., flows into the bay of San Jose, to the SE of the island of Maranhão. It is navigable for large vessels to Caxias, but smaller craft can ascend to the junction of the Alpercatas. Its principal affluents, besides the one already named, are the Codo and Piratora on the l., and on the r. the Gameleira and Pirapema. The banks are covered with forests, and are frequented by numerous tribes of Tapuyas and Timbiras.—Also a parish in the prov. of Bahia and district of Itapicurú, on the r. bank of the river of that name, and about 30 m. from the sea. It is well-cultivated, and produces cotton, grain, &c. Cattle are reared here in considerable numbers for the Bahia market.—See also Rozario.

ITAPICURÚ'-MIRIM, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, about 66 m. from its mouth.

ITAPIRANGUARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Januaria.

ITAPIVA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to São-João-d'El-Rei, and on the banks of an affluent of the Rio Grande.

ITAPOÓCA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, to the S of Vianna, and on the banks of the Itaquari. It has a small chapel.—Also a small river in the prov. of Santa Catharina, and district of São Francisco.

ITAPUAN, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Bahia, in a bay of the same name. It is a telegraph station, and has an elementary school.—Also a village of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the W bank of the lake Dos-Patos. It formerly contained a fort.

ITAPUANZINHO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and ESE of Bahia, on a rocky bay of the Atlantic of the same name.

ITAQUARI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Aimorés, and unites with the Rio-Jecu.

ITARACA, a group of rocks in the Atlantic, near the shore of the Brazilian prov. of Bahia, to the S of São-Jorge-dos-Ilheos, and NE of the Serra Commandatuba.

ITARKHAN, a salt lake in the Crimea, 3 versts from the Adaman lake, and to the N of the Kerleyt. It is about 20 versts in circumf.; and has deep inlets on its S side, next the Putrid sea; and it seems probable that a communication formerly existed between them.

ITASCA (Lake), the Lac-la-Biche of the French, a small sheet of water in the territory of Minisota, U. S., on the ridge of table-land between the waters of Hudson's bay and the gulf of Mexico, and to the W of Leech lake, in N lat. 47° 15′, W long. 95° 54′, at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above the level of the gulf of Mexico, and 3,160 m. from the gulf. The Mississippi has its source in this lake, from which it issues by an outlet only from 10 to 12 ft. broad, and 12 to 18 ft. deep, and first flowing N, NE, and E, 182 m. to Lake Cass. It is a beautiful sheet of water, of irregular form, 7 or 8 m. in extent from SE to NW, with a prolongation or bay stretching towards the S. Its waters are transparent and bright, and yield small species of the unio and helix shells. The forest trees growing around are elm, lynn, maple, cherry, betula, and spruce. The lake is fed by five creeks, "formed by innumerable streamlets oozing from the clay beds at the bases of the hills, that consist of an accumulation of sand, gravel, and clay, intermixed with erratic fragments, being a more prominent portion of the great erratic deposit known as the *hauteurs des terres*—'heights of land.' These elevations are commonly flat at top, varying in height from 85 to 100 ft. above the level of the surrounding waters. They are covered with thick forests, in which the coniferous plants predominate. S of I. lake they form a semicircular region with a boggy bottom, extending to the SW a distance of several miles; thence these 'hauteurs des terres' ascend to the NW and N, and then stretching to the NE and E, through the zone between 47° and 48° of lat., make the dividing ridge between the waters that empty into Hudson's bay and those which discharge themselves into the gulf of Mexico. The waters supplied by the N flank of these heights of land, still on the S side of Lake I., give origin to the five creeks which I consider to be the utmost sources of the Mississippi. Those that flow from the S side of the same heights, and empty themselves into Elbow lake, are the utmost sources of the Red river of the North: so that the most remote feeders of Hudson's bay and the gulf of Mexico are closely approximated to each other." [*Nicollet's Report.*] The principal creek of the five above-mentioned feeders of Lake I. comes into the E bay of the lake, and is from 15 to 20 ft. wide, and at the time of Nicollet's visit, was from 2 to 3 ft. deep. This he considers the infant Mississippi. M. Nicollet went up this stream 3 or 4 m., and thus describes the result of his explorations of the feeders of Lake I.: "As a further description of these head-waters, I may add that they unite at a small distance from the hills whence they originate, and form a small lake, from which the Mississippi flows with a breadth of a foot and a half, and a depth of one foot. At no great distance, however, this rivulet, uniting itself with other streamlets coming from other directions, supplies a second minor lake, the waters of which have already acquired a temperature of 48°. From this lake issues a rivulet, necessarily of increased importance—a cradled Hercules, giving promise of the strength of his maturity; for its velocity has increased; it transports the smaller branches of trees; it begins to form sand-bars; its bends are more decided, until it subsides again into the basin of a third lake, somewhat larger than the two preceding. Having thus acquired renewed vigour, and tried its consequence upon an additional length of two or three miles, it finally empties into I. lake, which is the principal reservoir of all the sources to which it owes all its subsequent majesty." See Mississippi.

ITATA, a district of Chili, in the dep. of Concepcion, extending between the districts of Canquenes on the N, and Pughacay on the S, and bordered on the W by the Pacific. It is 75 m. in length from F

to W, and about 30 m. in breadth; and is watered chiefly by the river from which it takes its name. It is very fertile, and produces the best wine in Chili. In the mountains are mines of gold, and small quantities of that metal are also found in the rivers. Its chief town is Jesus-de-Coulemu. The river I. has its source in the Andes; runs WNW; is joined by the Chillan; and flows into the Pacific in S lat. 35° 56′.

ITATI, or YTATI, a small town of La Plata, in the prov. and 35 m. ENE of Corrientes, on the S bank of the Parana. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Cotton, oranges, melons, &c., are cultivated in the environs.

ITATIAIA, or ITITIAIA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and parish of Ouro-Branco, 9 m. SW of Ouro-Preto. It has a church, and formerly constituted a parish. Its inhabitants are chiefly miners.

ITATINDIBA, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Marica. It forms a ramification of the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés.

ITAUNAS, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, between the districts of Barra-Secca, and São-Matheos.

ITAYABANA, a large and flourishing parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and 6 m. above Pilar, on the road from the prov. of Pernambuco to the N. Its inhabitants are chiefly cultivators.

ITAWAMBA, a county in the state of Mississippi, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m., drained by the head-branches of Tombigbee river. It has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,375, of whom 720 were slaves; in 1850, 13,311.

ITCHA, a river of Kamtschatka, which runs W, and throws itself into the sea of Okhotsk, a little above the v. of Itchinskoi, after a course of 75 m. —Also a river in the gov. of Tobolsk, and district of Kanisk, which runs SW, and joins the Om, on the r. bank, after a course of 105 m.

ITCHAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 30 m. SW of Janjam, 6 m. from the shore of the gulf of Bengal, and near the l. bank of the N branch of the Sonapur. It is of considerable extent, but is straggling and ill-built.

ITCHEN, or AIRE, a river in Hants, which has its source near Alresford, and, after a WSW course of 25 m., unites with the Test or Anton to form Southampton water, 1 m. E of Southampton.

ITCHENOR (WEST), a parish in Sussex, 4 m. SW of Chichester. Area 510 acres. Pop. 232.

ITCHIN-ABBOTS, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3½ m. WNW of New Alresford. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1841, 251.

ITCHIN-STOKE-WITH-ABBOTSTON, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2½ m. NW of Alresford. Area 2,850 acres. Pop. in 1841, 325.

ITCHINGFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 3¼ m. WSW of Horsham. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 357.

ITCHINGTON (BISHOP'S), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¾ m. SW of Southam. Area, including Chapel-Ascote, 3,760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 463.

ITCHINGTON (LONG), a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ m. NW of Southam, on the Watergate. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1841, 1,272.

ITCHKINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 333 m. ESE of Perm, district and 14 m. E of Chadrinsk, on the r. bank of the Ikin.

ITCHLIMAN. See IHLIMAN.

ITCHMIATZIN. See ECHMIADZIN.

ITCHNIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 144 m. NW of Poltova, district and 20 m. N of Prilouki.

ITENEZ. See GUAPORE.

ITERERE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the Serra-do-Mar or Gubetam; runs first W; then bends WNW between the districts of Itapeva and Castro, crosses the Estrade Real, and joins the Itapetininge.

ITEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Vivonne, on the l. bank of the Clain. Pop. 680. Cattle fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

ITHACA, now called also ITACHE, THEAKI, or LITTLE CEPHALONIA, and by the Venetians ISOLA DI COMPARI and VAL DI COMPARI, one of the Ionian islands, lying between Cephalonia and the mainland, 3 m. E of Cephalonia, and 17 m. W of the Acarnanian coast. Its N end is in N lat. 38° 30′, E long. 20° 39′. It is 15 m. long, but nowhere above 4 m. broad; and is nearly divided into two by Porto Molo, a deep harbour opening from the W. At the head of this inlet is Mount Œto; on the N side rises Mount Neriton; and on the S, Mount Stephanos. Thus these mountains compose the body of the island. The pop. in 1836 was 9,644; in 1844, 10,821, of whom about one-third are seamen. Nearly one-third of the surface is cultivated, and is chiefly laid out in vineyards. Its cap. and chief port is Vathy, which is built round a recess in the larger gulf of Molo. Its general and characteristic appearance agrees with the language of the Odyssey respecting the birth-place and kingdom of the famous Ulysses. It is rocky, barren, and mountainous,—abounding in trees and shrubs,—and certainly unfavourable to the rearing and use of horses. But this coincidence alone will not prove Theaki to be the ancient *Ithaca;* the smaller island of Aotaco, in its neighbourhood, presents an aspect precisely similar; and Sir George Wheeler contends that it is the island of the poet. Gell—who felt a strong disposition to believe that Homer's topographical descriptions were not the inspired offspring of a creative muse, but accurate and sober imitations of their specific archetypes in nature —undertook, for the express purpose of verifying the geography of the poet, a voyage to the Troad, and produced *The Topography of Troy.* He afterwards minutely surveyed the whole island, endeavouring to recognise by present appearances, as well as by the relative situation of Theaki, the ancient *Ithaca*—the small island of *Asteris* with its port, where the suitors lay in ambush for young Telemachus—the port of *Phorcys*, where Ulysses landed on his return—the rock of *Korax*—the fount of *Arethusa*, where the honest and faithful Eumæus fed his master's swine —the garden of the aged Laertes—and the palace of Ulysses; but the result of this examination was that Sir William ascertained that there is no spot in the modern Theaki exactly answering to the description of the poet; and that while Homer's text declares it to be the most western of the Ionian isles, and that the small island of *Asteris*, with its commodious harbour, lies between it and Samé or Cephalonia, the very reverse is the case. Under these circumstances, Gell maintains that the text is corrupted. The evidences that are of weight to prove that Theaki is the ancient Ithaca are—the constant and unbroken tradition among the natives—the name which the island seems to have always borne among the inhabitants —the medals which have been found there—and the impressions which a personal visit can hardly fail to leave on the mind of the impartial student of Homer, that, to use the language of Colonel Mure—who has gone deeply into this investigation—"so great is the general resemblance between its natural features and those of the island described in the Odyssey, the difficulty is, not so much to discover in each case a bay, rock, cavern, or mountain answering to his description, as to decide among the many

that present themselves, on the precise one which he may happen to have had in view."

ITHACA, a township of Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 162 m. SW of Albany, partly on a hill and partly in a plain, 1½ m. S of the head of Cayuga lake, and intersected by Cayuga inlet. It contains about 700 houses, is regularly laid out, and possesses very great local advantages; the surrounding hills affording excellent mill-streams, and the adjacent lake, and the Ithaca and Oswego railroad forming easy communication with the most distant parts of the country. Pop. in 1840, 5,650.

ITHALEH, or ITALAH, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, on the l. bank of the Sarabat, 21 m. NNE of Allah-Shehr, and 96 m. ENE of Smyrna. It is the ancient *Attalea.*

ITHON, a river of Radnorshire, which runs S, and joins the Wye 2 m. NNW of Builth.

ITIBIRI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão and comarca of Itapicurú, on a small river of the same name.

ITINGUÇU', a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which forms the line of separation between the districts of Mangaratiba and Itaguahi, and flows into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

ITIQUEIRA, a mountain range of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, in the territory of the Bororos. It gives rise to a river of the same name, which runs WNW, and joins the Pequiri, on the l. bank, after a course of about 90 m.—Also a mountain range in the prov. of Goyaz, in the Cordilheira which separates that prov. from Minas-Geraes. It gives rise to many small streams, affluents of the Tocantins.

ITIRI, or ITTERI-CANNEDDEE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Sassari, prov. and 11 m. S of Sassari. Pop. 4,000.

ITIUBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, comarca of Rio-de-Contas, on a mountain of the same name.

ITLINGEN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. of Eppingen, 4 m. S of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,000.

ITOMA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which runs NNW, and joins the Xingu, on the r. bank, a little above the confluence of the Itabagua, and after a course of about 120 m.

ITON, or YTON, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Orne, 6 m. N of Mortagne; enters the dep. of the Eure; divides a little above Francheville into several branches, one of which flows into the Aure at Verneuil; the others reuniting run NE, lose their waters in a chasm at Villalet, and after a subterranean course of 2½ m., reappear in a single stream near the village of Gaudreville, which passes Evreux, and throws itself into the Eure, on the l. bank, near Planches, after a total course of 75 m.

ITONFIELD, a township in Cumberland, 8 m. SW by S of Carlisle. Pop. in 1841, 222.

ITRES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme and cant. of Combles. Pop. 1,175.

ITRI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 7 m. N of Gaeta, cant. and 8 m. SE of Fondi, in a hilly district. Pop. 4,100. It is intersected by the Appian way, and contains 2 parish churches and 3 convents.

ITSATSOU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Espelette, 14 m. S of Bayonne, near the Nive. Pop. 1,513.

ITSHIL, or ICHIL, a pashalic and sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Asia Minor. The sanj. comprises the E part of the ancient *Pamphylia*, and nearly the whole of *Cilicia*, and extends between 36° and 37° 40′ N lat., and between 32° 10′ and 36° 30′ E long. It is bounded on the N by Caramania, from which it is separated by the Taurus chain; on the NE by the pash. of Marash; on the E by the Almadagh, by which it is separated from the pash. of Aleppo; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Anatolia. Its length from E to W is 375 m., and its breadth about 60 m. It is divided into 5 sanjaks. The coast extends from the gulf of Satalia, on the W, to that of Alexandretta or Scanderun on the E; and presents numerous indentations, forming good ports and lofty headlands. Of the latter, one of the most remarkable is Cape Anamur, which forms the most southerly point of Asia Minor. The shore is in some parts sandy and sterile, in others it consists of masses of petrifactions, intermingled with huge blocks of stone disengaged from the adjacent mountains. The ruins also of ancient towns are thickly scattered along the coast. Towards the interior, steep mountains, deep gorges, and narrow valleys form the general characteristic features of the country. In the N rise the snow-clad mountains of the Taurus. The principal passes on these mountains are those of the Ramazanogli, leading from Erekli to Adana; of the Ketchhissar, further to the E; and the Col, or defile through which the road runs from Caramania to Selefkeh. The only passes of the Alma-dagh are those of Beilan and Sakattutan. The chief rivers are the Jihun, Sihun, Tersus, Ghiuk, Direkondessy, Selinty, Alara, and Manavghat. They all flow into the Mediterranean, and are generally very small. Near the coast and generally throughout the E part of the pash., water is extremely scarce. The temperature corresponds with the diversified character of the country, and the same diversity is exhibited in the productions of the soil. Wheat, maize, cotton, and sesame are successfully cultivated in the plains of Adana, Tarsus, and Sis; whilst barley forms the chief produce of the western and central parts of the prov. Wine and fruit are produced in great abundance in the eastern sanjaks. The mountains are extensively covered with forests, affording excellent timber, and large quantities of gall-nuts. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, asses, and mules, are maintained by the nomadic inhabitants of the pash., and pigeons and poultry are reared in great numbers in many places near the coast. Wild beasts and game are common in the woods, and the shores abound with fish. The principal articles of export are corn, sesame, gall-nuts, wool, cattle, and timber. The pop. of the pash. is scanty, and chiefly nomadic. Its chief towns are Adana and Tarsus.—The sanj. of I. lies near the centre of the pash., and comprises an area 150 m. in length, and 60 m. at its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the Taurus; on the E by the sanj. of Tarsus; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by the sanj. of Adana. It is extremely mountainous, and is covered with forests of oak, beech, and fir. The coast is lofty, steep, and rocky; the finest part is the valley of Ermenak. It is watered in the E by the Ghiuk, and in the W by the Selinty. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Turcomans, employ themselves in the rearing of cattle.—The principal towns are Selefkeh and Ermenak.

ITTER, a river of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, an affluent of the Eder.

ITTERBEEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 727; of com. 255.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Duffel. Pop. 706.

ITTERINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NW of Aylesham, on the Bure. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1841, 351.

ITTON, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. W by N of Chepstow. Area, including Howick, 1,820

acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1841, 153. It has several breweries, and distilleries of gin.

ITTRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 5 m. NW of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 2,089; of v. 457.

ITU′, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo. The comarca comprises 8 districts, and is one of the most fertile and populous in the prov. The town is 60 m. W of São-Paulo, 21 m. NNE of Sorocaba, and about 3 m. S of the Rio Tiete, from a fall of which it derives its name. Pop. 10,000. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, which render the extremes of heat and cold excessive. The principal streets are paved; the houses generally are built of mud or earth, and each has a garden attached to it. The buildings most worthy of note are the churches, 4 in number, the convents, and the senate-house. There are also a Latin and several elementary schools, and a lazar-house. A considerable trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle, large numbers of which are reared in the surrounding district. Sugar forms an important article of local culture.

ITUCAMBIRA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The p. comprises an area 120 m. in length, and about equal in breadth, and contains 8,000 inhabitants, employed chiefly in mining and agriculture. The town is 270 m. NNW of Ouro-Preto.—Also a wide-spreading mountain-range in the same prov., in the S part of the comarca of Cerro-do-Frio. It runs WNW from the Serra-do-Espinhaco, between the Parauna and Sipo. and terminates near the r. bank of the Rio-das-Velhas, a distance of about 45 m. Several auriferous streams have their source in this range.

ITUCAMBIRA, or Itucambira-Açu′, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, formed by the junction of two streams which descend from the SW side of the Serra-do-Santo-Antonio. Running E, it is joined by the Pedra, Estrema, and Santo-Antonio; and, after a total course of 90 m., joins the Jequitinhonha.

ITUNAMA, or Tuna′ma, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its rise about 15 m. W of Conceição; runs NNW between the Ubahy and Baures rivers; receives the Machupo and several minor streams; and, after a course of 90 m., joins the Guapore, 12 m. W of the confluence of the Baures.

ITURUP, Gortpu, or Staaten Island, an island of Japan, in the Kurile archipelago, between the sea of Okhotsk and the Frozen ocean, in N lat. 44° 50′, E long. 148° 20′. It is the largest in the group, being 140 m. in length, and 15 m. in average breadth; and is separated by the strait of Vries on the NE from the island of Urup, and on the SW from the island of Kunachir by the strait of Anthony's peak. The rapidity of the currents in these channels, and the rocky character of its shores, render access to the island at most points very dangerous. At the NE extremity of the island, on the strait of Vries, is a headland of that name; and in the SW are several lofty summits, one of which is an active volcano. The climate is cold and misty. The island affords varieties of excellent timber, but little is known of the minor productions of its soil. Foxes, beavers, and sables, are found here in great numbers; and amongst its birds, one of the most useful is the *nauridar*, a species of pigeon, which, besides affording excellent aliment, supplies good lamp-oil. The dog is the only domestic animal. Fish of all kinds abound on the coasts. The inhabitants, who are not numerous, bear a close resemblance to those of Yesso. They differ, however, in dress, their garb in summer consisting of feathers, and in winter of seal-skin. The principal establishment in the island is in its SW extremity, near a volcano. It has a port, defended by a fort.

ITUREN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 21 m. NNW of Pamplona, at the foot of the lofty mountain of Mendaur. Pop. 719. It has a fortress, and possesses 3 manufactories of cattle-bells, and several spinning-mills.

ITWA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Pilsen. Pop. 510.

ITZ, or Itsch, a river which has its source in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the S side of the Thuringer-wald; passes Schalkau; enters the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, passes in its course through the principality of Coburg, the town of that name, and Rossach; flows thence into Bavaria; runs along the confines of the circles of Upper and Lower Franconia; and joins the Main, on the r. bank, a little above the confluence of the Baunach, and 9 m. NNW of Bamberg. It has a total course, in a generally S direction, of about 45 m. Its principal affluents are the Lauter and Rodach, both of which join it on the r.

ITZA (Lake), an extensive fresh water lake of Honduras, in N lat. 16°, W long. 91° 16′. It is 26 leagues in circumf., and its pure waters produce excellent fish. Several inhabited islands are scattered over its surface.

ITZASSOU, or Itsatsou, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Espelette, near the Nive. Pop. 1,660.

ITZEHOE, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 30 m. SSW of Rendsborg, and 39 m. NW of Altona, on the r. bank of the Stör, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 6,000. It consists of an old and new town, and contains a church, a town-house, a convent, and an hospital. It possesses manufactories of tobacco, chicory, and playing-cards, and several sugar-refineries, has an active trade in cattle and horses, and extensive fisheries.—The Itzehoer district has a pop. of 32,200.

ITZELBERG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, 18 m. S of Ellwangen. Pop. 260.

ITZHOFEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, S of Rupertshofen.

IUN-DAGH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, on the confines of the sanjaks of Karasi and Sarokhan. It branches from the SW part of the Iunus-Dagh, and extends between the Bergamo-chaï and Chanderli-chaï. It is the ancient *Pindasus*.

IUNUS-DAGH, a mountain-chain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, extending SE from the chain of Ida, along the confines of the sanjaks of Karasi, Khodavendikar, and Sarokhan, to the Kodja-Dagh, a total distance of about 24 m. It gives rise on the E to the Bali-kesri-chaï, and several affluents of the Sou-segher-leu, belonging to the basin of the sea of Marmara; and on the W to the Zeïliti-chaï and Chanderli-chaï, both of which flow into the Archipelago. This river is the ancient *Pedasus*.

IVAFUME, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsingo, 144 m. NNW of Yedo.

IVAHI, or Ubahi, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the W part of the comarca of Curitiba; traverses, in a NW direction, the vast plains of Garapuava; and, after a total course of about 300 m., joins the Parana, on the l. bank, a little to the N of the Ilha-Grande-do-Salto, and by an embouchure 60 fath. in width. It has several rapids, but is notwithstanding navigable for small vessels to within a short distance of its source. Its principal affluents are, the Tinto, Bom, Soberbo, Capibari, and Thua. Its waters abound with fish, whence the name Peixe, by which it is also commonly known.

IVAKI-SIMA, an island of Japan, 10 m. W of

Cape Itsumo, on the W coast of the island of Nifon, 15 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth.

IVAMI, Ywami, or Chi-kian, a province of Japan, in the SW part of the island of Nifon, to the SW of the prov. of Itsumo, and bathed on the W by the strait of Corea. It is generally mountainous but fertile, and on its coast are extensive salines. It is divided into 6 districts.

IVAN, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Toula, on the confines of the districts of Venev and Iépifan, 21 m. SSE of the town of the former name, and about equal distance NW of that of the latter. It is 1 m. in length, and a little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. It gives rise to the Don, and is connected with the Chat by a canal which forms a portion of the undertaking commenced in 1697 by Peter the Great, with the view of effecting a communication by means of the above-named rivers between the Caspian and Baltic.

IVAN-GOROD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SW of St. Petersburg, district and 17 m. W of Jamburg, on the r. bank of the Narova, opposite Narva, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 1,000. It has a church and barracks.—Also a town in the gov. and 69 m. SE of Tchernigov, district and 19 m. S of Borzna, on the r. bank of the Oster. Pop. 1,200. It carries on a considerable trade in hemp and buck-wheat flour, and has several annual cattle-markets.

IVANICH (Festung), a town or free military commune of Hungarian Croatia, généralat of Warasdin, and subdivision of Kreutz, on an island formed by the Lonya, 24 m. ESE of Agram, and 26 m. SW of Belovar. Pop. 780. It has several manufactories of pottery, and carries on a flourishing trade. Three m. NE of this town is the village of Kloster-Ivanich, containing 750 inhabitants and a Franciscan monastery.

IVANITSA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 132 m. NW of Poltova, district and 19 m. NE of Prilouki, on the l. bank of a river of the same name.

IVANKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 46 m. NNW of Kiev, district and 45 m. NE of Radomisl, on the l. bank of the Tétérev.

IVANOSKOI, a canal of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and ESE of Toule, formed in, and connecting, the beds of the Don and Chat.

IVANOVO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 82 m. NNE of Vladimir, district and 18 m. NW of Chonia, near the r. bank of the Ouvot. Pop. 5,000. It is well laid out, has 4 churches, and possesses several manufactories of plain and printed calicoes.

IVANSKOE', a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. NW of Orel, district and 15 m. SW of Bolkhov, on the l. bank of the Nougr. It has manufactories of iron-ware, and possesses several annual fairs.

IVANTSE'VITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 27 m. S of Slonim.

IVANY, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. SE of Oedenburg, and 15 m. ENE of Güns. Pop. 1,812.

IVARSTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilfinaghta, co. Clare. Pop. 259.

IVASHKA, or Ioanko, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the territory of the Tchuktchi, in N lat. 66° 15′, and E long. 172° 20′. It is 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth. The Anadir, a tributary of Behring's sea, issues from its W extremity.

IVASHKEVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 17 m. ESE of Volkovisk, on the l. bank of the Zelva.

IVAT, an island in a bay of the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, 10 m. N of Zeyla, in N lat. 11° 24′, and E long. 42° 56′.

IVATSOUKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Mousasi.

IVE (St.), a parish in Cornwall, 4¼ m. SSW of Callington. Area 7,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 768.

IVEGILL, a township in Dalston p., Cumberland, 5½ m. SW of Carlisle, and intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Pop. in 1841, 124.

IVEL, two rivers of England. See Bedfordshire and Somersetshire.

IVELUK, or Ifeluk, an island of the Caroline archipelago, in the N. Pacific, W of Haweis.

IVENACH, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 2 m. ENE of Stavenhagen, on a small lake of the same name. Pop. 800.

IVER, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. NNE of Colnebrook, on the banks of the Colne, and in the line of the Great Western railway, which here passes through a cutting 1 m. in length, and averaging 10 ft. in depth. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,870; in 1841, 1,948.

IVERUS, a parish in co. Limerick, in the NW corner of the barony of Kenry. Area 2,765 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,884; in 1841, 1,991.

IVES (St.), a parliamentary borough, sea-port, and parish, in Penwith hund., co. of Cornwall, 69 m. WSW of Launceston, and 277½ m. W by S of London, on the W side of the bay of St. Ives, in the Bristol channel. Area of the p. 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,714; in 1841, 5,666; in 1851, 6,506.—The bay of St. Ives, at the NE extremity of which the town is situated, is a deep and capacious basin formed by Godrevy head and island on the E, and the bold peninsular promontory which rises over the town to the W. The river Heyl flows through a broad estuary into the middle of the bay. The promontory which runs out to the NE of the town, and is divided from it by a sandy isthmus, is a fine abrupt steep, ribbed with romantic rocks of black killas, against which the waves dash with prodigious fury when the wind is N. A new pier was constructed under the direction of Smeaton, the engineer, between 1766 and 1770; and in 1816, the pier was extended, and a breakwater constructed for its protection, so that at spring-tides the harbour could accommodate 200 large vessels. The principal street of the town is a long one, branching out on the S into two shorter ones, and uniting again in others still further S. Continuous with these, and along the Penzance road, the town is extending, and there are various scattered buildings beyond its precincts. The income of the borough for 1839 was £155, arising from tolls and dues; for 1847, £192. Before the passing of the Reform act, the borough and parish were co-extensive, and the inhabitants returned 2 members to parliament; by the Reform act, the ps. of Lelant and Towednack were added to the old borough, and the number of members reduced to 1. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 566; in 1848, 587. The principal employment of the inhabitants is in the pilchard fishery. Other articles of export are slates and copper-ore. In the vicinity are copper and tin mines, among which are Wheal Providence, and St. Ives' Consols mines.—Also a parish and market-town in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. E of Huntingdon, on the river Ouse, over which there is here a handsome bridge of 6 arches. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,314; in 1841, 3,514. The town, most of the buildings of which are of modern erection, suffered severely from fire in 1689. It contains several ale-breweries and malt-kilns, and the markets and fairs are well attended. Oliver

Cromwell rented a farm here, prior to his being chosen burgess for Cambridge.

IVESTONE, a township in Lanchester p., Durham, 9 m. NW of Durham. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 212; in 1841, 448.

IVIÇA, or Ibiza, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic group, under the dominion of Spain, the largest of those denominated the *Pityusæ*, a name of doubtful etymology, derived by some of the ancients from their abounding in pines, and by others from certain earthen vessels fabricated by the inhabitants. I. lies 61 m. E from the promontory of San-Anton, near Denia, the nearest part of the Spanish coast, and 42 m. SW of Majorca; and is separated by a channel 3 m. wide from the island of Formentera. It extends from NE to SW 27 m. in length; and has an average breadth of 12 m. Its area is 190 sq. m. It is in general high and mountainous, and bordered almost around its whole extent by precipitous rocks. The coast sinks so rapidly that within a mile of the shore the depth of water is 20 or 30 fath. On the SW it declines more gradually, but on the N the sea is very deep. Fertile valleys of agreeable appearance are interspersed among the hills, and the soil requires nothing but the industry of man to render it productive. Grain of different kinds is easily reared; olives, grapes, almonds, and water-melons of superior quality grow almost without cultivation; and the excellence of the figs of I. was celebrated so long ago as the time of Pliny. But agriculture is here far behind: and oil and wine are but negligently made. Game is plentiful, and the ordinary domesticated animals are common.—The inhabitants, about 11,000 in number, are for the most part of middle size, of a tawny complexion, and endowed with much personal activity; but they are indolent, and testify an extraordinary aversion to labour. They speak a jargon of the Spanish language with a guttural accent, said to be a dialect of the Limosin. Large flocks of sheep are reared; and though little attention is paid to agriculture, the industry of the Ivicans is somewhat excited by the fisheries and the collection of salt. They are expert seamen; and about 60 vessels of different sizes are to be seen in their principal port. The *Sparus smarus* of ichthyologists is taken in such quantities as to employ one-half of the fishermen of I. The deep-sea fishery is conducted at a depth of about 100 fath., and obtains a great variety of fish. In summer, nets are stretched to the island of Formentera, for the capture of one species, and in autumn for that of another called Lampuga, which is taken in vast abundance. Part of the fish is salted and exported. Many hundreds of the islanders are occupied during August in collecting the salt produced by evaporation from ponds or marshes, which, together with a little wool, forms the chief export of the island; for the exportation of grain, fruit, and oil, though the principal natural products of the island, is prohibited by government. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages, or leading to different ports where the salt is embarked, the roads are scarcely passable.—The island is partitioned into 5 *cuartones* or districts.: viz., 1. the Llano-de-Villa, or Plain of the city; 2. Santa-Eulalia; 3. Balanzat; 4. Pormany; and, 5. the Salines. The first is the most important, and contains the town of I., in N lat. 38° 53′ 16″, E long. 1° 26′ 32″, which consists of about 200 houses, together with a cathedral, 6 churches, a convent, and barracks. It is commanded by a small fortress occupying an eminence on the coast, to the E of which are the suburbs, consisting of 420 houses. The total pop. of the place amounts to about 5,800. This town is the seat of a governor, and was formerly a bishop's see. Its port is spacious and convenient, and sheltered on all sides; but is gradually choking up with the ballast discharged by the vessels coming hither to load with salt. Historians ascribe the foundation of the town to the Phœnicians, between six and seven centuries before Christ, and it is supposed to have been formerly considerably more extensive. The fortress was erected by Charles V. of Spain.—The history of I. does not afford matter of peculiar interest. It was anciently called *Ebusus*, or *Ebosus Phœnissa;* and from it the Carthaginians, long before the Christian era, attempted the conquest of other islands in the Mediterranean. It was reduced by the Spaniards in 1294; and in 1706 surrendered to a British fleet commanded by Sir John Leake. It has generally followed the fortunes of Majorca and Minorca.

IVIE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 59 m. SSE of Wilna.

IVIERNAS (Las), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 400.

IVIERS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Aubenton. Pop. 1,062.

IVINA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, rising 25 m. SSW of Petrozavodsk, and flowing into the Svir, on the l. bank, after a course of 60 m.

IVINEIMA, or Ivinheima, a river of S. America, which rises on the E flank of the Serra-de-San-Jose; runs SE, forming in part the boundary between Paraguay and the Brazilian prov. of Mato-Grosso; and flows into the Parana, on the r. bank, after a course of about 150 m.

IVINGHOE, a parish and market-town in Buckinghamshire, 22 m. SE by E of Buckingham, and 3 m. NNW of the Tring station of the Great Northwestern railway. Area 5,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,648; in 1841, 5,260. The p. comprises the hamlets of Aston, Horton and Seabrook, and Margaret-street. The town, which is situated on the declivity of three peculiarly shaped chalk hills, commands extensive prospects of the adjacent country. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here.

IVINGTON, a township in Leominster p., Herefordshire, 2¼ m. SW of Leominster. Pop. 177.

IVORY COAST, a name sometimes given to that portion of the Guinea coast extending about 110 leagues, between Cape Palmas and Cape Apollonia, in a low straight line with few bays or islands. Lahon, on this coast, is a populous town frequented by Europeans. From this place E to Apollonia the coast is commonly called 'the country of the Quaquas.' The inhabitants of the Ivory coast are described as being, with a few exceptions, the most savage and intractable of any upon the African coast. Their teeth, which are crooked and irregularly placed, are carefully filed to a point as sharp as needles; they allow their nails to grow to a great length; and wear their hair long and besmeared with palm-oil and red earth. Their language is harsh, and scarcely intelligible, resembling rather the cry of wild beasts than the sound of the human voice; and their general character is said to be thievish, violent, and revengeful. See articles Gold Coast and Guinea.

IVOY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Maillen. Pop. 189.

IVOY-LE-PRE', or Yvoy-le-Pre, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and cant. of La Chapelle-d'Angillon. Pop. 2,666.

IVOZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Ramet. Pop. 798.

IVREA, a province, mandamento, and town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont. The prov. lies between 45° 12′ and 45° 35′ N lat.; and is bounded on the N by the prov. of Aosta; on the NE by that of Biella; on the SE by the prov. of Vercelli; on the

S by that of Turin; and on the SW by Savoy. It comprises an area of 453 Italian or geog. sq. m.; and is subdivided into 15 mandamento and 113 com. Pop. in 1821, 145,572; in 1839, 160,574. An extensive branch of the Graian Alps runs along the N confines, and sends a considerable ramification in a SE direction through the prov. The principal rivers are the Dora-Baltea, with its affluent the Chinsella; the Orce, which descends from Mount Iseran, and its tributaries the Soana and Malosna. To the SE of the chief town is an extensive sheet of water, named Lake Viverone; and on the opposite side of the Dora is a considerably smaller lake. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil is to a great extent highly productive, two-thirds being under cultivation; a 15th part is covered with wood. The principal articles of produce are grain, wine,—a large portion of which is converted into brandy,—chestnuts, and other fruit in great abundance, pot-herbs, and silk. In the mountains are mines of galena, copper, and iron, and quarries of statuary marble, slate, and freestone. The numbers of domestic animals annually reared on its pastures are 31,000 cattle, 613 horses, 890 asses, 1,626 mules, 25,000 sheep, 5,500 goats, and 4,500 pigs. Linen and iron-ware form the chief articles of local manufacture.—The town of I. is 33 m. NNE of Turin, on the l. bank of the Dora, between two hills, a little below the opening of the Val-d'Aosta. Pop. 7,000. It is surrounded by old walls, defended by a citadel and a small fortress, and contains an ancient cathedral, supposed to have originally been a temple dedicated to Apollo; 5 other parish-churches, numerous convents, a college, a theological academy, and an hospital. The streets are badly laid out, and the houses generally are ill-built. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics. Rice, hemp, cheese, cattle, and iron, form its chief articles of trade. The town occupies the site of the ancient *Eporedia*, founded by a Roman colony under Velleius Paterculus. It has been repeatedly taken by the French; and during the annexation of Piedmont to the empire, formed the capital of the dep. of the Doire.

IVRY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. N of Nolay. Pop. 330. It has 4 annual fairs.

IVRY-LA-BATAILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 9 m. ESE of St. André, on the l. bank of the Eure. Pop. 914. It has manufactories of wind-instruments, combs, and leather, and a cotton spinning-mill. Cattle fairs are held here 3 times a-year. It is noted for the victory gained in the environs by Henry IV., on the 14th March 1590.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Villejuif, 5 m. NE of Sceaux, and 4 m. SSE of Paris, near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1830, 2,900; in 1841, 6,836. It contains a church, a mansion formerly belonging to the Orleans family, and numerous handsome villas; and possesses manufactories of leather, machinery, paper-hangings, pottery, earthenware, tiles, and bricks, ornamental tacks, cement, brandy, and chemical substances. It has also an extensive glass-house, a sugar-refinery, a brewery, and a spinning-mill; and is a general entrepot for the wines of the surrounding district, vaults having been formed in the adjacent rocks capable of receiving the amount of 20,000 barrels.

IVUCKTOKE, or Hamilton Inlet, an arm of the sea extending to a considerable depth into the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. 54° 25′, to the N of Sandwich bay. It receives at the head a small stream, named Hamilton river.

IVY-BRIDGE, a chapelry and village in Devonshire, on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. E of Plympton-Earl.

IVY-CHURCH, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NW of New Romney. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 180.

IWADE, a parish in Kent, 2¼ m. N of Milton. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1841, 165.

IWANISKA, a town of Poland, in the gov., obwod, and 24 m. E of Sandomir, and 51 m. S of Radom. Pop. 414.

IWANOWICE, a small town of Poland, in the gov., obwod, and 14 m. SE of Kalisch. Pop. 980.

IWERNE-COURTENAY, a parish in Dorset, 4½ m. NNW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1841, 605.

IWERNE-MINSTER, a parish in Dorset, 5½ m. S of Shaftesbury. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 683.

IWNY, or Ivny, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 6 m. NE of Cambrai. Pop. in 1841, 3,732. It has manufactories of common cutlery, woollen and cotton hosiery, and of sugar from beet-root.

IXELLES, a department, commune, and town of France, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 1½ m. SE of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 7,086; of town 2,096. It has a fine new church, and delightful public walks; and contains several breweries.

IXIE, or Uexie, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which descends from the E side of the Sierra Tunuhy, on the confines of Venezuela; runs E, and joins the Rio Negro, on the r. bank, near S. Marcellino, and after a course of about 120 m.

IXTEPEXI, a village of Mexico, in the state and 30 m. ENE of Oaxaca. Chochineal is extensively cultivated in its environs.

IXTLAHUACA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, and 48 m. WNW of Mexico, on the r. bank of the Lerma, at 1,326 toises above sea-level.

IXWORTH, a parish and village of Suffolk, 6 m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area of p. 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,061; in 1841, 1,064. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley, on a small tributary of the Ouse.

IXWORTH-THORPE, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1841, 142.

IYO, or Yi-Yu, a province of Japan, in the W part of the island of Sikokf. It is covered by ridges of lofty mountains; but has some large and well-cultivated valleys. Its productions are silk, cotton, and hemp.—Its cap., of the same name, is 36 m. NNE of Tosa.

IZABAL. See Ysabal.

IZAIRE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Sernin. Pop. 1,905.

IZAL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Pampeluna, on the Salazar. Pop. 170.

IZALCO. See Isalco.

IZALZU, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Salazar. Pop. 250.

IZARD, a county in the N part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., intersected by White river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 2,240; in 1850, 2,965.—Its cap., now called Athens, is 150 m. N of Little Rock.

IZARZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Vitoria. Pop. 120.

IZBICE, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, 15 m. SSW of Brzesc. Pop. 700.

IZBORSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 24 m. WSW of Pskov.

IZBYCA, a village of Poland, in the gov. and 39 m. SE of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 400.

IZE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NW of Vitré. Pop. 3,000.

—Also a town in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 27 m. ENE of Laval. Pop. 1,700.

IZEAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Rives, 18 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. 1,474.

IZERNORE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of l'Ain, arrond. of Nantua.—The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. 6,469.—The com., 6 m. NNW of Nantua, had a pop. of 1,005 in 1841.

IZERON, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Pont-en-Royans, on the l. bank of the Isere, 3 m. E of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 780.—Also a village in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Vaugneray, 12 m. ESE of Lyon. Pop. 500.

IZESTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. S of Arudy, on the l. bank of the Gave-d'Ossan. Pop. 460.

IZIEUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. SW of St. Chamonel, on the l. bank of the Ban. Pop. 2,444.

IZIUM, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 46 m. SE of Kharkov, on the Donetz river. Pop. 4,000. It is strongly fortified and has an active trade in wheat and cattle.

IZMAIL. See Ismail.

IZNAJAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Cordova, on the r. bank of the Genil. Pop. 3,800.

IZNATE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Malaga. Pop. 1,500.

IZNATORAFFE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. 2,300. It is walled.

IZNIK. See Isnik.

IZON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 6 m. W of Libourne. Pop. 1,470.

IZTACCIHUATL, or Ixtacxihuatle, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, in the state and 39 m. WNW of La Puebla. It has an alt. of 2,455 toises = 5,233 yds. above sea-level.

IZY, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Outarville, 18 m. NNE of Orleans. Pop. 1,320.

IZZANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 3 m. E of Crema. Pop. 1,140.

J

*** For names not inserted under this letter, refer to Dj, G, I, Y, or X.

JAALONS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Ecury-sur-Coole. Pop. 575.

JAAR. See Geer.

JABARI, or Hiabari, a river of South America, which rising in the Andes-de-Cuchao, nearly under the parallel of 12° S, flows N by W, to near the parallel of 4° 30′ S, where it bends NE and flows into the Amazon on the r. bank. It forms throughout the greater part of its course the boundary between Peru and Brazil.

JABBALPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, 48 m. NW of Mundlah.

JABBEKE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 6 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 1,260.

JABBI, a considerable town of Bambarra in Western Africa, on the l. bank of the Niger, 55 m. WSW of Sego.

JABI, a district on the Gold coast of Africa, to the NE of Ahanta. The soil is fertile, and it produces gold.

JABLOKA-NIZSZA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SSW of Sambor, on an affluent of the Stry. Pop. 1,000.

JABLONACZ, a small sea-port town of Austrian Dalmatia, on the coast of Morlachia, 16 m. SE of Zeng.

JABLONCZA, or Jablonicz, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Neutra, on the Miawa, 20 m. WNW of Leopoldstadt.

JABLONKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Arva, 9 m. N of Trsztenna. Pop. 3,580.

JABLONOV, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the Luczka. It has a salt work; and is a staple for the sale of salt brought from different places in the surrounding country.

JABLONOVKA, a village of German colonists in the Russian gov. of Saratof, on the l. bank of the Volga, 42 m. NNE of Kamishin.

JABLOTCHNAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. NW of Kharkov, on the l. bank of the Rabina.

JABRON, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Montfroc, in the SE of the dep. of the Drome; runs E into the dep. of Basses-Alpes, and joins the Durance, on the r. bank, 3 m. S of Sisteron.

JABRUD, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 24 m. NE of Damascus.

JABUGO-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Seville, on the l. bank of the Murtiga. Pop. 1,960.

JACA, or Jacca, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, situated among the Pyrenees, to the NW of the fine clothed peak of Oroel, 45 m. N of Saragossa, on the Gas, an affluent of the Aragon. It is a compact little town, still enclosed by its ancient walls, and defended by a citadel built in 1592, which forms a separate enclosure a few yards to the N. This town is very ancient, and preserves the name it bore in the time of the Romans, under whom it was the cap. of the prov. of *Jactania*. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and is still the chief place of an extensive and populous district. It was

taken by the French in 1808, and held by them till 1814.

JACAIBAMBA, a large lake of Peru, in the prov. of Cauta, formed from the river Carabaillo, which runs W, and enters the Pacific ocean to the N of Lima.

JACARCHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, on the r. bank of the Parahiba, in S lat. 23° 18′. Coffee and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity.

JACARE′, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, rising in the Serra Negra, and joining the San Francisco, after a course of 30 m.—Also a river in the prov. of Goyaz, an affluent of the Paranahwa.—Also a district of the Serra Negra, between the provs. of Pernambuco and Sergipe, inhabited by Chocos Indians.

JACAREPAGUA, or Jaracapanha, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro. It abounds in fish.

JACARE′-PEPERA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo. It flows into the Tieté, 6 m. below the confluence of the Jacaré-Pepera-Mirim.

JACARES, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, ESE of Campos. It communicates with the Parahiba and also with the Furado.

JACATRA, a district in the W part of the island of Java, between Cheribon and Bantam, of which Batavia is the capital, formerly a kingdom governed by its own sovereigns. In 1612, the Dutch obtained permission to settle here; but having broken with the prince of the district, they wrested it from him, and built Batavia in 1619. The country of Jacatra formerly comprised 30 districts, containing 33,914 families, and 203,484 inhabitants. It is watered and fertilized by several rivers, most of which, however, are little better than small rivulets in the good or dry season. Its productions are coffee, sugar, and rice, likewise indigo, cotton-yarn, turmeric, and cadjang or lentiles, from which oil is pressed. See Java.

JACI. See Aci Reale.

JACINTO (San), a river of Texas, flowing in a SSE course, through Harrisburg co., into a bay of the same name, a branch of Galveston bay. The river is navigable by small steamers for a part of its course. Its principal tributaries are Cypress Bayou, Spring creek, and Lake creek. On the 21st of April 1836, General Santa Anna was totally defeated on the banks of this river by the Texans under General Houston, and was himself captured on the following day.

JACK (Big and Little), the names borne by two streams in the NW territory of North America. Little J. is a channel that winds among several large islands which separate the upper and the lower Play-Green lake. At the lower end of this channel, Big J., a stream of considerable magnitude, falls into the lake.

JACKAWA, a district of New South Wales, 110 m. from Sydney, and 40 m. from Jarvis bay, intersected by branches of the Shoalhaven river.

JACKIE (Pulo), a small island off the E point of the island of Timor.

JACKSON, a county in the NW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the NW by the Ohio. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,890; in 1850, 6,548. Its cap. is Ripley.—Also a co. in Georgia, U. S., situated centrally towards the N part, and watered by branches of the Oconee and the Appalachee. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,522; in 1850, 10,868. Its cap. is Jefferson.—Also a co. in the N part of Florida, between the Appalachicola on the E, and the Choctawatchee on the W. Pop. in 1840, 4,681; in 1850, 6,641. Its cap. is Marianna.—Also a co. in Alabama, U. S., in the N part of the state, watered on the SE and S by the Tennessee, and on the SW by the Flint. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,715; in 1850, 14,088. Its cap. is Bellefonte.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, watered by the Pascagoula and its branches. Area 1,175 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,965; in 1850, 3,196. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the N part of Middle Tennessee, U. S., watered by the Cumberland and its branches. Area 666 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,872; in 1850, 15,680. Its cap. is Gainsborough.—Also a co. in the S part of Ohio, U. S. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,744; in 1850, 12,725. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the state of Michigan, situated towards the S, watered by the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin rivers. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 1840, 13,130; in 1850, 19,432. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the state of Indiana, towards the S part, intersected by the Muscatatack and Driftwood rivers. Area about 500 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,961; in 1850, 11,030. Its cap. is Brownstown.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Illinois, skirted on the W by the Mississippi. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,566; in 1850, 5,760. Its cap. is Brownsville.—Also a co. in Iowa, towards the NE part of the territory, and watered on the E by the Mississippi. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,411; in 1850, 7,210. Its cap. is Bellevue.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Missouri, bounded on the N by the Missouri river. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,612; in 1850, 14,001. Its cap. is Independence.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Arkansas, watered on the W by the Big Black river. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,540; in 1850, 3,306. Its cap. is Elizabeth.—Also a co. in Texas, watered by the Navidad and La Baca. It has a gently undulating surface, and a rich deep black soil, upon a stratum of red loam. Pop. in 1850, 952; of whom 339 were slaves.

JACKSON, a township in Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 47 m. NE of Augusta, intersected by branches of Marsh river. Pop. 653.—Also a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, 79 m. N by E of Concord, on the E side of the White mountains. Pop. 584.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 40 m. NE of Albany. Its surface is diversified; and its soil, consisting of clay and sandy loam, is moderately fertile. Pop. 1,730.—Also a township in Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,534.—Also a township in Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 181 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 754.—Also a township in Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Powell's and Armstrong's creeks, flowing into the Susquehanna river. Pop. 1,164.—Also a township in Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 336.—Also a township in Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 265.—Also a township in Green co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,020.—Also a township in Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 7 m. E of Lebanon, traversed from W to E by the Union canal. Pop. 2,508.—Also a township in Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,123.—Also a township in Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 623.—There are numerous townships of this name in the state of Ohio: viz., one in Montgomery co., with a pop. of 1,688; in Wayne co., pop. 16; in Muskingum co., pop. 960; in Union co., pop. 352; in Starke co., pop. 1,547; in Wood co., pop. 25; in Trumbull co., pop. 1,124; in Allen co., pop. 569; in Shelby co., pop. 478; in Brown co., pop. 1,253; in Champaign co., pop. 1,431; in Clermont co., pop. 883; in Seneca co., pop. 596; in Coshocton co., situated on the W side of the Muskingum river, pop. 1,896; in Crawford co., pop. 654; in Franklin co., on the W side of the Scioto river, pop. 784; in Darke co., pop. 303; in

Guernsey co., pop. 1,153; in Hancock co., pop. 630; in Hardin co., pop. 260; in Highland co., pop. 2,352; in Hocking co., pop. 472; in Jackson co., pop. 297; in Knox co., pop. 994; in Morgan co., pop. 920; in Perry co., pop. 1,700; in Pickaway co., pop. 993; in Pike co., pop. 1,094.—In the state of Indiana also are the following townships of the name of Jackson: in Clay co., pop. 918; in Dearborn co., pop. 1,007; in Fayette co., pop. 1,185; in Fountain co., pop. 960; in Hancock co., pop. 1,142; in Orange co., pop. 529; in Owen co., pop. 594; in Putnam co., pop. 923; in Randolph co., pop. 591; in Ripley co., pop. 4,936; in Rush co., pop. 914; in Shelby co., pop. 1,511; in Steuben co., pop. 397; in Tippecanoe co., pop. 451; in Washington co., pop. 2,463; in Wayne co., pop. 3,403.—Also a township in Jackson co., state of Michigan, 79 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 2,773.—Also a village in Hinds co., Mississippi, on the W bank of the Pearl river, which is navigable for boats to this place. It is likewise connected with Vicksburg by a railroad 45 m. in length. Pop. 2,100.—Also a village in E. Feliciana, state of Louisiana, 124 m. W of New Orleans. Pop. 932.—Also a village, the cap. of Cape Madison co., in Tennessee, 134 m. WSW of Nashville, and on the N side of Forked Deer river. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village, the cap. of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, 196 m. SE of Jefferson city. Pop. 800.—Also a township in Johnson co., state of Missouri. Pop. 1,566.—Also a township in Livingstone co., in the same state. Pop. 593.—Also a township in Macon co. Pop. 373.—Also a township in Munroe co. Pop. 2,905.—Also a township in Polk co., pop. 1,035; also in St. Genevieve co., pop. 302; also in Taney co., pop. 687; also in Clarke co., pop. 659.—Also a village in Lawrence co., state of Arkansas. Pop. 150.—Also a township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Pop. 281.—Also a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 383.—Also a township in Monroe co., Arkansas. Pop. 167.—Also a village in Union co., Arkansas. Pop. 520.

JACKSON (Point), a steep, cliffy promontory, with a reef of rocks running out from it, forming the W headland of Queen Charlotte's sound, in Cook's straits, New Zealand.

JACKSON (Port), an extensive and beautiful inlet on the coast of New South Wales, running 20 m. into the interior, embracing several islands, presenting a great number of picturesque coves and ramifications, and affording shelter and spacious anchorage for ships of the largest burden. The light-house on the outer S head (*a*) is in S lat. 33° 51′ 11″, E long. 151° 19′ 45″. The distance between the N and S heads, or extreme points of the entrance (*b* and *a*), two bare bluff promontories of dark rock, is 2,500 yards. The N head (*b*) bears from the inner S head N 53° E by compass. A point of land, called Middle head (*c*), stretches out from the S side of the bay, so as completely to protect it from the E winds. From the heads to Sydney cove (*d*), the distance is about 7 m. W. The cove is nearly a ½ m. deep, and 200 yds. wide, while the width of the main inlet is 1½ m. The N shore of this noble inlet is moderately elevated, very rocky, and densely covered down to the water's edge with a dark stunted vegetation. Along the margins of the romantic little bays, whose beach is skirted with a pure white silvery sand, are seen a few houses surrounded with diminutive patches of verdure. The aspect of the S shore is more pleasing. Its various lawny promontories, or rocky mounts are crowned with white villas, or with large and handsome mansions, surrounded by groves and lawns, the abodes of some of the old colonists, who have been carried onward by the tide of prosperity which has marked the progress of New South Wales. A few rocky islands, feathered lightly with scrubby brushwood, lie scattered along the arms of the harbour. As we advance up the harbour, the shores are more closely covered with buildings. The new government house rears its castellated outline high above the trees of the Domain and of the Botanical gardens; forts and batteries are seen either completed or in progress; and lastly, situated on the sides and ridges of a sandstone promontory, and almost surrounded by the waters of the stream, the Cove, and Darling harbour, stands the Australian capital. [See Sydney.] "The configuration of this beautiful harbour is that of a cleft from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and extending from the sea in a direction nearly at right angles to the coast. Its opposite shores present so exact a correspondence to each other in their general aspect, their elevation, and their stratification, that it seems impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion, that at one period they have been contiguous. If such has been the fact, by what means has a separation been effected, so as to allow the waters of the ocean to flow for 20 m. into the interior? It seems rational to refer the formation of such inlets to the simultaneous elevation of a large portion of the bottom of the ocean, previously converted into sandstone by the pressure of water, and in some measure also by the hardening agency of that internal heat of whose existence every region of the globe presents abundant evidence. The result of such an uniform elevation of submarine land from a lower to a higher level would, necessarily, be disruption, and the formation of clefts or chasms in the superior strata; and the volcanic phenomena which produced these changes might either have been sudden and of short duration, or they might have extended over a vast period. The shores, from the water's edge to the summit of the neighbouring ridges, would at first sight be pronounced uncultivable. A laborious and expensive process is necessary to clear away the coarse scrub, and to level the broken and stony surface. On the S shore many vineyards are now in process of formation; and Mr. Wentworth has succeeded in cultivating the banana on his grounds in a well-sheltered spot." [*R. G. Jameson.*] The beauty of the situation, the views of the harbour and shipping, and the coolness and salubrity of the sea-breeze, render the S shores a favourite locality among the wealthier members of the community; but the price which the land bears in that situation is beyond the means of new settlers. This harbour, perhaps the finest in the world, presenting 15 m. of deep water, completely protected, was overlooked by Cook, who laid it down in his

chart as a mere boat-haven. Captain Philip first explored it in January 1788, and bestowed on it the name of the man who was on the look-out when it was discovered.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a village in Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 62 m. W of Albany. Pop. 300.—Also a village in Wayne co., Indiana, 57 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

JACKSONTOWN, a village in Licking co., state of Ohio, U. S., 31 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 200.

JACKSONVILLE, a village in Tompkins co., state of New York, U. S., 170 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 150.—Also the capital of Morgan co., Illinois, 33 m. W of Springfield, situated in the midst of a well-cultivated prairie. It is one of the largest inland towns of the state, and contains several important institutions besides the Illinois college founded in 1829.

JACLIANO, a small island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, in the group called the Cervini islands.

JACMEL, a town of Hayti, on the SW coast, on the NE side of a bay of the same name, in N lat. 18° 13′ 30″, W long. 72° 33′ 30″. It consists of a lower town, built along the shore, and an upper town, built on a hill immediately behind. Its pop. is between 6,000 and 7,000.

JACMEL (Cape), a headland on the coast of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 10′, W long. 72° 33′.

JACOB (Saint), a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1 m. SE of Basle, on a rising ground near the l. bank of the Birse, the Thermopylæ of Swiss history, as the spot on which a body of 1,600 Swiss, on the 26th of August, 1844, attacked a French army tenfold more numerous, and sacrificed themselves in a fight of 10 hours' duration, in which all the Switzers fell with the exception of 10.

JACOB RIVER, or Aparima, a river of the middle island of New Zealand, which flows into Foveaux's strait 30 m. W of the mouth of New River. It is accessible for shipping of considerable size; and there is a small European community near its mouth, who pursue whaling, sealing, and husbandry, and grow a little wheat.

JACOBINA, a city of Brazil, in the prov. and 210 m. WNW of Bahia, on the l. bank of the Southern Itapicuru, at the juncture of the Ouro. The district is mountainous, but fertile and cultivated, producing sugar, tobacco of superior quality, and maize. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and goats are numerously reared in this quarter of the prov.

JACOB'S (St.), a large village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, with 1,600 inhabitants, 10 m. NW of Leeuwarden.

JACOBSBURG, a village in Belmont co., Ohio, U. S. Pop. 175.

JACOBSHAGEN, a village of Prussian Pomerania, 16 m. E of Stargard, on a small lake. Pop. 1,050.

JACOBSHAVN, a settlement on the W coast of Greenland, in N lat. 69° 13′, W long. 50° 56′.

JACOBSTADT, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, with a convenient harbour on the gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. NNE of Wasa. Pop. 1,200.

JACOBSTOW, a parish of Cornwall, 8 m. SW of Stratton. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. 585.—Also a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. ESE of Hatherleigh. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. 309.

JACOBSWALDE, or Octawiz, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, 9 m. SE of Kosel, remarkable for its large brass works.

JACOME, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana, which, joining the Santiago, enters the Marapiri.

JACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cochin. It is fortified, and possesses a small harbour, in N lat. 10° 14′.

JACQUES. See James.

JACQUES-CARTIER, a river of Lower Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 30 m. WSW of Quebec, after a rapid course of about 60 m.

JACQUES-DES-ARRETS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, 6 m. N of Beaujeu. Pop. 380.

JACQUES-DES-BLATS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Vic-sur-Cere, near the source of the Cere. Pop. 1,160.

JACQUES-SUR-DARNETAL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. E of Darnetal. Pop. 1,100.

JACQUET, a river of New Brunswick, in Restigouche co., descending from the mountains to the S, and flowing into the sea about 9 m. from Belle Dune.

JACTIAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, 36 m. N of Elgondel.

JACUHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Sapucahi, near the source of the river of the same name, in 21° 18′ S lat.—Also a large river in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, rising on the S flank of the Serra-Geral, in several head-streams, amongst which are the Jacayoiba, the Ibirayopira, and the Jai; and flowing by a SSE and E course into the NW extremity of the Lago-de-los-Patos. It receives the Vacahi, Santa-Barbara, Dom-Marcos, Irapuan, and Piqueri, on the r. bank; and the Butucarai, Pardo, Tacoari, Cahi, Sinos, and Gravatahi, on the l.

JACUHIPE, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, rising in the marshes of Panella, and flowing NE to the Una, which it joins on the r. bank.—Also a river in the prov. of Bahia, rising in the Morro-do-Chapeo, and flowing into the Paraguacu on the l. bank.

JACUNDAZ, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, flowing N into the arm of the Amazon called Tagipuru.

JACUTINGA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro. The environs are well-watered, and fertile in sugar-cane, mandioc, and coffee.

JACURZO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, cant. and 2 m. W of Cortale. Pop. 1,400.

JADO, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 5 m. SE of Meaco.

JADRAQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,500.

JADU, a capacious and populous town of Guinea, 50 m. N by E of Badagry. The inhabitants are, generally speaking, well-clad in cotton dresses of their own manufacture. European goods are brought hither from Dahomey, Badagry, and Lagos.

JÆMTLAND. See Jemtland.

JAEN, a province of Spain, forming the NE part of Andalusia, and surrounded by the provinces of La Mancha, Granada, Murcia, and Cordova. Its pop. in 1803 was 207,000. The N is occupied by the Sierra Morena, and its ramifications, which separate it from La Mancha; another lofty chain, the Algarinejo, divides it from Granada. In these elevated districts the ground is of course less fertile, and the surface is in a great measure covered with wood; but in the central part of the province, which presents a deep valley intersected from E to W by the Guadalquivir, the soil is in some places rich. Badly as the land is cultivated, wine, oil, silk, and corn are produced in considerable abundance, especially along the Guadalquivir. The principal rivers

which swell the Guadalquivir in this prov., are the Guadalimar, Herrumblar, and Jandula, on the r.; and the Guadiana-Menor, Jandulilla, and Jaen, on the l. This province was formerly famous for its horses, but the breed has now degenerated. The minerals of most common occurrence are salt, lead, and copper. The only manufactures are woollen and silk, and even these cannot be called thriving. The chief towns are Jaen, Ubeda, Baeza, and Anduxar. The province of J. was formed into a kingdom by the Moors, on the dismemberment of that of Cordova. It constituted the smallest of the Andalusian monarchies, and remained in the hands of the Moors till 1243, when it was conquered by Ferdinand II., king of Castile.

The modern prov. of J., as organized by decree of the Cortes in 1822, has an area of 4,455 sq. m., with a pop. in 1849 of 307,410. It comprises nearly the whole of the old prov. or kingdom of J., and some parts of Granada, Murcia, and Toledo; and is bounded on the N by Toledo; on the E by Chinchilla and Granada; on the S by Granada; and on the W by Cordova.

Jaen, a considerable city of Spain, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the outskirts of the Sierra-de-Susana, at an elevation of 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and on the E slope of a ridge whose summit is occupied by an old castle. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares, one of which is spacious and surrounded by elegant houses. The streets are for the most part very narrow. It contains 15 convents, and is a bishop's see. The cathedral is a noble structure of Corinthian architecture, 300 ft. long; divided into six naves, and adorned on the outside with statues and bas-reliefs; in the interior, with magnificent drapery and paintings. Water is distributed to all parts of the town in great profusion, by means of public fountains. The castle is elevated 800 ft. above the city; and is still a fine specimen of a Moorish fortress, though "the picturesque has been sacrificed to the defensive by various French additions and demolitions." [*Capt. Scott.*] J. was a well-known place in the time of the Romans: it was then called *Aurinx;* and its ancient ruins attest its importance at that early period. It flourished also under the Moors; but after the expulsion of that industrious race, heavy taxes were imposed, which with other causes proved so ruinous to the silk works, that in the 16th cent. they were almost annihilated; but the city still contains numerous manufactories of silks, linens, and woollens, and mats, and has a thriving appearance. The pop. in 1845 was 17,327. The environs are pleasant, and present a number of fertile valleys. An extensive plain spreads to the N, seemingly to the very foot of the Sierra Morena; on every other side rise rugged mountains. A direct and excellent road has now been completed between Granada and Madrid, passing through J. The distance from J. to Granada, by this road, is 51 m.

JAEN-DE-BRACAMOROS, a province of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, bounded on the N by Loja, and Quixos or Macas; on the E by Mainas; on the S by Caxamarca or Chachapoyas in Peru; and on the W by Piura. The greater part of the surface is uncultivated, and covered with forests: such parts as are cultivated are very fertile. The cacao flourishes; and excellent tobacco is produced, which being prepared in a peculiar manner, by soaking the leaves in decoctions of fragrant herbs, acquires so pleasant a flavour that the cigars of Jaen are sought after in Peru, Chili, and Quito. Cotton trees are abundant; and their produce constitutes a great part of the traffic of the inhabitants. The rivers of Bracamoros formerly produced a great deal of gold. The commerce consists in cotton, tobacco, and mules, with which a brisk trade is carried on with Peru and Quito. The animals which roam in the wilds of Jaen are the cougar or puma, the jaguar, and the great black bear of the Andes, which equally inhabits all the mountain-regions of Quito. The woods are abundantly stocked with reptiles and birds. All the rivers flow into the Lauricocha, or descend into the deserts of the Amazons to join that noble stream on the E. —Jaen, the capital of the district, was founded in 1549, by Diego Palomino, on the river Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon, 96 m. SE of Loxa. Its inhabitants, amounting to 4,000, are mostly people of colour, with an inconsiderable proportion of Indians, and still fewer Spaniards.

JAFARYEH, a district of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Garbieh, and dep. of Tantah.

JAFFA, or Yafa, the ancient Joppa, a town of Palestine, situated on a hill that rises abruptly from the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 32° 3′, E long. 34° 45′, 40 m. W of Jerusalem, at the extremity of the broad vale of Sharon, and 3 hours from Ramla. It was the only port which the Jews possessed upon the Mediterranean, and thus became the seat of an extensive trade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its situation; it was also the principal part of Syria, until, within the last few years, Beirut rose into leading importance. It is now inhabited by Turks and Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians, whose numbers are estimated at 6,000. This part of the coast is generally but little raised above the level of the sea; but the houses, distributed on the declivity, appear rising above each other like the steps of an amphitheatre. The most prominent features in the appearance of the place from a distance are the flattened domes by which many of the buildings are surmounted, and the appearance of arched vaults. On the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town; the bottom of the hill, except towards the sea, is surrounded by a wall without a rampart, 12 or 14 ft. high, and 2 or 3 ft. thick, without any ditch, and only to be distinguished from a common wall by battlements at the top. The city is surrounded by gardens, where the light sandy soil is most favourable to the production of various fruits. Lemons, oranges, and citrons, grow here to a prodigious size; the mater-melons are exquisite, and only equalled by those of Damietta in Egypt. A long low waste of coast extends on the S side, and except the groves and gardens which surround the town, there is nothing to break a dreary view of low sands, while over the whole town itself hangs an air of sadness and solitude. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean, the water being so shallow, and so obstructed with rocks and sand, that large vessels cannot come nearer than a mile to load and unload. The ancient harbour is still traceable. Abreast of I. soundings extend only 5 or 6 leagues from shore. The road is protected by a castle built on a rock; and there are some storehouses and magazines built on the sea-side. The bazaars are miserable alleys of booths. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt, and the exportation of cotton. J. has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land, being situated directly in the way to Jerusalem, although the road is mountainous and difficult, resembling the most rugged passes of the Apennines. In 1838, no less than 2,000 pilgrims were at the same moment in quarantine here, from each of whom a fee of 20 piastres = 4s., was exacted for a license to pass to Jerusalem. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, have each small convents here for the reception of pilgrims. The money collected from them

by the Turks is partly sent to the Kislar Aga, or chief of the black eunuchs at Constantinople, and partly to Mecca; the customs, however, are levied by the pasha of Gaza. The revenue from the district in 1835 was £85,500; and the returns under the capitation tax in that year gave a pop. of 44,498 Turks, and 2,936 Christians.—In 1799, J. being taken by Bonaparte, became the scene of that massacre of prisoners of which so many different accounts exist. According to Sir Robert Wilson, four days after its surrender, 3,800 were led to a field near the town, and shot. Bonaparte acknowledged to Lord Ebrington and Mr. Warden, that it took place to the extent of 500; but justified it on the ground that these were Napolousian prisoners, who, after being taken and dismissed on parole, had joined the garrison of J.

JAFFA, a hilly and elevated district of Arabia, between the frontiers of Yemen and Hadramaut, of which Shugra, 50 m. NE of Aden, is the port. Its sheik, it is reported, can assemble 10,000 armed men. Its inhabitants cultivate coffee, wheat, Indian corn, and senna.

JAFFIERABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, belonging to the Nizam, situated on an affluent of the Godavery, 23 m. NE of Jaulna.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, situated near the gulf of Cambay, in N lat. 20° 56′, and formerly possessed a considerable trade.

JAFFIERGUNGE, a town of Bengal, situated near the Ganges, 32 m. NW of Dacca.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, in N lat. 17° 52′.—As several of the Indian nabobs have borne the name of Jaffier, there are a number of other places called after them.

JAFFNA, a peninsular district in the N extremity of Ceylon, directly opposite to Negapatam, in the S. Carnatic. Its length is about 35 m. from NW to SE; its breadth varies from 8 to 25 m. Its area is computed at 1,220 sq. m.; and it is divided into 4 districts, which are subdivided into 32 parishes. It is nearly surrounded by the sea, which renders it cool; and being clear of woods, it produces abundance of fruit and vegetables, and raises a considerable quantity of sheep and poultry. The soil is generally sandy and calcareous, but yields abundant crops of the finer classes of rice and tobacco. The palmyra palm is extensively cultivated; and jack-fruit, mangoes, pine-apples, bananas, and grapes, are abundant. The inhabitants, who are supposed to amount to 200,000, are chiefly Tamulians. The principal manufactures are those of cloth and jaghery. In the islands dependent on this district, the government have a stud for the breeding of horses, which are the best on the island.

JAFFNAPATAM, the capital of the district of Jaffna in Ceylon, in N lat. 9° 47′, E long. 80° 9′, 215 m. N of Colombo, and 296 m. SW of Madras. It stands at some distance from the sea, but communicates with it by a river navigable for large boats. The town is fortified, and possesses a good pentagonal citadel, but was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops in 1795. It has manufactures of cotton goods; and its artificers are esteemed the best in the island. Its export trade consists of tobacco, palmyra timber, jaghery, chillies, onions, brass, &c. The inhabitants are principally Moors and Hindus, but many of the country-born Dutch families have settled here, as being a cheaper and healthier place than Colombo. It is esteemed the second town on the island, and is the residence of the agent for the northern prov., and the district judge and fiscal magistrates.—The mean daily range of the therm. here is 5°; the annual range is from 70° to 90°.

JAFFREY, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 48 m. SW by S of Concord. It has an undulating surface, drained on the E by branches of Contoocook, and on the W by branches of Ashuelot rivers, affluents respectively of the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, and has a generally fertile surface. Pop. in 1840, 1,411.

JAFNU, a kingdom of Senegambia, bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by the kingdoms of Ludamar and Kaarta; on the S by the kingdom of Kasson; and on the W by that of Gedumah.

JAFRE, a village of Sweden, in the laen of N. Bothnia, 22 m. S of Pitea, on a small river, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia.

JAGARAGA, a province and town of Java. The prov. is situated between the prov. of Madion on the E, and of Mataram on the W, and is watered by the Samangi. It contains numerous fertile and populous valleys. The town is 75 m. SE of Samarang, and 33 m. E of Suracarta, in a valley. Pop. 6,000.

JAGERNDORF, or Karnow, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Troppau, at the junction of the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 4,800. It is surrounded by high walls, and has a suburb, a handsome church, an old castle, a school, an hospital, and a theatre. It possesses manufactories of, and carries on an active trade in, woollen and linen fabrics. In the environs is a paper-mill. This town is the capital of a duchy of the house of Lichtenstein.

JAGERSDORF (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 33 m. W of Gumbinnen, circle and 16 m. W of Instersburg. It is noted for a victory of the Prussians, which took place here over the Russians in 1757.

JAGGA, a country of SE Africa, on the parallel of Melinda, first visited by the missionary Rebmann in 1847. It is situated to the NW of Taita; and appears to be a fine district, covered with trees, well watered, and intersected with valleys from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. deep. The great mountain Kilimanjaro, in about S lat. 3° 20′, E long. 36° 38′, or 180 geog. m. W by N ½ N from Mombas, is situated in this country. Dr. Rebmann reports that a considerable portion of its height is covered with perpetual snow; and as the snow-line in this lat. is at least 17,000 ft. above sea-level, this mountain may attain an alt. of 20,000 ft. Many streams descend from the snows of this mountain; and amongst others the noble Tzavo, which flows from W to E, and probably empties itself into the bay of Melinda, and the fine river Adi, which is said to join the Tzavo. See article Kilimanjaro.

JAGGERNAUT. See Juggernauth.

JAGHIRE. See Chingleput.

JAGO (Santo), or Santiago, the chief island of the Cape Verde group, and the seat of the colonial government of these islands, in N lat. 15°, W long. 23° 40′. It is about 35 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth. Its formation is similar to that of Madeira; but it presents a very different appearance, particularly the SE portion of it. It is high, mountainous, and rugged, but contains many broad flat-bottomed valleys, which afford pasture for cattle and goats. The country rises in successive steps of table-land, interspersed with a few truncated conical hills. In some quarters a single green leaf can scarcely be discovered over wide tracts of lava-covered plains; but within historical times no signs of volcanic activity have been manifested in this island. Numerous high peaks and mountains towards its centre afford a magnificent back-ground to the barren and uninteresting scenery of its coasts. The vicinity of Port Praya is a hilly, sun-burnt, stony country, with but few trees even in the valleys; but the beauty of the interior exceeds, in the estimation of some, the finest scenery of Brazil and the West Indies.—From August to October is the rainy and sickly season. In September a SW gale is usually experienced; but

except during the rainy season, the wind is always NE. A dry haze often hangs over the island in a peculiar manner. The United States exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, having sailed from Madeira on the 25th of Sept. and hove-to off St. J. on the 6th of October, found the mean temp. of the air to have increased from 69° off Madeira to 78° off Porto-Praya; and of the water, from 71° to 81°. Fruits are abundant, and embrace oranges, grapes, plantains, bananas, sour-sops, mammee-apples, pomegranates, guavas, quinces, sapodillas, papaw-apples, pines, citrons, medlars, figs, and occasionally apples. A kind of castor-oil plant is found, from which oil and soap are manufactured. Yams are scarce. Mandioca rapidly degenerates; but vegetables of various kinds are abundant in their seasons. Cotton and indigo cover the valleys and heights about Porto-Praya.—Cattle, goats, and pigs were abundant, but in the dreadful mortality of 1828 and 1832 the greater part of the flocks and herds perished. Wild Guinea-fowls occur in flocks, and wild cats are sometimes seen in the less frequented parts of the island. The commonest bird is a species of kingfisher.—The exports are sugar, cotton, and coffee; hides, sheep and goat skins, horses, mules, and asses; but the great staple is orchilla, so much used in dyeing.—The pop. is estimated by some at 20,000; by others at 30,000, of whom 10,000 are Negro slaves. It is made up of an intermixture of Portuguese, natives, and Negroes from the adjacent coast. The Negro race seems to predominate; and the language spoken is a jargon formed by a mixture of Portuguese and Negro dialects. The troops are black; and even the officers of the garrison are not unfrequently Negroes. The costumes worn are as various as the different tribes which mingle in the pop.; but some of the slaves go nearly naked with the exception of a small cloth tied round the waist.—The chief towns are Porto-Praya on the S coast, and Santa Jago, 7 m. SW of Porto-Praya. See Cape Verde Islands, and Porto-Praya.

JAGODIN, a town of Servia, 30 m. NNW of Krukovatz, containing from 700 to 800 houses, in a wild picturesque country. Glass manufactures have been introduced here from Bohemia.

JAGOLIN, or Iagolin, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 153 m. WNW of Poltova, dist. and 39 m. W of Piriatin, on the l. bank of the Soupoi.

JAGORLIK, or Iagorlik, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Podolia, and district of Batta, forms to some extent the boundary of the gov. of Khersow. It runs first S; then W; and throws itself into the Dniester, on the l. bank, near a town of the same name, and after a course of about 60 m.

JAGORONI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 150 m. NW of Vilna, district and 30 m. N of Chavli, on the N confines of the gov.

JAGRA, or Jara, a kingdom of Senegambia, on the S side of the Gambia, between Ngamina and Kiang, about 120 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. It produces rice, corn, and cotton in great abundance. Its inhabitants are chiefly Fulahs and Mandingoes. Jeogry is its chief town.

JAGRA (Pass of), an important defile in the Western Caucasus, which leads from Djook in Abasia into the defiles and valleys lying to the NE. It winds between towering crags and masses of black limestone rock, and is overhung by dense forests.

JAGUANAO, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Mangaratiba, opposite the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It contains a small village, inhabited partly by Indians, and a chapel.

JAGUAPIRI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which descends from the S side of the Sierra-Aricua; flows SSW; divides into two branches, and joins the Rio-Negro on the l. bank. The lower branch retains the same name. The other is distinguished as the Janapary. In the upper part of its course this river forms several lakes. Its banks are inhabited by Indians of the Aroáquis tribe.

JAGUARA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio-Velhas or Guaicuhi.

JAGUARI, a district, parish, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The district borders the prov. of São-Paulo on the S. It produces considerable quantities of cotton, the cultivation of which, with the preparation of hides and leather, forms the chief branches of local industry. The town lies on the W side of the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, at the head of the Jaguari-Mirim, 90 m. NW of São-Paulo. It has a parish church.—Also a mountain in the prov. of São-Paulo, between the rios Una and Itanhaen. Its summit is thickly covered with fine timber, while toward the base it presents the utmost sterility.—Also a small river in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source in the plains of Vacaria, runs into the district of Missoes, and joins the Rio-Ibicui, on the r. bank, 12 m. below the confluence of the Toropi.—Also a river in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, an affluent of the Pequiri.—Also a small river in the same prov., an affluent of the Ivinheima.

JAGUARI-MIRIM, a small river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, flows thence into the prov. of São-Paulo, and joins the Mogi, an affluent of the Tiete.

JAGUARIBE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which has its source in the serra of Boa Vista, in the SW part of the prov.; runs NNE; and throws itself into the Atlantic 65 m. SE of Ceara. Its principal affluents are the Salgado, which it receives a little below Ico, and the Banabinhu; and the chief towns which it passes in its course of 280 m. are São-João-do-Principe, Arneiros, Cruz, São-Matheus, Santa-Rosa, São-João, São-Bernado, and Aracati. Its entrance is defended by a fort. Vessels of small size can ascend as far as Aracati, and the tide is felt to the distance of 24 m. from the sea. The banks afford excellent pasturage, and are covered with numerous herds of goats and sheep.—Also a mountain near the source of the above-mentioned river.—Also a river of the prov. of Parahiba, an affluent of the Peixa.

JAGUARIPE, a small but ancient town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 6 m. above its mouth, and 36 m. SW of São-Salvadore. The houses are built of earth, but the streets are paved with brick. It has a parish church, a college, a Latin and an elementary school. The manufacture of bricks, tiles and earthenware, and agriculture, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.—Also a village in the same prov., and on the r. bank of the same river, 36 m. above Barra-Falsa. Pop., chiefly Indians, 700. Tobacco of good quality is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.—The river J. runs E, and throws itself into the sea a little to the S of the bay of Todos-os-Santos, near Barra-Falsa, and after a total course of about 75 m., of which 21 m. are navigable at high tide for large vessels. On its banks are numerous tile and brick-kilns.

JAGUARIQUATU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the mountains to the N of Castro, and joins the Tibaji on the r. bank.

JAGUARUNA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, to the S of and connected with

Lake Garopába.—Also a river in the N part of the same prov., an affluent of the bay of Babitonga.

JAGUT (Sr.), a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. N of Allaire. Pop. 1,375.

JAGUTA, a town of Africa, in Yarriba, 12 m. ESE of Bohu, and 4 m. W by N of Shea.

JAHDE, a river of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, which has its source in the S part of the circle of Rastedt, runs N, and discharges itself into a bay of the German ocean of the same name. This bay, about 24 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. from E to W, at its greatest breadth, lies a little to the W of the mouth of the Weser, and about half-way between the mouths of the Elbe and the Ems. It is well-protected by the islands of Mangeroge and Nordeney. At about the distance of 15 m. from the deep sea, the land projects on either side, forming a sort of strait, and widens again considerably more inland, so as to form an inlet much resembling in outline the figure of a mushroom. The channel from the narrow part out to sea has everywhere a depth of 31 ft. at low water, and a width of about 3 m. Oldenburg, in Nov. 1854, ceded to Prussia for 500,000 dollars = £70,000, a piece of territory of about 4 sq. m. containing this bay. Of this area about 1,000 acres are land; 300 acres mud covered at full tide; and 1,300 water. Prussia undertakes to establish an arsenal and naval station here, and obtains the right of joining the arsenal with the Cologne and Minden railway by a branch line.

JAHICO'S, a district and small town in the prov. of Piauhi, comarca and 60 m. ESE of Oeiras, and near the r. bank of the Rio Itahim.

JAHJOW, or Jaju, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Agra. It is noted for two decisive battles which took place in its vicinity in 1658 and 1707,—in the first of which Aurungzebe was victorious over his brother, and in the latter Shah Allum over his.

JAHNEVI, a river of Northern Hindostan, which is supposed to rise in about N lat. 31° 10′, and E long. 79° 23′, 17 m. SW of Shaprung on the Sutledge, and flows SW and W, about 40 m. to its junction with the Bhagiretti coming from Gangotri. It is regarded by many as the true head-stream of the Ganges. About 15 m. above the junction of the Bhagiretti it receives, near Melung, in N lat. 31° 6′, E long. 78° 5′, a stream called the Shur-Gad coming from the NW.

JAICZE, or Yaitça, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 33 m. S of Banyaluka, on the l. bank of the Verbas, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge, and near the confluence of the Plieva. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers and defended by a fortress. Pop. 3,000. It contains the tomb of a martyr of the Catholic church, to which the honours of pilgrimage are annually paid on the 8th of May. In the environs is an extensive saltpetre manufactory.

JAIJERM, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 120 m. SE of Asterabad.

JAIK. See Ural.

JAILA. See Yaila.

JAILLE-YOON (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Lion-d'Angers, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 540.

JAILPUR, a village in the Punjab, 66 m. SW of Lahore.

JAILUM. See Jelum.

JAIME (San), a town of Venezuela, on the r. bank of the Portuguesa, 150 m. ENE of Varinas.

JAIMPUR, a town of Afghanistan, 40 m. S of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

JAINAS. See Haina.

JAISPITZ, or Gewisowice, a small town of Moravia, 30 m. WSW of Brünn, and 11 m. N of Znaim, on the Gessouka. Pop. in 1834, 1,037. There is a fine castle here.

JAITPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 20 m. NE of Junaghur.

JAIVER, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, on the E bank of the Jumna, 42 m. WNW of Alighur.

JAJGUR, or Jaighor, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Ajmir, 50 m. NNW of Kotah. It formerly belonged to the rajah of Odipur. The fortress stands on a hill, and is very strong. The district, although not extensive, is populous; and chiefly inhabited by a Hindu tribe called Mina, who have some extraordinary customs.

JAKAN, a sea-port of India, in Cutch, 60 m. NW of Mandavi.

JAKHVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, flowing into the Konda, on the l. bank, near Maïkoni, after a course of 120 m. from N to S.

JAKIN, a river on the Slave coast of Upper Guinea, which separates the country of Ardra from Benin, and falls into the sea at Great Popo.—Also a town on the river of the same name in the kingdom of Ardra, where the English and Dutch once had factories, which are now abandoned.

JAKOBSAN, or Jakubjan, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 30 m. W of Bartfeld.

JAKON (Cape), a headland on the N coast of Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 69° 42′, E long. 176° 32′.

JAKOVA, or Djakova, a town of Albania, on the route from Ipeick to Prissen, in a beautiful valley near the r. bank of the White Drin. The road from this to Prissen traverses a wild district.

JAKUBOVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 30 m. WSW of Telch.

JAKUTSK. See Yakutsk.

JAL, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 210 m. N of Kej.

JAL (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Seilhac, 9 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 1,644.

JALALGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the r. bank of the Gaggot, 15 m. SSE of Rangpur.

JALAPA, or Xalapa, a picturesque town of the Mexican state of Vera-Cruz, situated at an alt. of 4,335 ft. above sea-level, upon the broken sides of the huge mountain-rampart which serves as a base for the great chain of the E branch of the Cordilleras, 70 m. by road WNW of Vera-Cruz, on the great route to Mexico, in N lat. 19° 34′, W long. 96° 53′. Its architecture presents a fine specimen of the old Spanish style; and its low, red-tiled, broad-eaved houses, and exuberant gardens, rich in the fruits of every clime, make a very favourable impression on the eye of the traveller. The church is said to have been founded by Cortez; there is also here a Franciscan convent, an immense pile of massive masonry. The streets are precipitous, winding "with curious crookedness up the steep hill sides." The pop. is variously estimated at from 10,000 by Mayer to 17,000 by Rushton. Near the town are two or three cotton-factories, under the management of English and Americans, in which Indian girls, or Mestizas, are employed, and are found to be very apt in learning their work. Latrobe thus describes the appearance of the country around J. "Below you, a steep descent leads rapidly down the verdant and fresh slopes towards the shore of the gulf, which is just visible from the highest parts of the town at the distance of 20 leagues and upwards. Above you, rises ridge above ridge, crowned [at a distance of 20 m. in a direct line] by the Coffre-de-Perote; and yet

farther to the southward [25 m.], by the magnificent snow-covered summit of Orizava, in comparison to whose sublime and majestic stature, the elevated mountains which cluster round its feet appear but as pigmies. To the r. and l., extending along the mountain-sides, at the height of between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea, lies a delicious and salubrious region, covered with magnificent forests, and diversified with some of the most beautiful towns in New Spain; a country, smiling with an eternal spring, under the kindly influence of the heavy mists and dews, which, rising thus midway up the steep Cordillera from the bosom of the gulf, pause here in mid-air, and promote that rich verdure, which is equally grateful to the inhabitants of the arid and sterile table-land, or of the fervid sands of the sea-board." Unfortunately the strata of clouds coming in contact with the ridge of the Cordillera, renders the atmosphere exceedingly humid and disagreeable, particularly in NE winds. In summer, however, the mists disappear, the sun shines brightly, and the sky is clear and serene. "At this time the climate is perfectly heavenly; the extremes of heat and cold are never experienced, and an even genial temp. prevails, highly conducive to health and comfort. Fever is here unknown: the dreaded *vomito* never makes its appearance on the table-land; and spite of the humid climate, sickness is comparatively rare and seldom fatal. The average temp. is 60° to 65° in summer." [*Rushton.*] The ascent towards the table-land becomes extremely steep almost immediately after leaving J. At Las Vigas, a distance of 18 m., the elevation is 3,485 ft. above J.

JALDI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 50 m. WSW of Rogonatpur, in N lat. 23° 23′.

JALEYRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. N of Mauriac. Pop. 1,147.

JALHAY, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 4 m. SE of Verviers. Pop. 2,259.

JALIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, dep. of Allier, on the r. bank of the Bebre, 20 m. SE of Moulins. Pop. of com. 643; of cant. 8,957.

JALISCO. See Guadalajara.

JALLACOTTA, a town of Senegambia, in the country of Tenda, on the Falemé, 62 m. SE of Medina, in N lat. 13°.

JALLAIS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. N of Chollet. Pop. 3,247.

JALLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 5 m. N of Buis. Pop. 600.

JALLET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Ardennes. Pop. 141.

JALLIEU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Bourgoin. Pop. 3,009. There are large cotton-printing works here; and manufactories of vinegar, beet-root sugar, and paper.

JALLINDER, or Julinder, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 31° 18′, E long. 75° 38′. During the Afghan government it was a town of considerable consequence, as is evinced by its extensive ruins; and according to Von Hugel it has still a pop. of 40,000.

JALLONKADU, a country of Western Africa, of considerable extent, intersected by the parallel of 12° N, which includes the sources of the Bafing, Wondo, Meissung, and of almost all the other rivers which combine in forming the Senegal. The country is mountainous, and in many parts barren. The Jallonkas, like the Mandingos, are governed by a number of petty chiefs, commonly at enmity with each other. Their language differs considerably from that of the Mandingos, though there is affinity in many of the words. A great part of the country is composed of a desert called the Jallonka wilderness, covered with thick primeval forests, yet finely diversified with hill and dale.

JALLUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bundelcund, 33 m. W of Kalpi, in N lat. 26° 10′, E long. 79° 13′.

JALNAH, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, situated between the 19th and 20th parallels of N lat. It was taken by the British from the Mahrattas in 1803, and by them ceded to the Nizam in 1804. The town is 50 m. E of Arungabad, in the Coundulga. It is now the head-quarters of the Nizam's subsidiary force. The town and fort are on opposite sides of the river.

JALOFFS, or Yaloffs, a people of Africa, who occupy most part of the country between the lower part of the Senegal and that of the Gambia. They are the handsomest Negroes in this part of Africa. Their colour is a fine bright black; they have the woolly hair, flat nose, and protuberant lips, which characterize the Negro race, but not to such a degree as the Mandingos; their features are regular and graceful, and their physiognomy open and agreeable. They boast of being the most ancient nation in this part of Africa, and were formerly all subject to a common sovereign, called the Burb-y-Jaloff, who still occupies a considerable extent of country in the interior, and receives respect even from those chiefs who no longer recognise his authority. The Jaloffs profess Mohammedanism, but combine with it many of their original superstitions. They are fearless hunters, and brave warriors. They excel the Mandingos in the manufacture of cotton cloth, which they form of a finer thread and broader web, and adorn with a superior dye. The language of the Jaloffs is superior to that of their neighbours, and though far from being rich, is agreeable, and spoken with softness. They have a singular mode of numeration, using as its basis the number 5, instead of that decimal system which has become so general among civilized nations. See article Gambia.

JALOGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Sancerre. Pop. 600.

JALOMNITZA, a district in the SE part of Wallachia; bounded on the NE, E, and S, by Bulgaria, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the SW by the district of Ilfow; on the W by Prahova; and on the NW by Bouzeo and Sekoujen. It is 96 m. in length from E to W; and 66 m. in breadth. It takes its name from the river J., which, rising in Mount Lakaluj, in Upper Wallachia, runs S, and then ESE; enters Lower Wallachia, and flows into the Danube, on the l. bank, after a course of 180 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rahova and the Scratha.

JALON. See Xalon.

JALON-DEL-CONDE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono, near the river Tejada. Pop. 170.

JALORE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 66 m. SSW of Judpore. In 1580 it was the cap. of a Hindu principality, and was at that time reduced by the emperor Akbar. It now belongs to the rajah of Judpore.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, belonging to the rajah of Odipur.

JALOUTOROVSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk. The district lies in the SW part of the gov. It is generally undulating, but contains numerous marshes and small lakes. The higher parts are, however, fertile, and produce considerable quantities of barley. It has also excellent pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are annually reared. The pop. consists chiefly of Siberians, Cossacks, and Turalinzes. The town is on the Tobol, a little above the confluence of the Iset. It was founded in the 18th cent.

JALOVA-KUTCHUK-BOGHAZI, the most northerly of the channels by which Lake Rassein discharges itself into the Black sea, in the NE part of the sanj. of Silistria, and 13 m. SW of Edrillis-Boghazi, one of the mouths of the Danube.

JALOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. S of Grodno, district and 29 m. W of Volkovisk.

JALPUKH, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bessarabia, which has its source in the district and 45 m. SW of Bender; runs S, and throws itself into a lake of the same name, in the district and 30 m. NNW of Ismail, and after a course of about 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Salutza on the r., and on the l. the Lunga.—The lake of J. is 39 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth, and opens by several wide outlets on the S into the Danube. It abounds with fish.

JALTA, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district of Simferopol, in the Crimea, on a lofty promontory on the Black sea. It was, previous to an earthquake by which it was overthrown in the 15th cent., a large and flourishing place, and is again rising in importance as a seaport. It is the chief station for the Odessa steamers, and has a custom-house, post-office, and a lazaretto.

JALTEPEC, a river of Central America, in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, flowing into the Coatsacoalcos, a little below the last of the rapids in the latter river.

JALTOUCHKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 45 m. NNW of Mohilev.

JALUAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, in N lat. 26° 7′. It carries on a considerable trade in cotton, which is brought from the Mahratta country, and transported by carts to Cawnpore, where it is embarked in large flat-bottomed boats, and conveyed to Calcutta by the Ganges.

JALYN, or Lebiderjah, a district of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Shirvan, on the Caspian. Its soil is saline, and to a great extent sterile. It contains numerous volcanoes, which are constantly emitting mud and sometimes flame.

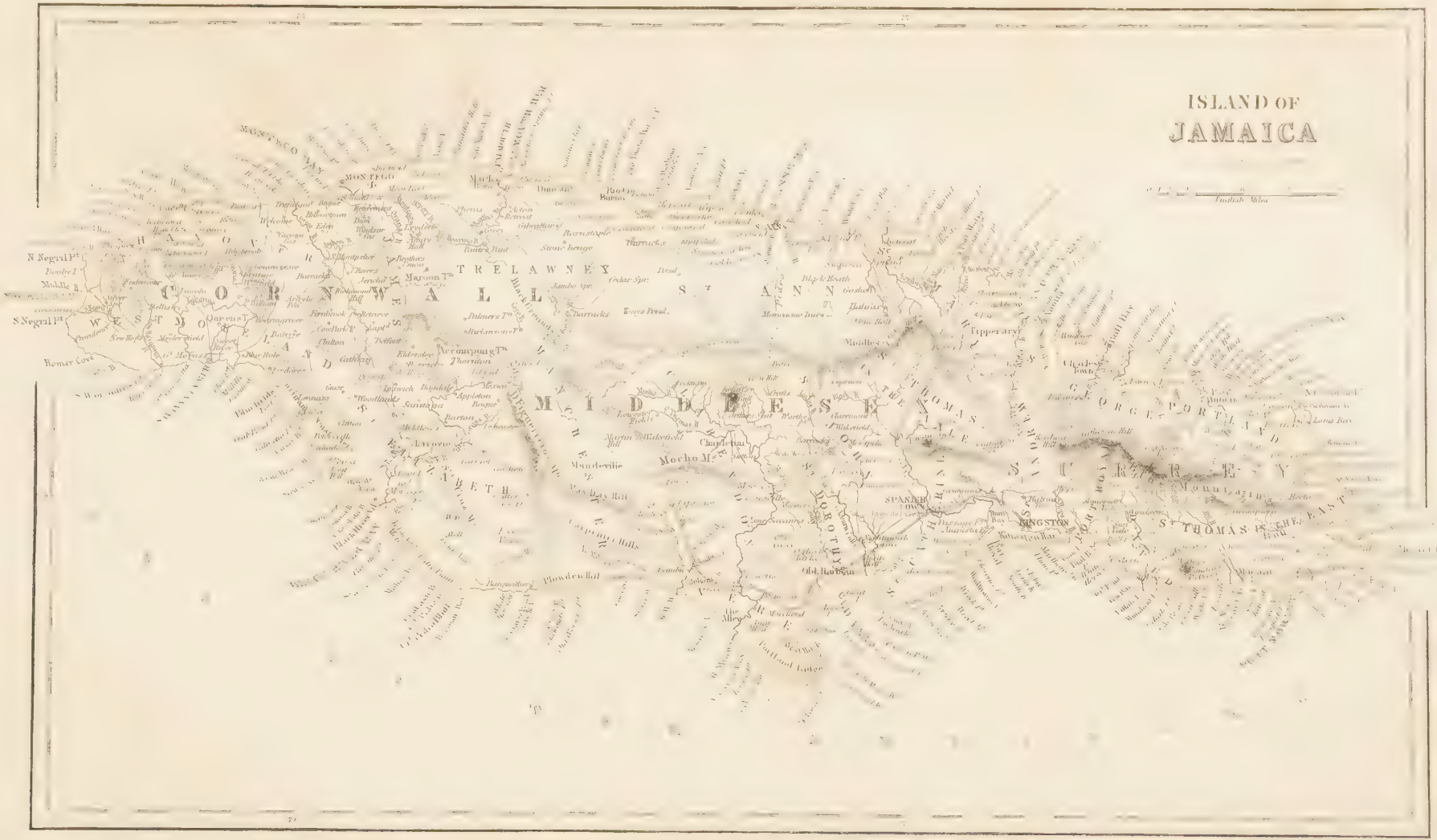
JAMA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which descends from the Stanovoi mountains; runs SE; and throws itself into Jamsk bay, by a wide mouth, near the town of that name, and after a course of about 90 m. Its entrance is much obstructed by sand-banks.—Also a small river of Ecuador, which, after a short course, flows into the Pacific, in S lat. 0° 15′.

JAMAGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 311.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Marchin. Pop. 62.

JAMAICA, the largest and most valuable of the British W. Indian islands, one of the group of the Greater Antilles. Its extreme length is about 170 m.; its extreme breadth 50 m. It lies between the parallels of 17° 35′ and 18° 30′ N, and the meridians of 76° and 78° 40′ W. Its area is nearly 6,250 sq. m., or 4,080,000 acres. It has on the E, at the distance of 120 m., the island of Hayti, from which it is separated by the channel called by British seamen the Windward passage; Cuba, at the distance of 100 m., on the N; the bay of Honduras on the W; and Carthagena, at the distance of 435 m., on the S.

Physical aspect.] Traversed by mountains in different directions, but particularly from E to W,—plentifully watered by an immensity of small rivers and streams issuing from the high lands,—beautifully adorned with many species of trees,—and enjoying a climate more temperate and agreeable than its geographical position would indicate,—this island undoubtedly merits distinction as one of the finest W. Indian regions. Its general appearance differs from most parts of Europe; and the N and S sides of the island differ also as widely from each other. These regions are determined by the lofty range of the Blue mountains, which intersects the island throughout its whole length, and rises in some places to 7,700 ft. in height. See article Blue Mountains. On the N shore the country rises into hills more remarkable for beauty than for boldness, having a gentle acclivity, and being interspersed with vales and romantic scenery, but rarely broken abruptly, or disfigured with craggy projections; their tops are nicely rounded, and covered with groves of pimento, whose fine deep tints are charmingly enlivened by the verdure of the turf seen in a thousand openings beneath; and the effect is still farther heightened by the profusion of streams which pour from every valley, and which frequently project themselves from the overhanging rocks into the ocean. At a greater distance inland, and overstepping these picturesque appearances, the land rises towards the centre of the island, displaying a still greater profusion of wood, till the hills at the extremity of the scene, becoming fainter and fainter, lose themselves in the clouds. The character of the S side, on the contrary, is that of grandeur and sublimity. "When I first approached this side of the island by sea," says Edwards, in his poetic language, "and beheld from afar such of the stupendous and soaring ridges of the Blue mountains as the clouds here and there disclosed, the imagination, forming an indistinct but awful idea of what was concealed by what was thus partially displayed, was filled with admiration and wonder. Yet the sensation I felt was allied rather to terror than delight. Though the prospect before me was in the highest degree magnificent, it seemed a scene of magnificent desolation: the abrupt precipice and inaccessible cliff had more the aspect of a chaos than a creation, or rather seemed to exhibit the effects of some dreadful convulsion, which had laid nature in ruins." We should err, however, if, from such descriptions, or any conclusions drawn from the position of this island, we conceived it to be peculiarly delightful as a place of residence. Violent torrents of rain at certain seasons,—the frequency of storms, tempests, and hurricanes,—and the prevalence of thunder and lightning for half the year,—greatly diminish the comfort and security of the inhabitants. —The island is well-watered by above 150 streams, none of which, however, are navigable, except by small boats. Of these Black river, which debouches on the SW coast, is the largest. It is navigable for flat boats for 30 m. The Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Minho are the streams next in importance on the S side of the island. On the N are the White, Ginger, and Great rivers.

Climate.] The climate of J., even on the coast, is temperate, the medium heat at Kingston throughout the year being 80°, and the least 70°. In ascending towards the mountains, the temp. quickly alters with the elevation: at 8 m. from Kingston the maximum is only 70°. At the distance of 14 m. from that town, where the elevation is 4,200 ft., the average range of the therm. is from 55° to 65°; and the minimum, in winter, 44°. On the summit of Blue Mountain peak, 7,431 ft. above the sea, the range in the summer is from 47° at sunrise, to 58° at noon; and the minimum in winter is 42°. Sir James Clark says: "The temp. of the mountainous districts averages, from January to April, in the early morning, 55°; in the afternoon, 70°. From April to June, 60°; in the afternoon, 75°. From June to September, 65°; in the afternoon, 80°. From September to December, 65°; in the afternoon, 75°. This may be considered the mean temp. of a series of years." He adds: "Convalescents from other parts of the island often derive considerable benefit from a residence of a few weeks only in this region. It is also a safe temporary retreat for consumptive as well as other invalids." Another and well-informed medical gentleman, a resident on the island, says: "In truth, the general salubrity of the climate on its upland savannas and mountain highlands cannot be surpassed. The air is pure, light, exhilarating, and agreeable withal, for the breeze modifies the warmth. The climate of Italy at the same degree of temp. felt to me hotter; for the effects of heat and cold on the sensations are not sympathetic with those produced on the therm. The scientific scale may be the test of an abstract fact, indicating the actual amount of heat existing, but the animal economy appreciates the quantity diffused in the atmosphere by a different rule


ISLAND OF
JAMAICA
CORNWALL
MIDDLESEX
SURREY
TRELAWNEY
ST ANN
ST THOMAS
PORTLAND
WESTMORELAND
ELIZABETH
KINGSTON
MONTEGO BAY
SPANISH TOWN
Mocho Mt.
Mandeville
Old Harbour
Black River
Falmouth
Lucea
Savanna
Port Antonio
Morant Point
Port Royal
Dorothy
Chapleton
Maroon Tn
Accompong Tn
Palmers Tn
Tippery
Middlesex
Stonehenge
Barnstaple
Barracks
Cedar Spr.
Black Heath
Goshen
Halvias
Montpelier
Jerusalem
Flowers
Ferntrees
Cowbrook
Clifton
Belfont
Elderslie
Thornton
Ipswich
Bryndale
Woodlands
Appleton
Bogue
Barton
Mt Olive
Mt Carmel
Mt Pleasant
Mt Moriah
Mt Peto
Mt Hope
Mt Horeb
Mt Zion
Mt Sinai
Mt Ararat
Mt Libanus
Mt Nebo
Mt Tabor
Mt Olivet
Mt Calvary
Mt Bethel
Mt Gilead
Mt Hermon
Mt Ephraim
Mt Lebanon
Mt Sion
Mt Pisgah

altogether. The heat is at all times so far bearable, that people move about both in town and country without reference to the hour. Even Kingston itself, the upper part of it especially, where most persons reside, is healthy enough; and judging by appearances, the white mercantile population of that important town enjoy an existence partaking of the jolly. In the country, among the natives, I know several instances of people living to a hundred years of age; and really I should say that of old men and women we have more than our due proportion. I myself have not yet been in this country three years: during this period I have been occasionally obliged by my medical avocations to expose myself to the sun, the rain, and the dew, but I never enjoyed better health. As a resort in pulmonary cases the efficacy of this climate is unrivalled, and far, very far beyond that of Madeira. That deaths from fever do sometimes rapidly occur is, however, true enough, but not so often in proportion as people are carried off at home by inflammatory diseases; and really, when I look around me and note the reckless want of precaution which many individuals exhibit in their daily habits, we cannot wonder at the resisting power in such instances being so weak."—The year may be divided into four seasons,—the first commencing with the vernal or moderate rains, in April or May, which usually last six weeks; the second season includes June, July, and August, and is hot and dry; the third includes September, October, and November, or the hurricane and rainy months; and the fourth, December, January, February, and March, which are the most serene and coolest months. The seasons on the N side of the great mountain-ridge are a month later in their commencement, and longer in their duration, than on the S. On the N side, winter may be regarded as ranging from October to March; on the S side, spring may be said to range from November to April; summer from May to August; and winter from September to October. The following register is compiled from observations at Upper Camp, in the saburbs of Kingston:

	Max.	Med.	Min.	Winds.
January,	84°	73°	71°	N and SE
February,	84	73	72	—
March,	86	82	77	—
April,	87	83	79	—
May,	87	81	75	—
June,	86	82	78	—
July,	89	83	77	—
August,	87	82	77	SSW
September,	89	82	76	—
October,	86	80	74	—
November,	85	79	73	—
December,	84	78	73	—

Minerals, soil, &c.] Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his report on the mineral resources of this island, says: "J. has evidently experienced the effects of some powerful volcanic upheavings, which have disrupted the primary and secondary formations, and produced extensive derangements of the original structure and component parts of the island. Some of the mountain-ranges are so loose in their texture that large masses are from time to time washed into the valleys by heavy rains, and the geologist finds a difficulty in tracing continuous strata, and ascertaining the dip or angle of ordinarily well-defined rocks. Hence copper ore has been found in various parts of J., but not in continuous lodes; depositions of the mineral have been seen in several localities, but a permanent metallic vein has yet to be discovered in such quantities as will admit of profitable exportation; yet the geological character of the country, especially in the neighbourhood of the Blue mountain-range, the singular conformation of the island, its meridional position, the colour of the soil, the Cornish-looking killas or lias, all indicate a mineral region not inferior to that of the contiguous island of Cuba, to which this part of J. bears in several respects a striking similitude."—The soil of J. is in many places deep and fertile. On the N side, chiefly in the parish of Trelawney, there is a particular kind of soil of a red colour, the shades varying from a deep chocolate to a rich scarlet. In some places it approaches a bright yellow; but it is everywhere remarkable, when first turned up, for a glossy shining surface, and for staining the finger like paint when wetted. It seems to be a chalky marl, evidently containing a large portion of calcareous matter. What is called 'brick mould' in J. is a deep, warm, mellow hazel mould, with an under stratum so retentive as to retain a considerable degree of moisture even in the driest season. This, next to the ashy loam of St. Christopher's, is the best soil in the W. India islands for sugar-canes, and is followed by the deep black mould of Barbadoes. On the whole, however, the cultivated soil of J. is not remarkably fertile.—There are some medicinal springs, warm, sulphureous, and chalybeate. The most remarkable of these is in the eastern parish of St. Thomas, in the neighbourhood of which a village called Bath has been built. The heat of this spring raises the therm. to 123°.

Productions.] Besides the staple exports, consisting of sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton, the cultivated vegetables of J. are maize, Guinea corn, *calavances* —a species of pea used for the food of the Negroes —and almost all the kitchen-vegetables of Europe, besides many indigenous ones, as the sweet potato, yam, arrow-root, *callaloo*, a kind of spinach, *cassera*, *okasy*, &c. Few of the northern European fruits thrive, but the indigenous ones are numerous and delicious. The principal are the plantain, cocoa-nut, guava, sour-sop, sweet-sop, papaw, custard-apple, cashew-apple, grandella, prickly pear, and pine-apple. The orange, lime, lemon, mango, and grape have been naturalized, as well as the cinnamon-tree, of which there are now considerable plantations. The bread-fruit tree, with other useful plants, was introduced by the exertions of Sir Joseph Bankes. The island abounds in various grasses of an excellent quality.—The principal forest-trees are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, logwood, brazi-letto, &c. Many of these rise to a prodigious height, as the papaw and the palmetto-royal; the latter of which is frequently found 140 ft. high. The trunks of the *ceiba*, or wild cotton-tree, and the fig-tree, also often measure 90 ft. from the base to the limbs; the former, when hollowed out, has been known to form a boat capable of holding 100 persons. Of softer kinds of wood, for boards and shingles, there is a great variety of species; and there are many well-adapted for cabinet-work, such as the bread-fruit, wild lemon, &c. In enumerating the vegetable productions of this island, the wild pine ought not to be omitted. It is a plant that commonly takes root in the great forks of the branches of the wild cotton-tree; and by the conformation of its leaves it catches and retains the rain-water, each leaf resembling a spout, and forming at its base a natural reservoir which will hold about a quart of water. Mr. Goss, in his *Naturalist's Sojourn in J.*, describing the Negro villages, gives the following picturesque account of the vegetation of the island: "If you purposely seek the collection of cabins, you will probably have some difficulty in threading the maze of pinguins into which the original fence has spread. This plant (*Bromelia pinguis*) is very commonly cultivated as a fence, being absolutely impenetrable; when not in flower or fruit it can hardly be distinguished from the pine-apple, but is more vigorous and formidable. The picturesque beauty of which I have spoken as characterizing the peasants' hamlets does not depend on the habitations themselves; these are small huts, generally made of wattle, or hurdle-work, and thatched with the fronds of some of the palms; but it is in the variety and grandeur of the various trees in which they are embowered. It so happens that the tropical trees most valued for their fruit are also eminently conspicuous for beauty. The papaw, whose large fruit has the singular property of rendering tender the toughest meat with a few drops of its juice, and the cocoa-nut which supplies meat and drink, are fine examples of tall and slender grace. The glossy evergreens of all the citron tribe, from the great shaddock to the little lime,—how beautifully it throws out into relief the

noble golden fruit, or serves as a ground for the delicately white blossoms, studding the dark trees like stars on a winter night's sky, as fragrant too as lovely! The star-apple, with its party-coloured leaves, shining green on one surface, and on the other a bright golden bay, has an indescribable effect, as its mass of foliage, all quivering and dancing in the breeze, changes momentarily in a thousand points from the one hue to the other. But there are two other trees which help more than all the rest to produce the admired result. Both are of stately form and noble dimensions. The one is the mango, which, though introduced at no very distant period, now grows almost everywhere, at least around every homestead, gentle or simple. It forms a towering, compact, conical head of foliage peculiarly dense and dark, through which no ray of the sun penetrates. The other is the bread-fruit, like the mango, a foreigner made to feel himself at home. The Negroes cultivate it more than the higher classes; I was myself disappointed in the fruit; it has a sort of woolliness not agreeable; but I bear willing testimony to the fine appearance presented by it when hanging by scores from the thick many-jointed twigs. The enormous leaves, 18 inches in length and breadth, elegantly cut into fingers, and of a beautiful green, well set off the large depending fruit, and seem to suit its colossal dimensions. These are the grander features of the scene, which, mingled with other trees, forms groves of many-tinted foliage, and much variety of light and shadow. The under-growth, however, is no less pleasing. The lively tender green of the plantains and bananas planted in regular avenues, the light tracery of the yams, the chochos, the melons and gourds, the numerous sorts of pease, and other climbers, among which several species of passion-flower throw their elegant foliage, magnificent blossoms, and grateful acid fruits over the branches of the trees—the delicate forms of the castor-oil tree and the cassavas; the noble flower of the esculent hibiscus or okra—these are the ordinary, almost I might say universal, features of a Jamaican Negro-garden; and when I add to these fine *convolvuli* and *ipomœa*, the pride of our conservatories, and large white and yellow species of *echites*, that, altogether unsought, trail in wild luxuriance about the fences—I shall be justified in pronouncing the scene one of more than common loveliness, even in the grandeur and beauty of a tropical land."—When J. was first discovered, it contained eight species of quadrupeds, the agouti, the peccari, the armadillo, the oppossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, the alco, and the monkey: of these, only the agouti and the monkey remain. There are many varieties of the lizard, some of them very beautiful; and alligators occur in some of the larger rivers. The most delicious wild fowl are the ring-dove and the rice-bird of S. Carolina. The latter, after fattening upon the rice-plantations of that district, visit J. in prodigious numbers in October, to feed on the seeds of the Guinea grass, which here grows wild to the height of 5 or 6 ft., and is highly valuable for grazing purposes. Parrots are still found in the groves, but the flamingo is no longer to be seen.—Few cattle are bred in this island, the asses and mules being imported from the Spanish main, and the horses from Britain and America. The black cattle are of a large size. Sheep, goats, and hogs, are numerously reared. The mutton is well tasted, but the wool is hairy and coarse. A recent writer, resident on the island, gives it as his opinion that J. "offers an admirable field for the emigrant, particularly those of a class unused to severe manual labour, and who take with them wives and families hitherto surrounded with the luxuries of refined civilization. The mountains of this island, and its extensive savannas, are peculiarly adapted for breeding sheep and forming small dairy-farms,—for," he adds, "we get all our butter from Ireland, Holland, or America. The mutton of this island is celebrated; and its wool—which crossing would improve—I am informed by those who have shipped it, netted £7 10s. per 100 sheep sheared. The South Down breed has been introduced here, and these can be bought at 20s. each; but the best way is to buy the sheep of the country, which you can do for half the money, and improve the stock by an imported ram. There are at this moment on the mountains where I live thousands of acres to be sold, comprising several properties, well calculated for raising this and other stock; in fact, it would be worth the while of a company to buy the whole up for such a purpose, for the average price asked now does not exceed 7s. per acre, and included are houses, outbuildings, tanks, ponds, fences; and between the small tenants residing and the produce growing, independently returns enough to pay 5 or 6 per cent. on capital invested for the purchase, to say the least. It must be recorded that these properties were once worth £50 per acre. Very tolerable roads lead to market-towns and ports on the coast; and the capital is reached, either by sea or land, without great difficulty or expense."

State of cultivation.] Of about 4,000,000 acres, the estimated superficial extent of this island, and of which it has been said "there are not probably any 10 lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation," not more than 500,000 acres have ever been reclaimed, or even appropriated. Very little of the soil has been manured, or requires to be; and such a thing as an exhausted estate is hardly known. Yet J., which can grow any kind of grain, imports annually 70,000 barrels of flour, 90,000 bushels of corn, and 300,000 lbs. of tobacco; and though covered with valuable forests, imports between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 ft. of lumber. This state of matters is attributable to a combination of various causes. There is first the degradation of labour, or unwillingness of intelligent operatives to engage in what has hitherto been performed by a morally degraded race. Then there is the influence of absenteeism. Nine-tenths of the land in J. was recently held by absentees, which implies unskilful listless tillage,—an extra expense on each estate for attorneys, agents, and overseers,—and generally great improvidence in the management and working of the properties, and disposal of the produce. Thirdly, a large proportion of the estates under culture were long ago mortgaged for more than they were worth. Lastly, there is the tendency, which has been active here since the settlement of the island by the English, to accumulate landed estates in the hands of large proprietors only. Till very recently, such a thing as a small farm of 50 or 100 acres was never put under culture for profit. The island proprietors, no longer able to command the capital or the skill necessary to cultivate their large estates profitably, have gradually become poor and involved.—The number of sugar estates in 1844 was 644; of coffee-plantations, 671; of farms and other settlements, 22,703.

Cultivation of sugar.] In 1673, the chief productions of J. were cocoa, indigo, and hides. The cultivation of sugar had just commenced; and it appears that the increase in the growth of this staple article has been very gradual. A new species of sugar-cane, far more valuable than that formerly in use, was introduced in 1799. It was first imported into the French islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique, from the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and is called the Bourbon or Otaheite cane. It is much higher, and four times as large as the cane formerly grown; will grow in boggy land, and yields one-third more sugar than the old cane; but the sugar is not of such a compact grain. The average expense of the cultivation of sugar under the system of management long prevalent in J., was 20s. 10d. per cwt., independent of

the interest of capital. The works necessary for making 200 hogsheads of sugar annually cost £10,000 J. currency; and it used to be estimated that an estate producing such a quantity required £40,000 to establish it, viz., 250 Negroes, at £70 sterling each, amounting to £17,500; 180 cattle and mules, at £30 each, amounting to £5,400; buildings for the manufacture, and houses of Negroes and owners, £7,000; and land, £10,000. The value of the buildings and machinery on the sugar-plantations varied from £4,000 to £25,000 sterling. Estates containing 1,300 Negroes, and a due proportion of Whites, required about £10,000 sterling of supplies annually of British manufactures and provisions. Formerly it was calculated that where two hogsheads of sugar were made there was at least one puncheon of rum; but latterly the proportion was greater, the average annual quantity of rum being nearly 54,000 puncheons to 100,000 hhds. of sugar. In 1772, the exports of sugar from the island amounted to 76,109 hhds.; in 1799 they reached 110,646 hhds.; in 1802, 140,113 hhds.; and in 1805, 150,352 hhds. This last was the largest sugar crop ever known in the island. In 1830, the export of sugar was 100,205 hhds.; in 1831, 94,871 hhds.; in 1832, 98,666 hhds.; in 1833, 85,401 hhds.; in 1834, 84,756 hhds.; in 1835 they sunk to 67,970 hhds. The following table shows the state of the sugar exports from 1830 to 1851:

1830	.	100,205 hhds.	1841	.	34,491 hhds.
1831	.	94,871	1842	.	50,295
1832	.	98,666	1843	.	44,169
1833	.	85,401	1844	.	34,444
1834	.	84,756	1845	.	47,926
1835	.	67,970	1846	.	36,223
1836	.	67,094	1847	.	48,554
1837	.	61,505	1848	.	42,212
1838	.	69,613	1849	.	37,188
1839	.	49,243	1850	.	40,273
1840	.	33,066			

It is frequently alleged that the quality of best Indian sugar is much inferior to that of Cuba and Brazil. The *Jamaica Times*, noticing the alleged fact, thus explains it: "There appears to us no good ground for supposing that the quality of our produce generally has in any way deteriorated. Formerly we had only to compete with sugar-producers circumstanced like ourselves; now we have the produce of slave-labour meeting us in the market at every turn. This, like our own, is no doubt composed of various qualities; but the merchants of Cuba and Brazil know full well the advantage of shipping to England only the best qualities, reserving the inferior for other markets; whilst ours, on the other hand, must be shipped to the English mortgagee or proprietor, however low the quality may be. This, we consider, sufficiently accounts for the fact that British plantation sugar is found ranging somewhat lower than that from Cuba. There being a much larger proportion of the better class of sugar imported from foreign countries, these naturally have the preference of sale; and, so far as their market-value is superior to ours, by so much reduce the differential duty appearing in our favour. Thus, if out of every 1,000 tons of foreign sugar 750 tons command prices ranging above 45s. per cwt., and the remaining 250 are sold at lower rates, between that and 38s.; while, on the contrary, out of the same quantity of British plantation sugar, 750 tons sell at from 36s. to 45s. per cwt., and only 250 tons command the higher rates, the consequence must be that for every ton upon which we really benefit to the extent of the differential duty of 6s. per cwt., there are three tons upon which such protection is lessened by at least 2s. per cwt. From all we have said, therefore, although it does not necessarily follow that our muscovado sugar as a whole is inferior to that of other countries, it is pretty clear, we think, that we have an average superior description to compete with in the British markets; and that it is therefore more than ever essential to our interests to improve the quality, which can only be done by means of improved processes, and the establishment of central factories wherever practicable."

Coffee-plantations.] Coffee was little cultivated in J. till 1788. The coffee-plantations are generally situated in the hilly regions —which compose nearly two-thirds of the island—and which are, from their soil, climate, and situation, unfit for sugar-plantations. In J., indeed, after the first revolutionary movements in Hayti, the coffee-plantations were carried on to a great extent, so as occasionally to produce more than 29,000,000 lbs.—worth £1,500,000 sterling—in the course of a year. In 1836, however, the quantity of coffee exported from J. was only 14,178,510 lbs., valued at £584,095; and in 1839 the export sunk to 8,897,421 lbs., which it has never since reached. Previous to 1808, it had not been the policy of this country to consider coffee as an article cultivated in the British islands, and therefore a duty was imposed amounting to about 250 per cent. on the import price of the article; and the excise restrictions were so severe as to discourage the consumption in every possible way. In 1809, the distresses of the coffee-planters being brought under the review of the then minister of finance, under circumstances which disclosed the vast and rapid increase of the growth of coffee in the British islands, but more particularly in J., he obtained the sanction of the legislature to an alteration which removed the restrictions and prohibitions as to roasting and grinding coffee in private houses, and to a reduction of the duty to 7d. a-pound of customs and excise. The result was, that the revenue increased 225 per cent. on an aggregate of 5 years; and yet, notwithstanding this great augmentation of revenue, and increased consumption, the revenue on tea was not in any respect diminished. The following table contrasts the coffee exports of J. in the period between 1804 to 1811, and 1844 to 1851:

1804	.	22,063,980 lbs.	1844	.	7,148,775 lbs.
1805	.	24,137,393	1845	.	5,021,209
1806	.	29,298,036	1846	.	6,047,150
1807	.	26,761,188	1847	.	6,421,122
1808	.	25,528,273	1848	.	4,484,941
1809	.	52,586,668	1849	.	3,430,442
1810	.	25,885,285	1850	.	5,127,255
1811	.	17,460,068	1851	.	5,595,273

Cultivation of cotton, &c.] Cotton is not cultivated to any great extent in J. At one period it was attempted to cultivate it on ground worn out by sugar, but it was found that such soil would not grow either cotton or coffee, and produced only a very inferior grass. It is stated that

The cost of clearing 10¾ acres of virgin land, digging, planting, weeding, and picking, amounts to	.			£83	16 4
Ginning, bagging, and twining,	.	.		35	13 11
Making the total outlay,	.	.		£119	10 3
The produce was 8,000 lbs. of clean cotton, at 6d. net,	.	£200	0 0		
2,000 lbs. stained, at 4d.		33	6 8		
				233	6 8
Leaving a surplus of	.	.		£113	16 5

It is represented that there are immense plains in J. lying utterly waste, though admirably fitted for the growth of cotton.—Indigo is now little cultivated, and in all probability will never again become a staple commodity. The exports of this article in 1836 amounted to 45,374 lbs., of the value of £9,360.—Blome, who published a short account of J. in the year 1672, mentions that there existed at that time about 60 cocoa-walks: at present there is scarcely a single cocoa plantation in the whole island.—Ginger is extensively cultivated. In 1793, it was exported to the extent of 1,063,600 lbs.; in 1797, 3,621,600 lbs.: but in 1801 it had sunk to 34,680 lbs. In 1816, the export was 1,311,160 lbs.; in 1828, 2,724,483 lbs.; in 1834, 2,976,420 lbs.; in 1842, 2,008,300 lbs.; in 1848, 320,340 lbs.; in 1849, 415,866 lbs.; in 1850, 799,276 lbs.; in 1851, 1,176,628 lbs.—All the produce of the arnatto-plant which is at present exported from J. is gathered from trees that grow spontaneously.—Pimento-trees also grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, especially in the hilly regions of the north. The returns from a pimento-walk, in a favourable season, are very great: a single tree has been known to yield 150 lbs. of raw fruit, or 100 lbs. of the dried spice. In 1836 there were 7,458,873 lbs. of this article exported, of the value of £112,485; in 1849 the exports were 5,712,424 lbs.; in 1851, 4,524,062 lbs.—An elaborate prospectus of a colonial silk company appeared a few years ago in the Jamaica papers. It was stated in the prospectus that the *Morus Multicaulis* will, three months after planting, produce ½ lb. of leaves; in three months from that period ½ lb. more; in three months thence 1 lb. more, and three months thence 2 lb. more, making 3¾ lb. within twelve months. It was further calculated that 150 lbs. of leaves will feed worms to produce at least 1 lb. of silk. The sum of 13s. 4d. per lb. of silk was allowed for the labour of weeding, picking leaves, feeding, and reeling; and it was reckoned that the raw material would produce, in the British or American market, at least £1 13s. 4d. per lb.—The scarcity of labouring hands is at present severely felt in J. "The besetting evil of J.," says a writer in the *Kingston Despatch*, in 1851, "is the extent of her acreage, and the disproportionate number of her pop. In Barbadoes, where pop. is redundant, and every acre of land is applied to profitable cultivation, pop. presses on the means of subsistence, and the people are industrious from necessity. In J. the reverse of this obtains. Here the acres are redundant, whilst the pop. is scanty and independent. The results are obvious. Barbadoes increases her productions whilst J. retrogrades; and Barbadoes not only increases her exports, but at the same time decreases the cost of her manufacture. The consequence is, that we are told that in Barbadoes there are some estates on which the 'sugar is all profit.' It used to be so in the days of slavery in J. It was said then that the rum crop paid the expenses of the year, and that all the sugar was profit. This, however, is now sadly reversed in J. In many parishes—and we instance particularly the parishes of St. Mary, Metcalf, and St. George—such is the want of labour, that on numerous estates the present year's outrageous taxes must, every penny of them, be paid out of capital, whilst one-third part of the crop will have been lost for want of the labour to take it off."

Manufactures.] The principal manufactures in J., besides the grand staples of sugar and rum, are a little tanning and dressing of leather, the preparation of cocoa-nut and pine-apple fibre, and making of preserves and liqueurs.

Exports and Imports.] The official value of the exports from J. to Great Britain, in 1787, was £2,136,442; in 1809, £4,068,897; of the imports, in 1809, £3,035,234. The following statement of the quantity and value of the productions of the island, and its imports and exports, in 1814, is taken from

documents ordered by the House-of-commons. The productions were: sugar, 135,592 hhds.; rum, 73,263 puncheons; molasses, 518 casks; coffee, 29,528,275 lbs.; cotton, 50,000 lbs.; pimento, 2,600,604 lbs. Estimated value of the preceding articles at the following rates; rum, 2s. 6d. per gallon; sugar, 34s. per cwt.; coffee, 7d. per lb.; molasses, 20s. per cwt.; cotton, 9d. per lb.; pimento, 6d. per lb.; £5,170,803. Estimated value of miscellaneous articles, including cattle, esculents, fruits, &c., £5,998,858, making a total of £11,169,661. Estimated value of exports to the United Kingdom, £6,885,539; to all other parts, £384,322, exclusive of a valuable trade of which no estimate could be formed, carried on between J. and several of the Spanish West India colonies. Estimated value of the imports from the United Kingdom, £3,683,726; from all other parts, £892,207. Aggregate value of the colony, £58,125,298. The following table shows the imports and exports of the island between 1832 and 1850:

	Imports.	Exports.
1832,	£1,593,317	£2,814,308
1833,	1,519,452	2,489,797
1834,	1,589,720	3,148,797
1835,	2,025,068	3,101,783
1836,	2,114,141	3,321,516
1837,	1,961,713	2,840,362
1838,	1,881,224	3,305,005
1839,	2,249,125	2,487,915
1840,	2,192,176	2,212,094
1841,	1,339,904	1,912,815
1842,	1,881,200	2,232,586
1843,	1,698,800	1,849,224
1844,	1,478,005	1,609,620
1845,	594,693	2,257,204
1846,	623,966	1,508,713
1847,	1,221,062	1,726,368
1848,		
1849,		
1850,		

The following table exhibits the declared value of the exports and imports of the island in trade with different countries, in 1835, 1840, and 1844:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1835.	1840.	1844.
United Kingdom,	£1,650,240	£1,513,031	£840,085
Germany,	403	...	6,625
Holland,	...	...	2,861
France,	1,718	...	...
Madeira,	19,384	21,994	7,538
Africa, W coast,	...	5,859	6,952
British N. America,	121,664	190,658	131,887
United States,	150,824	362,714	406,498
Mexico,	101	2,846	1,700
Columbia,	28,577	42,830	40,643
Guatimala,	9,239	2,978	...
Foreign W. Indies,	35,005	40,995	30,447
British W. Indies,	1,862	8,259	1,381
Other places,	6,051	12	669
From all parts,	£2,025,068	£2,192,176	£1,478,005

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1835.	1840.	1844.
United Kingdom,	£2,320,114	£1,770,179	£1,235,898
Germany,	...	1,100	6,531
British N. America,	85,475	12,899	16,092
United States,	103,269	51,602	35,536
Mexico,	3,122	6,772	5,823
Columbia,	413,551	254,121	200,605
Guatimala,	24,301	8,917	27,605
Foreign W. Indies,	144,681	103,395	81,356
British W. Indies,	7,270	3,109	174
To all parts,	£3,101,783	£2,212,094	£1,609,620

Shipping.] The following is a statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, at the various ports of J. in 1836:

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Kingston,	435	64,026	394	54,635
Antonio,	19	2,273	10	1,656
Montego bay and St. Lucia,	163	18,157	196	27,253
Morant bay,	25	6,183	25	6,290
Annotto bay,	9	2,338	9	2,338
Maria,	14	3,829	23	6,741
St. Ann's bay,	8	1,614	24	4,118
Falmouth,	81	10,912	81	12,135
Savannah-la-Mar,	18	2,653	20	4,009
Total,	772	111,985	782	119,175

The following were the duties received at the several ports of entry, between the 10th Oct., 1850, and the 10th Oct., 1851:

Ports.	*Ad valorem.*	Rated.
Kingston,	£27,962 16 1	£78,311 4 6
Port Morant,	261 4 7	315 18 10
Morant bay,	274 8 1	531 10 0
Port Antonio,	1 16 5	15 5 2
Port Maria,	306 4 7	2,478 2 7
Annotto bay,	276 7 4	453 4 2
Falmouth,	2,237 1 7	14,720 18 5
Rio Bueno,	66 19 9	68 0 11
St. Ann's bay,	611 8 9	838 5 7
Montego bay,	2,685 1 5	9,670 18 6
Lucia,	251 18 0	209 11 9
Savannah-la-Mar,	556 13 1	3,063 9 7
Black river,	572 15 9	369 6 3
Aligator pond,	60 0 0	58 10 8
Old harbour,	556 3 4	414 0 7
	£26,710 18 9	£111,538 7 7

The total amount refunded in drawbacks during the same period was £4,524 2s. 5d.

Currency.] Until 1838 accounts were kept here, and in all the British W. India islands, in pounds currency, each consisting of 20 shillings; and each shilling of 12 pence currency. One hundred pounds sterling was equal to £140 currency; the crown passed for 7 shillings ditto; the Spanish pistole, for 24 shillings ditto; the hard dollar, for 6 shillings and 8d. ditto; the bit, or Spanish real, for 7½d. ditto. The currency of J., in common with that of the other British West India islands, was in 1838 assimilated to that of Great Britain. The specie in circulation consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and of English silver. While we are on this subject, we may state that the above account of currency monies generally applied to all the islands, with the exception of the Leeward islands, where the currency was £200 for £100 sterling, and the dollar, 9 shillings.—The following table of the paper circulation of the island since 1841 is given in the Jamaica journals, as illustrating the effects of the sugar-duty act of 1846 on trade and commerce:

Average.	Banks.	Treasury.	Total.
1841,	£181,648	£99,605	£281,253
1842,	187,726	82,444	270,170
1843,	256,397	73,559	329,956
1844,	249,494	9,322	258,816
1845,	216,249	4,340	220,589
1846,	218,504	1,994	220,498
1847,	207,128	1,244	208,372
1848, June, half year.	159,459	812	160,271
Dec., island issue,	88,906	30,000	118,906
1849, March quarter,	70,011	37,000	113,011
June ,,	88,808	37,000	125,808
Sept. ,,	84,165	37,000	121,165

Government.] The governor of J. is appointed by the Crown, and can be recalled at pleasure. He is assisted by a council and a house-of-assembly. The governor can adjourn or dissolve the house-of-assembly at his pleasure, and is vested with almost the entire patronage. He can also suspend any member of the council, or appoint a new member in his place. —The council or upper house of legislature, is generally chosen by the Crown from amongst the most respectable inhabitants; the members are 12; they are, *ex officio*, justices-of-the-peace, and form a privy council to the governor. The lieut.-governor, chief-justice, attorney-general, and bishop, are *ex officiis* members of council.—The house-of-assembly consists of 47 members, who are chosen by the freeholders; every parish sends 2 members, except Spanish-Town, Kingston, and Port-Royal, which send 3 each. The electors must possess a freehold of £6 per ann. in the parish, or pay taxes to the amount of £3 per ann. The representatives must possess a freehold of £180 per ann. in any part of the island, or a personal and real estate of £3,000. All bills originate with the lower house, but must pass the council before they become laws.—The supreme court of judicature, called the grand court, and combining the jurisdiction of the

courts of king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer in England, is held in Spanish-Town thrice a-year. —The military force at present maintained in the island consists of one regiment of the line, and a mixed contingent of the 1st, 2d, and 3d W. India regiment. All white males, from the age of 15 to 60, are obliged by law to provide themselves with their own accoutrements, and to enlist either in the cavalry or infantry of the militia. The infantry amounted in 1836 to 9,418; the cavalry to 650.

Revenue and expenditure.] The revenues of the island are perpetual and annual. The former were imposed by the revenue law of 1782, and amount to about £12,000 per annum; the latter are occasional grants of the legislature. The principal taxes consist of an excise on rum, a poll-tax, and a rate on rent and wheel-carriages. The revenue generally amounts to about £300,000 currency; but the military expenses of this island cost the treasury of Great Britain £120,000, exclusive of its revenue.—The revenue for 1846 was £281,400. In 1849 and 1850 the revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	1849.	1850.
Revenue,	£125,186	£123,799
Expenditure,	121,949	121,927
Import duties,	56,872	65,705
Tonnage dues,	9,596	9,836
Stamp duties,	3,466	3,617

It appears that the liabilities of J. have been annually increasing since 1847. And although the expenditure during the four years up to 1850 has been reduced to the extent of £86,000, or from £304,658 in 1847 to £218,648 in 1850, still it has been in excess of revenue, and has left a deficit of £163,531. And this is rendered likely to continue from the fact that revenue has been gradually on the decrease since 1847, and the total diminution up to 1850 has been from £240,000 to £180,000. The liabilities of the island amounted on the 10th of Oct., 1850, to £680,000, and the house-of-assembly had been forced to borrow money on exchequer bills and island notes to a large extent. Of the debt, the amount due to the British government, bearing interest at 4 per cent., was £160,000; and it was proposed to raise by loan in the island £300,000, and in England £225,000; making the entire sum of £685,000. It may be necessary to remark that the debt of the island is already divided in this way; that is to say, a portion of it is now due and owing to parties in England, a portion to parties and charities in the island, and another portion to the imperial government. It has been proposed to consolidate the whole of the island debt, the charities included, and equalize the interest which varies at present from 5 to 10 per cent.

Church-establishment.] Besides a bishop, there are 22 beneficed clergymen in J., all of whom receive an annual stipend from the island of £420 per annum, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent., which is applied towards a fund for the support of the widows and children of clergymen dying on the island. The value of the livings varies according to the number of inhabitants; and in some parishes the surplus fees are considerable, particularly in Kingston, Spanish-Town, and St. Andrews.—There are several Moravian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist missionaries on the island, whose labours are invaluable.

Population.] Humboldt estimated the pop. of J. at 402,000 souls, of whom 342,388 were slaves. The returns in 1826, however, only gave 331,119 as the amount of the slave pop. of this island. The returns for 1844 gave a total pop. of 377,433; of whom 15,776 were Whites; 68,529 Coloured; and 293,128 Black; which, upon the supposition that the whole area of the island somewhat exceeds 4,000,000 acres, gives a density of 1 person to 11 acres, or of 58 to a sq. m. But half the island is still in a condition unfit for habitation, and the pop. is very unequally distributed. Several thousand E. Indian and African immigrants have been added to the pop. since 1844; but, on the other hand, upwards of 30,000 of the pop., it is estimated, were cut off by cholera in 1851. According to the census of 1844, the proportion of Whites in every 1,000 of the pop. was 41·79; of Coloured, 181·56; of Black, 776·63. The proportion of females to males was 107·79 for every 100 males; and 69·83 white females for every 100 white males.

Topography.] J. is divided into three counties: Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The county of Middlesex is divided into 8 parishes, which contain one town and 13 villages. The county of Surrey contains 7 parishes, in which are 2 towns and 10 villages. The county of Cornwall contains 5 parishes, in which are 2 towns and 8 villages. The villages of J. are generally small hamlets on the bays, where the produce is shipped in draggers, to be conveyed to the ports of clearance.—Kingston, the capital, is a thriving town, with 40,000 inhabitants—of whom 10,000 are whites. Its extensive commercial transactions render it a place of very high consequence in the British transatlantic dominions.—A railway now connects Kingston with Spanish-Town, or St.-Jago-de-la-Vega, a very agreeable town in the interior of the island, 16 m. E of Kingston. The governor's residence is here, and the government offices; and here the house-of-assembly holds its session. Its pop. is about 5,000.—Port-Royal, opposite to Kingston, in the same bay, was once a flourishing place; but being visited, in 1692, by an earthquake, which buried nine-tenths of the houses several feet under water,—at the distance of 10 years, almost entirely reduced to ashes by fire,—and lastly demolished by a hurricane in 1722. In July 1815 it was again laid waste by a great fire, only the dock-yard, naval hospital, and artillery barracks being saved, nor has it ever recovered from this last disaster. The harbour is excellent, and the fortifications remarkably strong; and probably, as its advantages are great, it may recover some of its former consequence.—The few other places worthy of mention are, Falmouth, on the NW coast, on the S side of Martha-Brae harbour; Luca harbour, also on the N coast; Bluefield bay, on the S coast, 3 leagues E of Savannah-le-Mar, the usual rendezvous of the homeward-bound fleets; and Carlisle bay, also on the S coast.—The chief headlands on the island are Point-Morant, more generally known to seamen by the name of the East end of J., and dreaded by them for its thunder and lightning squalls; Negril by North, and Negril by South, two promontories on the W end of the island; and the islands deserving mention near J. are the Pedro cays, and Portland rock, on a large bank S of the island; and the Morant cays, 8 leagues SE of Morant-point. J. possesses a bi-monthly communication with England by way of St. Thomas. One of these routes is as follows:—

Jamaica to Jacmel in Hayti,	255 miles.
Jacmel to Porto-Rico,	388
St.-Juan in Porto-Rico to St.-Thomas,	65
St.-Thomas to England *via* Fayal,	3,622
Total,	4,330

occupying from 22 to 24 days.—By the other route, the steamer which leaves Southampton in England on the 2d of the month, starts from St. Thomas to St. Juan; and thence proceeds direct to Port Royal in Jamaica, a distance of 643 m. Having taken in a supply of coal at Port Royal, the steamer starts for Vera-Cruz in Mexico, a distance of 1,118 m., and thence proceeds northwards to Tampico, a further distance of 250 m.; and returning by the same

route, coals again at Port Royal; whence she proceeds again to St. Thomas, in time to transfer her mails and passengers to the steamer about to start for England.

Historical notice.] J. was discovered by Columbus in 1494. In 1509, it received a Spanish colony from Hispaniola; in 1655 all the establishments were abandoned except St.-Jago-de-la-Vega, now Spanish-Town; and during the same year it was conquered by the English under Penn and Venables. The first British colonists were 3,000 disbanded soldiers of the parliamentary army: these were soon followed by 1,500 royalists. Till the Restoration, the government was entirely military. On the surrender of the island to the English, the Negro slaves of the Spaniards fled to the mountains; and their descendants, called *Maroons*, committed great depredations till 1738, when a treaty was concluded with them. They remained peaceable till 1795, when a new Maroon war broke out. At first they were rather successful; but at last, by a more vigorous system of hostilities, and the introduction of blood-hounds from Cuba, they were driven to the mountains, and ultimately obliged to submit on condition that their lives were spared. Soon afterwards, 600 of them were conveyed to Nova Scotia, where lands were granted to them.

JAMAICA, a township in Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 127 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,586.—Also a township in Queen's co., in the state of New York, 12 m. E of New York. On the N of this township is a range of hills extending through Long Island; on the S are extensive salt-meadows. Pop. 3,781.

JAMAN (Dent de), a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Vaud and Friburg, at the junction of the mountain of Jorat with the Bernese Alps, 21 m. ESE of Lausanne, and 5 m. NE of the E extremity of the lake of Geneva. It presents the form of a half-broken inclining column. The col, which is traversed by a road passable by horses, has an alt. of 1,225 yds. above the level of the lake.

JAMANSU, a river of the Western Caucasus, in the territory of the Nottakhaitzi tribes, which falls into the Kuban, 8 m. below the confluence of the Aphibs.

JAMARI, or Candeas, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, and comarca of Jaruena, near the junction of the Cordilhera General with the Serra-Urucumacuan; runs through the territory of the Guariteris; enters the prov. of Para; and throws itself into the Madeira, on the r. bank, in S lat. 8° 40′. It has a total course, in a generally NNW direction, of about 300 m.

JAMATURI. See Jamnotri.

JAMBA, or Samba, a river of Abyssinia, which waters the N part of the prov. of Shoa and Efat; runs W; and joins the Blue Nile, on the l. bank, 15 m. above the confluence of the Jumma, and after a course of about 135 m.

JAMBARA, a district of Western Africa, in the country of the Makooas; between the territory of Mozambique on the E, and Lake Maravi on the NW. It is intersected by the Lupata mountains, and watered by the Suabo and Shire, affluents of the Zambese.

JAMBE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 1,701; of com. 1,043. It has manufactories of tobacco and chicory, and a distillery.

JAMBI, a river, district, and town of Sumatra. The district lies on the E side of the island, between the district of Andragiri on the N, and Palembang on the S, and along the banks of the river of the same name. It is flat and swampy near the shore; and, except on the banks of the rivers, is thickly covered with jungle. It formerly possessed a considerable trade, but is now of little commercial importance. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays, and are, it is said, addicted to piracy. Many of them live perpetually in boats or on rafts, or in dwellings constructed on high poles in the midst of swamps, and present a miserably squalid appearance. In the interior are two tribes, named Orang-Allas and Orang-Kalu, who employ themselves in the cultivation of rice, pepper, benzoin, dragon's blood, and other commodities.—The town is situated on the Jambi, 60 m. in a direct line from the mouth of its main branch, and 190 m. NE of Palembang. It extended in 1820 about three-quarters of a mile on both sides of the river, and was said at that period to contain a fixed pop. of about 3,000 persons, 700 of whom were capable of bearing arms, besides a large number of a class named Orang-Laut, or men of the sea, whose residence is chiefly on the water. The dwellings are constructed chiefly of mats, and are of the meanest description. Several English and Dutch factories formerly existed in this town. The trade, which consists chiefly in gold dust, cane, pepper, opium, salt, benzoin, dragon's blood, rattans, and common ware, is now comparatively limited, and almost wholly confined to Singapore. In 1629 this town fell into the hands of the Portuguese. In the environs are considerable architectural remains, supposed to have belonged to a Hindu temple.—The river J. has its source in the interior range of mountains, runs E, and, after a total course of 180 m., flows into the China sea, by 4 mouths, two of which are navigable for small vessels. At the town of J. it has a depth at low water of 3 faths., and is 460 yds. in breadth. When swelled by the rains it rises from 12 to 15 ft., and lays all the surrounding district under water. Its principal affluents are Simaut, Tabir, Maragin, Asei, and Kampu.

JAMBLINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Villers-sur-Lesse. Pop. 105.

JAMBOLI, or Iamboli, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj., 165 m. E of Sophia, and 66 m. N of Adrianople, on the l. bank of the Tondja, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, and opposite the junction of the Islamdji. It contains 5 mosques, and 2 public baths; and is noted for the manufacture of housings.

JAMBOU, a river of the island St. Vincent, Little Antilles, in the p. of Charlotte, which flows into the sea in N lat. 13° 10′ 10″.

JAMBRINA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Zamora, and partido of Toro, in a damp and unhealthy valley. Pop. 417.

JAMBURG, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. The town is 75 m. SW of St. Petersburg, and 18 m. E of Narva, on the r. bank of the Longa. Pop. 1,500. It consists of an old and new town. The latter is built of stone, and contains a large market-place with an obelisk erected by Catherine II. In the old town the houses consist chiefly of wood. The only public buildings worthy of note are the churches, of which there are three, viz. a Greek, a Catholic, and a Lutheran. Glass, cloth, cambric, and silk stockings, form the chief articles of local manufacture. This town was formerly dependent upon Ingermannland. In 1444 it was besieged by the chevaliers of Lavonia, taken in 1612 by the Swedes, and regained by Peter the Great in 1703. It is to Catherine II. that it chiefly owes its present prosperity.

JAMES, a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., formed by the junction of Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, which descend from the Alleghany mountains, and unite on the SE confines of Alleghany co., runs with considerable sinuosities ESE, and opens by a large estuary into Hampton road at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, between Elizabeth city and Norfolk county. It has a total course of 500 m., 110 of which are navigable for vessels of 120 tons burthen. The falls above Richmond are passed by a canal. The chief towns on this river are Lynch-

burg and Richmond; its principal affluents are North, Rivenna, and Appomatox rivers. The latter is 120 m. in length, and is navigable in nearly its entire course.—Also a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which runs SSW through Greene and Taney counties, and unites with Greene river.—Also a township in Taney co. Pop. in 1840, 164.

JAMES, or JAQUES, a river of the Sioux territory, which has its source in the W side of the Coteaudes-Prairies, runs S, and, after a course of 360 m. to a great extent navigable, joins the Missouri.

JAMES, a village and factory of Senegambia, in the territory of the Feloops, on the Pasqua, an arm of the San Pedro, 45 m. NE of Cachao. To the NE of this village is a lake formed by an expansion of the Casamanza.

JAMES (FORT), a fort of Senegambia, on a rocky island of the Gambia, 36 m. from the mouth of that river, and 2 m. SE of Jillifre. It is one of the chief establishments of the English on the Gambia.—Also a fort of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Inkran, 27 m. SE of Christianborg, and 135 m. ENE of Cape Coast Castle.

JAMES (SAINT), a parish in the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 250 sq. m., bounded on the N by Amite river, and on the S by the Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 8,548, of whom 5,711 were slaves; in 1850, 11,098. Its capital is Bringiers.

JAMES (SAINT), or LITTLE BERGERONNE, a river of Lower Canada, in the NE part of the district of Quebec, which flows S, and enters the St. Lawrence, 6 m. NE of the embouchure of the Saguenay, and after a course of about 105 m.

JAMES (SAINT), a chapelry in Bishop-Cannings parish, Wiltshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,765; in 1841, 2,285.—Also a parish on the W border of the co. of Wexford, 5½ m. NNW of Fethard. Area, inclusive of the impropriate parishes of Dunbrody and Rathroe, 8,489. Pop. in 1831, 4,122; in 1841, 3,693.—See also DUBLIN.

JAMES (SAINT), a parish of Jamaica, in the N part of the co. of Cornwall, between the p. of Trelawny on the E, and of Hanover on the W. On the NW coast of the p. is the chief town, Montego, on a bay of the same name, and 102 m. WNW of Kingston. The principal rivers are the Montego and its affluents Slippery and Orange rivers, which flow into Montego bay, and on the W confines of the p., Great river.—Also a parish of the island of Barbadoes, on the W coast, between the parishes of St. Peter on the N, and St. Michael on the S, and bounded on the E by those of St. Andrew and St. Thomas. Its chief town is Hole Town.

JAMES (SAINT), or SAINT JAMES-DE-BEUVRON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Avranches. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,265; in 1841, 14,486. The town is 13 m. S of Avranches, near the Beuvron. Pop. in 1831, 3,236. It has manufactories of linen and druggets; and fairs for grain, lint, and hemp are held six times a-year. This town was formerly the cap. of a viscounty. It was fortified by William the Conqueror in 1065, and sustained several sieges.

JAMES (CAPE SAINT), a headland of British America, on the W coast, at the S extremity of Queen Charlotte's islands, in N lat. 51° 58′, and W long. 130° 52′.—Also a headland of Cochin China, on the SE coast, 33 m. SE of Saigon, at the mouth of the Saigon river, in N lat. 10° 17′, and E long. 7° 14′. It is the extremity of a mountain-range which is supposed to be connected with the mountains of Yunnan in China.

JAMES BAY, an extensive gulf of British North America, on the S side of Hudson's bay, extending between Rupert's river on the E, to Albany and New South Wales on the W; and bordered on the S by Abbitibbe and Moose districts. It lies between 51° 15′ to 55° 4′ N lat., and 78° 22′ to 82° 40′ W long. Its length from N to S is about 300 m.; its breadth from E to W varies from 75 m. to 195 m. The entrance is formed by Cape Jones on the E, and Cape Henrietta-Maria on the W. Numerous islands are scattered over its area, one of which, Agomska, is upwards of 50 m. in length. Of its numerous affluents the principal are East Main, Rupert's, Harricannay, Moose river with its tributaries, Abbitibbe and S. Branch rivers, Albany, Attahwahpiskat, and Eguan rivers. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an island in the Galapagos archipelago, in S lat. 0° 15′, and W long. 90° 47′, to the E of Albemarle island, from which it is separated by a channel about 18 m. in breadth. It is about 45 m. in length from E to W, and 24 m. in breadth; and is generally hilly. It is entirely volcanic, and, with the exception of a few trees and bushes, possesses little vegetation. The surrounding sea affords varieties of excellent fish, and the shores abound with turtles, herons, pelicans, crabs, &c. The iguana, a species of lizard of which the flesh is highly esteemed, is also common; in the interior are found land-turtles of large size. On the W side of the island is a bay of the same name.—Also an island in the group of the South Shetland islands, in the S. Pacific, to the W of Livingston island.

JAMES' PEAK, or PIKE'S PEAK, a summit of the Rocky mountains, in the SW part of the Indian territory, U. S., between the head-streams of the Arkansas and the Platte, in N lat. 38° 40′, and W long. 105° 30′. It rises to the height of 11,497 ft. above the sea, and 8,507 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain; and is covered with perpetual snow. Near its base is a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic gas.

JAMES ISLANDS (GREAT and LITTLE SAINT), two islands in the archipelago of the Antilles, and group of the Virgin islands, to the SE of the island of St. Thomas. Great St. James, which is the most northerly, is in N lat. 18° 19′, W long. 64° 59′ 30″.

JAMES (SAINT), SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NW by W of Halesworth. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1841, 289.

JAMES-BAYOU, a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 648.

JAMES-CITY, a county in the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area, generally undulating, of 150 sq. m.; bordered on the S by James river; on the NE by York river; and on the W by Chickahominy river. Pop. in 1840, 3,779, of whom 1,947 were slaves. Its capital is Williamsburg.

JAMES-HEAD, a point on the SE coast of the peninsula of Cape Cod, in N lat. 41° 40′ 16″, W long. 69° 57′ 12″. There are two lights upon it.

JAMESTOWN, a village in the p. of Westerkirk, Dumfries-shire, 9 m. NW of Langholm.—Also a village in the p. of Kiltoghert, co. of Leitrim, 2½ m. S by E of Carrick-on-Shannon, on the Shannon. Area 17 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 315.—Also a village in the p. of Taghboy, co. Roscommon.

JAMESTOWN, a small settlement in Upper Canada, in the SE corner of the township of Garmouth, on Catfish creek.

JAMES-TOWN, or ST. JAMES, a town in the island of St. Helena, on a bay of the N coast of the same name. It occupies a picturesque situation at the opening of a small valley formed by lofty mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with luxuriant vegetation. Running round the bay is a lofty terrace, planted with banana trees. The

town consists of about 200 houses. The governor's house, which is on the parade, is a large and well-built edifice. It contains a museum of natural history, and has a fine garden. Near it is the parish-church, built in 1770. The East India company's store is also a handsome structure, and stands in a large garden stocked with a great variety of indigenous and exotic productions. There are besides an hospital, an artillery school, and a marine storehouse. The barracks are situated in the valley, and are capable of containing a garrison of 1,500 men. The dwellings of the principal inhabitants are on the heights in the environs. The harbour is safe and well-sheltered. The entrance is defended by 6 batteries placed near the water's edge. Another battery guards the principal gate of the town, which is reached from the water by means of a narrow stair cut in the rock, and by a covered way through the terrace above, and which closes with a portcullis. On a hill at an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level, commanding the town, bay, and roadstead, is the fort of St. James, the only approach to which is by narrow pathways formed in the rock. Signal-posts are placed on the most elevated points in the vicinity of the town, for the purpose of announcing the arrival of vessels.

JAMESTOWN, a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode island, U. S., 3 m. W of Newport. It comprises the island of Canonicut, in Narragansett bay. Pop. in 1840, 365.—Also a village of Ellicott township, Chautauque co., in the state of New York, 331 m. W by S of Albany, on the N side of the outlet of Chautauque lake.—Also a village of Prince Edward co., in the state of Virginia, 69 m. WSW of Richmond.—Also an old settlement in James City co., in the same state, 8 m. SW of Williamsburg, near the N side of James river.—Also a village in Tentress co., in the state of Tennessee, 124 m. E by N of Nashville, on the side of Cumberland mountain, between the S fork of Cumberland and Obid's rivers.—Also a village of Russell co., in the state of Kentucky, 99 m. S of Frankfort, 4 m. N of Cumberland river. Pop. 180.—Also a village of Silver creek township, Greene co., in the state of Ohio, 64 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Boone co., in the state of Indiana, 28 m. NW of Indianapolis. Pop. 150.—Also a village in Andrew co., in the state of Missouri, 4 m. N of the river of that name. Pop. 50.

JAMESTOWN, or Holetown, a small town of the island of Barbadoes, in the p. of St. James, 7 m. NNW of Bridgetown, on a bay of the W coast, which affords good anchorage.

JAMETZ, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 6 m. S of Montmedy, on the r. bank of the Loison. Pop. 951.

JAM-GHAT, a remarkable pass in Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, leading through the Vindhya mountains, about 30 m. S of Indore. The mountains have here a nearly perpendicular height of 1,600 ft. above the valley of the Nerbudda; and the pass rises to an alt. of 2,328 ft. above sea-level, effecting a steep and rapid ascent from the Deccan to the table-land of Malwah. At its extremity, in N lat. 22° 23′, E long. 75° 49′, is the small town of Jam.

JAMICHEVSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 285 m. SE of Omsk, on the Irtish. Pop. 645. It contains a church, barracks, magazines, and about 200 houses, generally well-built. The fortifications and houses are constructed of earth. In the vicinity is a salt lake of Jamich, which gives its name to the town. J. was erected in 1715, rebuilt in 1717 of wood, and again in 1765 of earth.

JAMIOLLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Philippeville. Pop. 114.

JAMIOULX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Thuin. Pop. 600.

JAMNICZH, a village of Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. SSW of Agram, near the l. bank of the Kulpa. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

JAMNIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, on the l. bank of the Umlah, 27 m. SW of Umravotti.

JAMNIRY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, rising in the Pindarry hills, 60 m. E of Ujein, running N, and flowing into the Nimodje, after a course of 100 m.

JAMOIGNE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. and 3 m. E of Florenville, on the l. bank of the Semoy. Pop. 1,189.

JAMPTA, or Jertok, a fort of Hindostan, in Gurwhal, 100 m. WNW of Sirinagur.

JAMRUD, a village of Afghanistan, 10 m. W of Peshawur, at the entrance of the Kyber pass.

JAMU, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab, 62 m. N of Amritsir. Pop. 8,000.

JAMUHI, or Jaumuhi, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which issues from the N side of Lake Codaya, and flows by two mouths into the Rio-Negro.

JAMUNDA, or Nhamunda, a river of Brazil, in Guayana, which descends from the S side of the Acaray; flows SSE; expands into two lakes; receives a branch of the Rio-Orixi-Mina; and joins the Amazon, on the l. bank, 120 m. above the confluence of the Tocantins.

JAN (Saint), an island of the Danish Antilles, 1½ m. E of St. Thomas. Area 42 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,500. The soil is stony, but produces cotton, coffee, and sugar. The only town is Christiansborg.

JANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 12 m. NW of Peniscola. Pop. 1,200.

JANDULA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, descending from the S flank of the Sierra Morena, and flowing S to the Guadalquivir, which it joins, on the r. bank, to the W of Andujar, after a course of 33 m.

JANDULILLA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, descending from the N flank of the mountains of Grenada, flowing N, and joining the Guadalquivir, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

JANEIRO. See Rio-de-Janeiro.

JANE'S TABLE-LAND, a flat-topped hill on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 29′ 15″, E long. 144° 4′ 45″. It rises abruptly from the surrounding low lands, at the distance of about 5 m. from the coast.

JANGHIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 16 m. W of Boglipur, on the r. bank of the Ganges.

JANGU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Karamania, 18 m. N of Kaisarieh.

JANGUTAI, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the l. bank of the Little Manas, 18 m. S of Tarki.

JANIA, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 20 m. NNE of Zvornik.

JANIK, a sanjak and town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas.—The sanj. is bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the E by the pash. of Trebisond; on the S by the sanjaks of Devrighi, Sivas, Amasieh, and Churum; and on the W by Anatolia. It is a mountainous territory, and is watered by a number of large streams, amongst which are the Kizil-Ermak, the Jebel-Ermak, the Karilu-hissar-sui, and the Termeh, all flowing into the Black sea. The coast-line presents the three promontories of Vona, Jasun, and Tenneh. The climate is moist; and the combination of moisture and extreme heat

gives astonishing rapidity to vegetation.—The town is 122 m. NNW of Sivas, on the Jebel-Ermak. It supplies the arsenals of Constantinople with hemp.

JANI-KALEH. See YENIKALE.

JANINA, or JOANNINA, the capital of Epirus and of the ephemeral kingdom of Ali Pasha, situated on the SW bank, and near the N extremity, of a large lake, in N lat. 39° 47′, E long. 20° 53′ [*Leake*], 44 m. N of Arta, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. The ground on which it is built begins to rise and to become uneven towards the N and W; a triangular peninsula, jutting into the lake, and defended by fortifications, now dismantled, contained the residence of the pasha. There are two principal streets; one running nearly the whole length of the town, and the other cutting it at right angles, and extending to the fortress. Many of the houses are large and well-built; and in the time of its prosperity it was supposed to contain 6,000 hearths. The bazar, or street inhabited by tradesmen, is well-furnished with shops of a showy appearance; and the bizestein, or covered bazar, is of considerable size. The first view of J., on the road from Arta, is extremely beautiful. The houses, domes, and minarets, appear glittering through groves of orange, lemon, and cypress trees; and the lake spreads its smooth expanse at the foot of the city, while the mountains rise abruptly from its banks. The lake is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, stretching from NW to SE, and containing two woody islands, one of which towards the S is of considerable size, and contains a remarkably neat village. On the W side of the lake are seen a beautiful verdant plain, the whole line of the town, and a long succession of groves and gardens; on the N and E, a chain of lofty mountains, one range of which, running from N to S, called Tomorh, is the ancient *Tomasus;* and another, running from N to S, called Metzekali, is the first ridge on this side of the ancient *Pindus*, dividing that part of Albania from the plains of Thessaly. The S extremity of the lake extends into a hilly country, and forms a small river, which disappears for a few miles before it reaches the Kalamas, near the banks of the gulf of Arta; hence by some geographers it has been identified with the ancient *Acheron*, which however did not flow into the Ambracian, but into the Thesprotian gulf. The lake produces remarkably fine eels, and two species of fish called *marizia* and *tulianos;* and myriads of wild fowl breed within the covert of its reedy shores. The pop. of J. was computed in 1820 to be at the lowest 35,000, of whom one-tenth were Mahommedans, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Jews. Count Karaczay estimated the pop. in 1840 at about 36,000, of whom from 6,000 to 7,000 were Jews, and 20,000 Greeks. The Greek citizens are considered as a distinct race from the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and are supposed to be descended from ancient settlers who had retired from Peloponnesus. They are an industrious race, and excel in works of embroidery. The silk braid and gold lace, so universally used in Eastern costume, are extensively manufactured by the Jewish pop. of this town. Except the priests, and a few persons employed by the pasha, they are all engaged in trade; many of them have spent three or four years in the mercantile houses of Trieste, Genoa, Leghorn, Vienna, and Venice; and they are, in general, well-acquainted with the manners and languages of Christendom. The morocco leather of J. is in high repute. The inhabitants are subject to tertian fevers during the spring and autumn seasons, which has been ascribed to the vicinity of the lake; and the islands in the lake are said to be visited with earthquakes, especially in the month of October. The annual revenue, drawn from the city by the pasha, is said to be about 250,000 piastres. A fair is held once a-year about 1½ m. from the city, and continues for the space of a fortnight. On this occasion all the tradesmen in the city are obliged to shut their shops, and to erect booths in the fair, which are regularly arranged like streets, and thus afford a full view of the merchandise of the place. There are caps from Trieste, Leghorn, and Genoa; knives, sword-blades, gun-barrels, glass, and paper from Venice; coffee and sugar from Trieste; gold and silver thread from Vienna; but the chief articles of importation are French and German cloths from Leipsic, which are purchased by all the richer Greeks and Turks of the neighbouring countries for winter-robes and pelisses. English cloth is most esteemed, but is seldom met with on account of its high price. The articles of exportation are oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for Naples and the ports of the Adriatic; spun cottons for the plains of Triccala; stocks of guns and pistols, embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, for the inland consumption of Albania and Romelia. Large flocks of sheep and goats, and droves of cattle and horses, from the hills of Albania, are collected also at this fair, and sold for the supply of the Ionian islands. —J. was nearly burnt down, in 1820, by orders of the despot Ali Pasha, when his own fate was nigh at hand. This monster in human shape succeeded to the government of J. in 1788. In 1792, he engaged in war with the Suliottes, but was ignominiously defeated by them. This disaster he avenged by violating the terms of capitulation which he had granted them on the 12th of December, 1803. His history after this was for many years singularly interwoven with a complicated series of intrigues and counter-intrigues on the part of Russian, French, and English agents, in all of which he exhibited incredible duplicity. In 1810 he seized upon the pashalic of Delvino; and in 1812 outdid all his former atrocities by the massacre of the Gardikiotes. In 1819, he added the deserted city and soil of Parga to his dominions; and now saw himself, at the age of 78, master of Continental Greece, from Mount Parnes in Attica to the mountains of Illyricum: for of his own family Mukhtar was begler-bey of Berat; Veli, vizier of Triccala; and Salik, pasha of Lepanto. The dismissal of Veli from the government of Triccala, was followed, in 1820, by the nomination of his bitter enemy, Ismail Pasho Bey, to the pashalic of J., and the appearance of a Turkish squadron in the Ionian sea. Avlona and Berat soon after this opened their gates to the pasha of Skutari; and as soon as Pasho Bey had entered the defiles of Anovlachia, Ali's favourite general, Omer Bey Brioni, went over to the invading army. Ali now shut himself up in his castle on the lake of J., with a garrison of 8,000 men, after having pillaged and fired the town itself. On the 20th of August, 1820, Pasho Bey entered J.; but the Turkish army was without heavy artillery; and Ali maintained communication with the interior by means of his gun-boats, which still commanded the lake. In November 1821, Kurshed Pasha, who had superseded Ismail, appeared before J. and prepared to storm the castle. The island was taken towards the close of December; and treachery opened the gates of the fortress itself; whereupon Ali shut himself up, with 60 faithful adherents, in the citadel. From this retreat, however, he was lured by one of those deceitful stratagems he had so often practised upon others; and on the 5th of Feb., 1822, fell, loaded with the untold crimes of nearly 60 years, under the dagger of Mahommed Pasha, governor of the Morea.—*Hobhouse's Tour in Albania. — Holland's Travels in Greece. — Hughes' Travels in Greece and Albania.—Pouqueville's Travels.*

JANISZKI, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Wilna, 36 m. NNE of Miedniki.

JANK, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Szathmar, on the Erge-Er, 34 m. NW of Szathmar.

JAN-MAYEN, an island in the Greenland sea, between 70° 49′ and 71° 8′ N lat., and 7° 26′ and 8° 44′ W long. It is about 10 leagues in length from SW to NE; and 3 leagues in breadth. It increases in breadth towards its NE extremity, which presents the form of a trapezoid, having each of its sides about 3 leagues in length. This space forms the base of the remarkable mountain called Beerenberg or 'Bear mountain,' alt. 6,870 ft. The SW part of the island is joined to the NW part by a narrow isthmus, and varies from 1 to 5 m. in breadth. The Beerenberg is a volcanic mountain, placed on a base which is itself hilly, and has a mean alt. of 1,500 ft. The appearance of the whole island announces the action of subterranean fires, though most of the surface is covered with eternal snow and glaciers.

JANNAH, or Jenna, a small town of Africa, in the Yariba territory, 3 hours N by E of Lalu, 45 m. NNW of Lagos, situated on a gentle declivity, in an undulating country covered with plantations of millet, yams, and maize. It commands an extensive prospect to the W; but towards the E the view is interrupted by dense woods. Clapperton gives a very favourable account of the natives of this place. He found them a civil and industrious race. They manufacture cotton cloth of a good texture with looms and shuttles, on the same principle as the common English loom, but the warp is only 4 inches wide. They dye the cloth blue, with indigo of excellent quality. They also manufacture earthenware; and their market is well-supplied with raw cotton, oranges, limes, plantains, bananas, onions, pepper, and gums which are boiled in soup.

JANOPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 12 m. SE of Telsh. Pop. 1,500.

JANOS (Saint), a small town of Hungary, 32 m. W by N of Presburg.

JANOSHAZA, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Eisenburg, on the Marza, 56 m. S by W of Raab, in N lat. 47° 6′ 45″.

JANOW, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, 14 m. N of Wlodawa.—Also a small town in the palatinate of Plock, 10 m. ESE of Neidenburg.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 34 m. W by S of Pinsk.—Also a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 20 m. W of Lemberg.—Also a small town of Poland, on the Bog, 22 m. NW of Brzesc.

JANOWIEC, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, on the Vistula, 16 m. E of Radom.—Also a small town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 29 m. NW of Tarnopol.

JANOWITZ, a small town of Bohemia, 30 m. SSW of Pilsen.—Also a small town in the interior of Bohemia, 8 m. S of Bentschow, where the Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Imperialists in 1645.

JANOWKA, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 40 m. NE of Zytomiers.

JANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Derval. Pop. 1,020.

JAN-SEILAN. See Junk-Ceylon.

JANSI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 110 m. NE of Seronje.

JANTES-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Aubenton. Pop. 900.

JANTRA, a river of Bulgaria, descending from the N flank of the Balkan, flowing past Kalrova and Ternova, and falling into the Danube, on the r. bank, near Novograd, after a course of 90 m.

JANVILLE, a small town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 955.—The cant. has a pop. of 11,047.

JANZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 3 m. N of Gannat, on the r. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 1,180.

JANZE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S of Chateau. Pop. 4,050.

JAO, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 35 m. S of Meaco.

JAOU-CHOW-FU, or Jao-Chu-fu, a city of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, in N lat. 28° 59′ 20″, near the SE border of Lake Pho-yang-hu, about 60 m. NE of Nan-chang-fu. It is the great emporium of porcelain in China, which, however, is chiefly made at King-te-ching, 42 m. ENE.

JAO-PING, a town of China, of the third class, in the prov. of Pe-che-li, dep. of Cho-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 56′.

JAPAN,

An extensive insular empire of Eastern Asia, called by the natives Hippon, or Nifon, and by the Chinese Yang-hu, or Jepuenke, and consisting of a great number of islands, comprehended between the parallels of 26° 35′ and 52° N lat., that is, from the S extremity of the archipelago of Moninsima to the middle of the island of Tarakai or Saghalien; and between the meridians of 128° and 151° E. Within these limits we find the following large and small islands, and groups of islands:

1st, The island of Hifon, Nifon, or Jepuen, with the small dependent islands of Sado, Oki, Awasi, Fatsisio, and others; presenting a total superficies, according to Hassel, of 110,768 sq. m.

2d, The island of Kiusiu, or Ximo, with its dependencies of Firando, Susima, Tanegasima, Gotto, and other islands; the total superficies of which is estimated at 28,552 sq. m.

3d, The island of Sicoco, Xicoco, or Sikokf, with a superficies of 17,372 sq. m.

4th, The island of Jesso, with Kunashir, Iturup, and several small adjoining islets, forming the Japanese Kuriles, as they are sometimes called; the total superficial area of which is 63,446 sq. m.

5th, The southern half of the island of Saghalien, Karafta, or Tarakai, with a superficies of 48,246 sq. m.

6th, The Bonin group, between the parallels of 26° and 28°, and the meridians of 143° and 144° E, with a total superficies of 1,827 sq. m. To this group may perhaps be added that of the Lu-Chu or Lieou-Kieou islands, between the parallels of 24° 10′ and 28° 40′, and the meridians of 127° and 129° E.

From the above approximative admeasurements of Hassel, it would appear that this vast insular empire of Eastern Asia possesses a superficies of above 270,000 sq. m. Its component islands, with the exception of the Bonin group—if indeed that group belongs to J.—are arranged in a long-curved chain, running from SW to NE, with the convexity towards the SE. This chain is terminated on one hand by the S point of the Great Lu-Chu, and on the other by the island of Iturup, or by that of Saghalien. The sea of Japan washes this monarchy on the NW; the strait of Corea separates it from the peninsula of that name on the SW; and the strait of Vries, on the NE, divides the Japanese and Russian Kuriles from each other.—About two centuries ago, the Coreans, and the inhabitants of the Lu-Chu islands, were conquered by the Japanese, who obliged them to pay a tribute which the Japanese emperors, it is said, receive annually. This tribute is, according to the assertions of the Japanese, very inconsiderable; and is levied by the Japanese emperors not so much on account of profit as a

manifestation of their power. For this reason the heir of the throne of Corea must always live at the Japanese court, and serve as a hostage for the fidelity of that prince. The Japanese have a fortress on the coast of Corea, with a numerous garrison; and, according to Golownin, keep a large force in readiness on an island which lies between Japan and Corea, and has, on the SW side, a strongly fortified town and a good harbour. This island is governed by an *obunjo*, who has the same rank as the governor of Matsmai: the Japanese fortress on the coast of Corea is also subject to him. Though the Japanese emperors do not derive much profit from the tribute which the Coreans pay, yet the trade with Japan is very extensive. The Japanese receive from Corea medicines, sweet potatoes, ginseng-root, ivory, and various Chinese productions; and give, on the other hand, salt and dried fish, shell-fish, sea cabbage, and some of their manufactures.—The inhabitants of the Lu-Chu islands not only pay tribute to the Japanese emperors, but are said to be subject to them; for though they have their own governor, religion, and laws, they cannot introduce any innovation, or form a connection with foreigners, without having received permission from the Japanese emperors.—The islands of Jesso, Kunashir, Iturup, and Saghalien, may be called Japanese colonies; but, for the honour of the Japanese be it said, necessity only forced them to settle on a foreign soil. About two centuries ago, a Japanese prince bought, from the natives of Matsmai or Jesso, a part of the SW coast of that island, which is still called the Japanese country; and in which, in many Japanese villages, not a hut can be found which belongs to an ancient native. The Japanese call the other part of the island Ainu-kfuni, or 'the country of the Ainu;' the name they give to the inhabitants of Matsmai. The abundance of fish found on the coast of Matsmai induced the Japanese to treat with the natives, and to enter into conventions, to receive permission to establish fisheries on the coast; in return for which they gave them a certain quantity of necessary goods. In this manner did the Japanese spread, by degrees, over the whole island. The profit which the Japanese derived from this farming of the fisheries led them to trade with the islands Kunashir, Iturup, Urup, and others, as also with the S part of Saghalien. The Japanese government farmed out this trade, in portions, to merchants; and in this manner long traded with those islands, without forming a settlement or thinking on conquest. By chance they heard that the Russians had conquered the northern Kurile islands, and extended their possessions further to the south. The Japanese then formed the resolution to make themselves masters of the southern islands, and since that time have built fortresses on the islands, furnished them with garrisons, and governed the natives as subjects of their emperor.

Physical features.] The general aspect of the three principal islands of J., viz. Nifon, Sikokf, and Kiusiu, is rugged and irregular, bristled with rocks, hills, and lofty mountains. Here and there narrow valleys of great fertility present themselves; but there are many extensive tracts naturally barren, and which are only compelled to yield the means of subsistence by the most unremitting industry. No precise estimate seems to have been formed of any of the mountain-peaks, except what may be inferred from the fact that Fusi, or Fusiyama, on the S coast of Nifon, the most lofty of these peaks, is covered with perpetual snow. Several of them are volcanic, and they almost everywhere abound with mineral springs: earthquakes have frequently been felt in these islands.—The rivers are numerous, but do not seem to be of great magnitude, considering the extent of the land. They generally rise in the mountains which occupy the interior. The courses of only a few of them are known to Europeans. The names of the principal rivers are the Itsi-gawa, Figami-gawa, and Sinao-gawa, all situated in Nifon; and the Yosino-gawa and Nanga-gawa in Sikokf. The principal lake in the Japanese islands, and the only large one known to Europeans, is the lake of Oiz, or Biwano, between Osaka and Meaco, which is said to be 50 Japanese leagues in length, each league being as much as a horse goes in an hour at an ordinary pace.

Climate.] The Japanese islands are exposed to the extremes of heat in summer, and of cold in winter. The weather is at all times changeable; about midsummer occur periodical rains; and thunder is frequent, with tempests and hurricanes. Thunberg found the greatest degree of heat at Nagasaki to amount to 29⅔°, and the greatest cold to 10° R. The climate is most severe in the islands of Yesso, Saghalien, and the Kuriles. "On a comparison," says Golownin, "of the geographical situation of the Japanese possessions with that of the countries of the western hemisphere, under the same degrees of lat., it might be imagined that the climate, the changes of the seasons, and the atmosphere were alike in both; but such a conclusion would be very erroneous. The difference of the two parts of the world, in this respect, is so striking that it deserves more particular notice. I will take, as an example, Matsmai [in Jesso], where I lived two years. This town lies in the 42° of lat., that is, on a parallel with Leghorn in Italy, Bilboa in Spain, and Toulon in France. In these places the inhabitants hardly know what frost is; and never see any snow, except on the tops of high mountains: in Matsmai, on the contrary, the ponds and lakes freeze, and snow lies in the valleys and the plains from November till April, and falls in as great abundance as with us in St. Petersburg. Severe frosts are indeed uncommon, yet the cold is often 15° of R. In summer, the parts of Europe under the same lat. as Matsmai enjoy almost constantly serene and warm weather; in Matsmai, on the other hand, the rain pours down in torrents, at least twice a-week, the horizon is involved in dark clouds, violent winds blow, and the fog is scarcely ever dispersed. In the former, oranges, lemons, figs, and other productions of the warm climates, thrive in the open air; in the latter, apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, hardly attain their proper ripeness. I have not, it is true, been in Nifon, the principal island of the Japanese possessions; but I have heard from the Japanese that, in Yeddo, the capital city of the empire, in the 36th degree of lat., snow often falls in the winter nights to the depth of an inch or more. It is true, it melts immediately the next day; but if we consider that Yeddo is under the same lat. as Malaga in Spain, we shall be convinced that the climate of the eastern hemisphere is much ruder than that of the western. The Japanese assured me that, on the S part of Sagaleen, in the 47th degree of lat., the ground is often thawed during the summer only to a depth of 1½ ft. If we compare with this the climate of a place in Europe whose lat. corresponds,—for example, Lyons in France,—how different are the results! That the accounts given by the Japanese are true I cannot doubt, for we ourselves met with great fields of ice so late as the month of May, off the Kurile island of Raschaua, in lat. 47° 45′. At this season no ice is to be seen with us in the gulf of Finland, in 60° N lat., though the water there, from being so confined, has not power to break the ice, which vanishes more in consequence of the effects of the rays of the sun; off Japan, on the contrary, the waves of the ocean must break it up much sooner, if the sun acted with the same power. This great difference of the climate proceeds from local causes. The Japanese possessions lie in the eastern ocean, which may be truly called the 'Empire of fogs.' In the summer months the fog often lasts three or four days without interruption, and there seldom passes a day in which it is not for some hours gloomy, rainy, or foggy. Perfectly clear days are as rare in summer there as fogs in the western ocean. Though the fine weather is more constant in winter, yet a week seldom passes without two or three gloomy days. These fogs and this gloomy weather make the air cold and damp, and hinder the beams of the sun from producing so much effect as in other countries which enjoy a clear sky. Besides this, the N parts of the islands of Nifon, Matsmai, and Sagaleen, are covered with extremely high mountains, the summits of which are mostly above the clouds, whence the winds that blow over these mountains bring an extraordinary degree of cold with them. It is further to be observed, that the Japanese possessions are separated from the continent of Asia by a strait, the greatest breadth of which is 800 versts, and that the country of the Mantchus and Tartary, which form the E frontier of Asia towards J., are nothing but immense deserts covered with mountains and innumerable lakes, from which the winds that blow over them bring even in summer an extraordinary degree of cold."

Soil and productions.] The soil of the J. islands is not naturally fertile, but has been rendered productive by the industry of its inhabitants. The Japanese equal the Chinese in the labours of cultivation; and

the modes adopted are generally similar in both countries. As in China, little ground is here appropriated to the rearing of cattle; the same scarcity of manure exists; the same solicitude is exhibited to procure it, and it is applied in a similar manner. Every spot of ground is made productive; and the terraced mountains in many parts exhibit an astonishing proof of what can be effected by human ingenuity and perseverance when prompted by necessity. The advanced state of agriculture in the southern district of J. is clearly proved by the fact recorded by Thunberg, that during a long journey from Nagasaki to Meaco, and in a country to which Europeans have seldom access, he was scarcely able to collect a new plant. The reason he assigns is, that in most of the fields which were sown early in April he could not discover the least trace of a weed, not even throughout whole provinces; for the industrious farmers pull them up so diligently that the most sharp-sighted botanist can scarcely discover any uncommon plant in their well-cultivated fields. Weeds and fences he describes as being equally uncommon. One day's journey in particular, between Osako and Meaco, he praises as being only exceeded in Holland with regard to the beauty and delightful appearance of the country. Its population and cultivation exceeded all expression. The whole space on both sides, as far as he could see, was nothing but a fertile field; the whole jaunt extending through villages of which one began where the other ended, all built along the sides of the roads. The proprietors of lands receive six-tenths of the produce from the tenants. It is a fundamental law of the empire, that if any person permits a year to pass without cultivating his ground, he forfeits the property. The general crop in the island of Nifon is rice; wheat is little raised; but buck-wheat, rye, sesame, and barley, are frequently reared; beans, pease, cabbages, turnips, and a species of potatoes, are plentiful. Among the produce of J. may be mentioned the cotton-shrub, the mulberry-tree, the camphor-laurel, and the varnish-tree. Wheat and barley are sown in the beginning of winter, and are reaped in June; rice is sown in April, and is ripe in November. The progress of cultivation has left few forests, except upon the mountains. The larger trees consist of pines, willows, laurels, palms, cocoas, cycas, mimosas, cypresses, and bamboos. The plants of J. very much resemble those of China. The tea-shrub grows without culture in all the southern provs.; and tobacco, ginger, black pepper, sugar, and indigo, are cultivated with great success. Besides the sweet China orange, there is a wild species peculiar to J., the *Citrus Japonica*. Next to rice and fish, vegetables form the favourite food of the Japanese; and their melons, water-melons, gourds, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, and radishes, are all of excellent quality. They also use large quantities of red pepper, and of poppy seeds. A species of *algæ* is very extensively employed as food. — Cattle are still fewer in number in J. than in China. Sheep and goats are kept only at Nagasaki; the fleeces of the former by the abundance of cotton, and the latter being esteemed enemies of cultivation. For the same reason there are few swine, and these almost confined to the island of Kiusiu. The horses are a small but agile breed. Thunberg compares the number of horses in the whole empire to those of a single Swedish prov. Cattle are reared solely for the purposes of ploughing and drawing carts: the J. never use either their flesh or their milk. The animal food made use of consists of fish and fowl, but vegetables are more generally eaten. Dogs, though not necessary for the guarding of cattle, are kept. Bears, panthers, and leopards, occur in the forests. The wolf and the fox are found chiefly in the N provs.; the latter is much dreaded, being by the common people supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit. Game is not plentiful; but there are wild geese, pheasants, and partridges. Hens and ducks are the only domestic fowls.

Minerals.] J. abounds in gold and silver, particularly in the former, which is found in many places, but every mine is under royal inspection; and only a certain quantity is allowed to be dug, that the metal may not be too much diminished in value. Gold is not exported; it is used in gilding, in embroidering, and for coining. The purest and the richest mines are in Sado, the largest of the small islands adjoining Nifon. Silver, though not scarce, appears to be not so plentiful as formerly, as, instead of exporting it, the Japanese gladly receive it from foreigners in exchange for other commodities. It is chiefly found in the prov. of Bingo, in the SW quarter of Nifon. The copper of J. is unequalled by that of any other country, and contains a large portion of gold. It is exported in large quantities by the Dutch and Chinese merchants; and, besides being applied to domestic purposes, is coined into money of low value. The quantity of gold, silver, and copper, exported from J. between 1611 and 1706, according to an official report of a Japanese minister of state, amounted to 413,036,800 dollars. The currency of the country is composed of gold, silver, and copper. Iron is scarcer than any other metal; but is furnished by some of the provs., and apparently in sufficient quantity for the use of the inhabitants, as they neither export nor import it. The Japanese form it into various kinds of tools, and sword-blades of exquisite temper. Amber is sometimes found. Brimstone is plentiful, especially in the W part of Kiusiu; coal is likewise abundant. In many of the provs. there are inexhaustible mines of the best bituminous coal, which have been worked from time immemorial. The coasts of the N dependencies, as well as those of the gulf of Tartary and island of Tarakai, are covered with vast forests of pine, larch, birch, and other woods suitable for burning in steamers, and which, it is presumed, could readily be supplied by the natives at very low rates. Agate, asbestos, steatites, pumice, and white marble, are mentioned among the produce of these islands. Thunberg mentions two kinds of fine porcelain-clay wrought in J., viz., kaolin and petunsee. Tin or white copper is found, and a kind of naphtha which is used in lamps.

Population.] Of the number of inhabitants in J., Europeans are necessarily ignorant, since the jealousy of the government effectually prevents any inquiries being made: but every traveller who has gained admission to this country describes it as exceedingly populous. Kæmpfer assures us that the number of people one encounters on the roads and highways is incredible. Some have estimated the pop. of J. at 30,000,000; others at 50,000,000; and others, amongst whom are Brun and Fabri, at only 10,000,000 of souls. Siebold contents himself with stating that it is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Japanese are by Thunberg described as being well-made, and possessing great freedom and vigour in the use of their limbs; though in bodily strength he supposed them to be much inferior to the inhabitants of the N of Europe. Siebold describes the gait of both sexes as awkward and shuffling. In external appearance they considerably resemble the Chinese, from whom they are probably descended. They are middle-sized, seldom corpulent, and of a yellowish colour,—in some more white, in others approaching to brown. Their eyes have a close resemblance to those of the Chinese. "These organs," says Thunberg, "have not that rotundity

which those of other nations exhibit, but are oblong, small, and sunk deeper in the head, in consequence of which these people have almost the appearance of being pink-eyed. In other respects their eyes are dark brown, or rather black, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which makes the Japanese look as if they were sharpsighted, and discriminates them from other nations. The eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher." They have for the most part large heads, short necks, and black hair. The nose is short and thick, though without any appearance of flatness. Siebold considers them to have all the organic characteristics of the Mongolian type. They are "a vigorous energetic people, and assimilate in their bodily and mental powers much nearer to Europeans than Asiatics. They are eager of novelty, open to strangers, extremely curious and inquisitive concerning the manners and habits of other countries; take great interest in learning the course of events and progress of the useful arts and sciences among the western nations; are frugal, ingenious, sober, just, and of a friendly disposition; warm in their attachments, but proud, distrustful, and implacable in their resentments. In courtesy and submission to their superiors few nations can compare with them; and they are distinguished from all other Orientals by a lofty, chivalrous sense of honour. Robbery and crimes against property are of rare occurrence among them. They have existed 2,500 years as a homogeneous race and independent nation, under the same form of government and system of laws, speaking the same language, professing the same national religion; owe no allegiance to China, and have never been conquered or colonized by any foreign power." Dr. Pickering classifies the Japanese with the Malays; but founds his observations on four or five natives who had been taken off a desert island by an American whale ship, and the fact of whose Japanese origin was very far from established. He says, "To inquiries respecting their native country, they uniformly answered, 'Tosa,' which is the name of a district in one of the southern J. islands. Their personal appearance differed from my preconceived ideas of the Japanese, and for a time I was unwilling to admit their connexion with the Malay race. In my note-book I find recorded, that 'they were all short, rather stout built men, with the complexion nearly as dark as in the Hawaiians, which, together with their slight profile, the nose rather flat, and their thick black hair, left me for some time in doubt. The eyes were neither small nor obliquely placed, though there was perhaps something of the rounded inner angle.' After laying aside their national costume, they had suffered their hair to grow; but they explained that it was usual at home to shave the top and sides of the head, and bringing the remaining hair forwards, to fasten it in a short tuft over the crown. Their language was rather soft, and was rapidly uttered, with usually the vowel termination, but the final 'ng' was sometimes heard."

Manners and customs.] The Japanese dress, though in some respects a little different from that of the Chinese, appears in general to have a strong resemblance to it. The chief part of it consists of several long loose robes, worn one over another, and fastened round the waist with a girdle. The form of these cloaks is in all ranks the same; the only difference being in the material—the rich wearing them of silk, the poor of cotton. The robes of the women are distinguished from those of the men, only by being a little longer. The robes of a man generally reach to his ankles; but when engaged in a journey, or if of the military profession, they are either cut short, or tucked up so as to reach only to the knees. The sleeves are wide, and longer than the arms. In winter, the garments are made of thick cloth, and are lined; in summer, they are of thin cloth without lining; and when the weather is very warm, the dress is entirely removed from the upper part of the body, and suffered to hang down upon the girdle. The neck is always bare. To the girdle are usually fastened a sabre, fan, tobacco-pipe, a box containing some medicines, and a pocket for smaller articles. The higher orders wear two swords, on the same side, one above the other. The next in rank wear one. Over these long robes are worn, on some particular occasions, a kind of short cloak, made of different materials, according as it is meant to display the rank of the wearer, or is used as a habit of ceremony. Under the upper garments are worn a kind of loose drawers which reach to the ankles: these are either black or stripped with brown or green. Stockings are unknown; though the soldiers, who use short garments, wear a kind of boots of cotton; in winter, many use a kind of socks to preserve their feet from the cold. The slippers are formed of rice straw interwoven: those of the higher ranks of split canes. These slippers are fastened on the foot by a strap, which crosses it about the middle, and from which another passes between the toes to the extremity of the shoe. In winter or in wet weather, a kind of wooden clogs is used. The Japanese never enter their houses without putting off their slippers, being unwilling to soil the neat carpets with which the floors are covered. The Japanese differ from the Chinese, in the mode of dressing their hair, more than in any other part of their dress. The whole head is shaven, except a little upon the temples and neck; what is left is dressed with greasy substances, and being drawn upwards and forwards, and turned up, is tied upon the crown of the head. The ends are then cut off about a finger's length above the tying, and the point thus formed, is turned down, so as to touch the head. Priests and physicians are the only classes who shave the whole head. Boys wear their hair till the beard begins to grow. The women never cut their hair, unless they be separated from their husbands; and in that case they shave the whole head. Among the female sex, the hair is either tied in a bunch on the top of the head, or dressed in such a manner, with pieces of fine tortoise-shell, as to have the appearance of wings on each side. In the hair, the women wear a few ornaments, chiefly different kinds of combs, made in various forms. The face is painted red and white, and the lips purple! Hats are seldom worn, except as a protection against rain, but a fan is carried in the hand or girdle of every one. Ear-rings are unknown, Ornaments in dress, indeed, appear to be much less common here than is generally the case in civilized nations. The mode of dress which has just been described is common to the prince with the peasant. —In their domestic economy, the Japanese have a near resemblance to the Chinese. In neither of the countries is polygamy prohibited; but every man has one woman, who may, with propriety, be called his wife, and who has much authority over every other female who may be introduced into the family. A wife in J., as in China, must be purchased. The lover is not permitted to see his mistress, and if she answers not his ideas, she may be returned, as in China, under a certain penalty. The subjection of the wife to the husband is still more severe than in China. The only law to which a married woman can appeal, is the will of her husband. If she be seen to speak to another man, unless he be one of her near relations, she may be put to death. The ceremony of marriage is performed in a temple. The bride lights a torch at the altar, and the bridegroom lights another at hers, and this significant emblem constitutes the ceremonial of marriage.—As cattle are scarce, animal food is seldom used. When presented, it is brought in upon lacquered wooden vessels, or in dishes of porcelain, cut into small pieces, and dressed with different kinds of sauces. A kind of beer made of rice is the common drink, but spirituous liquors are seldom used, and wine is unknown. Tea is used by all ranks, and is highly esteemed. The smoking of tobacco, which is said to have been introduced by the Portuguese, is now common.—The houses in Japan have seldom more than one floor; when they have two, the upper is used only as a garret for lumber. The style of architecture resembles that of China; but dwelling-houses, though equally neat, are said to be less gaudy. They are generally of wood; and consist of one large apartment, which, by moveable partitions or by mats, is divided into as many smaller apartments as are necessary. The floors are always covered with handsome carpets, and straw mats supply the place of seats. Many of the institutions of private life seem to resemble those of China. The same degree of formality is not perhaps general; but they have the festivals, the games, and the public amusements, which are common only in the latter country. Among their festivals, the feast of lanthorns makes an elegant appearance. Theatrical amusements are also common; and in the display of fireworks, they are said to excel even the Chinese. Of some of the more elevated personages, the bodies are burned—a custom which, if it ever prevailed in China, appears there to be laid aside. In general, however, in J., as in China, the dead are buried. The ceremonials of burial seem to be in both countries the same; periodical visits are paid to the tombs, in the one country, as well as in the other. Instead of the long and narrow coffin of the European, the Japanese are accustomed to thrust the corpse into a sort of tub not above three feet high.

Science and literature.] Many of the Eastern nations seem to have excelled the Japanese in scientific pursuits; in this respect they appear not to equal the Chinese. Astronomy is said to be studied amongst them; but they cannot even form an ordinary calendar, or calculate an eclipse of the moon, without the assistance of the Chinese or Dutch. Their medical knowledge is little superior to their knowledge of astronomy. They are acquainted with the virtues of a few simples; but from their ignorance of the true nature of diseases, they often apply them in an erroneous manner. In their historical narrations, their principal epoch seems to correspond with the year 660 B. C., so that the year 1830 of the latter corresponds with the year 2490 of the former. Their week, like that of the Birman empire, consists of a half-moon, or 14

days. The year begins in February or March. Being measured by lunar months, an intercalary month must be introduced to make the beginning of the year correspond with the motion of the sun. The day is divided into 12 hours. Clocks were introduced from China towards the close of the 16th century, but time is sometimes measured by the burning of tapers, or by the clepsydra or water-clock, and the hour is proclaimed by striking on bells in the temples. Music, poetry, and painting, are cultivated. The Japanese music is not agreeable to the ears of Europeans. Their poetry is said to resemble that of the Chinese, and their painting is probably no less defective than that of the latter. Their printing is precisely the same; but their ink and their paper are said to be much superior. They have long been acquainted with gunpowder; and in the fabrication of all kinds of weapons, particularly of sabres, they are unequalled.

Language.] The language of J. is generally supposed to have been originally a dialect of the Chinese, but, according to Siebold, is radically different from it, and is rich in grammatical forms and flexions, of which the Chinese is almost totally destitute. The syntaxical construction of the words, also departs wholly from the Chinese; but in what family of languages the Japanese should be classed is not yet determined, as it seems to hold as isolated a place among the languages of Asia as the Basque does among those of Europe. In the year 660 B.C., Zin-mu, the founder of the Japanese empire, settled in the island of Nifon, in the prov. of Jamato, where ever since, the purest dialect of the Japanese has been spoken. In the N and S parts of the empire, the language is not so pure, owing to frequent immigrations and intercourse with strangers. The old dialect, in all its purity, still prevails in poetry, and even at the court of the emperor attempts are still made to keep up its use. The works of Confucius were translated into Japanese in the 3d cent. of the Christian era, but it was not till the 6th cent., owing to the introduction of Budhism from China, that the study of the Chinese language was universally diffused, so that every Japanese, who has the least pretensions to belong to the educated classes, is perfectly master of the Chinese as well as of his own language. The Chinese characters are used by the Japanese, but only to express sounds. The Japanese have a rich indigenous literature; primary schools, where children of both sexes and all classes are taught the elementary branches of education; colleges, with professors in the higher departments of learning and science, including mathematics, astronomy, geography, and the leading Asiatic and European languages, and possess an imperial library at Jedo or Yeddo, said to contain 150,000 vols. Like that of the Chinese, it is written in columns from the top of the page downward. The popular dialect has an alphabet of 47 letters; the Chinese character is used in the court-language. Besides the vernacular language, the sacred language of the Budhist priesthood is also used in J. Its characters, like those of the sacred character of Thibet, are derived from the Sanscrit, and consequently of Indian origin. The priesthood denominate these characters Brahamuma, because derived from the Brahmins. Dr. Siebold, who discovered this fact, also found a treatise on the Sanscrit language, printed at Su-jako, in Chinese and Japanese characters. The alphabet seems to be of Southern Indian origin. This new fact shows us, that wherever the Budhists went they carried with them their sacred books and sacred language, and that this sacred language must be carefully distinguished from the vernacular language and alphabet of those countries where Budhism is the established system.

Religion.] The religious sects in J. are three; the most ancient religion of the country, or that which is now known by the name of the sect of Sinto,—the religion of Budsdo, which was imported from Hindostan, and is the same with that of Budha or Godama, —and the sect of philosophers, who are, properly speaking, pure deists. The sect of Sinto believe in the existence of one Supreme Being, to whose omnipotence all things owe their existence. To this Being they attribute every perfection of which they can form any idea; but they suppose his nature to be too exalted to permit him to interfere in the government of this world, which is only an inferior portion of the universe; he has therefore committed the care of all sublunary matters to inferior beings, on whom are bestowed different degrees of power, according to the nature of the station which each of them is to fill. As these inferior deities have the immediate care of man, and of all that belongs to him, they are regarded as the proper objects of his daily worship. To impress common minds with sublime ideas of this great God and of his power, his images are usually made of immense size: Thunberg mentions one, made of wood, so large that six men could sit on its wrist, in the eastern mode. His power is sometimes also expressed by the number of deities who surround him: Thunberg notices one image of the supreme God which was surrounded by no fewer than 33.333 subordinate divinities. This sect holds the immortality of the soul; and that, immediately after death, the soul of each individual passes into a state of happiness or misery according as his deeds have been good or evil. They abstain from animal food, and are averse to touch any dead body. A mirror of polished metal often constitutes the only furniture of a temple, being intended symbolically to remind the worshipper that his external appearance is not more exactly represented by that mirror than his most private thoughts are known to the deity whom he worships.—The sect of Budsdo profess a religion which, as has been already remarked, is the same with that of Godama among the Birmans. In its course through China towards this country it has undergone a few alterations. These, however, are so inconsiderable that they require not to be enumerated.—The philosophers of Japan have adopted a doctrine which has a near resemblance to that of Confucius in China, and from which it has probably been borrowed. They believe in an omnipotent and omnipresent deity, whom they denominate 'the Soul of the world.' They are said to deny the immortality of the soul; and to give their warmest approbation to suicide.—As already mentioned, the month is divided into portions of 14 days. The last day of each of these portions is celebrated as a holiday; and at that period the temples are much frequented. Besides the monthly holidays, there are several annual festivals. —Like the Mahommedans, the Japanese have attached to some of their temples a peculiar character of sanctity. To perform a pilgrimage to any of these is esteemed a highly meritorious action; and it is incumbent on every individual to undertake a pilgrimage to the temple of Iñe at least once in his life. Besides the priests who take care of the temples, there are several other classes dedicated to the service of religion. Of these the most extraordinary is a class of which every member is blind. The monks of the order of Jammabos, or 'Monks of the mountains,' are continually employed wandering in the most unfrequented parts of the mountains, and imposing on themselves many kinds of penance. Nunneries are likewise established in different parts: their number is said to be considerable. Vows and other superstitious practices are common, particularly among the lower classes.—The Christian religion was introduced into J. in 1549. During a considerable time it made great progress; and appeared to the government to be so worthy of encouragement that an embassy, with rich presents, was sent to Pope Gregory XIII. The conduct of the Jesuit missionaries, however, and of the Portuguese, who had settled here in great numbers, was such as ultimately led to an excluding decree directed against all Christians. A persecution was commenced; and an affront which was offered to a Japanese prince by a Portuguese prelate, produced an order that all Christians who did not leave the empire immediately should be exterminated: this took place in 1586. The order was effectually executed, and many thousands of Christians perished; but it was not till 1638 that the form of Christianity was finally extirpated in this country.

Government, &c.] The empire of J. is subject to the jurisdiction of a temporal emperor, who has the absolute direction of all civil and political concerns; and of a spiritual ruler, who has sway in what regards religion. The secular emperor is called *Cubo-Sama*, *Ziogun*, or *Djogown*; the religious ruler is called the *Mikado*, *Kinrey*, or *Dairi*. The latter derives his lineage in uninterrupted succession from the ancient emperors of the country, who enjoyed supreme power, from the year 660 B. C. till the year 1142. At that period the generals of the army began to arrogate a considerable share of authority; and in 1585 Gongin, one of the generals, and the founder of the present dynasty, assumed the absolute power in temporal matters, and confined the authority of the Dairi to things purely spiritual. The Dairi, though his authority be confined to matters of religion, enjoys much of the reverence of the people. He is honoured as a god; and seldom leaves his temple, for to expose himself to the view of any human creature, or even to the light of the sun, would be debasing the excellency of his nature. He is, however, only a splendid prisoner, since he is not permitted to go beyond the bounds of his palace in which he was born. He never uses the same vessel or clothes twice; and all his dishes are broken as soon as they are removed from his table, that they may not fall into unhallowed hands. His court consists generally of his own relations. He has 12 wives, of whom one only is esteemed as empress. The Dairi has the power of conferring, not only all ecclesiastical, but all civil titles of distinction. The Cubo-Sama himself receives his designation from the spiritual emperor; and, by his recommendation, the chief nobles receive their titles from the same hand. The revenues which sustain the splendour of the Dairi are derived chiefly from the town of Meaco and the district round it. The spiritual emperor is visited by the temporal emperor, or by an ambassador

in his name, once every year; the former, on that occasion, always receives from the latter many valuable presents. The palace of the Dairi is extensive and magnificent. It contains the only seminary in J. which resembles a university. To increase the apparent splendour of the Dairi, but in reality to prevent him from effecting any revolution in the government, a captain is appointed, with a strong guard, to reside within the palace of the spiritual potentate, and to take care of his person. All this, however, is little more than empty pageantry, the real power of the empire being vested in the temporal sovereign; and he too is so bound up in the inextricable web of law and custom as to be little more master of his own actions than the Dairi or Mikado. This monarch resides at Yedo; and with the assistance of 6 privy councillors, regulates the general concerns of the empire. As in China, each of the provinces is governed by a chief, who, within his own district, enjoys an authority which is nearly absolute. These governors are accountable to the Cubo-Sama. They are obliged to visit the Court at Yedo annually; to bring with them considerable presents: to remain there half the year; and, when they depart, their families are retained at court as hostages for their good conduct. — The Japanese have not that number of tribunals by which the government of the Chinese is distinguished; nor does so much formal regularity appear to pervade their transactions. The Japanese laws are very sanguinary, but appear to be administered with impartial severity. Death is more common than any other punishment. "All military men," says Titsingh, "the servants of the Djogown, and persons holding civil offices under the government, are bound, when they have committed any crime, to rip themselves up, but not till they have received an order from the court to that effect; for, if they were to anticipate this order, their heirs would run the risk of being deprived of their places and property. For this reason all the officers of government are provided, in addition to their usual dress, and that which they put on in case of fire, with a suit necessary on such an occasion, which they carry with them whenever they travel from home. It consists of a white robe and a habit of ceremony made of hempen cloth, and without armorial bearings. As soon as the order of the court has been communicated to the culprit, he invites his intimate friends for the appointed day, and regales them with *zakki*. After they have drunken together some time, he takes leave of them; and the order of the court is then read to him once more. Among the great, this reading takes place in presence of their secretary and the inspector. The person who performs the principal part in this tragic scene then addresses a speech or compliment to the company; after which he inclines his head towards the mat, draws his sabre, and cuts himself with it across the belly, penetrating to the bowels. One of his confidential servants, who takes his place behind him, then strikes off his head. This disregard of death, which they prefer to the slightest disgrace, extends to the very lowest classes among the Japanese." The principal laws of the empire are posted up in every city in large characters, that no one may be ignorant of his duty. The police of the cities seems to have more resemblance to that of the Chinese than any other part of their government. Each city has a superintendent, who has under him several superintendents of separate districts, who in their turns take the charge of such as are intrusted with the care of a particular street or with part of a street. Several of the inhabitants patrole the streets at night, to give notice of the appearance of fire, and to take care that no disturbance be raised with impunity. It is perhaps owing to this careful and regular police, no less than to the severity of the general laws, that crimes are seldom committed The rigidness of that part of their code of police which relates to the exclusion of foreigners from the kingdom, was strikingly illustrated by the reception and treatment of Resanoff's Russian mission in 1806. From the first day to the last of the ship's remaining at anchor at Nagasaki, a great number of guard-boats were stationed round it in close order, through which no Japanese boat, excepting those that brought the *banjos* or 'great men,' and interpreters on official visits, ever attempted to pass, though great multitudes of parties of curiosity and pleasure were sometimes rowing about on the outside. Six weeks of diplomatic and ceremonial quarantine would not probably have sufficed, without the additional circumstance of the pretended illness of the ambassador, to obtain the concession of the privilege to walk in a little spot on shore of the following dimensions and advantages. "This place," says Krusenstern, "was close to the shore, in a confined bay, and was shut in on the land side with a high wall of bamboos; and although its whole length did not exceed 100 paces, and its width at the most was 40, there were two watch-houses erected in its immediate vicinity. One single tree, but not a blade of grass, adorned this promenade, which was entirely upon a rocky ground. This place of course could not answer its intended purpose, nor was it used as such; but it was of great advantage for our astronomical observations, which the Japanese did not in any way attempt to disturb. A high bamboo fence surrounded the whole building, not only towards the land, but even on the sea-face in spite of the waves, the protection of which the Japanese did not seem to consider as sufficient. Besides these, there were two rows of bamboo-canes carried from the door down to the sea, as far as the tide ebbed, in order that when the boats came from the ship they might only land between these canes. An officer whose station was near the ship had the keys of the outer locks, and another those of the inside."

Revenue.] The emperor of J. derives the chief part of his revenue from lands immediately belonging to the Crown. Each governor receives the whole revenue of his particular prov. With this he defrays the expenses of government, and maintains the roads and other public works; and from the remainder he makes an annual present to the emperor, which may be only a concealed method of making him pay his balance. Thunberg computes the produce of the Crown-lands to amount to 44,400,000 sacks of rice; each sack containing 20 lbs. But, unless we knew the value of rice in J., this conveys no clear idea of their worth. Of the total revenue of J. as an empire, Europeans seem not to have materials for a proper calculation; but some French geographers have ventured to estimate it at 814,820,000 francs, while Varenius calculates it at £20,000,000!

Military force.] The army of J. is said to amount, in time of peace, to more than half-a-million, and in time of war the number might be greatly augmented. Their arms are bows, arrows, sabres, and spears. Muskets are not in general use. The bows and arrows are long. The sabres are thick in the back, and about a yard in length, with a slight curve, and so exquisitely tempered that it is said they will cut through a large nail without injury to the edge. —Their marine force consists only of a few small ships. Their vessels are flat in the stern, and incapable of withstanding the waves of a heavy sea; and though the mariner's compass is used among them as well as among the Chinese, they are very awkward and ignorant sailors. It is, indeed, hardly conceivable, says Malte Brun, how they could attempt in former times to keep up an intercourse with Formosa, and even with Java, as they are said to have done. Their navigation to the N, according to some Japanese maps, extended as far as the American coast in the neighbourhood of Behring's straits, which they called Foosang. At present they scarcely venture farther than Iesso; and the inhabitants of that island speak of their voyages to Rakkosima, or 'the Country of Sea lions,' which is probably either Behring's island or Kamtschatka, as the Greeks did of the voyage of the Argonauts.

Manufactures and commerce.] The Japanese arts and manufactures appear to be fully on a level with those of the Chinese. They manufacture glass, porcelain, silk and cotton wares, iron and steel wares, and even useful telescopes, thermometers, and clocks. Of the lacker-work, known in this country as Japan, all writers assert that no adequate idea can be conceived from the specimens of the ware commonly seen in Europe. What is really fine cannot be purchased by foreigners; and the best ever obtained by the members of the Dutch factory have been received as presents from their Japanese friends, and are chiefly deposited in the royal museum at the Hague. The whole process of lackering is extremely slow. The varnish, which is the resinous produce of a shrub called *cerozino-ki*, or 'varnish plant,' requires a tedious preparation to fit it for use. It is tinted by slow and long-continued rubbing upon a copper-plate with the colouring material; and the operation of lackering is as tedious as its preliminaries. Five different coats, at the very least, are successively applied, suffered to dry, and then ground down with a fine stone or a reed; and it is only by this patient labour that the varnish acquires its excellence. The brilliant mother-of-pearl figures consist of layers of shell, cut and fashioned to the shape required, and coloured at the back; then laid into the varnish, and subjected to the same coating and grinding process as the rest, whence they derive their glittering splendour. The Japanese do not understand cutting precious stones, and therefore set little value upon them, which may account for the

want of jewellery in the dress of both sexes. In metallurgy they are, however, very skilful; and the beautiful work called *syakfdo*, in which various metals are partly blended, partly combined, producing an effect resembling fine enamel, is used in lieu of jewels for girdle-clasps, boxes, sword-hilts, &c. But the branch of this art in which they surpass most other nations is the tempering of steel; and their sword-blades are said to be of transcendent excellence, bearing the fine edge of a razor, and capable of cutting through an iron nail. They are valued accordingly; as we are told that a sum equal to £100 is not thought too much to give for a peculiarly fine sword-blade; whilst an old one, of exquisite temper, is esteemed beyond all price. Their exportation is prohibited, from some superstitious idea of an intimate connection between Japanese valour and Japanese arms, as a joint heritage from their divine ancestors. The porcelain ware of the Japanese has degenerated from its pristine superiority, owing it is said to a deficiency of the peculiar fine clay. Their most beautiful silks are woven by high-born criminals, who are confined upon a small, rocky, unproductive island, deprived of their property, and obliged to pay for the provisions, with which they are supplied by sea, with the labour of their hands. The exportation of these silks is likewise prohibited.

It has already been remarked, that this empire has long ceased to give encouragement to foreign commerce. The Chinese and the Dutch alone are permitted to enter their harbours; and, even with regard to them, the strictest regulations are observed. The Dutch, as they are known to be Christians, are more narrowly watched than the Chinese, whose religious ideas and political institutions have a greater resemblance to those of the empire. The Portuguese had, during the early part of the 17th cent., a strong footing in J., and, it is said, converted 180,000 families to Christianity. But their proselytizing zeal outran their discretion; they conspired to raise an army of 50,000 converted Japanese to dethrone the emperor, in which attempt they were finally defeated, and it is said that 300,000 reputed Christians were slain with the most barbarous tortures. At this period the English and Dutch had factories on the small island called Firando, close to the shore of one of the larger islands, with which an advantageous trade was conducted. The Dutch, with the view of expelling the English, informed the Japanese government that the English were Christians like the Portuguese, as evinced by the cross in their flag,—that the king of England had recently married the king of Portugal's sister,—and that the English were intriguing to re-introduce the Portuguese into J. Alarmed at this intelligence, the Japanese government, when the English shipping arrived A. D. 1664, ordered their European cargoes to be taken off their hands as before, and return Japan cargoes to be provided as usual, and the people to be civilly treated, but at the same time to be informed that they must quit J. under pain of death, and not return again to trade with the Japanese, whose commerce was henceforth restricted to the Dutch, and who have ever since artfully excluded every other European nation from intercourse with J. The amount of the Dutch trade at this time is not well known, but silver was the chief return until 1641. The Japanese copper was not in much estimation in Europe, so the Dutch sought and obtained gold, the export of which in 1671 amounted to 100,000 kobangs, which yielded a profit of 1,000,000 florins. The exportation of silver was prohibited in this year, and a new system of valuation was established on all articles of import. In 1685 the valuation system was abolished, and their annual trade was limited to 300,000 taels in value. Two-thirds of this amount was required to be in piece goods, and the remainder in silk. In 1700 the company were restricted to four ships each year. In 1708 the kobang was reduced in value from 44s. 7d. to 41s. 10d. sterling, the new was estimated at 21s. 3d. sterling. This depreciated coinage the Dutch were compelled to receive at the old price, and the number of annual vessels were, in 1714, reduced to two or three, according to the quantity of copper on hand. In 1743 the limitations and restrictions were such as to reduce the company's profit, which for more than 30 years amounted to half-a-million florins per annum, to considerably less than the expense of their establishment, which was not less than 200,000 florins per year. Memorials and remonstrances were tried in vain to obtain better terms, so the Dutch were glad to accept of a bonus of 6,000 taels on their annual sales. The Dutch East India company in 1744 was on the decline, but still sent two vessels annually to Japan with ill-assorted cargoes, the average amount per annum being less than 300,000 dollars. The war between France and Holland interrupted the trade, so that the communication was interrupted with Japan. In 1815 the trade was again revived. When the Dutch ships are expected, watchmen are placed upon the highest hills in the neighbourhood of the port which they are to enter; so that their approach is known a considerable time before their arrival. They no sooner enter the harbour, than they are boarded by officers from Nagasaki accompanied by interpreters; for the Japanese are unwilling that foreigners should even learn their language. No duties are charged upon the goods imported; but the greatest care is taken that no prohibited goods be landed. For this purpose, when any person goes ashore, he is carefully searched before he leaves the ship, and after he has landed; every native who comes on board, except the superior officers, is searched in the same manner; and everything imported or exported undergoes a double examination. [See article DESIMA.] The imports of the Dutch are coarse sugar, ivory, tin, lead, cast-iron, chintzes, Dutch cloth, wood for dyeing, and tortoise-shell. Besides these articles, the officers of the ships often take, on their own account, saffron, sealing-wax, glass-beads, watches, and other trifles. From the Japanese they receive copper and raw camphor. The profits of the trade, however, are said to be so inconsiderable, that only two ships have of late been annually despatched. These ships sail from Batavia in June, and return towards the end of the year.—The trade with the Chinese is much more considerable than that carried on with the Dutch. From China are received raw silk, sugar, turpentine, and drugs; and in return are given copper, lacquered ware, and other manufactured goods.—Though the foreign trade of the Japanese be so inconsiderable, their internal commerce, like that of the Chinese, is very great. Every harbour is crowded with vessels; the cities abound in shops; and numerous fairs are held in different parts of the country, to which astonishing crowds resort. For the purpose of internal commerce, the roads are kept in a good state, but canals have not yet been formed. The islands, indeed, are so mountainous, as to render the formation of canals almost impossible; and the proximity of the sea to every part of the country renders it unnecessary. The commercial and seafaring classes of J. are said to be "very desirous of a more unrestricted intercourse and trade with foreigners, which is now confined to the Chinese and Dutch at Nagasaki, but are prevented by fear of their rulers and the law. The native merchants at the port of Kagósima, principally of Satzuma, in the island of Kiusiu, carry on an in-

direct trade with Fu-chu, through Napakiang, in the Lu-Chu tribute junks, by which they receive regular supplies of foreign merchandise, including American cotton goods. The trade is understood to be conducted with the sanction of the prince of Satzuma, a member of the imperial family, and suzerain of the Lu-Chu and Meiacosima groups. Notwithstanding the severe prohibitions of the imperial government, it is said that a very considerable clandestine traffic is carried on with China and Russia, through the colonial dependencies of the empire. The shops and markets of the principal towns of J. are well-provided with every description of agricultural produce and manufacturing industry, and are crowded with people from the most distant parts of the empire. Accounts are published from time to time of the general state of trade and agriculture, and prices current for the chief articles of traffic at the trading marts of Yedo, Miako, Okosaka, and Semoneski, in the islands of Nifon, Kagósima, Sangar, Kokura, and Nagasaki in Kiusiu, Tosa in Sikokf, and Matsmai in Jesso; and a variety of regulations are in force to protect home-industry. Okosaka is the great mart of the empire for foreign goods. It is a large and populous city, situated at the mouth of the river Yodogawa, and distinguished for the great wealth, mercantile enterprise, and manufacturing industry of its inhabitants. With China the trade is carried on regularly between Cha-pu and Nagasaki, in 22 Chinese junks annually. Among their imports are considerable quantities of American cotton goods, which are in increasing demand in the J. market, and are sent into Corea through the factory of the Japanese prince, governor on the island of Tsus-Sima. As the Dutch find an excellent market for the very limited quantity of merchandise they are allowed to offer for sale, there can be no doubt that, were the country opened to foreign commerce, the demand for the chief articles of import would be very extensive. It is the opinion of the illustrious Humboldt, that an opportunity for opening a liberal and honourable communication between Europe and J. will happen when the two great oceans shall be united by a canal across the isthmus of Panama, and the productions of the W and NW coast of America, of China, and J., have been brought upwards of 6,000 m. nearer Europe and the United States. It is only by the opening of this route, Humboldt conceives, that any great change can be effected in the political and commercial policy of Eastern Asia, 'for this neck of land,' he observes, 'has been for many ages the bulwark of the independence of China and Japan.' The Dutch are no longer opposed, as formerly, to the intercourse of foreigners with J., and have been taught the necessity of adopting a more liberal system of commercial policy in Netherlands India. The late king of Holland, it is well known, was decidedly in favour of the opening of J. to foreign commerce. There seems," continues the American writer from whom we quote, "nothing to prevent the success of a mission properly managed, if the Siogoon, the council of state, and the Mikado or Cubo, their spiritual emperor, can be made thoroughly to understand that we have no design upon their religion or government; that we seek a peaceful and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse with their empire, and ask for neither lands, forts, factories, nor exclusive privileges therein; that we have no desire for conquest or colonisation, and will engage that our citizens, who may be permitted to visit J. on commercial business, shall strictly conform to its laws, pay the customary imposts and dues, scrupulously abstain from any interference in matter of religion and government, and yield due deference and respect to the established authorities, usages, and customs of the country; that so soon as the imperial government shall accord permission, a special envoy or commissioner of the United States be sent to Yedo, to obtain an authentic record of such concession, privilege, or treaty as that government might be induced to make to the freedom and security of American commerce in its ports, and which shall at the same time guarantee on our part full reciprocity of trade and protection of Japanese subjects in our ports, and lay the foundation of a lasting peace between J. and the United States. It should be one of the objects of the proposed mission to visit the Lu-chu and Meiacosima groups, the Japanese Kuriles, and the island of Tarakai or Saghalien, and enter into arrangements with the independent chiefs of the latter island for the privilege of trading in their ports, and that our whalers may frequent them for wood, water, refreshments, or repairs. We should, moreover, keep one of our vessels of war cruising in those seas during the summer months for the protection of our whalers, and to obtain hydrographical and commercial information respecting Japan and its colonial dependencies."

Monies.] The Japanese have coins of gold, silver, and of copper; some of them of remarkable forms, and having devices no less remarkable. The *senis* or iron coins, like those of the Chinese, have a square hole in the middle, by which a certain number of them are strung together. 600 of these make a *thail* or *tayel*, which is worth about 6s. 6d. of our money. Large payments are generally made in silver ingots.

Topography.] The empire of J. is divided into 68 districts or principalities, and 7 large provs. These latter are, according to Roberts's chart, published at Weimar in 1811, Ochio, Quanto, Jetsegen, Jetsen, Jamaisoit, Kiusiu, and Sikoko. The topography, productions, and commerce of J. are further illustrated under the articles Desima, Jesso, Nagasaki, Nifon, Kiusiu, Saghalien, and Yedo.

Historical notice.] The Japanese are said to possess historical documents of unquestionable authenticity, extending over a period which commences several centuries antecedent to the Christian era. This history, however, is to us unknown. It is said that the indigenous Japanese were early subjugated by a tribe of Mongols or Mantchus, who adopted the language of the conquered. The sacred era of the Japanese goes back to the establishment of the hereditary succession of the Dairis or ecclesiastical emperors, 660 B.C. This dynasty retained its power till 1585 of our vulgar era. In this interval two invasions had been repelled: that of the Mantchus in 799, the accounts of which are accompanied with many fables. In 1281, the Mongols, under Kublai Khan, having conquered China two years before, attempted to take possession of J. The learned Amiot has given us, in a work translated from the Chinese, the history of that expedition according to the Chinese authors. In this history the Chinese army, joined to that of the Coreans, amounted to 100,000. The Coreans furnished 900 ships of war, but this great armada was dispersed in a dreadful storm, an event which the Japanese attributed to the protecting care of their gods. All the acquisitions which the population of J. is known to have received from the continent of Asia are confined to some colonies of Chinese and Corean emigrants. The existence of these islands was first announced to Europeans by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, who denominated them the country of Zipangri or Zipangu. In 1542 or 1543, the Portuguese adventurer, Fernando Mendez Pinto, was shipwrecked upon this coast; and his countrymen, availing themselves of his intelligence, sent a commercial expedition to them shortly afterwards. The expedition established itself at Nagasaki, and for several years conducted a considerable trade with the natives. In 1585, a missionary deputation was sent from Rome to this country, and to its members we are indebted for the first distinct accounts of J. The Dutch succeeded the Portuguese in the Japan trade, and are now the only European nation who enjoy this privilege. The first Dutch ship that visited J. was in 1598, three years after the Cape of Good Hope was first rounded by vessels under that flag. Four of their ships were lost in the course of the voyage round Cape Horn; the fifth, navigated by the English pilot, Adams, was run into a port near Yedo, on the 19th of April 1600. Out of a crew of 170 men only 7 were able to do duty, and the Japanese regarded her as a vessel in distress, and consequently confiscated; but after considerable delay the ship was restored at a valuation, and the commander returned home with a part of the crew, and an expression of royal favour towards his nation. Adams, the pilot, was not permitted to return, as he became a

great favourite with the king. It was not until 1609 that the Dutch East India company took advantage of the permission to trade. The first vessel arrived at Firando, and had immediate permission to establish a factory at that place. The Dutch at this time had no footing in China, and the principal imports at J. being raw silk, the first object sought was to obtain a monopoly of the silk trade, which was then in the hands of the Portuguese and Spanish. On the second voyage, in 1611, an edict in favour of the Dutch was granted, which gave them the same privileges as their competitors, viz., no duties, restrictions, or charges, except some municipal regulations which were in force at each port. In 1623 the Portuguese and Dutch came under a restriction; the former were confined to Nagasaki, the latter to Firando. In 1626 it became evident that the Dutch were in favour, as their envoy met a favourable reception, at the same time the Portuguese and Corean ambassadors were rejected from court. This favourable reception induced the Dutch authorities at Batavia in the following year to send a mission to J. headed by an official named Nuits. The imposition was detected, and Nuits was sent away in the most unceremonious manner. In a few years after this Nuits was appointed governor of Fort Zelandia, on the island of Formosa, and being of a revengeful disposition, seized two Japanese junks, and detained them more than one year. The patience of the crew was worn out, and there being no excuse for detaining them so long, they took the governor prisoner, killed his guard, and demanded their cargo, which consisted of 25,000 lbs. of silk. These reasonable demands were complied with, and the crew reporting the case at J. in 1631, 9 ships belonging to the Dutch company, then in port, were seized and the trade stopped. This state of affairs remained so for three years; the authorities in Batavia became alarmed, and sent a private vessel to J., which was discharged and received a cargo, but nothing was communicated that would throw light on the state of the company's affairs. During this period of suspense Nuits was recalled from Formosa, and sent a prisoner to J. in 1636. This atonement appears to have had the desired effect, as the trade was reopened, but Nuits was kept a close prisoner. The succeeding year brought an embassy from Holland with valuable presents, at whose intercession Nuits was released and returned home. The Dutch again renewed their application that the Portuguese and Spanish might be altogether rejected from J., the Dutch guaranteeing to supply every article that the country required, and likewise to aid the Japanese to take possession of Macao. The Portuguese and Spanish trade was stopped; the Dutch were removed to Nagasaki, and permitted to continue their trade, on the condition of ceasing to observe the Christian Sabbath, which terms were readily complied with; and from that time to the present their monopoly has never been disturbed. [*M. Martin.*] From 1699 to 1792, the English appear to have lost sight of J. for commercial purposes; and in the latter year, a committee of India directors reported that a trade with J. could never become an object of importance to our merchants or manufacturers. We have already had occasion to notice the reception given a Russian embassy in 1805.—In 1845, Admiral Cecille, with a French squadron, after touching at the Lu-Chu islands, visited J. His object, says the *Journal des Debats*, "was to present France to the Japanese as a power peaceful if not allied; and this is what has been done. Scarcely had our vessels anchored off Nagasaki than they found themselves surrounded by a multitude of boats full of curious spectators and sellers of vegetables and other provisions. Among these were some boats more showy than the rest, which carried Japanese officers, who came on board without any signs of ill-will. They came to request the admiral, with regard to the laws of the country, and to their interest as official men, not to make any attempt to land. In all other respects they were very polite, were most ready to furnish any provisions that were needed, and manifested a great curiosity in examining our engines of war, which were new to most of them. The admiral ordered that everything should be shown for the amusement of his visitors, several of whom stayed to dine on board. During the night the whole coast was lit up with a multitude of fires and lanterns, and a considerable movement was observed on the shore, especially in the forts and batteries around Nagasaki. But these appeared to be simply measures of precaution; for on the following day our vessels were again visited by the officers of the watch and others, who showed the same politeness, amicability, and curiosity, as the visitors of the preceding day. When they had asked all their questions and written all their notes (for there were some who were busy in writing down observations), the admiral gave them to understand that he had laid in all necessary provisions, and was about to set sail to continue his voyage. Such is the simple and exact account of this visit, which, although very brief, has not been without effect. If the endeavours of our bold French missionaries in J. are ever crowned with success, or if one of our whalers should be thrown on the coast of J., the court of Jeddo will have learned from its officers that France possesses large ships of war sufficient to guard its rights and protect the interests of its citizens. Having sailed from Nagasaki, the squadron spent a few days in the gulf of Pedeli, and the eastern coast of the Corea, where no French vessel had before appeared."—Information having been received through the Dutch government at Batavia of the detention and imprisonment in J. of 16 American shipwrecked seamen, the Preble was despatched in February 1849 to demand and obtain their release. As the Preble neared the coast of J., signal guns were fired from the prominent headlands to give warning to the surrounding country (as it was afterwards ascertained) of the appearance of a strange ship. As she entered the harbour of Nagasaki, the Preble was met by a number of large boats, which ordered her off, and attempted to oppose her further ingress; but by standing steadily in, with a fine breeze, their ranks were soon broken, and a desirable position selected for anchoring. Fleets of boats crowded with soldiers shortly afterwards began to arrive, and from that time until the Preble left they poured in in one incessant stream, day and night. Each squadron of boats had banners ornamented with distinctive symbols and devices, which were transferred with the troops to their encampments, on the elevated shores surrounding the anchorage of the Preble. From these heights were at intervals unmasked batteries of heavy artillery, numbering in all upwards of 60 guns, which were trained upon the Preble's decks. It was in the face of this array, and with a cordon of boats drawn around the ship, that negociations were carried on for the release of American citizens from an ignominious imprisonment of nearly 17 months. Against these men the Japanese urged not the slightest charge, except the difficulty they had had in building prisons and cages strong enough to hold them. Yet they were treated with great barbarity, and when first confined were made to trample on the crucifix, being told that it was 'the Devil of J.,' and that if they refused to comply their lives would pay the forfeit. The demand for their release was at first received with a well-affected haughty indifference by the Japanese authorities. This subsequently gave place to an evasive diplomacy; but upon being peremptorily told that they must immediately deliver up the men, or means would be found to compel them, they changed their tone, and deprecating any anger or excitement on the subject, the lieutenant-governor—who had conducted the interview on behalf of the Japanese—promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time. This was strictly fulfilled. We believe an attempt is now making by the mercantile interest of the United States to induce the American government to undertake an exploration and reconnaissance of the seas surrounding the J. islands.

Authorities.] The earliest European writers upon J. are the Jesuit missionaries. Kæmpfer published his *Histoire du J.* [La Haye, 2 vols. fol., 1738] towards the end of the 17th cent. Dr. K. was a German physician, and only two years resident in the Dutch factory; but his ponderous tomes contain much and authentic information respecting this country. Dr. Thunberg, a Swedish physician, who visited J. in 1775, in the same capacity as Kæmpfer, devoted one of his 4 vols. of *Travels* to J.—After the lapse of about a quarter of a century, Capt. Golownin published his *Memoirs of a Captivity in J.* [Lond., 3 vols. 8vo].—Heer Titsingh, head of the Dutch factory, soon after Thunberg left J., collected much and various information respecting J., which has been partially published since his death in 1812.—Klaproth made some contributions to Japanese geography and philology.—Meylan's *Japan*, published in Dutch in 1833; Fischer's *Contributions*, also published in Dutch in 1833; and Dr. F. von Siebold's *Niffon*, published in German [Leyden, 1823–1836]; complete the cycle of existing works on J.

JAPARA, a province, town, and fortress of the island of Java, on the N coast, to the N of the provs. of Grobogan, and E of Semarang. The prov. comprises the large rounded promontory of J. point, in the centre of which rises a mountain of the same name. It contains a superficies of 1,025 sq. m., and is divided into 4 districts. Pop. 400,000. Rice, maize, and teak, form the chief productions of its soil.—The town is situated on the W side of the peninsular promontory, 35 m. NNE of Samarang, in N lat. 6° 39′, E long. 110° 40′, 300 m. from Batavia by Kodus. Pop. in 1815, 103,290, of whom 2,290 were Chinese. This was one of the first settlements of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, and was previously the cap. of an extensive state. It has a good harbour, and still possesses a considerable trade. About 3 m. inland are the ruins of an ancient Javanese temple.

JAPARANA′, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, about 12 m. in circumf., which discharges itself into the Rio Doce, on the r. bank, near the town of Linhares.

JAPARATUBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, in the Serra Japaratuba or Pacatuba. It has a church, and is inhabited by Indians, who employ themselves in the culture of cotton, and other articles of provision for local use. A river of the same name flows into the ocean in this prov., to the S of the Rio Francisco.

JAPITARACA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Bom-Jardim, in the Serra Grande, near Cocal.

JAPO, or Hyapo, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source on the W side of the Serra-do-Mar or Cubetam, to the E of a village

of the same name, called also Castro; flows WNW, and with the Tibagy forms an affluent of the Paranapanema.

JAPOMSKAIA, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Kola, in N lat. 67°, E long. 35° 20′. It is 17 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth.

JAPORE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, which runs E, and joins the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, 21 m. above the confluence of the Carinhenda, and after a total course of about 90 m.

JAPUHIBA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which flows into a small inlet of the same name, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

JAPURA, Caqueta, Hyapura, Popayan, or Yapura, a river of South America, which has its source in New Grenada, on the E side of the Andes; runs ESE through the S part of the Llanos-de-Caguan, and along the frontiers of Brazil and Ecuador; enters the Brazilian prov. of Para; and, after a total course of about 1,050 m., discharges itself into the Amazon, by numerous channels, spreading themselves over an extent of 400 m., of which the principal to the W of the main stream, which joins the A. opposite Ega, are the Rios Avatiparana, Eucatiba, Manhama, and Uaranapu; and on the E the Codaya, and its offsets the Uanana, Aroatanuba, Copeya, and Hyucara. Its principal affluents are the Frigua, Caguan, Miriti, Apoparis, Jaracapi, and Itavarane. Its bed is filled with numerous islands and shoals, which, during the dry season, render it quite unnavigable; but after the rains it swells to an impetuous torrent. Its banks are inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, but from the unhealthiness of the region through which it flows, few Europeans have hitherto attempted settlement upon it. It is reputed to communicate with the Negro by some of its upper branches.

JAQUEMEL. See Jacmel.

JAQUES. See James.

JAQUES, or Jack-Jaques, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 6 m. E of Trade Town.

JAQUESILA, a town of Upper California, in the Moquis territory, which has its sources in the Rocky mountains; runs W; and throws itself into the Rio Colorado, in N lat. 36° 15′.

JAQUIN. See Animas.

JAR, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, 24 m. SE of Sianag, and 99 m. ESE of Tiflis. It is one of the chief towns in the territory of the Lesgis, and is the residence of one of their chiefs.

JAR, or Djar (El), a seaport town of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz, 42 m. SSE of Yambo, and 153 m. SW of Medina, on the Red sea. The depth of the water admits of vessels coming close up to the shore. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the Eziongeber of sacred scripture.

JARACO, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, partido of Gandia.

JARAFUEL, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WSW of Valencia, and 39 m. WNW of San Felipe, on a hill. Pop. 2,102. The partido comprises 9 pueblos. The streets are narrow, and the houses small; and, with the exception of the parish-church and custom-house, it contains no buildings worthy of note. The surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated, and produces excellent wine, oil in large quantities, and timber.

JARAGUA′, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Goyaz, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Almas, 80 m. NE of Goyaz. Pop. 2,500. Since the exhaustion of the gold-mines in the J. branch of the Serra-do-Montequeira, about 3 leagues NW of the town of J., which were very productive in the early part of the 17th cent., the inhabitants find their chief employment in the cultivation of sugar-cane, mandioca, cotton, rice, and coffee, and in the rearing of cattle.—Also a seaport in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, to the E of Maçayo, and 132 m. SSW of Recife. On the N it is sheltered by the promontory of Ponta-Verde, and on the S a reef of rocks forms a natural breakwater against the violence of the sea during the winds which prevail from that quarter.—Also a river in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which descends from the mountains, runs SE by E, and joins the Itapicu, on the r. bank, 30 m. from its mouth, and after a course of about 36 m., 12 m. of which are navigable.

JARAI, a mountain in the Malayan peninsula, in the territory of the prince of Quedah, bordering upon Siam. It is inhabited by Negro tribes, subdivided into hordes of 30 or 40 families each, who roam about the forests picking-up wild roots or honey, and shooting small game with poisoned arrows.

JARAICEJO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Caceres, partido and 12 m. N of Truxillo, in a plain near the Rio-del-Monte. Pop. 871. It is well-built, and possesses a convent. At the distance of 3 m. from this town is the fortress of the gorge of Miravete.

JARAIZ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 57 m. NNE of Caceres, and partido of Jarandilla, to the S of the Sierra-de-Pananegra. Pop. 1,610. It is supplied with excellent water, and possesses several flour and oil mills. This town is supposed to be of Moorish origin, and contains considerable remains of antiquity.

JARAMA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the N part of the prov. of Guadalajara, on the S side of the Sierra-Somo; runs S through the prov. of Madrid; and joins the Henares on the l. bank, 9 m. E of Madrid, and after a course of upwards of 60 m. Its principal affluent is the Lozoya.

JARANDILLA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 18 pueblos. The town is 63 m. NE of Caceres, and 33 m. E of Plasencia, on the road thence to the Puerto-di-Pico, in the Sierra-di-Avila. Pop. 2,370. It has a parish-church, a ducal palace, a custom-house, and in the environs several convents, and possesses several manufactories of common cloth for local use. This town is supposed to be of Moorish origin, and in the suburbs are considerable ruins of the Moorish epoch.

JARANSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. SSW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the Jaran. Pop. 4,751. It possesses an active trade in hides, furs, wax, honey, and hops, and has a weekly market. The district comprises the SW part of the gov. It consists to a great extent of forest and pasture-land, and in some parts possesses considerable fertility. The pop. consists chiefly of Tcheremisses, with a small admixture of Tartars. The former find their chief employment in the culture of hops and in rearing bees.

JARARACA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and district of São-Francisco.

JARAU′BAHIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which flows into the Sipotuba, on the r. bank.

JAR-BASCHI, a town of Turan, in the state and 75 m. E of Bokhara.

JARBINSKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 105 m. SW of Olekminsk, on the l. bank of the Lena. It is inhabited by Tartars.

JARCIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Beaurepaire.

Pop. 715. Fairs for cattle, linen, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

JARCSINA, a canal in Slavonia, which commences at the Save, near Jarak, in the district of Peterwardein, traverses the SE part of the comitat of Syrmia, re-enters the district of P., and rejoins the Save near Projar, and 18 m. WSW of Belgrade, after running a total extent of 66 m.

JARCZOW, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 78 m. SE of Lublin, obwod and 32 m. SW of Rubieszow, on the frontier of Galicia. Pop. 350.

JARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Talmont. Pop. 1,017.

JARDIM. See Villa-Nova-de-Sonza.

JARDIN-DEL-REY, a chain of small islands and rocks, extending along the N coast of Cuba, in the Old Bahama channel. The largest of these islands are Guayjaba, Silla, Cruz, Romano, Cocoa, Encenachos, and Francis.

JARDINES, a small island group in the North Pacific, to the NE of the Ladrone islands, in N lat. 21° 31′, and E long. 151° 40′. They were discovered in 1788.

JARDINES AND JARDINILLOS, or Jardin-de-la-Reyna, a group of islets and rocks, in the Caribbean sea, extending between the island of Pinos and the S side of Cuba. Many of these islets are covered with luxuriant vegetation, while others exhibit complete sterility. The rocks consist of pieces of coral, cemented by carbonate of lime, and interspersed with quartzy sand. The largest of the group, named Largo, is in N lat. 21° 36′ 30″, and W long. 81° 33′ 30″.

JARDRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of St. Julien, and 11 m. E of Poitiers. Pop. 400. Cattle-fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

JARENGA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda and district of Jarensk, runs first SW, then SE, and, 6 m. below Jarensk, throws itself into the Vitchegda, on the r. bank, and after a course of 96 m.

JARENSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda. The district is extensive, and is to a great extent covered with wood or brushwood, lakes, and marshes. It has some iron-mines, and carries on a considerable trade in fur, pitch, and fish. Pop. in 1796, 27,057. The town is 375 m. ENE of Vologda, and 69 m. WNW of Oust-Sisolsk, on the Jarenga. Pop. 915. It has some manufactories of iron-ware, and carries on an active trade in fur.

JARESANG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 15 m. SE of Khatang, and 120 m. ESE of Khatmandu, on the l. bank of the Arun, at the confluence of the Lejuga.

JARETTA. See Giaretta.

JARGEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, arrond. of Orleans. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,418; in 1841, 8,917. The town is 11 m. ESE of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Loire, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 2,450. This town was formerly fortified. In 1420 it was taken by the English, but was regained the following year by the duke of Alençon.

JARHISSAR, or Yarissar, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Khodavenkiar, on the r. bank of the Gatipo, 45 m. ESE of Brusa.

JARI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, flowing into the Amazon, on the l. bank, below the confluence of the Paru.

JAR-IAKCHI, or Jar-Yakchi, a river which has its source in the mountains in the SW part of the prov. of Omsk, flows WSW into Turkestan, receives the Sara-su, bends SSW, and, after a course of 530 m., falls into Lake Telekoul. Its banks are frequented by Kirghis of the great horde.

JARICHENSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Bouzoulouk, 255 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

JARICHEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 11 m. N of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Ladova.

JARJARYA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 70 m. SE of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Tigris.

JARLSBERG, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Jarlsberg-Laurwig, 2 m. W of Tönsberg. There are large iron-works here.

JARLSBERG-LAURWIG, a bailiwick of Norway, in the S part of the division of Aggershuus; bounded on the N by the bail. of Buskerud; on the E by the gulf of Christiania; on the SW by the co. of Laurvig; and on the W by the bail. of Bradsberg. Area 19·52 Swedish sq. m. = 850 English, of which about one-half are arable. Pop. in 1833, 42,376; in 1845, 54,870. It is divided into the 2 fogderi of Jarlsberg and Laurwig; and contains the 4 towns of Laurvig, Sandefjord, Holmestrand, and Tönsberg.

JARMELLO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. S of Guarda, and 84 m. E of Coimbra. Pop. 2,750. It has 3 churches.

JARMEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 60 m. NW of Stettin, circle and 12 m. E of Demmin, on the Peene. Pop. 800. It has a church.

JARMERITZ, or Jaromirzice, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NNW of Znaim, and 35 m. WSW of Brünn, on the l. bank of the Bokitna. Pop. 1,630. It has a castle with a library and fine park.

JARMOLINTSI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 19 m. S of Proskourov.

JARNAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente and arrond. of Cognac. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,611; in 1841, 11,820. The town is 8 m. E of Cognac, on the r. bank of the Rhine, in the midst of extensive prairies. Pop. in 1841, 2,510. It is noted for its brandy, and is the entrepot for the vinous productions of the locality. Fairs for brandy, cattle, mules, and leather, are held monthly. This town is noted for the victory gained in the environs by the duke of Anjou over the prince of Condé in 1569.

JARNAC-CHAMPAGNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. N of Archiac. Pop. 1,108.

JARNAGES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse and arrond. of Boussac. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,692; in 1841, 7,867. The town is 15 m. SSW of Boussac, on a hill. Pop. 843. Fairs for cattle, horses, and hard-ware, are held here 5 times a-year.

JARNAIN, an island of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 25° 8′, near the coast of Arabia. It is remarkable for three lofty hills—two towards the N of the island, and one towards the S—all desolate of vegetation, and apparently of volcanic formation.

JARNOSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Charlieu. Pop. 1,197.

JARNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 1½ m. ESE of Conflans, near the r. bank of the Iron. Pop. 500. It has a paper-mill.

JAROCZEWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 16 m. SE of Schrimm. Pop. 613,

of whom 150 are Jews. It has a Catholic church, and possesses a manufactory of potash.

JAROCZYN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 15 m. WNW of Pleszew. Pop. 1,500, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has manufactories of cloth and linen.

JAROM, a district and town of Persia, in Farsistan, in a fertile and well-watered valley, 100 m. SSE of Shiraz. Pop. of town 400. It is enclosed by old dilapidated walls, and covers a considerable area, the houses, which are built of earth, being all surrounded with enclosed gardens. It has 4 caravansaries and a small bazaar, and carries on a considerable trade in tobacco and iron, both articles of local produce. The manufacture of calico, plain and printed, and the preparation of sheep's skin for the making of hats, form also important branches of industrial occupation.

JAROMIERZ, or JAROMIR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggrätz, 31 m. N of Chrudim, and 84 m. ENE of Prague, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe. Pop. 3,490. It has a large nursery-garden.

JAROMIRZKA, or JAROMERITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NNW of Znaim, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1834, 2,018. It has a fine castle belonging to the princes of Kaunitz. The river J. has its source near the village of Roketnitz; runs first SE, then ESE, to Weimislitz; thence it takes the name of Robitna, bends NE, and joins the Eglawa a little below Erbenschitz.

JAROSLAV. See YAROSLAV.

JAROSLAW, a considerable town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the San; 18 m. N of Przemysl. Pop. 3,372. The principal trade is in linen and flax, and wax and liquors. A large annual fair is held here on the 15th August.

JAROTSCHIN, a small town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. NW of Kalisch. Pop. 1,617.

JAROVINA, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, district of Liapi, 7 m. E of Delvinaki. Near it is an extremely deep lake, which appears to have been the crater of a volcano.

JARQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Aranda. Pop. 858.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Teruel, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Guadalupe. Pop. 498.

JARRA, a considerable town of Senegambia, in Ludamar, 36 m. W of Benowm. The greater part of the inhabitants are Negroes, but they are subject to the Moors. They conduct a considerable trade, especially in salt, which they procure at Tishyt, in the Sahara.

JARRIE (LA), a canton and town of France, dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. SE of La Rochelle, and 14 m. N of Rochefort. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 11,794; of town, 1,067.

JARROW, a parish of Durham, 2½ m. SW of S. Shields, on the river Tyne, comprising the chapelries of Heworth and S. Shields, and the townships of Harton, Westoe, and Monkton-with-Jarrow. The village, which is chiefly inhabited by pitmen and their families, is pleasantly situated on the S side of the Tyne. The parish abounds in coal, and contains numerous manufactories connected with the trade of Newcastle. Area of parish, 8,640 acres. Pop. in 1801, 15,624; in 1831, 27,995; in 1841, 33,945.

JARS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Vailly. Pop. 1,490.

JARSY, a small town of Savoy, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Chambery. Pop. 1,000.

JARUCO, a town of Cuba, in the Depart. Occidental, 18 m. E of Havana. Pop. in 1841, 838.

JARVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Nancy, on the l. bank of the Meurthe. Pop. 338. On the 5th of January 1477, René II., duke of Lorraine, here defeated Charles the Bold, who fell in the battle.

JARZE', a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Beauge. Pop. 1,800.

JASENITZ, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, where the Oder issues from the Frische-haf, 10 m. N of Stettin.

JASIANOWKA, a small town in Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, 17 m. N by W of Bialystock.

JASK, or JASHK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mekran, at the bottom of a bay, formed by the cape of the same name, towards the W. It is governed by a chief, who is tributary to the imam of Muscat.

JASK, or JASQUES (CAPE), a headland on the coast of the Persian gulf, marking its entrance on the E side, in N lat. 25° 38′, E long. 57° 48′ [*Raper*], 8 or 9 leagues W by N of Cape Muksa. It is a low sandy point.

JASLO, a town of Austrian Galicia, at the confluence of the Jasielka and the Wisloka, in N lat. 49° 44′, E long. 21° 25′, 30 m. SE of Tarnow. Pop. 1,950. It is the capital of an extensive district or circle, having an area of 60·6 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 244,518.

JASLOWITZ, a small town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Zaleszozyki, on the river Strypa.

JASMUND, a peninsula on the NE coast of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, having at its northern extremity a mass of chalky rock forming a remarkable promontory. Its highest point, called the Königstuhl or 'king's chair,' is about 550 ft. above the sea. A part of the peninsula is covered with a thick forest, in the middle of which is a lake. It is connected with the main on the S by a long narrow granitic ridge.

JASPER, a county in the state of Texas, U.S., lying between the Sabine river on the E, and the Neches on the W. It is a wooded region, destitute of prairies, with one or two hilly ridges in its NW extremity.—Also a co. near the centre of the state of Georgia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,111; in 1850, 11,486. Its cap. is Monticello.—Also a co. in the SE of the state of Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 3,958; in 1850, 6,174. Its cap. is Paulding.—Also a co. in the NW of Iowa. Area 980 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,267; in 1850, 1,288. Its cap. is Reusselaer.—Also a co. in the E part of Illinois, intersected by Embarran river. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,472; in 1850, 3,198. Its cap. is Newton.—Also a co. in the SW part of Missouri. Area 988 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 4,223.—Also a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, 18 m. SW of Bath. Pop. 1,187.—Also a village in Pike co., in Ohio, 3 m. W of Piketon.—Also a village in Marion co., Tennessee, 114 m. SE of Nashville.—Also the cap. of Hamilton co., in Florida, 90 m. E of Tallahassee.—Also the cap. of Dubois co. in Iowa, 124 m. SSW of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of Jasper co. in Missouri, 163 m. SW of Jefferson.—Also a township in Ralls co., and another in Newton co., both in Missouri.

JASSO, or JASSAU, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Aba-Ujvar, situated in a valley, 25 m. S of Eperies.

JASSY, or YASSY, a considerable town of European Turkey, the capital of Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, and see of the Greek archb. or metropolitan of the prov., in N lat. 47° 8′ 30″, E long. 27° 30′ 15″, 370 m. N of Constantinople, and 3 hours' drive over a hilly country from the banks of the Pruth. It is supposed to have been the *Jassiorum Municipium*, a garrison-town in the time of the

Romans; and was formerly a place of great size, containing nearly 80,000 inhabitants; but their number was progressively reduced by the effects of war, fire, and pestilence, to little more than 15,000. In 1753 almost the whole town was burnt down; and in 1772 it was laid waste by the plague. It has however revived considerably of late years, and has now a pop. supposed to exceed 50,000. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church; but there are also some Catholics, and above a third of the pop. are Jews. There are 200 synagogues in the town, and about 30 of these are large. The showy dress of the more affluent females forms a curious contrast to the general wretchedness; for J., like the rest of Moldavia, swarms with beggars. The town, with its white houses and glittering spires, situated partly on an eminence, partly in a pleasant valley, with wide-spreading suburbs, has a promising external appearance, which its interior fails to realize. The principal streets are paved or boarded, as is usual in Russia, with logs; and the houses, which amount to nearly 5,000, are built without the smallest attention to regularity; there are not above 200 houses of stone, and not more than 50 have a second floor. The town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness, to the miasmata exhaled from the neighbouring lake of Baklui, and to the sewers, which, running under the boarded streets, often overflow in time of heavy rains, so as to render the streets impassable. Since the war with Russia in 1788, the fortifications of J. have been demolished, with the exception of a small fortress on an eminence opposite to the residence of the hospodar. Here are schools for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, the classics, and theology. The environs produce good wine; a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople; other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. The soil of the surrounding country is rich, but only a few spots here and there are under cultivation. To the W and NW is a marshy flat.—J. has been frequently taken by the Russians; but, as yet, has always been restored at the conclusion of peace. In 1792, a treaty of peace was negociated here between Russia and the Porte.

JASTROW, a small town of W. Prussia, near the borders of Pomerania, in the reg. of Marienwerder, 67 m. W of Culm. Pop. 3,750. It is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloth and fire-arms.

JASTRZAR, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, 15 m. SW of Radom.

JASUN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, on the Black sea, 75 m. NE of Samsun.

JASZ-APATHI, a town of Hungary, 11 m. E of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 8,800.

JASZ-BERENY, a considerable town of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 38 m. E of Pesth, in N lat. 47° 30′. It is the residence of the military commandant of the united provs. of Jazygia and Cumania. The environs are fertile; and their trade, particularly in corn, centres here. An extensive traffic is also conducted in horses and horned cattle. The town contains a Franciscan monastery; but is remarkable chiefly as having been the residence of the famous Attila.

JASZENOVACZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. NNE of Dubitza, at the confluence of the Unna and Save. Pop. 2,600.

JASZ-FENSZAM, a town of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 18 m. NW of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 3,500.

JASZKA, or Jasztravicz, a town of Austrian Croatia, in the co. and 27 m. SW of Agram.

JATAHY. See Jutahi.

JATRINOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 3 m. W of Casalnuovo. Pop. 1,000.

JATSHENKA. See Yatshenka.

JATUARANA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Madeira, on the r. bank, between the village of Borba and the Canoma arm of that river.

JAU, a commune and small port of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Saint-Vivien, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,608.

JAUCHE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Jodoigne, 7 m. SE of Hougaerde. Pop. 850.

JAUDONIERE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. NE of Sainte-Hermine, near the l. bank of the Loing. Pop. 612.

JAUER, a principality of Prussia, in Lower Silesia, bounded on the S and W by Bohemia and Lusatia. The surface is in general mountainous; but it has fruitful plains, and the hills are covered with wood. Corn is imported; on the other hand, manufactures are extensive, and the district exports linen, gauze, iron, glass, and porcelain. The chief towns are J., Hirschberg, Lowenberg, and Bunzlau, which are severally the capitals of the small districts into which it has been administratively divided. It now forms part of the government of Liegnitz.

Jauer, or Jauerbach, a fortified town, the cap. of the foregoing principality and of a circle, stands on the r. bank of the Neisse, 10 m. SE of Liegnitz. It contains 5 Catholic churches and monasteries, and a Lutheran church; and has a pop. of 6,500, who manufacture woollen and cotton, and trade in corn, flax, and yarn. In 1776 the greater part of this place was burnt down; but it was rebuilt with considerable improvements.

JAUERNICK, a small town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle and 50 m. NW of Troppau, with 1,950 inhabitants.

JAUJA, or Xauxa, a river of Peru, in the dep. of Junin, which unites with the Rio-do-Sal, near Huanta, to form the Mantaro, which joins the Apurimac.

JAUJA. See Atanjauja.

JAUJAC, or Jaulnac, a small town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, 15 m. SW of Privas, on the r. bank of the Alignon. Pop. 2,270. There are silk mills here.

JAUJEMU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 26° 25′.

JAULDAH, a town of Bengal, dist. and 34 m. SE of Ramghur, in N lat. 23° 22′.

JAULNAH, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 34 m. ESE of Aurungabad.

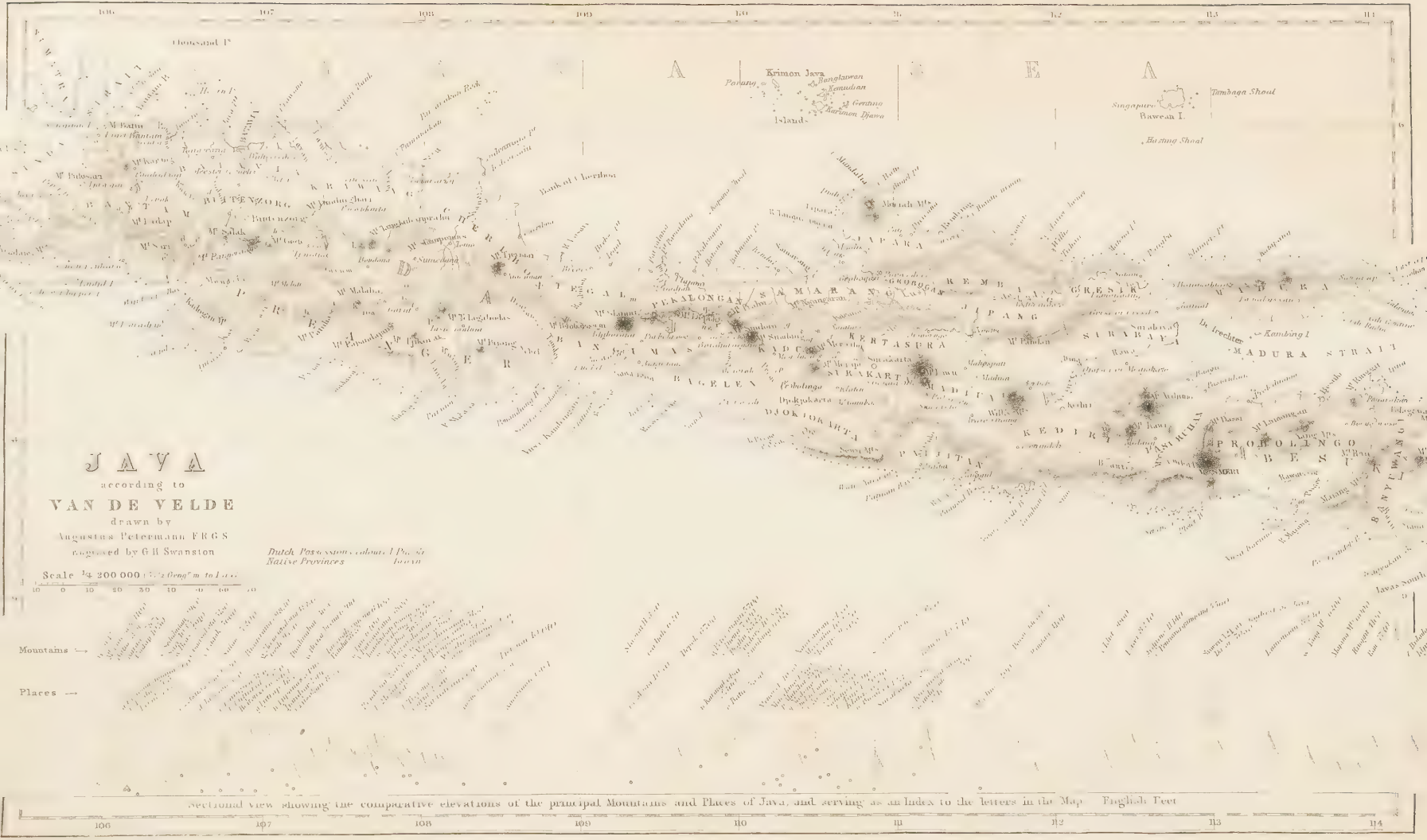
JAULNAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, on the small river Clain, 6 m. N of Poitiers. Pop. 1,580.

JAUMOAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 21° 13′.

JAUN, a village and bail. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, 4½ m. E by S of Boll, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Saane.

JAURRIETTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Pampeluna. Pop. 600.

JAURU, or Jaura, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its rise in a mountain ridge of the same name, belonging to the Cordilheras-Parexes, in W long. 58° 30′, S lat. 14° 42′; runs in a S course to lat. 15° 45′; after which it turns to the SE for 34 leagues, and by a further course of 60 leagues falls into the Paraguay on the W side, in lat. 16° 24′, 25 m. S of Villa-Maria. On its banks are salt-pits from which the prov. of Mato-Grosso derives large supplies of salt. The confluence of the J. with the Paraguay is a point of importance. It guards and covers the great road between Villa-Bella, Cuiaba, and their intermediate establishments;



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commands the navigation of both rivers, and defends the entrance into the interior of the latter province. The Paraguay from this place has a free navigation upwards almost to its sources, which are scarcely 70 leagues distant, with no other impediment than a large fall. In S lat. 16° 23′, W long. 60° 20′, a mark placed at the mouth of the J., consisting of a pyramid of beautiful marble, brought to this distant point from Lisbon, bears inscriptions commemorative of the treaty between the courts of Spain and Portugal, by which their respective territories were defined in 1754.—Also a river in the same prov., a tributary of the Coxim, which it joins on the r. bank after a course from E to W of 100 m.

JAURU (Do), a small river, which rises on the W ridge of the mountains of Paraguay, and falls into the river Cochin, by which its waters are carried into the Taquari, and thence into the main stream of the Paraguay.

JAUSTIONI, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi from the SW, in N lat. 48° 55′. It is about 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

JAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 3 m. SW of Compiegne, on the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,200.

JAUZIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 4 m. NE of Barcelonette, on the r. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,880.

JAVA, a large and fertile island of the Eastern archipelago, belonging principally to Holland, and forming the centre of the power of a commercial company which once ruled all the Eastern sea, lying between 5° 52′ and 8° 46′ N lat., and 105° 11′ and 114° 33′ E long. It is of a rectangular form; 642 m. long, and from 50 to 128 m. in breadth. Its superficial area, inferior to that of Borneo or Sumatra, is estimated by Stein at 52,335 sq. m., but this is probably above the truth: with the neighbouring island of Madura, British geographers assign to it an area of only 45,700 sq. m. In the *Moniteur des Indes-Orientales et Occidentales*, edited by Baron Carnbée, the surface of J. is estimated at 2,313 sq. geog. leagues, or 1,269 sq. myriametres; that of Madura at 97·3 sq. leagues, or 53·4 sq. myriam.; and that of other adjacent islands near J. at 34·3 sq. leagues; making a total of 2444·6 sq. leagues, or 1341·3 sq. myriam. On the N it has the sea of Java separating it from Borneo; on the E, the straits of Bali, which separate it from the island of that name; on the S, the Indian ocean; and on the W, the straits of Sunda, which separate it from Sumatra.

Coasts.] The most remarkable circumstance in the form of J., is its irregularity, narrowness, and great length, which necessarily give it an extraordinary extent of coast. The N coast presents a considerable number of bays. Setting out from Cape Sandaro, the NE extremity of the island, and going W, we encounter a vast bay protected on the N by the island of Madura. The next object is Cape Mandalia, at the extremity of a remarkable peninsula, which is succeeded by Cape Indramayo, Batavia and Bantam bays, and Cape St. Nicholas. At the extreme NW point, the coast turns suddenly SW, forming Pepper bay, and Delkom bay. The S coast commences with Cape Java, and presents one of the deepest bays in the whole island, the bay of Winkoopers, to the SE of which we encounter Cape Vinezen. Eastern Cape forms the SE extremity of the island, and between this point and Cape Sandava the only remarkable inlet is the bay of Balemboang. The principal harbour, next to Surabaya, is that of Batavia, which is a kind of roadstead sheltered by several islands. Indeed, the whole of the N coast, from the smoothness of the sea, and the numerous islands with which it is studded, may be considered a harbour, at least when we regard the mildness of the seasons, and the tranquillity of the seas in these parts.

Physical features.] "The general aspect of J. on the N coast," says Sir Thomas Raffles, "is low; in many places swampy, and overgrown with mangrove trees and bushes, particularly towards the W. The S coast, on the contrary, consists almost entirely of a series of rocks and cliffs which rise perpendicularly to a considerable height. In the interior, stupendous mountains stretch longitudinally throughout the island; while others of an inferior elevation, and innumerable ranges of hills running in various directions, serve to form and confine plains and valleys of various elevation and extent. On the N side, the ascent is in general very gradual from the sea-coast to the immediate base of the mountains; particularly in the W part of the island, where it has the greatest breadth, and where the mountains are situated far inland. Although the N coast is in many parts flat and uninteresting, the interior and southern provinces, from the mountainous character of the country, may be reckoned amongst the most romantic and highly diversified in the world,—uniting all the rich and magnificent scenery which waving forests, never-failing streams, and constant verdure, can present, heightened by a pure atmosphere, and the glowing tints of a tropical sun. Quitting the low coast of the N, in many parts unhealthy, the traveller can hardly advance five miles inland, without feeling a sensible improvement in the atmosphere and climate. As he proceeds, at every step he breathes a purer air, and surveys a brighter scene. At length he reaches the high lands. Here the boldest forms of Nature are tempered by the rural arts of man, stupendous mountains clothed with abundant harvests, impetuous cataracts tamed to the peasant's will; here is perpetual verdure; here are tints of the brightest hue. In the hottest season the air retains its freshness; in the driest, the innumerable rills and rivulets preserve much of their water. These the mountain-farmer diverts in endless conduits and canals, to irrigate the land, which he has laid in terraces for its reception; it then descends to the plains, and spreads fertility wherever it flows; till at last, by numerous outlets, it discharges itself into the sea."

J. is almost wholly volcanic; and a series of mountains betraying this origin, and varying in their elevation from 800 to 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea, extends from E to W through the whole length of the island. The several large mountains in this series, though different from each other in external figure, agree in the general attribute of volcanic features, having a broad base, gradually verging towards the summit in the form of a cone; but they also exhibit indications less equivocal of their origin, such as craters completely extinct, others with small apertures which continually discharge sulphureous vapours, and some which have emitted flame within a recent period. The following is a list of the principal elevations, as measured by M. Reinwardt:—

Tjikaracha in the district of Manahaija,	4,017 ft.
Source of the Tjitarum,	4,645
The N peak of Tiloe in the district of Banjarau,	5,425
Gunong-Guntner in the district of Timangamen,	6,085
Salak,	7,172
Gede,	9,075
Semiru, as measured by M. Carnbée,	12,292

They all rise from a plain, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and each must be considered as a separate mountain raised by a cause independent of that which produced the others. Besides the larger series, there are extensive ranges of inferior elevation, sometimes connected with the larger series

and sometimes independent of them. Various volcanic rocks are intermixed among the primary formations of this island. On either side of the great intersecting mountain-chain limestone and argillaceous ironstone occur. The N coast rests entirely upon coral; and great calcareous formations run along the S coast, in some instances rising to 500 ft. above sea-level, and full of shells and corals.—The geological constitution of the island is unfavourable to the existence of metals. No diamonds are found, or any other precious stones; but schist, quartz, felspar, potstone, and trap are abundant; porphyry is also said to be found.

Rivers.] Numerous streams pour down from the central mountain ridge of J., into the plains on both sides. None of these are navigable for any considerable way into the interior; but there are probably 50 streams that in the wet season bear down rafts charged with timber and other rough produce, and 5 or 6 which are at all times navigable to the distance of 5 or 6 m. from the coast. The largest river is the Solo, which discharges itself by two mouths near Gressik on the N coast. The second in magnitude is the river of Surabaya. Along the N coast, almost every district has its principal river. A few insignificant streams discharge their waters on the S coast, which is little known or frequented.—Among the mountains of the interior, are scattered several small but beautiful lakes, most of them supposed to be the craters of extinct volcanoes, and there are some extensive swamps.

Climate.] The seasons are here distinguished not by hot and cold, but by wet and dry. The W winds—which bring rain generally—set in during the month of October, become more steady in November and December, and gradually subside, till in March or April they are succeeded by the E winds and fair weather, which continue for the remaining half of the year. The heaviest rains are in December and January; the driest weather occurs in July and August, when the nights are coldest and the days hottest. Thunder and lightning are frequent. Occasional showers, even in the driest season, refresh the air; and the landscape is at all times of the year covered with the brightest verdure. The therm. has been observed on the N coast, and particularly in the large and low capitals of Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, to indicate above 90°; but by a series of observations published under the authority of the Dutch government, it has been found usually to range between 70° and 74° in the evenings and mornings, and to stand about 83° at noon. In the interior, among the hills, it seldom rises higher than from 67° to 70°, and on the summit of Lindora it has been observed so low as 27°. On the whole, the climate of this island—with the exception of Batavia and some other low swampy places on the N coast—is considered on a level, in point of salubrity, with the healthiest parts of British India, or of any tropical country in the world—Governor Raffles gives a table discovered among the Dutch records, by which it would appear, that the amount of deaths in Batavia, from the year 1730 to 1752, exceeded 11,000,000 of souls, or nearly 50,000 a-year! In 1722, upwards of 4,000 souls were destroyed by an irruption of the Papandajang.

Productions.] The soil of J. is for the most part rich, and remarkable for its extraordinary depth and fertility. By the side of tropical plants are found most European vegetables, and various fruits of more temperate zones; these are sure to succeed wherever proper attention is paid to the relative qualities of soil and climate. At Wonosari, alt. 6,217 ft. above sea-level, excellent potatoes, cabbages, carrots, lettuces, pease, peaches, and strawberries are grown. The mountains and valleys, hills and dales, coast-exposures and inland shades, offer an inexhaustible variety of vegetable productions. Magnificent untouched forests clothe the mountain-sides; the elegant tree-ferns seek the seclusion of the deepest ravines; an infinite variety of climbing weeds bind the taller vegetation into almost solid piles and mounds of rich vegetation. Rice is here—as almost everywhere in the East—the staff of life; maize, or Indian corn, is an important article in the agriculture of the island, as is *katchang*. The sugar-cane, coffee-shrub, pepper, indigo, tobacco, several tuberous roots, nutmegs, aloes, cloves, cinnamon, most of the European plants, and a great number which afford oils, all contribute abundantly to the necessities and luxuries of the inhabitants of J., and furnish valuable articles of commercial export. Neither the nutmeg, the clove, nor the cinnamon, is indigenous in J.; but they have been cultivated, and are found to thrive well. The choicest fruits of tropical climes abound; likewise ornamental and medicinal plants, and those whose fibres are convertible into rope, thread, and cloth. Amongst the former are the *datura*, the cubeb-pepper, and the *upas*, the extreme poisonous qualities of which have given rise to some ridiculous exaggerations. A tree, however, named *anchar*, and a shrub called *chetik*, are possessed of a malignity almost as quickly destructive to life as the gum from the upas has been described to be. Coffee, sugar, indigo, tea, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, and tobacco, are extensively cultivated by the Dutch in J.

Temminck, in his *Coup-d'Œil Général* [Leyden, 1846-7], says, quoting Count de Hogendorp, "The soil of Java does not present any products which are exclusively proper to it; but such is its happy fecundity, such is the goodness of its climate, that all the productions which Providence has granted to other countries situated between the tropics can be transplanted there, and cultivated with success. If the imperfect knowledge and limited means of the Javanese have only until now permitted them to cultivate rice, coffee, tobacco, *sirè*, *katchang*, maize, and a little cotton, we may reasonably hope that a gentle and enlightened persuasion will easily lead them also to cultivate pepper, gambier, cardamums, and the many kinds of tobacco and cotton, on procuring for this purpose seeds from Virginia and Brazil; whilst the culture and manufacture of indigo, sugar,—the extensive culture of cotton, coffee, tobacco,—the manufacture of potass, of rum, &c.,—may furnish to European industry powerful means of augmenting products suited to exterior commerce, and immense sources of riches and prosperity. In 1830 we could calculate that only two-ninths of J. were cultivated, and that the other seven-ninths still presented a vast field for improvements. In the domains ceded to private persons by sale," continues Temminck, "particularly in those of a large extent, it was calculated in 1830, that the uncultivated lands were in proportion to those already put under cultivation as 7 to 1, and in the domains where remarkable improvements had been introduced this proportion did not exceed 7 to 2. We perceive, by the view given of the state of the finances before 1830, that the different systems under which our Indian possessions have been mercantilely managed could not furnish in the long run an assured benefit to the government. The system adopted since that time has given birth to the hope that this expectation may be realized, and that the state may count upon sure revenues which the agricultural industry will annually furnish to the chief treasury; without doubt a very remarkable result, perhaps unique in the history of distant possessions which have not been colonized. The system of monopoly of the company,—that of the *corvées* under Marshal Daendels,—the registration laws of the 'ryot war system' of the English,—those, mitigated and more liberal, introduced after the English occupation,—the strict economy put in practice by the commissioner, General Du Bus, have not realized the expectation of the European government. General van den Bosch, who was clothed with the authority in 1830, deemed it necessary to administer the interests of government in a different manner from that followed by his predecessors. The old sovereigns of J. were masters of the whole soil, at least to the extent of the recognised right by which they had the power of levying on the cultivated land a tax consisting of a part of the crop, or they could exact personal service. Nevertheless the proprietor had the power of freeing himself from this tax by restoring the land to the commune, the latter appropriating to itself the profit under the burden of the charges. The tax as well as the forced labour were regulated by *adat*, and consisted, as regarded the prince, in the fifth part of the crop, or in labour calculated at the rate of 66 days' work per annum. During the English occupation they acted contrary to the *adat*, by exacting the half, two-fifths, or one-third of the crop, instead of one-fifth.

"Indolence is the supreme happiness of the Javanese, while he partakes with all men in the desire to augment his enjoyments at the expense of the labour which he believes obligatory upon him. According to this basis, it is established as a principle that a *desa*, [*i. e.* a commune or village,] is freed from the land-tax by relinquishing the fifth part of the rice-fields for the cultivation of a product in demand for the European markets; that the *desa* should enjoy one part of the benefit whenever it is proved by estimate that the produce of the cultivation brings more than the amount of the land-tax due by the village; that in case of failure of the crop the loss should be borne by the government, provided the carelessness or laziness of the cultivators were not the cause of this loss of the crop. In order not to overburden a part of the native pop. with a too heavy *corvée*, care was taken to distribute the labour—for example in the cultivation of the sugar-cane—so that one part of the inhabitants of the *desa* were charged with bringing

the cane to maturity, another had the reaping, and a third were charged with the transport; finally, whenever necessary, a fourth fulfilled the labour of manufacture, and only in the localities where the workmen were not in sufficiently great numbers, the last were paid a fixed quantity of rice and salt, over and above the remission of the tax. As a Javanese prefers to work under the immediate surveillance of his countrymen, this favour was granted to him. All the care which the culture, the harvest, and the manufacture demanded were intrusted to the vigilance of the European heads. In the districts where the cultivation of the sugar-cane had existed for a length of time, permission was given to the Javanese to manage their own ground, under the obligation of paying the tax with which the rice-fields were charged. In the localities where the rice-fields are not much extended, the right of draining the soil in the higher districts was accorded to the pop. After having set apart the fifth part of the rice-fields of the *desa*, or after having chosen elevated soil fit for the culture, the work is distributed among the pop. in the following manner: In order to execute the necessary work on an extent of soil of one *bouw*, the *desa* is obliged to furnish 4 men, 2 of whom are obliged to work alternately for a week or a month, according to the arrangement made. The working men have, as superintendents, Chinese called *mandur* [literally 'master-servant'], who are under the surveillance of the chief of the village. A part of the pop. employed in these labours is intrusted with them until the produce is perfectly ripe, when they are set free from all other work." The manufacture is ordinarily intrusted to free workmen.

"The produce of a *bahu* planted with sugar-cane," says Temminck, "may be stated at a minimum of 15 piculs. Consequently an establishment which furnishes 6,000 piculs of sugar, requires an extent of 400 *bahus* of land, on which 400 men require to be employed daily; from which it results that 1,600 persons who possess 2,000 *bahus* of rice-fields are exempted from the land-tax. A man cuts from 500 to about 550 canes, of which 2,000 to 2,200 are sufficient to furnish a picul of sugar, in which way 4 men are required to cut the quantity of canes necessary for a picul of sugar. Considering that the mill is only at work for 10 months in the year, the produce of one day is calculated at 20 piculs, which occupies 80 cane-cutters, so that 320 persons receive exemption from the tax by this labour. For the transport of the canes to the mill 140 loads are reckoned, each of 320 canes. A cart makes ordinarily two trips a-day, which makes the number of carts belonging to the establishment 70; each cart is accompanied by one man, which makes 280 persons exempt from the tax. There are 40 others required for cutting the wood used in the furnaces, and when the manufacturer, from want of free workmen, is obliged to employ the inhabitants of the *desa*, he requires 50 men daily. More than 200 men are thus freed from the tax.

For the field works,	. . . .	1,600 men.
For cutting the canes,	. . . .	320
For the transport of the canes,	. . .	280
For cutting wood, &c.,	. . . .	40
		2,240
The manufacturer employing workmen furnished by the village,	. . . . .	200
Total,	. . . . .	2,440 men,

of which only 610 are employed daily. The 2,240 men enjoy the remission of the tax calculated at f. 7½, which makes f. 18,300. They may be required 300 days in the year; but it may be that the mill requires repair, or is stopped by other causes, so that we may calculate on 250 or 260 working days, which makes 65 days' work per head, calculated at the ordinary price of manual labour in J., 12 Dutch cents per day. It is proved that the new system permits the Javanese to execute less work while enjoying the same benefits; but from labour equal to that which he is obliged to expend in his rice-fields, his profit is considerably augmented. Some fear has been entertained that, by the employment of the fifth part of the rice-fields for the more precious cultivation, that of rice would suffer, and that this produce would become less abundant. The results prove clearly that the cultivation of this grain is not diminishing, that the export is still considerable, and even increases yearly. The calculation established and the balance struck of all the expenses, it results that the picul of sugar costs to the manufacturer f. 7. 50: the government pay for it f. 8. 50 or f. 9 copper. We have already mentioned that advances without interest are made to these establishments, but with security for the capital, which ought to be returned in two or at most three years by means of the deliveries of sugar. The *Handelmaatschappii* [*i. e.* Dutch 'Trading company'], receives this produce, with all the other articles of which the culture is reserved, in warehouses established for this purpose in different parts of the island, where they are placed under the surveillance of its agents, who take charge of the loading of the vessels chartered by the company. The merchandise on its arrival in Europe is sold by public auction in the two principal ports, and at two fixed times in the year.

"Rice for a great number of years has served as the principal food, not only in J., but also in the other Sunda islands. J. is the granary of plenty for all the archipelago; and the company occupies itself in this culture with solicitude, well persuaded that a scarcity of rice might be fatal to its power. Ordinances to encourage and to increase this branch of agriculture have been promulgated at different times by an authority called to watch over the physical well-being of many millions of inhabitants. We now state that the produce of this culture has always been on the increase, whilst at the same time others more valued in commerce have been established at the expense of the rice-fields, and we shall give proof of this. Taking as the basis of comparison the land-tax (uncertain as it is for establishing a just view), we find that in 1818 the sum total of the tax upon lands brought in 2,000,000 florins to the treasury; from 1820 to 1830 it was raised to 5,000,000 fl.; in 1840 to 8,000,000 fl.; and in the table of revenues for 1845, the land-tax of the Javanese communes amounted to more than 10,000,000 fl. As an evident proof that the culture of rice, of which it would be difficult to fix the quantity produced annually, increases considerably, we may mention that the exportation in 1840 was 1,488,350 piculs of 125 lbs. The foregoing exportation does not comprehend the crops in the provs. of Batavia, of Buitenzorg, of Soerakarta, and of Djokjokarta."

Since 1825, the production of sugar in J. has been increasing annually. Previous to that date it was impossible to estimate the exact export, but it did not exceed 3,000,000 kilogrammes. The mode of culture and extraction was very defective, the sugar-mills being in the hands of the Chinese, who used the same process in the 19th cent. as had been practised in the 17th. In 1828, the commissary-general of the island granted a subsidy of 150,000 fl. for the improvement of sugar-culture and its productions. This produced a great increase in the export of 1849 as compared with 1847 and 1848. And in 1830, for the further development of the resources of J., the governor-general made large advances in money to those persons who would establish plantations on a new plan, the government also undertaking to construct the buildings necessary for the manufacture. The planters readily accepted this offer, and borrowed from 40,000 fl. to 50,000 fl., which they were allowed to repay in manufactured sugar. In 1832, the adoption of the new system was found to exercise a favourable influence, by increasing the products very considerably; and the exports in 1830 of 6,700,000 kil, were increased in 1832 to 15,567,000 kil. The quantity produced has increased annually, and the quality has improved in almost equal ratio; it is packed in baskets usually weighing 220 kil. = 483 lbs. The export of sugar from J. during the last 25 years has been as follows:

	Kil.		Kil.
1825, . .	5,500,000	1837, . .	42,000,000
1826, .	1,250,000	1838, .	46,000,000
1827, . .	2,000,000	1839, . .	52,500,000
1828, .	1,500,000	1840, .	63,500,000
1829, .	4,500,000	1841, . .	64,500,000
1830, .	7,000,000	1842, .	66,000,000
1831, . .	7,000,000	1843, .	49,000,000
1832, .	15,000,000	1844,	70,000,000
1833, . .	15,000,000	1845, . .	90,000,000
1834, .	24,500,000	1846, .	87,500,000
1835, . .	27,000,000	1847, . .	82,750,000
1836, .	33,000,000	1848, .	90,000,000

In 1849 it amounted to 104,000,000 kil., equal to about 100,000 tons.

The manufacture and exportation of indigo is a Crown monopoly. The calculations upon which its cultivation is based are as follow: "With one set of tubs, 12,500 lbs. weight of leaves, or 10 loads each of 10 piculs = 1,330 lbs., which yield 15 to 20 lbs. of indigo, can be daily prepared, giving, in the course of the year, 4,000 lbs. of indigo, as the work cannot be carried on with equal vigour all the year round. About 100 bouws, of 500 square roods each, cultivated with indigo plants, are required for one set of tubs. In order to obtain these, 400 householders must be freed from rent, and the other operations performed by natives in the factories demand 200 householders besides; so that the rent of 600 bouws of Sawa land is sacrificed. The production of the plant, transport to the factory, and the remaining labour of the Javans, cost thus 4,500 florins, or nearly 1 florin 12 cents per lb. The salaries of the European workmen, and other requisites, amount to an outlay of 50 cents; so that one pound of indigo in this manner costs 1 florin 62 cents, or about 2s. 8d. per lb. English. A better result has, however, been obtained in Cheribon, from the experiment to obtain indigo manufactured by the natives themselves, which they deliver in payment of rent, at 1 florin 50 cents per lb., to which 60 cents for packing and allowance to officers must be added. There are already 150 of these small factories established." In this case, as in that of the cost of producing sugar, no account is taken of the rent of the land; which being added gives 1 florin 80 cents, or nearly 3s. per English pound, as the price which indigo delivered in this manner costs the Dutch government at the factory.

The increased productiveness of J. may be inferred from the following exports:

	1826.	1839.	1846.
Sugar, . .	19,795 piculs.	842,017	1,394,086
Coffee. .	340,911	757,476	916,876
Indigo, . .	76	1,191,636	1,751,954

The harvest of 1849 was estimated to have produced as follows:

	On Government account.	Private account.	Total.
Sugar, . .	981,423 piculs.	391,395	1,372,818
Coffee, .	482,526	66,963	549,489
Indigo, .	1,059,817	166,490	1,226,307
Tea, .	963,232	40,000	1,003,232
Cochineal, .	48,699	36,320	85,019

These latter returns are exclusive of those for the residences of Pasaroewan and Socracarta, which had not been received when they were made up.

Animal kingdom.] Of domestic animals the buffalo is the most important. It is used for the purposes of agriculture in place of the horse. Cattle of every description are numerous all over J.; but the cows in general are of an inferior kind, and give little milk. Sheep, goats, and pigs are also numerous; hares and rabbits are common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. The horses are small but active, and show a good deal of the blood and make of the Arabian; the Bima breed is esteemed the best, and great numbers of them are annually imported. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles. The forests, especially in the E parts of the island, are inhabited by various kinds of wild beasts. The royal tiger is here as powerful and as large as in Bengal; and a species of black tiger, which is often found, is very ferocious. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with, but principally in the W parts of the island, in the high grass jungle, remote from observation. Snakes occur in great numbers, and of various kinds. The numerous marshes on the coast, where the principal towns are situated, are infested with reptiles and insects. Lizards of all kinds, from the variable camelcon to the guana tribe, frequent the bushes, trees, and roofs of the houses. In the woods a venomous spider is common, the body of which is nearly 2 inches in diameter, and the forelegs or claws 4 inches in length.—Among the feathered tribes found in J., we may remark the cassowary, or emu, a very large and powerful bird. Of the parrot species, the louris are very beautiful. Birds of paradise, from Gillolo, Papua, and New Guinea, sometimes visit this island. The J. sparrow is of a peculiar kind, and very handsome. Pigeons, domestic and wild, with the most beautiful plumage, abound; pheasants, jungle and pea-fowl, are also numerous, together with quails and snipes.—The aquatic tribe is equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along the great line of coast are highly productive. Oysters and every kind of shell-fish occur in great abundance.

Exports and imports.] The following is a statement of the value of the articles exported from the islands of J. and Madura in 1842 and 1849:

	1842.	1849.
Produce of Indian archipelago,	£4,594,086	£4,733,509
Produce of the west of India and Bengal,	5,263	3,881
Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam,	22,506	17,343
Produce of Japan,	615	32,971
Produce of Europe and America,	201,400	208,816
Specie from all countries,	41,420	29,005
	£4,865,290	£5,025,526

The distribution of these exports was as follows:

	1842.	1849.
To Holland,	41,217,520 flor.	46,461,553 fl.
Sweden,	468,737	925,864
Denmark,	112,080	306,571
Prussia,	43,350	...
Hamburg,	317,774	439,464
Bremen,	...	185,448
Great Britain,	1,338,446	1,278,976
a. Bengal and Coromandel coast,	750	9,458
b. Cape of Good Hope,	25,345	...
c. Australia,	473,519	236,742
Belgium,	170,717	192,542
France,	1,018,779	1,127,433
Portugal,	910	...
Sardinia,	4,050	...
United States,	856,959	597,907
Arabia,	44,840	...
Gulf of Persia,	38,479	127,906
China and Macao,	1,325,674	1,035,730
Cochin-China,	58,370	...
Siam,	50,898	88,338
Manilla,	5,445	8,049
Japan,	374,425	321,414
Eastern archipelago,	10,436,426	6,962,918
	58,383,493	60,306,313
	= £4,865,290	= £5,025,526

The following is a statement of the value of the articles imported into J. and Madeira in 1842 and 1849:

	1842.	1849.
Produce of Europe,	£1,403,096	£1,241,851
Produce of the west of India and Bengal,	27,323	46,715
Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam,	170,993	213,380
Produce of Japan,	62,633	40,649
Produce of Indian archipelago,	435,365	427,150
Specie from all countries,	74,024	38,479
	£2,173,434	£2,008,224

The distribution of these imports was as follows:

	1842.	1849.
To Holland,	11,296,250 flor.	8,290,108 fl.
Sweden,	381,024	111,698
Norway,	45	...
Denmark,	6,105	68,066
Hamburg,	108,823	152,379
Bremen,	...	38,658
Great Britain,	3,955,559	5,140,915
a. Bengal and Coromandel coast,	168,062	31,286
b. Mauritius,	6,789	2,034
c. Cape of Good Hope,	23,723	4,440
d. Australia,	26,667	73,036
Belgium,	31,777	7,780
France,	628,383	355,639
Madeira,	7,670	...
Sardinia,	4,406	...
United States,	129,349	394,041
Arabia,	18,495	..
Gulf of Persia,	...	150,583
China and Macao,	737,270	1,212,598
Cochin-China,	22,771	...
Siam,	100,938	283,228
Manilla,	197,754	383,986
Japan,	751,265	487,791
Eastern archipelago,	6,569,793	6,448,675
	25,192,918	23,636,941
	= £2,099,409	= £1,969,745
Specie,	74,024	38,479

The Handel-Maatschappii.] This company was started in 1819, and fully organized in 1824, under the patronage of the king of the Netherlands, Frederick William, who, to encourage capitalists to assist in its formation, purchased himself shares to the amount of 20,000,000 florins, and guaranteed to those interested an interest of 4½ per cent. This society, whose character is purely commercial and subordinate, possesses a capital of 97,000,000 florins. In J. it possesses simply a factory, governed by a president and 2 members. Its only functions are to direct the cultivation of the lands. Compelled to make use only of vessels built in Holland, and commanded by Dutchmen, it is not allowable for them even to own ships in their own right. But it being necessary that the benefit of its freightage should be participated in by as large a number of vessels and of individuals as possible, and that its success may be felt in every part of the monarchy, it is expected to average the arrivals and departures from Europe of the vessels employed in its service, in such manner that Amsterdam shall have $\frac{2}{40}$, Rotterdam $\frac{1}{40}$, Dudrecht $\frac{2}{40}$, and Middlebourg the remainder, being $\frac{2}{40}$ likewise. The government functionaries deliver at the factory the produce they have acquired in J.; and the company undertakes to transport it to Europe, at a certain freightage, which reached in 1839 to about 2¾d. per kilogramme, or 2·2 lbs. English, of coffee; and 2¼d. per 2·2 lbs. of sugar. To encourage ship-building premiums were originally given, but at the end of a short time these became totally unnecessary; but the impulse given by them was such,

that in 1839, after their withdrawal, there were constructed in the docks of Holland 123 vessels of 39,918 tons of burden, intended for the Indian trade, and the society at that time employed 150 large vessels of 116,000 tons. The charter of the *Handel-Maatschappii* expressly stipulates that the society shall make use of the products of the country for its commercial enterprises. King William, in causing this clause to be inserted, aimed at restoring the national manufactures, a task extremely difficult in a country like Holland; he met, on this subject, with determined opposition, but, owing to the engagements which he obliged the society to fulfil with the manufacturers, in the space of twenty years Holland has nearly arrived at the point aimed at by its monarch. In 1824 the Dutch manufacturers exported to J. cottons to the amount of £25,000, and the English manufacturers supplied the market to the extent of £220,000; but in 1846 Holland imported linen and cotton manufactures into J. to the value of 7,596,420 flor., while the English imports were only 4,192,366 flor.; and in 1849 the total imports from Holland into J. were 8,290,108 flor. = £690,842; while the total from England were 5,140,915 flor. = £428,409.

Population.] The Dutch government has always had much difficulty in obtaining any census of the pop. of its East Indian possessions. Governor Raffles prepared two tables of the pop.,—the first taken by the Dutch, and not to be depended on,—the second by the British government, and under far more favourable circumstances. From the latter it appears that the pop. of J. and Madura, in 1815, amounted to 4,615,270 souls: the number of males and females being nearly equal. The pop. of the native capital, Surakerta, was estimated at 105,000; and that of Yugyakerta at something short of this; that of Batavia had dwindled to 60,000, or about one-half of its former number. Pfyffer, in his *Skizyen von der Insel Java*, published in 1829, says that the pop. was then thought to exceed 5,000,000 souls. M. Bean estimates it at 8,000,000; and the Dutch consider that the yet uncultivated land in the island would abundantly support a pop. of 24,000,000. Among the foreign settlers, the Chinese are the most numerous, as well as the most important. There are nearly 200,000 Chinese on this island, and they are said to be "the life and soul" of its commerce. The Bugis and the Malays are established in the maritime towns only; of the latter about 500,000 inhabit the W part of J., and speak the Sunda language. Like the Chinese, they have their own officers, who are responsible to the government for the conduct of the people under their command. The majority of the Arabs on the island are priests; they are a mixed race, and prevail most on the E extremity of the island, where Mahommedanism was first planted. The Javanese possess no slaves; those which are found on the island are the property of Europeans and Chinese alone, and are generally procured from the islands of Bali and Celebes. They amount to about 30,000.

Javanese.] In common with the inhabitants of the whole Indian archipelago, the inhabitants of J. are pronounced by Sir S. Raffles to bear in their features marks of Tartar origin. The Javanese are in general taller than the Bugis, but inferior in stature to the Malays. Their colour is that of "virgin gold;" their limbs are slender, their wrists and ankles particularly small, the forehead high, the eye of the Tartar cast, the nose small and somewhat flattened, the mouth well formed, the cheeks prominent, the beard scanty, the hair lank and black. The countenance is mild, placid, and thoughtful; and easily expresses respect, gaity, earnestness, indifference, bashfulness, or anxiety. The women are in general less good-looking than the men, and when old appear hideously ugly; those of the higher class, who are not exposed to hard labour and the weather, have a share of personal beauty. The manners of the Javanese are easy, courteous, and respectful even to timidity; pliant and graceful, the people of condition carry with them an air even of fashion and good breeding. The cottages of the Javanese are never insulated, but formed into villages, whose pop. extends from 50 to 200 or 300 inhabitants; each has its garden; and this spot of ground surrounding his simple habitation, the cottager considers as his peculiar patrimony, and cultivates it with peculiar care. "He labours," says Raffles, "to plant and to rear in it those vegetables that may be most useful to his family, and those shrubs and trees which may at once yield him their fruit and their shade; nor does he waste his efforts on a thankless soil. The assemblage of huts that compose the village become thus completely screened from the rays of a scorching sun, and are so buried amid the foliage of a luxuriant vegetation, that at a small distance no appearance of a human dwelling can be discovered; and the residence of a numerous society appears only a verdant grove, or a clump of evergreens." Every village forms a community within itself, each having its officers, its priests, and its temple appropriated to religious worship. The furniture of the cottage is equally simple with the cottage that contains it, and consists but of a few articles; the bed is nothing more than a mat, with pillows; the inhabitants use neither tables nor chairs, but sit cross-legged; and in common with other Mahommedans, make use of the right hand only at their meals. Rice is the chief article of their subsistence; but various pungent pickles and condiments are used almost with every species of food. Water is the principal and almost exclusive beverage; it is generally drank warm; sometimes a little cinnamon or other spice is thrown into it; and tea is commonly taken between meals. The betel-leaf and areca-nut are indispensable articles for all classes; and the use of that deleterious drug, opium, is far too extensive for the health and happiness of the inhabitants. Agriculture is the principal employment of the Javanese; indeed they are a nation of husbandmen. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land,—its facilities for rice-irrigation,—and the number of its buffaloes.—Though the Chinese in a great measure monopolize the manufactures and handicraft trades, the Javanese are far from being deficient in natural sagacity or docility. Like most eastern nations, they are enthusiastic admirers of poetry; and are said to possess a delicate ear for music. They have a kind of improvisatricci amongst them, in their *rongins* or dancing-girls. Pfyffer says of a rongin: "Her songs are impromptu, and suited to her auditory. In the twinkling of an eye she selects the preferable points of her admirer's exterior; an arch smile lights up her features; she extols his handsome figure, his noble bearing, his eyes, feet, and dress, and sums up her eulogy with a seductive, and apparently artless portraiture of his liberality and munificence. These girls also recite national ballads, of which the substance is derived from the legendary recollections of their ancient rulers. Many of these ballads are perfect fac-similes of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and constitute a portion of Javanese mythography." The Javanese are remarkable for an unsuspecting and almost infantine credulity, lending an easy credence to omens, prognostics, soothsayers, and quacks; they are the ready dupes of any religious fanatic; and give credit, without scruple or examination, to the claims of every pretender to supernatural powers. Listless and unenterprising as they generally are, no sooner is their religious enthusiasm excited than they become at once adventurous and persevering, esteeming no labour arduous, no result impossible, and no privation painful.

To the eastward of Surabaya are the Zengger mountains, on which is found the remnant of a people, amounting to about 1,200, who follow the Hindu worship. They occupy about 40 villages, in the most beautifully rich and romantic spots in Java, —a region where the therm. is frequently as low as 42°,—where the summits and slopes of the hills are covered with alpine firs, —and where plants common to an European climate flourish in luxuriance. At the opposite extremity of the island, in the interior of Bantam, is another tribe called the Bedui, the descendants of those who escaped into the woods after the fall of the western capital of Bajagaram, in the 15th cent., because they would not change their religion; and who, when at length they submitted to the sultan of Bantam, did it on condition that they should not be compelled to adopt the faith of the Koran: they retain some singular customs, but their numbers are inconsiderable.

The native government of the Javanese is a pure unmixed despotism; but there are customs of which the people are very tenacious, and which the sovereign seldom invades. His subjects have no right of liberty, of person or property. There is no hereditary rank; nothing to oppose his will. Not only honours, posts, and distinctions depend upon his pleasure, but all the landed property of his dominions remains at his disposal, and may, together with its cultivators, be parcelled out by his order among the officers of his household, the members of his family, the ministers of his pleasures, or the useful servants of the state. Every officer is paid by grants of land, or by a power to receive from the peasantry a certain proportion of the produce of certain villages or districts.

Language.] The Javanese language, though now supplanted by that of the Malays on the coast, is admitted to be the most ancient, and seems to have at one time been current throughout the whole extent of the island. In the interior, not one native among ten thousand can speak the Malay language; and the two people are not in the least intelligible to each other in their speech. The Jawa is sufficiently copious, and overflows with words of pure Sanscrit. The Hindu names for the days of the week, though now obsolete, are universally known to the learned Javanese. The alphabet of J. is nevertheless peculiar; and has no resemblance, in the order of the characters, to the Deva-Na-

gari. The simple letters are 20 in number, besides compound characters. Each letter has an inherent vowel, as in the Bengali, which is always pronounced like *a* in the English word *ample*, and is always sounded in reading, unless when a mark indicates its suppression. The other vowels are always joined to the consonants, and have generally one determinate sound. The compound characters are commonly placed beneath the simple letters; and then the inherent vowel of the upper letter is suppressed, while that of the compound one is sounded. The plural is formed, as in the Malay, by merely repeating the word; and there is no variation on account of number or person in the verbs. The orthography is extremely simple, and the construction not unlike that of the Malay. The Javanese is divided into two dialects,—the high and the low tongue. An inferior addressing his superior uses the *bhusa krema* or polite language; while the superior replies in the ordinary dialect.

Dutch administration.] The East Indian dominions of Holland have been ruled over since 1725 by a governor-general and a council. The council is composed of 4 members, and a vice-president: the governor himself being president. It will, however, presently be seen that the council is a purely deliberative body, exercising no power of its own; and can only offer advice to the governor, who may act quite independently of it. The governor-general is understood to receive his orders from the colonial minister of Holland; and it is in Holland that the initiative of all important measures is taken. The new Indian code for J. divides the Indian pop. into two classes, viz., 1st, Europeans, and persons who are placed in the same capacity, *e. g.* Americans and indigenous inhabitants who have been baptized; and 2d, natives and those who are placed in the same capacity, *e. g.* Arabs, Moors, and Chinese. The civil and commercial codification only concerns the first class of the pop.; but the natives may be partially subjected to the Dutch East India laws by notarial act. We have, therefore, two nations in the East Indies, of which one reigns and the other is subject; and two legislative systems in the same territory. But the exclusively exceptional part of the matter is this, that the native possesses certain political rights, is subject to his own chiefs, and is tried by a sort of jury when accused of crime, whilst the European enjoys no political right whatever, the members of the Indian council alone excepted. The latter may, in an isolated case, elect a governor-general *ad interim;* at all other times their right is limited to giving advice. The executive and legislative power—the *summum imperium* in its greatest extent—belongs to the governor-general, as the representative of the king. Hence the natural consequence is, that the governor-general is utterly irresponsible for the exercise of his powers; that his acts and orders are never illegal; and that he must always be obeyed; and that he is responsible to the king alone. One single act is interdicted him, viz., the establishment of extraordinary tribunals. "Judgments by commissioners" are prohibited; in all other points the governor-general's power is only limited by that of the king, and he may do everything without the royal authorization, except the following acts: 1. The postponement of a sentence to death, if the high court requires it. 2. The institution or alteration of taxes, of the monetary system, of the post-office revenues established by royal ordinances, of the institution of the chamber-of-reckoning. 3. The alteration of the three monopolies possessed by the state, viz., that of salt and that of opium, and that of the trade to Japan; the cultivation of coffee, &c., in the regencies of Pre'anger, and of spices in the Molucca islands. 4. The regulation on the alteration of the position of the slaves. 5. The conclusion of treaties containing sessions of territory. 6. The institution or definition of the president of the supreme tribunal. But if the governor-general should act in any one of these cases, *ex auctoritate propria*, obedience is still due to his authority, until the king shall have disposed of the matter. In conclusion, the governor-general may delegate a portion of his power to private governors or residents out of J. Every person, even a Dutchman, must obtain the governor's permission to settle, or even to reside in the Dutch East Indies. The rights of foreigners are generally the same as those of the inhabitants. The inhabitant has civic rights, but he possesses them *præcario*, that is to say, only so long as the supreme authority does not deem it necessary to deprive him of their enjoyment. He enjoys the protection of the laws so long as he behaves like a quiet and peaceable citizen; his property is sacred so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to sequestrate it; he enjoys freedom of trade and professions so long as the latter attack no monopoly or abrogate no legal cultivation. If accused of crime, he is tried before the regular tribunals so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to banish him from the colonies without any judicial sentence. His civic claims are tried by the ordinary judge so long as the governor-general fails to prove that they fall within his own peculiar jurisdiction; he can only be imprisoned by the law so long as the governor-general does not deem it necessary to incarcerate him by force or for precaution; and, in short, he possesses his rights as an inhabitant so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to expatriate him!—Next in rank to the governor-general, in the Dutch administrative system, are a commander-general of the forces, a rear-admiral who is head of the naval department, the attorney-general of the supreme court, the director of the interior, who is charged with the system of police, and the government state-secretary from whom orders emanate.—The administration of justice is confided to judges bearing the title of counsellors. These form two courts: one denominated the supreme court, and fulfilling the duties of a court-of-appeal in all cases both civil and criminal; the other courts are established at Batavia, Sanderang, and Surabaya, and exercise jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, without a jury. The Europeans are judged according to Dutch law; in Javanese causes the judges are assisted by the regent of the district, and the high priest. Towards the centre of the S side of the island is a considerable but now greatly reduced tract of country, still under the nominal rule of native princes, who have viceroys over them, in the shape of Dutch residents at their courts. These two native princes are styled the *senaan* or emperor of Surakerta, and the sultan of Yugyakerta. Madura is also divided between the sultan of Bankalang and the *panambahan* of Suminap, who are likewise controlled by Dutch residents. The remainder of the island is divided into about 20 districts, each of which is called *a residency*, from being governed by an officer styled *a resident.* Each resident has under him two sets of officers, native and European; and each residency is divided into districts, over each of which is placed a native chief, called *a regent*, and an European officer, styled *assistant-resident*, who has under him several controllers. Each resident has also a secretary, who takes rank next to an assistant-resident. An assistant-resident merely acts as a police magistrate, and can only inflict petty punishments. In the towns of Samarang and Surabaya there are two assistant-residents, one for the police, the other for the financial department. The controllers inspect the cultivation of the land, assess it for the land-tax, look after the condition of the roads, bridges, &c., and report generally on the state of the district committed to their charge. The native government officers are, first, a regent, whose district is styled *a regency*, which is generally co-extensive with that of an as-

sistant-resident. Each regent has a secretary or deputy, called a *pati*. Each regency is also divided into districts, over each of which is an officer called in some places a *widono*, in others *demang*, who has likewise a secretary or deputy called a *bukkel*. The principle of subdivision is still farther carried out, and over the successively diminishing portions are officers whose title and rank are *arris*, and his deputy a *bow-arris;* and *loosa*, and his deputy *patinghi*. These last have only a few *kampongs* or villages under them, but each *kampong* has also its little chief, called *kapella kampong*, *i. e.*,'head of the kampong.' *Rongo* is the title given to an officer who, with the power of a regent, governs a smaller and less important district than is usually given to a regent. These titles are those in use in the E part of the island, towards the W similar offices bear different native titles. In this way the whole pop. is, as it were, marshalled and arranged under a chain of officers like an army. The people all live in communities, every man being obliged to belong to and reside in one particular kampong, which is fenced in, is governed by its kapella or head-man, has its constable or police officer, called *kadjenaman*, and is guarded at night by one or two sentinels, armed with spears, stationed at the gate. All these native officers are appointed by the governor in council; the residents not having the power of appointing any one above the degree of the head of a kampong, or a native constable. The *kapella kampong* is most commonly elected by the inhabitants of the *kampong*. When a village is composed of only one *kampong*, it is called a *deesa;* but when of more than one, it is termed *cota* or 'town.' Each regency has also its *panghulu*, or head-priest, and its *head-jacksa* and *jacksa*, who have the management of the native police, and act as procurators-fiscal. There is also a native collector and sub-collector of revenue. The regent makes his reports to and receives orders from the resident of the district only. Each controller has to keep a journal, a copy of which he transmits to the assistant-resident of his district, and also to the general government at Batavia. All the government officers, both native and European, besides a regular salary, are allowed a certain per centage on the produce raised in the district. This per centage is calculated on the produce of each residency, and the whole is divided among the officers of that residency on a scale according to their rank. The Dutch wisely make as little military display as possible; and the residents, it is said, often prefer even the total absence of any military force. In the interior of J., a pop. of upwards of 500,000 are, in some instances, easily governed by two European officers.—The inhabitants are not forbidden to have slaves, but only to import them or to traffic in human flesh. The natives in J. and Madura are freemen or slaves; out of those islands there exists one more class, that of the "hypothecated,"—those who hypothecate themselves and their labours to their creditors for a certain period.

Army.] The Dutch possessions in Java are governed chiefly by soldiers drawn from the different Malayan isles and Africans. Of the entire military force in the Dutch Indian possessions, amounting to 30,000 men, only from 8,000 to 10,000 are Europeans. This force garrisons all the larger coast towns in J., and occupies in small detachments a number of inland military stations, passing through the heart of the country, from Batavia to Surabaya, at distances of 40 or 50 m. apart.

Revenue.] The annual budget of the J. government shows an average expenditure of 8,000,000 florins, in which, however, are comprised the expenses of Sumatra and the Malayan islands. The revenues arise from customs, a poll-tax, the monopoly of the opium and arrack trades, and of every species of colonial produce raised upon the lands granted by them. These productions it resells to the agents of the *Handel-Maatschappii*, which in its turn exercises a complete monopoly over the whole of Dutch India. The total revenue now amounts to 55,000,000 guilders = £4,750,000, of which, after deducting expenses, there remains a clear surplus of 25,000,000 guilders = £2,084,000, which is yearly transmitted to the credit of the home-government.

Topography.] The two natural and grand divisions of J. are the eastern and the western, forming two nearly equal portions of land, separated by the river Losari on the N side, and the Chitandui on the S, in E long. 108° 52', about 240 m. from Java-head, in the strait of Sunda. Only that part of the island which lies E of the Losari is called Java by the natives, who designate the W division by the name of Sunda. Such was the division when the whole island comprised only two distinct kingdoms, each governed by a powerful and independent sovereign; and between the descendants of those two nations there is still a marked and striking distinction. Those provs. which are now under the immediate authority and administration of the European government, are the W and the N, a few inland districts, and the island of Madura off the NE coast; the rest of J., comprising the SE provs., is still subject to the native princes.

Those portions of the island which are under European authority are divided into sixteen residencies or separate administrations, including the seat of the colonial government.

1st, Bantam, comprising 3,428 sq. m., and containing 23,164 inhabitants. This division comprises the NW section of the island. It is washed on three sides by the sea and the strait of Sunda, and comprises several dependent islands scattered along its shores, with bays and harbours. The town has been deserted by the European establishment, which has removed about 7 m. inland, to a more elevated and healthy station, called Sirang or Ceram.

2d, Batavia and its environs, including Buitenzorg, comprising 2,411 sq. m., and 408.327 inhabitants. This division comprises what formerly constituted the native prov. of Jacatra. The city of Batavia is the capital and the seat of the colonial government.

3d, The Batavian and Priangen Regencies, comprising 10,000 sq. m., and 243,628 inhabitants. This division, which is extremely mountainous, lies SE of that just mentioned, and extends from the Blue mountain ridge to Wyn-Cooper's bay on the S coast, and from thence E to the river Chiwulan.

4th, Cheribon, comprising 1,334 sq. m., and 216,000 inhabitants. This division extends across the island from N to S, at the point where its breadth, by an abrupt indentation of both coasts, is suddenly reduced from 150 m., its narrowest part. except one across the prov. of Probolingo, near the E end of the island. Cheribon, on the N coast, is the capital.

5th, Tegal, comprising 1,297 sq. m., and 178,415 inhabitants. This division, which is bounded on the N by about 50 m. of sea-coast, extends S to the centre of the island, with Cheribon on its W, and Pakalongan on its E. The town of Tegal, on the N, is the capital.

6th, Pakalongan, comprising 650 sq. m., and 115,442 inhabitants. This division, which is also bounded on the N by the sea of Borneo, extends S between Tegal on the W and Semarang on the E. Ulajami, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

7th, Semarang, comprising 1,166 sq. m., and 327,610 inhabitants. This division is bounded by

Japara and the sea on the N; Pakalongan on the W; Kedu on the S; and Grobogan on the E. Kandal, on the river Bodei, is the capital.

8th, KEDU, comprising 826 sq. m., and 197,310 inhabitants. This division is bounded by Semarang on the N; Kertasura on the E; and the native provs. on the S and W. Probolingo is the capital.

9th, GROBOGAN and JIPANG, comprising 1,219 sq. m., and 66,522 inhabitants. This division is bounded by Japara on the N; Gresik and Surabaya on the E; Kertasura on the S; and Semarang on the W. Grobogan is the capital.

10th, JAPARA, comprising 1,025 sq. m., and 103,290 inhabitants. This division comprehends a peninsula which juts out on the N side of the island, at the point of its greatest breadth; it being here 135½ m. wide, between the SW point of Pachitan bay and the N point of Japara. Japara is of course washed on three sides by the sea, which, with Rambang, bounds it on the E, Grobogan being on its S, and Semarang and the sea on its W. Jawana, on its NW, is the capital.

11th, REMBANG, comprising 1,400 sq. m., and 158,530 inhabitants. This division is bounded by the sea on its N, by Gresik on the E, Jipang on the S, and Japara on the W. Rembang, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

12th, GRESIK, comprising 778 sq. m., and 115,442 inhabitants. This division includes Point Panka, the NE extremity of the island, at the entrance of Madura strait. It is bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by the strait, on the S by Surabaya, and on the W by Rembang. Gresik, on the strait, is the capital.

13th, SURABAYA, comprising 1,218 sq. m., and 154,512 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by Gresik, on the E by the strait of Madura and the sea, on the S by Pasuruan and the native provs., and on the W by Jipang. The town of Surabaya, which has an excellent harbour, is the capital. It is near the principal mouth of a river of the same name, the second in magnitude of the whole island, which discharges itself into the strait of Badua by five outlets, which form as many separate rivers.

14th, PASURUAN, comprising 1,952 sq. m., and 108,812 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by Surabaya and the sea, on the E by Probolingo, on the S by mountains, and on the W by the native provs. The town of Pasuruan, near the coast, is the capital.

15th, PROBOLINGO, comprising 2,854 sq. m., and 104,359 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by Banyuwangi, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Pasuruan. Probolingo, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

16th, BANYUWANGI, comprising 1,270 sq. m., and 8,873 inhabitants. This is the last European division, and is the eastern extremity of the island; bounded on the N by the sea, and on the E by the strait of Bali, on the S by the Indian ocean, and on the W by Probolingo. The capital is a town of the same name, on the strait.

The native provs. comprise an area of 11,313 sq. m., and 1,657,934 inhabitants; and the island of Madura, comprising two residencies, has an area of 1,260 sq. m., and 218,659 inhabitants.

History.] The early history of J. is entirely lost in the fables of antiquity. Its annals give accounts of political relations having subsisted in more modern times between the island and various states in Sumatra and Borneo; and this is partly confirmed by the circumstance of the written language and the language of the court in these districts being Javanese, while the indigenous dialect is entirely different. History and tradition relate that the inhabitants of J. were once united under one sovereign, which is corroborated by the similarity of their language and institutions; but when the Dutch first established themselves in the island, about the year 1619, it was divided into three great states, namely, Bantam, Jacatra, and the empire of the Soesoehoenan, or emperor; which last was the most extensive, and comprehended more than two-thirds of the whole island. In 1751 it became subject to the Dutch East India company, who had been invited to interfere in its intestine commotions. [See BANTAM.] Jacatra, rather larger but less populous than Bantam, was conquered by the Dutch in 1619, and taken entirely under their government, who built Batavia near its ancient capital Jacatra. [See BATAVIA.] Cheribon, about half the size of Jacatra, and situated to the E of it, is divided between two princes, who are feudatories of the Company. The empire of the Soesoehoenan before the war of 1740, comprehended all the rest of the island to the E of Cheribon; but after that period 30 of its 56 provs. were ceded to the Company, and 7 to Sultan Manko-Boeni. The whole of these countries were divided by the Dutch into 123 districts, in each of which they established a resident to secure the fulfilment of their commercial privileges, and also a native chief or governor, called *tomogong*, to collect the produce payable by the peasants for the use of the sovereign, the Dutch, and themselves. The Dutch, especially in later times, held the supremacy in the island by a very precarious tenure; and were obliged to adopt the policy of fomenting disunion among the more powerful native princes, who governed as their tributaries and allies, as well as of bringing large reinforcements of troops from Europe to keep them in due subordination. In 1811, a British armament sailed from India against the settlements in Java, and speedily succeeded in reducing the whole island under the dominion of the East India company. Its new masters immediately instituted numerous schemes for its improvement; and in a short time rendered the greatest benefit to the whole community, by clearing and cultivating the waste and unhealthy grounds around the capital, by abrogating the extreme severity of the Dutch code, in the punishment of crimes, while the police was rendered more effectual for their prevention; by collecting the revenue in a more equal and less oppressive manner, and by augmenting the colonial and coasting trade of the island. All the courts of justice were modelled on the plan of those of Great Britain, so as to separate the judicial from the police duties, and insure the more prompt and impartial administration of justice. The principal courts were established at Samarang, Surabaya, and Batavia, which last was supreme. Regular custom-houses were appointed at the same places; and no vessels were allowed to enter for trade at any other port in Java. In 1808, under General Daendels, the revenue was only 818,128 rupees; while in 1814, under the English governor Raffles, it amounted to 5,368,085 r.; leaving a clear surplus revenue of 2,800,000 r. per annum. In this flourishing condition the island was restored by treaty to its former masters; a measure to which the native authorities are said to have manifested the greatest reluctance. The change once more effected in the island from the ryotwar tenure of land introduced under the British government to the old system of prescribed cultivation and forced deliveries, excited an insurrection in which, according to the testimony of M. Van den Bosch, "more than 30,000 men on the side of the Dutch, and 200,000 Javanese were sacrificed."

JAVA, a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, U. S., 267 m. W of Albany, watered by Seneca creek, and the head-waters of Cattaraugus creek. Its surface is undulating, and its soil well-adapted to pasturage. Pop. 2,331.

JAVA SEA, that part of the Eastern Indian sea which lies between the parallels of 3° and 7° S, and between 106° and 116° E long.; having the island of Java to the S, Sumatra to the W, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the N, and the island of Celebes to the E.

JAVALERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, partido and 14 m. N of Huete, in a valley. Pop. 508.

JAVALQUINTA, or JABALQUINTO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Jaen, partido and 17 m. WNW of Baeza, on the slope of a mountain between the Guadalimar and Guadiel, near the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,586. It has 2 convents.

JAVANA, a district and town of Java. The dist. is bounded on the N by the sea of Java; on the E by the prov. of Rembang; on the S by that of Patti; and on the W by the prov. of Japara; and comprises an area 21 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth. The town is 54 m. NE of Samarang, on the road from that town to Surabaya, about 2 m. from the coast, and near a small river which is here crossed by a bridge of boats.

JAVAT, or DJAVAT, a small town of Russia in Asia, in Shirvan, on the l. bank of the Kur, a little above the confluence of the Aras. The river Kur is here crossed by a bridge of boats, and large blocks

of rock interrupt its navigation. Its inhabitants are chiefly Armenians.

JAVAZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Bas-Oha. Pop. 62.

JAVELLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Sceaux, and com. of Vaugirard, 3 m. W of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine. It has several chemical manufactories.

JAVENE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Fougeres. Pop. 1,286.

JAVERDAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NE of Saint-Junien. Pop. 1,044.

JAVERLHAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NW of Nontron, on the r. bank of the Baudiat. Pop. 1,454. In the environs are mines of antimony, and 2 iron-works.

JAVERNIK, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 2,300.

JAVIE (La), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, arrond. of Digne. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,281; in 1841, 3,401. The v. is 9 m. NNE of Digne, on the r. bank of the Bléone. Pop. 428.

JAVISA, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of Ystmo, on the Santa Maria or Tuyra river, about 36 m. from its mouth. Large vessels can ascend to within a few miles of this v., which has a pop. of little more than 100, mostly Negroes and Sambos.

JAVITA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, near the source of the Tuamini, one of the head-streams of the Atapabo, and 90 m. above the confluence of that river with the Orinoco.

JAVOLS, or Javoux, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lozere, cant. of Aumont, 11 m. NNE of Marvejols. Pop. 1,169. It has a manufactory of caddis, and in the environs are several thermal springs. The v. derives its name from the *Gabales*, a people of ancient Gaul. It was the capital of Gevaudan.

JAVORNIK, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in the E part of Bosnia. It extends a distance of about 45 m. between the Krivaja and Drin, terminating near the l. bank of the latter, a little to the N of Zvornik.

JAVRON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Couptrain, on a height near the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 2,271.

JAWOROW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. ENE of Przemysl, and 29 m. W of Lemberg, on a lake abounding with fish. Pop. 3,985, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a Catholic and a United Greek church, and thermal baths. In its vicinity are extensive paper-mills.

JAWORZNO, a village of Poland, in the republic and 35 m. WNW of Cracow, and 8 m. NW of Krzanow. In the environs are several coal-mines.

JAWUD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 65 m. WSW of Kotah, on an affluent of the Bunnas, at an alt. of 1,410 ft. above sea-level. It consisted in 1820 of about 500 houses, and is surrounded by a wall of stone.

JAWUD-NIMUCH, a district of Gwalior, in Hindostan, comprising an area of 443 sq. m., or 283,868 acres, of which 110,940 are cultivated, and 18,963 cultivable. Pop. in 1846, 84,866, nearly all Hindus. Land-revenue in 1846–7, 3,78,442 rupees.

JAXARTES. See Sir.

JAXT, a river of Germany, which has its source in Würtemberg, in the circle of the same name, near Waldheim; makes a curve W to Ellwangen; thence bends first NNW, then NW, to the confines of Baden, along which it runs in a SW direction about 8 m. Pursuing its course to the SW, it passes alternately through small portions of the duchy of Baden and Würtemberg, and finally terminates in the Neckar, on the r. bank, in the circle of that name, between Jaxtfeld and Wimpfen, and after flowing a distance of about 105 m. The principal towns which it passes in its course are Ellwangen, Creilsheim, Kirchberg, Langenberg, Krautheim, Jaxthausen, Mockmuhl, and Jaxtburg. Its principal affluents are the Erlen, Kirschach, Seckach, and Scheffenz. It possesses a large volume of water, but the mountainous character of the country through which it flows renders it unnavigable.—Also a circle of the kingdom of Würtemberg, extending between 48° 32′ and 49° 35′ N lat.; bounded on the N and E by the kingdom of Bavaria; on the S by the circle of the Danube; on the W by that of the Neckar; and on the NW by the grand-duchy of Baden. It comprises an area 51 m. in length from N to S, 54 m. at its greatest breadth; and a superficies of 2,104 sq. m.; and is divided into 14 bailiwicks. Its cap. is Ellwangen. Pop. 355,700. It is intersected in the S by the Suabian Alps, which divide it into two unequal parts, the larger of which belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is watered by the Tauber, Jaxt, from which the circle takes its name, the Kocher, and Rems. The other section, on the SE, gives rise to several small streams which flow into the Danube. This part contains also numerous ponds. The climate is mild. The soil, though to some extent stony and sandy, is in many parts fertile, and produces grain of all kinds, hemp, lint, colza, and wine. Large tracts are covered with wood or herbage. The rearing of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and bees, forms one of the most important of the industrial occupations of the locality. Game and fish are also abundant. Its mineral productions consist chiefly in iron, salt, marble, gypsum, alum, agate, and porcelain clay. Linen and wood-ware are manufactured to a considerable extent, and tanneries, dye-works, and paper and oil-mills, are numerous. The principal articles of export are cattle, corn, wine, salt, iron, iron-ware, wool, and wood.

JAXTBERG, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. NNE of Künzelsau, on the l. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 350. It has a castle.

JAXTFELD, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. NW of Neckar-Sulm, and 35 m. N of Stuttgard, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, opposite Wimpfen. Pop. 520. In the vicinity is an extensive salt-mine.

JAXTHAUSEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 17 m. NE of Neckar-Sulm, and 44 m. NNE of Stuttgard, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 1,160. It possesses 2 castles, and has a cotton-spinning mill.—Also a village in the circle of the Jaxt, SE of Ellwangen, on the Jaxt.

JAXTHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. S of Crailsheim, and about the same distance N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 900. The environs are noted for their breed of horses.

JAXTZELL, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt.

JAY, a county in the E part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area, generally fertile, of 370 sq. m., watered by Salamanie river. Pop. in 1840, 3,863; in 1850, 7,051. Its cap. is Portland.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, 29 m. WNW of Augusta, bounded on the S by Androscoggin river. It is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,750.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 58 m. N of Montpelier, on the Canada line, watered by branches

of Missisque river. It is in some parts mountainous, but is to a considerable extent fertile. Pop. 308.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, 18 m. N of Elizabeth. It has some good land on the banks of a branch of Au Sable river, but is generally mountainous. Pop. 2,258. Pop. of village 400.—Also a village in Jay co., Indiana, on the N side of Salamanie river.

JAYAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. N of Montrevel. Pop. 1,218.

JAYBALPUR. See JEBALPUR.

JAYENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Granada, partido and 9 m. ESE of Alhama, on a small river of the same name, which a little below takes that of Cacin. Pop. 978.

JAYME, or JAIME (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Apure and 160 m. ENE of Varinas, near the r. bank of the Portuguesa river, between the Guanaparo and one of the branches of the Apure.

JAYSULMIR. See JESULMIR.

JAZ, or IAZ, a town of Turan, in the district and 60 m. NNE of Hissar, on the Kafernikhan or Hissar, a little below the confluence of the Jassa.

JAZAK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Syrmia, 12 m. SSW of Peterwardein. Pop. 1,800.

JAZENEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Lusignan, on the Vonne. Pop. 928. Fairs for cattle and woollen fabrics are held here 4 times a-year.

JAZLOWIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 17 m. WSW of Czortkow, and 34 m. E of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Olchowiec, a little above the confluence of that river with the Stripa. Pop. 2,100.

JAZTREBACZ, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the N part of the sanj. of Kruchovatz. It extends E from Mount Kopauneg to the l. bank of the Morava, a distance of about 48 m.

JAZVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the E part of the district of Cherdin, on the W side of the Ural mountains, runs in a W direction, and joins the Vichera, on the l. bank, 15 m. E of Cherdin, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Gloukhaia-Vilva, which it receives on the l.

JAZYGES, or JASZSAG, a privileged district of Hungary, comprising an area of 141 m., between the comitats of Pesth and Heves. It is flat and marshy, and is intersected by the Zagyva and Tarna, which unite and join the Theiss a little below this district. Its principal productions are corn, maize, wine, and tobacco. Wood is scarce, and it has no manufacturing industry. The rearing of horses and cattle forms the chief branch of local employment. The inhabitants, amounting in number to 55,056, consist of Jazyges and Magyars professing Christianity. This district comprises some small detached portions of the two adjacent comitats. Its capital is Jasz-Bereny. The Jazyges are descended from the ancient Jazyges-Metanastes, who inhabited the NW part of Dacia, between the Danube and Theiss.

*** JEAN (SAINT). For names not found under JEAN (SAINT), see JAN and JOHN (SAINT).

JEAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sèvres, cant. and 1 m. S of Thouars. Pop. 400. It has an annual fair for grain and cattle.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. E of Duras. Pop. 1,500.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 778.

JEAN (SAINT), or SCROPHI, an island of the Archipelago, to the SE of the island of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 20′ 51″, and E long. 26° 40′. It is 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

JEAN (SAINT), a river of Lower Canada, which flows E into the Saguenay, opposite Cape Diamond.—Also a river in the co. of Kamouraska, which runs NW and falls into the Sainte Anne.

JEAN-D'ACRE (ST.). See ACRE.

JEAN-D'ANGELY (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure.—The arrond. comprises an area of 132,068 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 80,175; in 1841, 81,773.—The cant. contains 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,434; in 1841, 16,733.—The town is 36 m. ESE of Rochelle, on the r. bank of the Boutonne, which is here navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burthen. Pop. in 1789, 4,674; in 1821, 5,541; in 1836, 5,915; and in 1841, 6,107. It possesses 2 parish churches, an hospital, public baths, a theatre, a communal college, and a tribunal of commerce; and has manufactories of serge, a powder-mill, distilleries of brandy, and several printing establishments. It is the entrepot for the brandy, wine, and timber of the surrounding country. Fairs for cattle, grain, and brandy are held monthly.—This town owes its origin to a monastery founded in the locality in the 10th cent. by Pepin II., king of Aquitaine. It was fortified at an early period, and in the era of Philip-Augustus had risen to a place of considerable importance. Several privileges were conferred upon it by that monarch, in consequence of the repulse which it gave the English in 1372. In 1572 it was taken from the Protestants by the duke of Anjou, after a siege of three months, and in 1620 it again fell into their hands; but the following year they were compelled to evacuate it by Louis XIII., and its fortifications were destroyed.

JEAN-D'ANGLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Aignan. Pop. 435. Fairs for cattle, horses, and merchandise, are held here 4 times a-year.

JEAN-D'ARDIE'RES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 1½ m. N of Belleville-sur-Saône, near the Ardière. Pop. 1,057. It has two annual fairs for cattle, sheep, pigs, and mercery.

JEAN-D'ARVES (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Maurienne, mand. and 7 m. SW of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the l. bank of the Arvant. Pop. 2,087

JEAN-D'ASSE' (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Ballon. Pop. 1,906.

JEAN-D'AUBRIGOUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. of Craponne. Pop. 1,112.

JEAN-D'AULPH (SAINT), a commune and town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Chablais, mand. and 2 m. S of Biot, 12 m. SE of Thonon, on the l. bank of the Dranse. Pop. 2,000. It has an ancient abbey.

JEAN-BABEL, a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, 15 m. E of the Mole-St.-Nicolas, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, 9 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. The estuary of this river forms a safe and commodious harbour. To the NE of the harbour is a headland of the same name, in N lat. 19° 56′.

JEAN-DES-BAISANT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. N of Torigni. Pop. 1,190.

JEAN-DE-BAPTISTE (SAINT), a parish and village of Lower Canada, in Orleans island.—Also a parish in the seignory of Ecureuils.—Also a parish in the seignory of Ronville.—Also a village in the seignory of St. Michel.

JEAN-DE-BELLEVILLE (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Tarentaise,

mand. and 6 m. SSW of Moutiers, in a valley. Pop. 1,256.

JEAN-LE-BLANC (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 8 m. NW of Conde-sur-Noireau. Pop. 1,311.

JEAN-AUX-BOIS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Chaumont. Pop. 650. Fairs, chiefly for hemp, thread, cattle, poultry, mercery, and iron-ware, are held here three times a-year.

JEAN-DES-BOIS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Tinchebraye, 12 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive manufactories of hardware.

JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. E of Le Pellerin, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,456.

JEAN-BONNEFOND (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1841, 4,880. It has manufactories of ribbon and a nail-work. A fair for cattle is held once a year.

JEAN-DE-BONNEVAL (Saint), a small river of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, which has its source 1½ m. SW of St. Seine, and, after a NW course of about 15 m., throws itself into the Loze, an affluent of the Brenne.

JEAN-DE-BOURNAY (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,524; in 1841, 15,922.—The town is 15 m. E of Vienne, and 39 m. NW of Grenoble, on a small river. Pop. in 1841, 3,492. It has extensive manufactories of sail-cloth, tweeled cloth, and leather. Fairs for grain, cattle, hemp, linen, &c., are held 7 times a-year.

JEAN-DE-BRAY (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 3 m. E of Orleans, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,269. It affords good wine.

JEAN-DE-BRE'VELAY (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Ploermel. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,795; in 1841, 1,169. The village is 17 m. WSW of Ploermel, near the r. bank of the Claye. Pop. 2,189. It has 5 annual fairs for cattle, grain, hemp, wool, &c.

JEAN-DU-BRUEL (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Nant, 15 m. ESE of Millau. Pop. in 1841, 3,218.

JEAN-LA-BUSSIE'RE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 2 m. S of Thizy. Pop. 1,765. It has an annual fair for cattle, pigs, linen, mercery, &c.

JEAN-CAPELLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. N of Bailleul, near the Méterbecque. Pop. 3,000. It has a manufactory of linen damask.

JEAN-LA-CHALME (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Caires, and 11 m. SW of Puy. Pop. 1,210. It has numerous cattle-fairs.

JEAN-CHAMBRE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Vernoux. Pop. 1,151.

JEAN-CHAZORNES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozere, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Villefort. Pop. 300. In the vicinity is a mine of lead.

JEAN-DES-CHOUX (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. N of Saverne, and 23 m. NW of Strasburg. Pop. 800. It has an annual fair for iron-ware, cloth, silk, &c.

JEAN-DE-COLLE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. W of Thiviers, on the l. bank of the Colle. Pop. 930. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held here 6 times a-year.

JEAN-DE-CORCONE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Ségé. Pop. 1,093.

JEAN-DE-CORNAC (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarne-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Moissac, and 21 m. WNW of Montauban.

JEAN-SUR-COUESNON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NE of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, on the l. bank of the Couesnon. Pop. 1,500.

JEAN-DE-DAYE (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Saint-Lô. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,479; in 1841, 9,513. The village is 9 m. N of Saint-Lô, near the l. bank of the Vire. Pop. 302. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle and mercery.

JEAN-DESCHAILLONS, or Riviere-du-Chene, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Lotbiniere, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the Petite-Rivière-du-Chêne, and possesses a good soil, but is still to a great extent uncultivated. Pop. 658.

JEAN-DE-DOIGHT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Lanmeur, 9 m. NE of Morlaix, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. 1,402.

JEAN-SUR-ERVE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Sainte-Suzanne, on the Erve, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 1,003. About 6 m. S of this village are the ruins of the ancient capital of the Ervians, a Gallic people who inhabited the bank of the Erve.

JEAN-DE-FOS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. N of Gignac, and 13 m. E of Lodève. Pop. in 1841, 1,518.

JEAN-DU-GARD, or Jean-de-Gardonnenque (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, arrond. of Alais. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,650; in 1841, 5,751. The town is 11 m. W of Alais, on the l. bank of the Gardon-d'Anduze. Pop. in 1841, 4,191. It has a consistorial church; and possesses several silk spinning-mills, manufactories of silk and cotton, hosiery, several paper-mills, tanneries, and tile-works. Fairs are held 3 times a-year. In the environs is a mine of manganese.

JEAN-SAINT-GERVAIS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Jumaux. Pop. 1,163.

JEAN-DE-LAUR (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. S of Cajarc, and 18 m. SW of Figeac. Pop. 800. It has 4 annual cattle-fairs.

JEAN-LIGOURE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. E of Pierre-Buffière, on the Ligoure. Pop. 1,026. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle and mercery.

JEAN-DE-LICHY (Saint), or Saint-Jean-aux-Amognes, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Benin-d'Azy, on the rich plateau of the Amognes. Pop. 644. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

JEAN-DE-LIVERSAY (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NW of Courson. Pop. 2,289. It has 7 annual fairs for cattle and grain.

JEAN-DE-LOSNE (Saint), or Belle-Defense, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, arrond. of Beaume. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,618; in 1841, 12,870. The town is 21 m. SE of Dijon, on the r

bank of the Saône, at the junction of the canals of Burgundy and Monsieur. Pop. in 1841, 3,208. It has an hospital, and possesses several breweries, manufactories of hats, cloth, and serge, and carries on an active trade in iron, wood, salt, fish, grain, hay, stone, and brick. Fairs for cattle, cloth, mercery, &c., are held here 5 times a-year. This town is noted for two sieges which it sustained, the first in 1273, and the second in 1639, against the united forces of the Spaniards and imperialists.

JEAN-DE-LUZ (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. of Bayonne. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,618; in 1841, 12,070. The town is 12 m. SW of Bayonne, on the Nivelle, near its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 3,208. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a hydrographical school. The port is exposed to a heavy sea, but formerly possessed an active foreign trade. Fishing and salting fish form the chief branches of local industry. A fair is held once a-year. The Spaniards were here repulsed by the French in 1793, and several engagements between the same parties took place in 1813 in the environs.

JEAN-DE-MARSACQ (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse. Pop. 1,286. It has 9 annual fairs.

JEAN-DE-MARUEJOLS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. SW of Barjac, near the l. bank of the Cèze. Pop. 1,081. It has an annual fair for cattle and horses.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE (Saint), or San-Giovanni-di-Moriana, a town of Sardinia, in the gov. of Savoy, capital of the prov. and mand. of Maurienne, at the opening of a valley, on the l. bank of the Arran, near the confluence of the Arc, 35 m. SE of Chambéry, and 30 m. E of Grenoble, on the road from France by Mont Cenis, into Italy, and at an alt. of 1,905 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,951. It presents a pleasing aspect from a distance, but disappoints on a nearer view, the streets being narrow and the houses ill-built. It possesses a cathedral, containing several fine tombs, a convent, an hospital, and a gymnasium, and has some transit trade. This town is supposed to be the *Medullum* of the ancients. It has been the scene of several battles. At the commencement of the first French revolution it was taken by the French, and constituted the chief town of a canton in the dep. of Mont Blanc.

JEAN-DES-MAUVRELZ (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Ponts-de-Cé, and 8 m. SE of Angers. Pop. 1,157. It has a fine castle.

JEAN MAYEN. See Jan Mayen.

JEAN-SUR-MAYENNE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. W of N of Laval, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 1,452.

JEAN-DE-MOIRANS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. of Rives. Pop. 1,107.

JEAN-LES-MONGES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 5 m. N of Rochefort, near the Sioule. Pop. 1,760.

JEAN-DE-MONT (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, arrond. of Les Sables. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,965; in 1841, 9,691. The town is 27 m. NNW of Les Sables-d'Olonne, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 3,680.

JEAN-DE-LA-MOTTE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Pont-Valin, 8 m. NE of La Fleche. Pop. 2,015.

JEAN-DE-NAY (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SW of Londes. Pop. 1,360.

JEAN-DES-OLLIE'RES (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Dier. Pop. 2,420. In the vicinity is a quarry of mill-stone.

JEAN-PLA-DE-CORS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Céret, and 15 m. SSE of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tech. It is very ancient, and has an old castle.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. of Mauléon. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,810; in 1841, 12,422. The town is 20 m. WSW of Mauléon, at the foot of the Jarra mountains, at an alt. of 544 ft. above sea-level, on the Nive, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,332. It is surrounded by a wall and defended by a citadel, built in 1680, which from the elevation of its site commands the adjacent passes into Spain. It contains a custom-house, a church, and a prison. It has 2 tanneries, and carries on considerable trade in wool. Cattle fairs are held twice a-year.—This town was founded in 716, and originally belonged to Spain. It frequently changed hands, and was ultimately ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In the adjacent mountains, which are generally calcareous, are mines of copper and iron, and of gray marble and masses of yellow clay.

JEAN-PORT-JOLI (Saint), a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of L'Islet, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It rises into mountains towards the rear, and is watered by the Trois-Saumons and Port-Joli rivers, the estuaries of both of which form good harbours. The soil consists of land, sandy-earth, and clay, and about one-third of it is under good cultivation. The timber consists chiefly of maple, epinette, spruce, and black-birch.

JEAN-SUR-REYSSOUSE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. S of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtes. Pop. 1,410. Fairs for cattle, mercery, and iron-ware are held here 5 times a-year.

JEAN-RORBACH (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Sarralbe. Pop. 1,011.

JEAN-EN-ROYANS (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, arrond. of Valence. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,604; in 1841, 7,544. The town is 23 m. ENE of Valence, on the l. bank of the Lionne. Pop. 2,710. It has a manufactory of cloth, and several silk and paper-mills. Fairs are held 5 times a-year. The environs afford grain and nuts in great abundance, and contain a mine of coal.

JEAN-SOLEYMIEUX (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of Montbrison. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,257; in 1841, 10,125. The village is 8 m. S of Montbrison. Pop. 1,146.

JEAN-SUR-TOURBE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 11 m. W of Sainte-Menehould. Pop. 225. It has an annual fair for cattle, charcoal, iron-ware, mercery, &c.

JEAN-DE-VALERISCLE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Ambroix, on the l. bank of the Auzonet. Pop. 1,840. It contains a glass-work and several paper-mills, and has an annual fair for cattle, goats, pigs, and onions. In the vicinity is a mine of coal.

JEAN-DE-VAUX (Saint), a village of France in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Givry, near the Orbize. Pop. 500. It has 3 annual cattle fairs.

JEAN-DE-VERGT (Saint), or Vern, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 12 m. S of Perigueux. Pop. 1,380. It has 4 annual fairs.

JEAN-SUR-VEYLE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. E of Pont-de-Veyle, on the r. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,043.

JEAN-LE-VIEUX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. S. of Poncin, on the r. bank of the Oisclon. Pop. 1,579. Fairs for grain, cattle, drapery, mercery, and ironware are held here 4 times a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, on the Nive. Pop. 1,771.

JEAN-DES-VIGNES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and ¾ m. N of Châlons-sur-Saone. Pop. 525. It has 2 annual cattle fairs.

JEANDHEURS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Ancerville, and com. of L'Ile-en-Rigaut, on an island of the Sanx. It has a paper-mill and several iron-works.

JEANNET (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vence. Pop. 1,228.

JEANTIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Aubenton. Pop. 1,086.

JEBA, or Geba, a river of Senegambia, rising near Samakonda, in Kabu, in about 12° 20′ N lat., in the Mandingo territories, and flowing W past a town of the same name, 30 m. below which it bifurcates, and falls into the Atlantic by several arms opposite the Bissagos.

JEBA. See Bissao.

JEBAIL, or Gabili, a town of Syria, in the ejalet of Tripoli, on a spur of the Lebanon that runs down to the sea, in N lat. 34° 8′, 4½ hours SSW of Batrun. It is walled on the three landward sides, but open to the sea. About one-half of the town is built beyond the walls, and two-thirds of the space within is occupied by gardens. In 1849 it was inhabited by about 300 Mahommedans, Maronites, and Greeks. It has a huge castle, and a large Maronite church. It is identified by some geographers with the *Byblos* of Pliny. Beyond J., as we proceed along the coast road northwards to Batrun, the mountains become lower and more rounded, but more rocky and barren. Excellent tobacco is produced here, and fruit is abundant.

JEBBEK, a village of Syria, midway between Scanderun and Paias or Baias, celebrated for the fine tobacco which is grown in its environs.

*** JEBEL, properly Jeb-el, written also Jibil, Djebel, Gebel, Gebail, and Dschebel, an Arabic word signifying 'mountain,' and a very common term therefore in Eastern topography. For names compounded of this word, refer to the second term.

JEBEL, a district of Arabia, in the centre of the Nedjid, between the parallels of 28° 20′ and 29° 30′. It is inhabited by a wild tribe of Bedouins, who collect ostrich-feathers and salt, which they give in exchange for fire-arms and grain.

JEBELIYAH, the most eastern of the Curia-Muria group, off the coast of Arabia. It consists of two or three roundish, white, and pointed porphyritic rocks, rising to an alt. of 560 ft. near the centre of the island. It is perfectly barren, and a favourite resort of sea-birds

JEBALPUR, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Lahore, on the Jelum river, at the extremity of the Salt range, which separates the N from the S part of the Drob of Sind-Sagar.

JEBENHAUSEN, a large village of Würtemberg, near Göppingen, in the circle of the Danube. Pop. 1,153

JEBINIANA, a village of Tunis, 15 m. SE of El-Jemme, and 18 m. of Sfakus.

JEBUK (Bay of), or Sungie-Bulu, a bay on the coast of the island of Banka, comprised between Tanjong-Genting point on the N, and Tanjong-Ayer-Mas and Tanjong-Bunud on the S. The river of Kampak discharges itself into this bay.

JECHNITZ, or Gesencize, a small town of Bohemia, 14 m. S of Saatz, and 40 m. W of Prague. Pop. 500.

JECKE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, which falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

JECU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, rising in the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, and flowing E and NE into the Atlantic, in a course of 75 m.

JED, a river of Roxburghshire, which has its rise in the border hills between the two countries of England and Scotland; rushes along a rocky channel, through narrow and thick wooded vales, and past the town of Jedburgh; and falls into the Teviot about 2 m. below that town, after a course of 17 m.

JEDBURGH, a parish of Roxburghshire, about 13 m. long, by about 6 or 7 m. broad. The greater part is hilly, and laid out in sheep-farms. Pop. in 1841, 5,116.—Also a royal burgh, and the chief town of the county, pleasantly situated on the N bank of the Jed, 40 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 10 m. W of Kelso. Pop. of parl. borough in 1831, 3,709; in 1841, 3,277. The staple produce of the town is checked woollens, carpets, druggets, and hosiery. It unites with the Haddington district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 226; in 1848, 221. The prime architectural ornament of the town is the church of its ancient abbey, extending 230 ft. from E to W, on the S side of the town, along the Jed.

JEDDAH. See Jiddah.

JEDECKEJAURE, a lake of Lapland, on the confines of Sweden and Norway, 1,137 ft. above the level of the sea.

JEDLINSK, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 8 m. SSW of Radom. Pop. 800.

JEDO, Jeddo, or Yeddo, a city of Japan, which may be considered as the cap. of the empire. It is situated on the SE shore of the island of Nifon, at the head of a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a large river, in N lat. 36° 39′, E long. 140°. Meaco, the residence of the spiritual emperor, was the original cap., and is still in some degree considered as such; but since the Saigun, or civil and military ruler, has fixed his residence at J., that city has far eclipsed the other in magnitude and splendour. The palace of the emperor, situated in the heart of the city, is said to be 5 leagues in circumf. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains several distinct buildings which have the appearance of castles. The outer portion is composed of streets containing palaces in which reside the princes-of-the-blood, ministers, and other public functionaries; the centre of the enclosure contains the palace or residence of the emperor. Unlike all the other Japanese structures, it is built of freestone, and surrounded by a wall of the same material. It is adorned with a square tower, embellished with bended roofs, gilt dragons, and other curious and fantastic ornaments; the body of the palace, however, like other Japanese structures, consists only of one high story. Among the other public buildings are numerous temples, and Buddhic convents. The city is said to be 7 m. long, 5 m. broad, and 20 m. in circumf. It is intersected by branches of the Toniak river, and by canals cut from it, which are crossed by numerous bridges. Its plan is not so regular as that of most other cities of J., additions having been

made to it at various periods. The houses, with the exception of those which belong to the nobles and clergy, are small and low; and being entirely composed of wood, paper, and mats, fire spreads through them with incredible rapidity. Although, therefore, firemen are constantly patrolling the streets, conflagrations often take place to a dreadful extent. In one which occurred in 1703, 100,000 houses are said to have been consumed. The pop. is variously estimated at from 700,000 to double that number. Besides being the residence of the monarch, J. is the seat of an extensive commerce, and contains many flourishing manufacturing establishments.

JEDOWNITZ, or GEDOWNICE, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 11 m. NNW of Brunn. Pop. 1,960.

JEDRZEIOW, a small town of Poland, in the obwod of Kielce, 43 m. N by E of Cracow.

JEFFERSON, a county in the state of New York, U. S., in the N part of the state, bounded on the NW by Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence river. Area 1,125 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and the soil a rich sandy loam. It is watered by the Black river through the centre; the Perch, Indian, and Chaumont rivers, on the N; and Stony and Sandy creeks on the SW. Its cap. is Watertown. Pop. in 1840, 60,984; in 1850, 68,156.—Also a co. situated towards the NW part of Pennsylvania. It comprises an area of 1,200 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and the soil in the valleys fertile and well-cultivated. It is intersected by Clarion and Toby's rivers, Little and Big Sand, and Mahoning creeks. Iron and coal abound here. Its cap. is Brookville. Pop. in 1840, 7,253; in 1850, 12,967.—Also a co. in the NE part of Virginia, bounded on the NE by the Potomac river. Area 225 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil various. It is intersected by the Shenandoah river. Its cap. is Charleston. Pop. in 1840, 14,082; in 1850, 15,357.—Also a co. toward the E part of Georgia, intersected on the SW by the Ogeechee river, and skirted on the NE by Brier creek. Area 660 sq. m. Its cap. is Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 7,254; in 1850, 9,131.—Also a co. in Florida, situated in the central part of the territory extending from Georgia to the gulf of Mexico. It comprises an area of 702 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Oscilla river, Lake Mickasuky lying on the W. The soil is fertile. The cap. is Monticello. Pop. in 1840, 5,713; in 1850, 7,601.—Also a co. a little N of the centre of Alabama, intersected by the Black Warrior river and its branches. It comprises an area of 1,040 sq. m. The cap. is Elyton. Pop. in 1840, 1,636; in 1850, 8,989.—Also a co. in the SW part of Mississippi, bordered on the W by the Mississippi river, in the neighbourhood of which the soil is extremely fertile. Area 630 sq. m. The cap. is Fayette. Pop. in 1840, 11,650; in 1850, 13,393.—Also a co. in the S part of Tennessee, skirted on the NW by the Holston, and on the S by French Broad river. Area 356 sq. m. The surface is uneven, and the soil partially fertile. The cap. is Dandridge. Pop. in 1840, 12,076; in 1850, 13,205.—Also a co. in the N part of Kentucky, bordered on the NW by the Ohio river, and intersected by branches of Salt river. Area 504 sq. m. The cap. is Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 15,136; in 1850, 16,636.—Also a co. in the E part of Ohio, bordered on the E by the Ohio river. It comprises an area of 396 sq. m. The surface is uneven, the soil pretty fertile. The cap. is Steubenville. Pop. in 1840, 25,030; in 1850, 29,137.—Also a co. in the SE part of Indiana, bounded on the SE by the Ohio river, and intersected by branches of the Muscatatack river, and Indian, Kentucky, and Big and Lewis creeks. Area 360 sq. m. The surface is irregular, the soil generally productive. The cap. is Madison. Pop. in 1840, 16,614; in 1850, 23,931.—Also a co. in the S part of Illinois, traversed by branches of Big Muddy and Little Wabash rivers. It comprises an area of 576 sq. m. The surface is one-third prairie, and the soil moderately fertile. The cap. is Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1840, 5,762; in 1850, 8,099.—Also a co. in the E part of Missouri, intersected by Big river and Joachim creek. Area 500 sq. m. The surface is hilly and broken. Minerals and mineral springs abound. The soil is various. The cap. is Hillsborough. Pop. in 1840, 4,296; in 1850, 6,928.—Also a co. inclined towards the SE of the centre of Arkansas, intersected by the Arkansas river. Area 1,180 sq. m. The cap. is Pine Bluffs. Pop. in 1840, 2,566; in 1850, 5,651.—Also a co. in Wisconsin, towards the S part of the territory. The Rock river traverses its centre. Area 576 sq. m. It is woody, and has several swamps. The cap. is Jefferson. Pop. in 1840, 914; in 1850, 15,339.—Also a co. in Iowa, in the SW part of the territory, intersected by Checauque or Skunk river and its branches. Area 380 sq. m., with a fertile soil. Limestone and stone coal are found. The cap. is Fairfield. Pop. in 1840, 2,773; in 1850, 9,964.—Also a parish in the SE part of Louisiana, bounded on the N by the Mississippi river, and on the S by Barrataris bay of the gulf of Mexico. Area 720 sq. m. The land, except on the margin of the streams, is too low for cultivation. The cap. is La Fayette. Pop. in 1840, 10,470; in 1850, 14,643.

JEFFERSON, a township in the co. of Lincoln, state of Maine, U. S., 21 m. SE of Augusta. It has several ponds, from one of which flows Dyer's river, a branch of the Sheepscot river. Pop. in 1840, 2,214.—Also a township in the co. of Coos, New Hampshire, 108 m. N of Concord, intersected by Israel's river. The surface is hilly, and well-adapted for grazing cattle. Pop. 575.—Also a township in the co. of Schoharie, New York, 56 m. W of Albany, intersected by head-branches of the Delaware river, and of Schoharie creek, forming the heights between Delaware and Hudson rivers. The surface is mountainous, the soil generally poor, except in the valleys. Pop. in 1840, 2,033.—Also a township in the co. of Chemung, New York, at the S end of Lake Seneca, and at the termination of the Chemung canal. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township in the co. of Morris, New Jersey, 15 m. NW of Morristown, intersected by the Rockaway river. It is mountainous, and abounds with iron. Pop. in 1840, 1,412.—Also a township in the co. of Greene, Pennsylvania, 204 m. W by S from Harrisburg, bounded on the E by the Monongahela river. The surface is undulating. Pop. in 1840, 1,295.—Also a township in the co. of Alleghany, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,779.—Also a township in the co. of Fayette, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,316.—Also a township, and cap. of the co. of Ashtabula, Ohio, 204 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 710.—There are several other townships of the same name in Ohio,—as in Adams co., pop. 937; in the co. of Clinton, pop. 476; in the co. of Coshocton, pop. 771; in the co. of Franklin, 12 m. E by N of Columbus, pop. 1,040; in the co. of Guernsey, pop. 941; in the co. of Jackson, about 8 m. E of the Court-house, pop. 752; in the co. of La Fayette, pop. 1,949; in the co. of Logan, pop. 1,527; in the co. of Knox, pop. 988; in the co. of Montgomery, pop. 1,895; in the co. of Madison, 14 m. W of Columbus, intersected by the national road, pop. 607; in the co. of Mercer, pop. 368; in the co. of Muskingum, pop. 1,369; in the co. of Preble, intersected by the national road, pop. 2,164; in the co. of Ross, skirted on the SW by the Scioto river, pop. 871; in the co. of Richland, pop. 2,325; in the co. of Scioto, and bordering on the Scioto river, pop. 578; in the co. of Tuscarawas, pop. 992;

and in the co. of Williams, pop. 353.—Also a township in the co. of Miami, Indiana, pop. 481; in the co. of Putnam, pop. 1,129; in the co. of Saline, Missouri, pop. 765; in the co. of Wayne, Missouri, pop. 326; in the co. of Jefferson, Wisconsin, pop. 250; in the co. of Cass, Michigan, pop. 471.—Also a township, and the cap. of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 36 m. E of Madison, pop. 250; in the co. of Clarke, Missouri, pop. 357; in the co. of Johnson, Missouri, pop. 748; in Livingston co., Missouri, pop. 502; in the co. of Monroe, pop. 1,507; in the co. of Sevier, Arkansas, pop. 383.—Also a village in the co. of Clinton, Indiana, 46 m. NW by W of Indianapolis. Pop. 75.—Also a village in the co. of Ashe, North Carolina, 202 m. WNW of Raleigh, on the W side of New river.

JEFFERSON CITY, the cap. of the co. of Cole, Missouri, U. S., 936 m. W of the city of Washington, situated on rising ground on the S bank of the Missouri river. It contains a state-house, academy, and several mercantile establishments. Pop. 1,174.

JEFFERSON'S RIVER, one of the three head-branches of the Missouri, which falls into the main stream in N lat. 45° 22′, about 2,850 m. from the mouth of the Missouri.

JEFFERSONTON, a village in Culpepper co., in Virginia, U. S., 112 m. NNW of Richmond. Pop. 300.—Also the cap. of Camden co., in Georgia, 270 m. SSE of Milledgeville, on the S side of the St. Illa river.—Also a township in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 66 m. W of Frankfort.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a village in Clark co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 117 m. S by E of Indianapolis, on the N side of the Ohio, opposite Louisville. Pop. 800.

JEFFERY'S LEDGE, an extensive sand-bank, in the Atlantic, 45 m. from the coast of the state of Maine, U. S., in N lat. 43° 30′.

JEFFRESON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. from Narbeth. Pop. in 1831, 610; in 1841, 644.

JEGENYE, Le'nyie, or Le'gyie, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 21 m. WNW of Klausenburg, and 9 m. ESE of Banyi-Hunyad. It has several mineral springs.

JEGHEDERPUR, or Jaghirdarpur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 23 m. SSE of Bustar, and 65 m. WNW of Ryaguddy, to the E, and near the source of the Indravati.

JEGISDORF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 6 m. W of Burgdorf. Pop. 600.

JEGUN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, arrond. of Auch. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,354; in 1841, 7,604. The town is 11 m. NW of Auch, on an affluent of the Auloux. Pop. 2,131. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here 9 times a-year.

JEHANABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 38 m. SSW of Patna. Pop. 5,000.

JEHANAGUR, or Jahanagur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 2 m. NW of Nuddea, on the r. bank of the Bhaghiretti.

JEHANPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, district and 45 NE of Kuttack, on the r. bank of the Byturney river. It is a large straggling place, stretching about 1½ m. along the river, and now consists chiefly of mud-built huts. During the Mogul government it was a place of importance; and still contains remains of Mahommedan edifices, amongst others of a large mosque. It also possesses interesting ruins of Hindu temples. The manufactory of calico forms the chief branch of local industry.

JEHANSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Polleur. Pop. 365.

JEHAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Jehay-Bodegnée. Pop. 680.

JEHAY-BODEGNE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 1,206.

JEHIPPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Leignon. Pop. 231.

JE-HO. See Ching-tih-fu.

JEHONVILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 822; of com. 222.

JEIMY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Vilna, district and 27 m. NNE of Kovno.

JEITPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. NNW of Chatterpur.

JEJURY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 27 m. SE of Punah. This town is held in high veneration by the Hindus, and has a handsome temple, built of stone, dedicated to Siva. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly Mahrattas.

JELALABAD, by Elphinstone written Jellallabad, by Mohun Lal, Jalalabad, a province and town of Afghanistan. The prov. is a natural subdivision of the great valley of the Cabul, having on the E the Ali-Boghan hills and the Khyber range, and on the W the Surkhab river. It lies between the parallels of 34° and 34° 40′, and between 70° and 71°. Numerous streams, amongst which are the Surkhhud and the Karasu, descending from the N flank of the Sufeid-Koh, flow into the great central stream of the Cabul, on the r. bank; on the l. bank, it receives two large rivers, the Lughman or Alishang, and further to the E the Kuner or Chitral, both descending from the distant range of the Hindu-Kush. The general elevation of the surface is about 2,500 ft.; but the mean temp. is high, and the valley is richly productive, cultivated to a high degree, and covered with a profusion of castles, villages, and gardens. Rice is exported to Cabul and Candahar; wheat, barley, *javar*, *bajiri*, and *makai*, are abundantly grown; and sugar is manufactured from the cane. The annual revenue is 9 lacs of rupees, of which 4 lacs reach the nawab's treasury, and 5 lacs are appropriated by the different chiefs. The pop. is chiefly of Indian descent.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 34° 25′, E long. 70° 28′, about 1 m. S of the Cabul, on the main road from the Punjab to the city of Cabul. Its pop. is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. The town was rendered memorable by the heroic stand which Sir Robert Sale, with a handful of British troops, made here against the Afghans, during the winter of 1841–2. The fortifications were destroyed in October 1842, by General Pollock, on the final evacuation of Afghanistan by the British forces.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 28 m. SSW of Saharunpur.

JELALABAD, Jullalabad, Dushak, or Zarang, a town of Afghanistan, in Sistan, on a canal drawn from the Helmund, from which it is about 5 m. distant, 280 m. WSW of Candahar, and 450 m. WSW of Cabul. Pop. about 10,000. It consists of about 2,000 houses neatly built of brick, and has a tolerable bazaar. It is governed by a prince who is subject to the shah of Herat.

JELALPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 130 m. WNW of Allahabad, and 21 m. S of Calpie, on the r. bank of the Betwa. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and are pierced with numerous loop-holes for musketry.

JELANIA NOS, or Cape Desire, a headland at the NE extremity of Nova Zembla, in N. lat. 76° 50′, and E long. 77° 50′.

JELANTRAH, or Jellantra, a town of Hin-

dostan, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, 33 m. SW of Ganjam.

JELASORE, or Jellasore, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 40 m. S of Midnapur, and 110 m. SW of Calcutta, near the l. bank of the Sobunreeka.

JELENY (Ober), or Hóruj-Geleny, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. SE of Königgrätz. Pop. 1,510.

JELINGLAN, a fortress of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 81 m. SSE of Van, sanj. and 42 m. ESE of Ginlamerk, on an affluent of the Zab.

JELL, a town of Beluchistan, near the frontier of Kalat. It comprises about 300 houses, and is the principal town of the Magghassir. It is surrounded by mud walls 15 ft. high, with towers at intervals. Juar and the cotton-plant are extensively cultivated in the environs.

JELLASORE, or Jelaysur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Agra.

JELLING, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and 44 m. NNE of Ribe, bail. and 6 m. NW of Veile. It was formerly a residence of the kings of Denmark.

JELLINGHY, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajshahy, in N lat. 24° 8′, E long. 88° 42′, 30 m. E of Murshedabad. This town gives its name to one of the branches of the Ganges, which, with the Bhaghiretti, surrounds Cossimbazar island, and reunites at Nuddeah. It continues longer open than the W branch; but is impassable for boats during the three dry months of the year, during which period the intercourse between Calcutta and the NW provinces, by water, is through the Sunderbunds.

JELLULAH, a village of Tunis, 10 m. NW of Kairwan.

JELNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, 42 m. E by S of Smolensk, and 184 m. W by S of Moscow. Pop. 2,016.

JELLOAD, a town of Hindostan, in Candeish, on the l. bank of the Tapti, 60 m. ESE of Nandurbar.

JELPESH, a town of Hindostan, district and 60 m. NNW of Rungpore, in N lat. 26° 28′.

JELPI-AUMNAIR, a town of Hindostan, in Gundwana, 45 m. NW of Burhanpur, at the confluence of the Tupti and Gurga.

JELPIGORY, a town of Bengal, in the district and 65 m. NW of Rungpore, in N lat. 26° 30′, E long. 86° 25′, near the l. bank of the Tista.

JELSUM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 4 m. E of Hallum.

JELTON. See Elton.

JELTSCH (Upper and Lower), a village of Silesia, 3 m. ESE of Breslau, on the Oder.

JELUM, Jailum, or Jhelum, the most western of the five great rivers of the Punjab, the *Hydaspes* of the Greeks, and *Bidaspes* of Ptolemy, the Indrana of Hindu mythology, and the Bedusta or Behut of the 'Ayin Akbery.' It has its sources in Cashmere, the whole valley of which belongs to its basin. The Lidur, descending from the NE angle of the great mountain-outline of that valley, and the Breng rising in its SE angle, may be regarded as its two head-streams. These two rivers, after receiving numerous tributaries, unite their waters a few miles below Islamabad; whence the conjoined stream flows NW to the great Wulur lake, receiving in succession, on the l. bank, the Rembeara, the Ramu, and the Chang; and on the r. bank the waters of the Dal lake and of the river Sind. Issuing from the SW corner of the Wulur lake, the river flows SSW to the pass of the Baramula [see Cashmere], whence it enters the lower country. At this pass, about 120 m. from its source, its stream has a breadth of 420 ft. Its course from Baramula to Mazufurabad is nearly direct W, in about the parallel of 34° 10′. At Mazufurabad, it is joined by the Kashengunga, a large river which, rising in Tibet, sweeps round the N base of the NW barrier of Cashmere, and meets the Jelum nearly at right angles, and with an equal if not superior volume of water. From Mazufurabad, in N lat. 74° 12′, its course is nearly S to the town of Jelum, in N lat. 33° 2′. Here Moorcroft found it, in the middle of October, flowing with a stream 150 yds. wide, and from 12 to 16 ft. deep; and in December 1839, when the British army, on its return from Afghanistan, crossed it at this point, "the ford extended over a line of about 500 yds., and had more than 3 ft. water, and a strong current." [*Hough.*] At this point it takes a SW course to Baral, whence it flows SSW to the Chenab, which it joins in N lat. 31° 10′, E long. 72° 9′, after a course of about 450 m., and with a stream about 500 yds. wide, towards the end of June.—The J. becomes navigable at Oin, about 110 m. above the town of Jelum, which is situated on its r. bank, at an estimated alt. of 1,620 ft. above sea-level.

JEMAALI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Badibu, on the l. bank of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 26′, W long. 15° 55′.

JEMALABAD, a town and fortress of the S of India, in the prov. of Canara, 30 m. ENE of Mangalore, in N lat. 13° 3′, E long. 75° 25′. The fort, which is built upon an immense rock, and is inaccessible except by one narrow path, yielded to the British arms after a few days' bombardment in 1799.—Also a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 48 m. NNW of Zenghian.

JEMALNAIG, a town of India, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Cuddapah, in N lat. 14° 48′.

JEMARRU, a territory of Western Africa, on the S bank of the Gambia, about 120 m. upward from the sea. Its cap. is Bruko.

JEMAYE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St. Aulaye. Pop. 600.

JEMBA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the country of the Kirghises, and falls into the Caspian sea, in E long. 54° 3′.

JEMEIN, or Semein, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Bilbao, on the Ojiloguin. Pop. 700. Iron is mined in the adjacent mountains of Barrio.

JEMEPPE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. W of Namur, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,050.

JEMEPPES, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. SW of Liege, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,700.

JEMEZ, a river of New Mexico, flowing into the Rio-del-Norte, on the r. bank, in N lat. 35° 20′, after a SSW course of about 25 m. through a sandy valley. Gold mines, it is reported, exist in the mountains at the head of the valley of the J.

JEMLAH, a district of Northern Hindostan, situated between the 29th and 30th parallels of N lat., now tributary to the rajah of Nepaul, but formerly an independent state. It is said to be well-cultivated, and produces a species of rice which it is supposed might be cultivated in England or other northern countries. Its cap. is called Chinnochin, but has not been visited by Europeans.

JEMM (El), a village of Tunis, 90 m. S by E of Tunis, in N lat. 35° 25′, on the site of the ancient *Tisdra* or *Tysdrus*. It is distinguished by its remains of antiquity, particularly those of a spacious and beautiful amphitheatre, "which, though yielding in magnitude and splendour to the Coliseum, is still one of the most perfect, vast, and beautiful remains of former times." [*Sir W. Temple*, in 1832.] This

edifice consisted originally of 64 arches, and 4 ranges of columns, placed one above another. The pillars are of the Doric order, with Egyptian capitals; the highest range is nearly fallen down. About a century ago, the Bey, during a revolt of the Arabs, caused four of the arches to be blown up from top to bottom, in order that it might not be converted into a fortress; in other respects, this monument is completely entire. On the exterior it measures 429 ft. from E to W by 368 ft.; with an arena of 238 ft. in length by 182 ft. The height of the level of the first gallery is 33 ft., and to the summit 96 ft. The interior is much injured. The mosque, the marabouts, and the village, have all been built of stones taken from this vast edifice. Many altars with defaced inscriptions, columns, statues, and fragments lie scattered about the environs. The v. has a pop. of about 500, who during a great portion of the year live entirely on the prickly pear or Indian fig. Within a few miles of the v. is an extensive salt-lake, and saltpetre is manufactured here for the government.

JEMMA, a river of Abyssinia, which rises to the N of Tegulet, in the prov. of Shoa, and, after a course of 150 m., flows into the Bahr-el-Azrek, on the l. bank, 210 m. S of Lake Dembea.

JEMMAPPES, or Gemappes, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 3 m. W of Mons, on the canal from Mons to Conde. Pop. 4,667. There are extensive coal-works in the vicinity. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1792.

JEMMINGEN, or Jemgum, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 8 m. SE of Emden. Pop. 1,200. At this place Louis of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, was defeated by the duke of Alva in 1568.

JEMMU. See Jummu.

JEMNA. See Jumna.

JEMNATRI. See Jumnutri.

JEMNITZ. See Jamnitz.

JEMSIO. a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, district of Tavasthland, on Lake Pejende.

JEMTLAND, or Œstersunds, a province of Sweden, bounded by Asele-Lappmark on the N; by Angermanland, Medelpad, and Helsingland on the E; by Dalarne on the S; and by Norway on the W; and lying between 61° 30′, and 65° 20′ N lat. Its superficial extent is 435 Swedish or 19,618 English sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 45,517; in 1845, 49,077. This extensive tract is separated from Norway by the great range called the Dovrefield. The W part of it is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, spurs of the Dovrefield, covered with snow, and intersected with deep valleys and rapid torrents; but the central and E part of the province is a champaign country, and contains many fruitful districts. Rye and barley are the chief products; flax is also cultivated, but more frequently hemp; oats and turnips are raised with success. Extensive forests occur, but large quantities of the finest timber are allowed to rot on the ground on account of the difficulty of transportation. The annual mean temp. at Œstersund, in N lat. 63° 24′, is 35°·80. The mean of winter is 15°·17, of summer 56°·11. The mineral products of this prov. are iron, lead, copper, and rock crystal. The cap. of the prov. is Œstersund, on the E bank of Lake Störsun, near the centre of the prov., at an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level.

JEMU, a river on the N side of the island of Java, which runs into the sea, in E long. 111° 8′.

JENA, a small town in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bank of the Saale, 12 m. ESE of Weimar, and 43 m. SW of Leipsic. It is situated in a valley surrounded on every side by hills of considerable elevation; and, including its suburbs, had a pop. in 1846 of 6,267, who derive their subsistence mainly from the university, three yearly fairs which are well frequented, and the manufacture of linen, tobacco, and hats. It has a large square, which serves as a market-place. The principal public building in the town is the ducal castle, at which a branch of the family of Weimar commonly resides, and which contains a good library, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history. The town has a riding-school, 5 churches, and 3 hospitals; and in the vicinity is the old castle of Kirshberg, now in ruins. Its university, founded in 1558, belongs to four proprietors: the grand duke having one-half, and the other half being shared between Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Meiningen. Like other German universities, it has 4 faculties, divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, which are taught by about 60 regular and extraordinary professors. The number of students varies considerably; in 1818 it did not exceed 600; in 1847 it was only 425. The university-buildings consist of a church, class-rooms, a public hall, an observatory, an anatomical theatre, and a repository for the archives. The library contains 100,000 vols., and a collection of mathematical and physical instruments and models; there is also a good botanical garden.—The neighbourhood of J. was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October 1806, which, by one fatal blow, overthrew the Prussian monarchy. The town, though at a distance from the scene of the closest conflict, suffered considerably. Anxiety on the part of the cabinet of Berlin to keep the Saxons firm to their cause, had led to the advance of the Prussian army beyond the Elbe and Saale in the W of Saxony, while the French collected about 40 m. to the S. Such was the position of the two armies about the 8th of October, when Bonaparte, instead of marching N to attack his opponents, held an E course, to get on their left flank, and separate them from the Prussian territory. Proceeding rapidly in a NE direction during the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, his army completely turned that of his adversaries; and the battle of the 14th began by the French retracing their steps, and fighting with their rear towards the Prussian dominions. The number of Prussians in the field is said in the official account published by that power in November 1806, not to have exceeded 85,000 men that of the French was greater; but the main cause of the loss of the battle was that the Prussians, particularly on the right, fought without concert or mutual support, while, on the part of their skilful antagonist, every movement belonged to a well-combined and comprehensive plan. The Prussians, after the battle, fell back upon Weimar, Erfurt, and other places to the E of the scene of action, thus increasing their distance from the Prussian territory, and affording the enemy ample means of interposing between them and their farther retreat; hence the surrender of successive divisions, first at Weimar, next at Erfurt, and some days after on the road to Magdeburg, to which the main body had proceeded. There still remained a considerable corps, under Prince Hohenlohe, which had marched from Magdeburg in a NE direction, in the hope of reaching Pomerania and East Prussia; but the French, advancing through Berlin, by a shorter diagonal road, got ahead of the retreating force, and obliged it, after a fatiguing march of more than 150 miles, to surrender at Prentzlau on 28th October.

JENAPPE. See Genappe.

JENCAHGUR, called also Jagneh, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore or Aurungabad, in N lat. 20° 15′, E long. 73° 45′, 150 m. W of Aurungabad. About the year 1443, Mullik-al-Jajar, generalissimo of the Bhameni sultan, built

or repaired this fortress, while employed in reducing the western sea coast. It afterwards came into possession of the Bejapore dynasty, from whom it was taken by the Moguls, and was the chief station of Aurungzebe's army during a great part of his war against the Mahratta chief Serajie.

JENGHIJE, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 12 m. NW of Bagdad.

JENIKALEH. See YENIKALEH.

JENIN, or JENNIN, a town of Syria, on the frontier dividing Samaria from Galilee, 15 m. S of Nazareth, at the entrance of the valley of Esdraelon. Pop. 1,500. Mrs. Romer tells us it "enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the most lawless place in all Syria." Dr. Olin, on the contrary, was informed that this particular region "has been blest with good rulers perhaps beyond any other in Syria;" and sees satisfactory evidences of the statement in the appearance of the place and its inhabitants. Some writers identify this place with the Jezreel of Scripture; but Zerain, a village of about 30 or 40 rude houses, 2 hours distant from J., is considered by Drs. Wilson and Robinson as occupying the site of the ancient Jezreel. The surrounding country is much occupied with fruit-trees, amongst which are the olive, pomegranate, fig, and palm, and with fields of wheat and millet; cotton is likewise cultivated to a considerable extent. J. is the *Ginea* of Josephus.

JENIZZA, or JENIDSCHE-VARDAR, a town of European Turkey, on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonica by a canal 12 m. long, 24 m. WNW of Salonica, in N lat. 40° 48′. It was the ancient *Pella*, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. It has a pop. of 6,000.

JENJAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the l. bank of the Bolun, in N lat. 26° 14′.

JENKIN'S BAY, a bay on the NW coast of the island of St. Eustatius, where about 400 French troops, under the Marquis de Tourville, landed from three frigates on the 26th of November, 1781, and made themselves masters of the island.

JENKINTOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. N of Philadelphia.

JENNA. See JANNAH.

JENNE′, a city of Central Africa, situated near the Niger, on the road from Sego to Timbuctu, in N lat. 13° 13′, W long. 3° 15′, 130 m. E of Sego, 330 m. SSW of Timbuctu. It is described by Caillié as one of the most flourishing and commercial places in this part of the continent. He estimates its circuit at 2½ m. It is surrounded with a wall of earth 10 ft. high, but only 14 inches thick, pierced with several small gates. The houses, built of sun-dried bricks, are about the size of those of a European v., and one story high, with terraced roofs. The shops are well-furnished with European goods; and an active intercourse is maintained with Timbuctu, by means of the river, in decked boats from 90 to 100 ft. long, 12 or 14 ft. wide in the middle, and 6 or 7 ft. deep in the hold, composed of planks tied together with ropes made of palm-leaves. J. is subject to Bambarra; but the municipal government of the city is chiefly in the hands of the Moors, who form the bulk of the pop. Caillié found the river at J., in the early part of the month of March, flowing from W ¼ NW to NE, at the rate of about 1½ m. per hour, with a stream 500 ft. broad, and of considerable depth. He crossed the main stream, and subsequently two branches of the river, before he arrived at the city.—Also a town of Japan, on the N coast of Nifon.

JENNER, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 12 m. NW of Somerset. Pop. 1,469.

JENNINGS, a county in the SE part of the state of Indiana, U. S., watered by Graham's Fork and Sand creek. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,829; in 1850, 12,541.—Also a township in Putnam co., in Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 360.

JENNING'S ISLAND, a small island near the coast of East Florida, in N lat. 25° 28′, W long. 80° 28′.

JEOIRE (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the prov of Faucigny, 18 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 1,500.

JEPE′E, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, on the l. bank of the Bosna, 40 m. N of Bosna-Serai. Pop. 1,300.

JEPITAN, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the Don, 49 m. SE of Tula. Pop. 1,900.

JEQUETAHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source in the Serra Curmatahi, runs NW, and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the r. bank, 20 m. below the confluence of the Velhas or Guaicuhi. Its principal affluents are the Mandassaia, Trahiras, and São-Lamberto or Sipo.

JEQUIA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which flows into the sea between the Rios Poxim and São-Miguel.

JEQUIBA′, or JIQUIBA′, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, 12 m. in length, and about 2½ m. in breadth, and abounding in fish, which discharges itself by a river which flows into the Atlantic, 30 m. NNE of the embouchure of the Rio São-Francisco.

JEQUITIBA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Velhas, which it joins near a town of the same name.

JEQUITINHONHA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source on the E side of the Serra-do-Espinhaço, and NW of Villa-do-Principe; runs first N, then NE, and joins the Arassuahy, in N lat. 17° 20′, W long. 41° 20′, whence the united streams take the name of Belmont, and flow to the ocean, which they enter in S lat. 15° 50′. The J. has a total course of about 180 m.; and receives the tributary waters of the Tabatinga, San João, Itacambira, and Vacaria, all of which flow into it from the l. It is noted for the quantity of diamonds which are found in its channel, especially in its upper part.—Also a comarca in the same prov., bounded on the N and E by the prov. of Bahia; on the S by the comarca of Serro; and on the W by the Rio São-Francisco. It is intersected by, and takes its name from, the above-mentioned river. It is divided into 4 districts, viz., Formigas, Gurutuba, Grão-Mogor, and Januaria, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Its cap. is Minas-Novas.

JERA′I (GUNONG), or KEDAH PEAK, a mountain in the Malacca peninsula, in the prov. of Pinang; estimated alt. 5,705 ft. [*Newbold*], 3,894 ft. [*Woore*]. It is now 25 m. inland; but the native annals of Kedah go back to the time when it was surrounded by the sea.

JERA. See GERA.

JERASH, a village of Syria, on the Keruan river, 1 hour SE of Suf, marking the site of the ancient *Gerasa*, whose walls form an irregular parallelogram along both sides of the Keruan.

JERBEH, or GHERBA, one of the Karkenah islands, off the E coast of Tunis, in the gulf of Cabes, in N lat. 34° 37′, E long. 11° 0′. It is nearly 20 m. in length, and from 6 to 12 m. in breadth. Its surface is low, and covered with thick plantations of date and olive trees; and the soil is fertile, and still produces, as in ancient times, the famous lotus. It has a small fort, with a garrison of an agha and 12 soldiers; and one large village, called Wad-ez-Zebib; its surface, however, is dotted by a number of neat little white-washed houses.—It has four landing-

places: Ajim on the W; Marsa-es-Suk on the N; Jerjis on the E; and Marsa-el-Kanterah on the S. Herodotus calls J. "the island of the Lotophagi;" Strabo and Pliny give it the name of *Meninx*.

JERDECKER, a river of Northern Hindostan, which rises in the W part of Butan; receives the Manshi, the Toresha, and the Dorla; and, under the name of the Nylimer, flows into the Brahmaputra, 12 m. E of Oliapur, after a SE course of about 90 m.

JEREMIE, a town within the bay of Leogane, on the S coast of the island of Hayti. It stands on the W side of the bay, and at the mouth of a brook, a league S by W of Point Jeremie, and nearly 8 leagues E of Cape Dame Marie.

JEREMIE (Cape), a cape on the S coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 16′.

JEREMULLU-DRUG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Balaghat, 36 m. SW of Bellary.

JEREMYSQUAM, an island on the coast of the United States, in Lincoln co., district of Maine, which, with Folly island, forms the mouth of Sheepscot river, in Wiscasset bay.

JEREZ. See Xerez.

JERFSO, a small town of Sweden, in the prov. of Helsingen, on the river Liusna, 41 m. NW of Soderhamm.

JERICHO, a township in Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 52 m. NW of Montpelier. Pop. 1,685.—Also a village in Queen's co., in the state of New York, 173 m. S by E of Albany.

JERICHO, Ribhah, or Eriha, a village of Syria, 15 m. ENE of Jerusalem, the modern representative of the ancient city of Jericho, on a small stream which flows into the Jordan 3 m. below. It was sacked by Vespasian, but restored by Adrian, and afterwards became the seat of a Christian bishopric. In the 12th cent. it was destroyed by the Moslems, and never recovered the blow it then received, but remained a poor village of about 50 mean dwellings, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs; and was burned to the ground by the retreating army of Ibrahim Pasha in the late Syrian war.—About 2 m. to the W of the v. are a number of old foundations, and the vestiges of an ancient wall, which some consider to mark the site of the ancient city. It is situated, however, in the midst of a pastoral plain watered by the Jordan, 18 m. ENE of Jerusalem.

JERICHOW, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Magdeburg, and 3 m. NNE of that town, situated on the Elbe. Pop. 1,620. It has some trade in corn, tobacco, and spirits.

JERICOACOA'RA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, district and 30 m. NE of Granja, on an eminence near the shore of a bay of the same name. It consists of only a few miserable huts covered with hides. The bay is enclosed on the E by a point of the same name, and which forms part of the great rocky ridge running along the coast. It is about 18 m. in length from E to W, but does not exceed 3 m. in breadth. It is lined by a range of cliffs which frequently bears the same name. An active trade is carried on in cotton, which is annually brought here for exportation. A river of the same name flows into the bay.

JERIM, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, in N lat. 14° 17′, 80 m. NE of Mocha.

JERINGHIN, or Tjieringhin, a considerable village on the coast of Java, 103 m. by the coast-line WSW of Batavia, at the mouth of a stream which is navigable for a considerable distance through a fine and richly-cultivated district.

JERJERAIA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 36 m. SE of Al-Modain.

JERK, a town of Sind, on the summit of a table-hill, between Tatta and Hyderabad, and close to the Indus.

JERKOKI. See Guirgego.

JERM, a town of Badakshan, on the l. bank of the Koksha, a tributary of the Oxus, in N lat. 36° 50′, E long. 70° 45′. It is composed of a cluster of scattered hamlets, containing about 1,500 people. Wood, in his travels to the source of the Oxus, spent the month of January 1838 at this place; and has given a pleasing account of its inhabitants in his interesting volume. He found the maximum temp. of the month 48°; the minimum 10°.

JERMAH. See Germa.

JERMAK, or Yarmak, a river of Syria, the ancient *Hieromax*, which rises in several head-streams in the Jaulan or country to the E of the lake of Tiberias. These streams unite in about 32° 22′, 18 m. E of the SE extremity of the lake; and the united stream flows in a very winding but prevailingly SW course to the Jordan, which it enters on the l. bank, 9 m. direct distance from its point of efflux from the SW side of the lake of Tiberias, with a current 40 yds. wide, and as deep nearly as the Jordan itself.

JEROME (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Poncin. Pop. 1,002.

JERRAHI, Jerahi, or Kurdistan, a river of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, which descends in two head-streams from the Mungasht mountains, the chief branch rising to the NE of Beibahun; flows through the plain of Ram-Ormus; enters the territory of the Chab Arabs; and flowing SW, a little above Fellahiyah, divides into two branches, one of which flows S, under the name of Lusbah, into the Persian gulf; and the other appears to feed a canal which runs SSW to the Karun river, which it joins on the l. bank, a little above Mohammarah. Below the junction of the Abi-Ram, the J. becomes a broad and deep stream, running between high mud banks, and nowhere fordable.

JERRAIRWA, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bhaderpore, and 4 m. from Gwalior. The surrounding country is sterile and uncultivated.

JERSEY, one of the Channel islands, situated in the bay of St. Michael, and distant 13 m. W of the Norman coast of France, while it is nearly 90 m. S of the nearest point on the English coast, in Dorsetshire. It is the most southern of the Channel islands, being 7 leagues to the SE of Guernsey. Its form is somewhat quadrangular, with its sides directed towards the cardinal points; and it extends about 12 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth; between 49° 9′ and 49° 16′ N lat., and 2° 2′ and 2° 16′ W long. Its greatest length, from SE to NW, is about 16 m.; its circumference, taking all the sinuosities and windings, is nearly 55 m.; and its sq. area about 60 m., or 40,000 acres. Pop. in 1806, according to an island census, 22,855. The census of 1831 gave 36,582; in 1841, 47,544; in 1851, 57,155. The annual increase per cent. in 30 years, from 1821 to 1851, has been 2·33. The number of visitors to the island average 15,000 yearly.—The surface of this island slopes from N to S. The whole of the N coast, with the E and W shoulders, is composed of lofty precipitous cliffs; while the S shore, though fringed with crags and beds of rock, lies low and has a considerable portion of sandy beach. The surface is generally undulating; the valleys for the most part run from N to S, widening, from narrow ravines, towards the S shore, where they expand into excellent pasturage flats. The interior of the island is intersected in all directions by picturesque ravines and beautiful valleys, watered by innumerable streams which issue from their wood-crowned banks, and,

after irrigating meadows, and setting numerous mills in motion, flow into the sea. The new military roads across the island and round it have done much to open up J.; but there is little trade except what is created by its prevailingly agricultural character. From 10,000 to 25,000 pairs of shoes are annually exported to British North America.—The registered shipping on 31st December 1850 was 158 sailing vessels under 50 tons, and 110 sailing vessels above 50 tons: total, 32,277 tons, besides one steamer of 54 tons.

Climate, soil, and produce.] The climate of J. is extremely mild in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island, and the temperature being modified by the surrounding ocean. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are of transient occurrence: hence myrtles, and other shrubs which even in Devonshire require protection during the winter months, grow here luxuriantly in the open air, and melons are raised in gardens without artificial heat. The mean annual temp. is 51°·9; that of summer, 62°·2; of winter, 42°·6.—The high land on the N consists chiefly of granite; the cliffs on the N coast are of sienitic granite. The S low land consists of schist superincumbent on the granite. The sienitic rock is quarried in large quantities at Mont Malo for exportation to Guernsey, England, and France. Its colour is a reddish white, and it may be polished so as to resemble marble. Ochre and tripoli occur, and a blue and yellow clay is occasionally met with; but neither limestone, chalk, nor any calcareous substance, has been discovered except in trifling portions; nor is either marl or gravel to be found. There are several chalybeate springs. The soils are such as usually result from the decomposition of the rocks of which the island principally consists—namely, granite and schist.—Though J. formerly produced more corn than was sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants, at present it does not yield more than two-thirds of the quantity consumed. Rents average from £4 to £5 per acre. Wheat is the principal grain crop; barley and oats are also grown. Potatoes are extensively cultivated for exportation, and parsnips for fattening oxen and hogs. One of the most valued crops is lucerne. The principal manure is sea-weed or *vraic*, which from time immemorial has been highly esteemed. Its growth is protected by the laws of the island, which allow it to be cut only at one particular period of the year on the W, and at two different periods on the E coast. The coteaux or slopes yield timber, broom, gorse, and fern; and where neither too steep nor too rocky, afford good pasturage. Most kinds of forest-trees thrive well, particularly the chestnut, the elm, and the white oak. The climate and soil are extremely favourable to the growth of the apple-tree, which is extensively cultivated, and forms an important source of profit to the farmer. Thriving orchards are seen in every part of the island, of which indeed they form a distinguishing feature; and cider, one of the principal exports, has been made, in good years, to the extent of 30,000 hhds. About 2,000 hhds. are annually exported. The chaumontel-pear, cultivated in almost every garden here, attains an unrivalled degree of perfection in size and flavour. Melons are produced in great perfection; strawberries are remarkable for the richness of their flavour; and the apricot and peach attain a large size.—The number of cows exported from J. has led, together with the increase of the stock of sheep, oxen, and horses, to the conversion of considerable quantities of arable into pasture land. The sheep are chiefly Southdowns. The horses are small, but strong, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Game does not abound; but the J. partridge, with red feet, pheasant's eyes, and variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. The weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals; and it is believed that the island contains no venomous reptiles.—The produce of the ocean in this vicinity is very abundant. The rocks here, as at Guernsey, swarm with conger-eels, of which some are 14 ft. long. Oysters constitute an important product of J. The oyster-beds lie off the E side of the island: one bed is about 2 m. off the land, nearly opposite to Mount Orgueil castle, but the grand depot is nearer the French coast. It is from the Gorey fishery that the Colchester oyster market is chiefly supplied. In August, 1839, a convention was concluded between the French and English governments, fixing, in the first place, "definitive boundaries for the oyster fisheries between J. and the coast of France:" and in the next place, stipulating, "that the subjects of each of the two countries should have the exclusive right of fishery within 3 m. of low-water mark, along the whole extent of coast of the United Kingdom on the one hand, and France on the other." The produce of the Gorey oyster-fishery is estimated at about £25,000 per annum, and several hundred boats are employed in this branch of trade. The larger portion of individuals engaged in the J. oyster fisheries are not natives of the island, but of England, chiefly from the coasts of Kent and Sussex. The season annually commences on the 1st of September, and finishes on the 1st of June. Vessels begin to arrive about the close of August, gradually increasing in number as the season waxes later: the real activity of the trade, however, is only to be witnessed between the months of February and May. Between these periods the weekly value of the exports to England is not less than £5,000 sterling. It is only oysters, however, of a certain size which are allowed to be thus exported: according to an act of the local legislature, no oyster can be brought to shore of a diameter less than 2½ inches. This enactment was passed with a view to prevent the beds being drained and ruined by the withdrawal of the younger oysters. The oysters, however, generally exported, are of a size immediately bordering upon the prescribed limits. When taken to England, they are deposited in what are technically called 'parks,' along the coast of Essex and on the margin of the Thames. From these 'parks' they are gradually withdrawn to the London market as occasion may require. The average price at which oysters are purchased from fishermen may be stated at about 3s. per tub, each tub containing 3 bushels: they are to be purchased in small quantities throughout the island at about the rate of 2d. per dozen. The harbour in which the oyster-vessels rendezvous is that of Gorey, a small town situated on the E coast of the island. A fleet of not less than 500 sail is sometimes to be witnessed at one time in quest of oysters; and upon a moderate calculation 3,000 individuals may be said to be employed in the busy season in this species of traffic.

Government, &c.] Law and justice are made and administered in J. by two bodies: one, the legislative body, called the States; the other, the judicial body, called the Royal court. The royal court is composed of a president, who is the bailiff, or, as he is popularly called, the bailie of J., appointed by the British sovereign, and 12 judges, who are elected for life by the people. All heads of families paying parochial rates, are entitled to vote in the election of a judge; and any individual may be made a judge who can gain as many votes as will insure his election. The legislative body is composed of 36 members, besides the governor and the bailie, consisting of—1st, The 12 judges, who being judges for life, are legislators for life; 2d, The rectors of the 12

parishes, nominated, with the exception of the dean, by the governor,—also legislators for life; 3d, The 12 constables of the 12 parishes, elected triennially by the people. The Crown officers and the viscomte have also seats in the States, and may speak, but cannot vote. The States cannot be convened without the assent of the governor, who has also a veto on its deliberations. It originates and passes laws, —raises funds for the public service,—appropriates the revenue,—and presides generally over the well-being of the island. All acts passed by the States, if meant to continue in force more than three years, must receive the royal assent. The royal court takes cognizance of all crimes committed in the island. Almost all the laws and customs, both in criminal and civil cases, owe their origin to the Norman feudal system. There is an appeal from the royal court to the sovereign in council.—The revenue of J. arises from the duty on the importation of wines and spirits, from harbour dues, and from licenses granted to publicans. The total amount is estimated at £17,000 a-year: though small, it is said to be sufficient for the expenditure. The salaries of the public officers, the expenses of maintaining and clothing the island militia, and keeping up the island fortifications, are defrayed by England. The regular garrison is about 300. The inhabitants, from the ages of 17 to 65, are liable to serve in the militia. The whole island militia force is divided into 5 different regiments. Altogether it may be considered to be about 4,000 strong, and in case of emergency 1,000 more could be brought to the field. The fortifications of J. are strong, and additions are now making to them. On the ramparts of Fort-Regent there are ranged upwards of 120 32-pounders; Elizabeth-castle is defended by not less than 70 of a similar weight; Mont-Orgueil by perhaps 20. Round the whole coast of the island, which in circumference measures about 32 m., there are placed 25 martello towers, occupying positions as near as possible of a mile's distance from each other; and besides the martello towers, the coast is also defended here and there by forts, to prevent landing in particular localities, as in St. Ouen bay, Grève-de-Lecq, St. Aubyn's, and others.—The ecclesiastical government of J. is vested in a dean, appointed by the Crown, and who is also rector of one of the 12 parishes into which the deanery is divided. The dean holds an ecclesiastical court, in which he is assisted by the rectors of the several parishes: an appeal from his judgment lies to the bishop of Winchester. Various dissenting bodies have places of worship on the island. There are also numerous schools, including two ancient chartered and endowed schools, and a few parish-schools with small endowments, a National school, and several highly respectable private seminaries. The native youth are almost universally educated. There is a general hospital. Six English and five French newspapers are regularly published.—The whole number of English residents in J. amounts to about 3,500, exclusive of the trades-people, settled in the island. Of this number, at least three-fourths consist of officers on the half-pay of the army and navy, and their families; the remainder is made up of individuals, who, either with large families to educate, or with limited incomes, find economy an object; and including, also, some few who are attracted to the island by the advantages of its climate. Throughout the island the English language is rapidly gaining ground. In St. Helier's it is not common to meet with a person who cannot converse in English; and in the rural parts of the island the children can do so almost universally. Probably, in another generation the English language will be at least as familiarly known as the French. The offenders brought before the criminal court in the ten years which elapsed from the end of 1835 to the end of 1845, were in number—

English, Irish, and Scotch,	1,264
Inhabitants of the Channel islands,	670
Foreigners,	178

All exciseable articles, and articles subject to the assessed taxes of Britain, are free of excise dues and taxation in J. Wines and spirits are to be had in J. at a greatly cheaper rate than in England; horses, carriages, windows, and servants, pay no tax whatever; the necessaries of life are, however, about as dear as they are in Britain. Viewing the Channel islands geographically, they belong to France as much as the Isle of Wight does to England. The manners and customs of the people, though now considerably modified by an infusion of English notions, are French; the language in which religion and law are administered is French; and the vernacular of the natives is a kind of provincial French.—As part of the duchy of Normandy, the Channel islands became connected with England, when the duke of Normandy obtained possession of the English crown. Since that period, frequent but unsuccessful attempts have been made by the French to obtain possession of them.

JERSEY, a co. in the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., bounded by the Illinois river on the W, and the Mississippi on the S. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,535; in 1850, 7,502.—Also a village in Steuben co., in New York, on Mead creek.—Also a town in Hudson co., in New Jersey, 58 m. NE of Trenton, on the W side of the Hudson river, opposite to New York. It is a well laid-out town, and had a pop. of 3,072 in 1840. The New Jersey railroad, which is continued to Philadelphia, and the Paterson and Hudson railroad, commence here. The Morris canal, between the Delaware and the Hudson, terminates here.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio, 35 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 932.

JERSEY (New), one of the United States of America, situated between 38° 57′ and 41° 22′ N lat., and 73° 58′ and 75° 29′ W long.; and bounded on the N by New York; on the E by the Hudson river and the Atlantic; on the S by the Atlantic ocean; and on the W by Delaware bay and river, which separate it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its length from N to S is 183 m.; its greatest breadth towards the N is 70 m., and towards the S 75 m. Near the middle of the state, however, from the Hudson river on the E, to the Delaware on the W, its breadth is only 42 m. Its area is 8,320 sq. m., or 5,324,800 acres.

Rivers and bays.] Excepting the Hudson and Delaware, which respectively bound this state on the E and the W, no rivers of much importance traverse the country. The principal streams are the Hackensack, which rises in the state of New York, and joins the Passaic, at the head of Newark-bay; the Raritan, which is navigable to the distance of 16 m. from its mouth in Raritan-bay; the Passaic, which falls into Newark-bay, and is navigable to its falls above Paterson, a distance of 10 m.; Maurice river, navigable from Delaware bay, into which it falls, 20 m.; and the Muscanekunk, a branch of the Delaware, 40 m. in length.—The sea-coast is indented with a number of small streams or creeks. There are several bays on the coast-line of this state, namely: Delaware-bay, which forms the SW boundary; New York-bay, which lies to the E of Bergen-Neck; Newark-bay, which lies W of the latter, 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and connects with New York-bay by a narrow *kill* or strait; and Amboy, between Staaten island and Middleton, 15 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth.

Climate.] The climate resembles that of the S parts of New York; but near the sea it is much warmer than in the mountains, where the cold of winter is as great as in Massachusetts and Vermont. The summer-season is very regular, and the vegetable productions are seldom injured by drought, rain, or frosts. Cape May is a place of much resort for invalids during summer.

Surface and productions.] The N section of this state is traversed by some elevations; but on leaving the Pennsylvania frontier, the whole country is so flat that it is difficult to distinguish the ridge separating the waters that fall into the ocean from those which fall into the Delaware. The S parts, extending 100 m. along the sea-coast, are also level, with the exception of some hills in Monmouth co., which rise 281 ft. above the level of the ocean. A ridge of the Alleghanies crosses the state in the parallel of 41°; and to the N is another ridge from which diverge several other chains in a S direction.—Among the mountains, and in the interior districts, the soil is fertile; in other places it is almost barren, being composed of loose sand and small rounded pebbles; and it is in general very inferior to that of New York or Pennsylvania. As much as five-eighths of most of the southern cos., or one-fourth of the whole state, is almost entirely a sandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation. The good land in the southern cos. lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but scrub-oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog-iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron-works of these cos. In the hilly and mountainous parts which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chestnuts, &c., and when cultivated produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in the hilly country is good for grazing, and rears great numbers of cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. The quantity of cereal crops raised in 1847 was 1,100,000 bushels of wheat; 10,000 of barley; 5,223,000 of oats; 3,050,000 of rye; 980,009 of buckwheat; and 8,000,000 of Indian corn. Besides this amount of grain, there were produced in 1847 within this state, 2,072,069 bushels of potatoes; 4,531 lbs. of hops; 334,861 tons of hay; 2,165 tons of flax; 1,922 lbs. of tobacco; 1,966 lbs. of silk cocoons; 56 lbs. of sugar; 10,061 lbs. of bees' wax; and 397,207 lbs. of wool. The farmers of New J. have paid great attention to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The orchards in many parts of this state are equal to any in the United States, and their cider is said to be excellent. The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive from the contiguous parts of New J. vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries, and other fruits; cider in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, &c. The markets of Europe also receive large supplies of apples from this state, amongst which the 'Newtown pippins' are celebrated. The number of hands employed in horticulture in 1847 was 1,233.

Minerals.] There are several very rich iron-mines in this state. Extensive works are established for working the ore into iron; and immense quantities both of pig and bar-iron, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet-iron, and nail-rods, are produced. In 1840, there were 26 iron-furnaces in the state, producing 11,114 tons of cast-iron; and 80 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills. Copper ore is found in Harrison co. One mine, which was discovered in 1719, and which has been wrought at different periods, yields about 75 per cent. of pure copper. Antimony is said to have been discovered in 1808. There are also ochres of different sorts, which are employed as paints; salt, lead ore, black lead, native copper, loadstone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate, freestone, &c.

Animal kingdom.] In the progress of cultivation, the native animals of the country have nearly disappeared, such as the cougar, the bear, and the wolf. Deer likewise have become scarce; the racoon is common in low grounds; the red and grey fox abound; while the otter and the beaver are rare. The wild fowl are ducks, geese, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, plover, and a great variety of smaller birds. Snakes are numerous.—Along the coast, and in the rivers and streams, various kinds of fish are taken. The most noted are sturgeon, stockfish, sheepshead, horse mackerel, black fish, sea-bass, herring, munches, perch, sun-fish, drum, shad, shell-fish, black turtle, clams, mussel-crabs, oysters. The inhabitants of the sea-coast derive a great portion of their subsistence from the fisheries. The number of barrels of fish pickled in 1840 was 1,134; of gallons of spermaceti oil procured, 12,000; and of other fish-oils, 80,000 gallons.

Manufactures and commerce.] This state is important as a manufacturing district. In 1840, the value of machinery made by 932 men was estimated at 755,050 dollars. Considerable quantities of hardware, fire-arms, and jewellery are made; bricks are also a staple article. The woollen and cotton manufactures of New J. are next to those of New York in amount; and in the production of glass and earthenware it is pre-eminent. Paper is made in large quantities; and there are very extensive tanneries. Flour, grist, and oil-mills are numerous. The total cap. invested in manufactures in 1840 was 11,517,582 dols.—The exports to foreign countries from New J. are of little importance in the aggregate commerce of the Union; but the ports of New York and Philadelphia must of necessity transact the greater part of the commercial business of this state. There were in this state in January 1851, 26 banks, with an aggregate cap. of 3,754,900 d.—The Morris canal forms the most important line of water-communication in the state. It extends from Easton on the Delaware to Jersey, 101 m.; and was completed in 1836, at a cost of about 2,500,000 d. The Delaware and Raritan canal extends from New Brunswick on the Raritan, to Bordentown on the Delaware, below Trenton, 43 m. Several lines of magnetic telegraph cross it. The Camden and Amboy railroad is 65 m. in length, with a branch to Trenton of 6¼ m., and another to New Brunswick of 29 m.

Population.] The pop. of New J. in 1790 was 184,139; in 1800, 211.949. The following table contains the divisions and pop. of the state in 1810 and 1850:

Counties.	1810.	1850.
Atlantic,		8,964
Bergen,	16,603	14,748
Burlington,	24,979	42,204
Camden,		25,569
Cape May,	3,632	6,432
Cumberland,	12,670	17,191
Essex,	25,984	73,997
Gloucester,	19,744	14,049
Hudson,		27,991
Hunterdon,	24,553	29,064
Mercer,		21,874
Middlesex,	20,381	28,671
Monmouth,	22,150	30,293
Morris,	21,828	30,173
Ocean,		10,043
Passaic,		22,577
Salem,	12.761	19,500
Somerset,	14,728	19,668
Sussex,	25,549	22,990
Warren,		22,390
	245,562	489,381

The pop. in 1820 was 277,575; and in 1830, 320,823,

showing a decennial increase of 15·5 per cent. In 1840 it was 373,306, and the decennial increase between 1840 and 1850 was 31·1 per cent. The number of slaves held within the state in 1850 was 222. The inhabitants are in their origin a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scots, Irish, and New Englanders, and their descendants. National attachment and mutual convenience have generally induced these several kinds of people to settle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, customs, and character, have been to some extent preserved, especially among the poorer class of people, who have little intercourse with any but those of their own nation.—The Methodists are the most numerous Christian sect. In 1848 they had 30,156 communicants. The Presbyterians perhaps rank next in number. In 1840 there were 3 colleges within the state, with 443 students; 66 academies and grammar schools, with 3,027 pupils; and 1,207 primary schools, attended by 52,589 pupils. The principal educational establishment is New J. college, founded at Princeton in 1738.

Government and finance.] The existing constitution of this state, as recently remodelled, went into operation in Sept. 1844. The governor is elected by the people for 3 years, and is ineligible for re-election for the ensuing term. His salary is 1,600 d. —The legislative power is vested in a senate of 19 members, or one from each co., who are also elected for 3 years.—The general-assembly consists of 58 members, who must be 21 years of age, and have been citizens of the state for at least 4 years, and residents one year.—The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every white male citizen of the U. S. who has resided in the state one year.—The judicial power is vested in a court-of-appeals, a court-of-chancery, a supreme court, circuit courts, and other inferior courts.—The militia of the state numbers 39,171 men.

The financial revenue for 1846 was 163,948 dollars; the disbursements 155,174 d. The receipts in 1849 were 128,583 d.; expenditure 125,541 d. The chief sources of income are transit duties on railroads and canals, dividends on stock, taxes on railroad stock, state-prison surplus earnings, pedlars' licenses, bonds, and tax on bonds.—The whole amount of the debt on 1st January 1851 was 71,810 d. The value of productive property held by the state, 262,986 d.; of surplus revenue lent to the cos. without interest, 764,670 d.; of the school fund, 377,929 d.

History.] This state was included in the patent granted by James I. in 1606 to Sir Thomas Gates and others, embracing all the lands situated between the 34th and 49th degrees of N lat., with all the islands lying within 100 m. of the coast. The first settlements were made by the Dutch: some Danes also settled here. In 1664 the territory was given by Charles II. as a donation to his brother the duke of York, by whom it was afterwards granted to different individuals. The western division came into the possession of William Penn, the well-known Quaker, and was sold to an association of Scots Anabaptists and Quakers, among whom was the celebrated Barclay. In 1680 the colony of New J. separated from that of New York, and chose an annual assembly for its government. It does not appear that at this period any great progress had been made in the cultivation of the country, as the inhabitants were distressed for food. In 1713, before the peace of Utrecht, the whole pop. did not exceed 16,000, of whom 3,000 were capable of bearing arms. The prov., by the mutual agreement of the proprietors, was ceded to the Crown in 1702, and afterwards reunited to New York, from which it was again separated in 1736. Trenton on the Delaware, 30 m. above Philadelphia, is the largest town, and the cap. of the state. The other principal towns are Brunswick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Morristown.

JERSEY SHORE, a viliage in Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on the N side of the W branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 525.

JERSEYVILLE, the cap. of Jersey co., in Illinois, U. S., 71 m. SW of Springfield.

JERUMENHA, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhi, on the l. bank of the Gurgûea, 25 m. above the confluence of that river with the Parnahiba, and 100 m. E of Oeiras, on the road from that town to Goyaz. Pop. 3,000. The district is extensive, and along the banks of the streams fertile, producing cotton, rice, millet, and tobacco. Cattle are extensively reared on the higher lands.

JERUSALEM, [Heb. *Kagushah;* Arab. *El-Koddes* or *El-Kuds,*] a city of Palestine, in the pash. of Damascus, situated in N lat. 31° 46′, E long. 35° 13′, 33 m. SE of Jaffa, 76 m. S by E of Acre, and 128 m. SSW of Damascus, at an alt. of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Its site is an elevated piece of ground, forming a kind of platform measuring 1,800 yds. from N to S, and 1,100 yds. from E to W, and of a lower level than the environing country, which belongs to the great range of limestone hills extending northwards from a point to the S of Hebron, along the W side of the Dead sea and of the Jordan, to beyond Samaria, and declining westwards to the shores of the Mediterranean; thus forming a broad elevated table-land, diversified with hills and valleys, and immense masses of bare rock. The city is built upon several hills or summits of this table-land; but is itself environed by other summits of still higher elevation, which are separated from those on which the city stands by deep ravines, except on the NW, where the platform on which the city is built joins the table-land. The ancient city of J. has long since totally disappeared; not a vestige of the capital of David and Solomon now remains; even the very course of the walls is changed, and the boundaries of the old city are doubtful. The modern city extends itself, in four separate quarters, over as many hills, presenting in its general outline the form of an irregular lozenge, about ¾ m. long from E to W, and a ½ m. broad from N to S, whose SW side skirts the valley of Gihon, and N side approaches the hill of Titus or hill of Skopos; while the E side runs nearly N and S along the valley of the Kedron, otherwise called the valley of Jehoshaphat; the E flank of which is formed by the Mount of Olives, or Jebel-Tur, whose summit has an alt. of 2,397 ft. above sea-level; and the S side is skirted by the valley of Hinnom, a narrower ravine, with abrupt cliffs, which turning N assumes the name of the valley of Gihon, whose exterior flank runs into a bare rocky plateau, called the plain of Rephaim. The brook Kedron and the little stream called Gihon, flowing through the valley of the same name, unite a short distance below the pool or spring of Siloam, and wind their way through the Wady-en-Nar, among broken mountains, to the Dead sea.

General topography.] The city is enclosed by a high embattled stone wall, built about 300 years ago, and in a state of excellent preservation, the materials of which are a compact limestone. These walls are protected by an artificial fosse on the N, on which side J. is bounded by a plain which extends upwards of a mile before the higher ground commences. This quarter was the vulnerable side of J. in ancient warfare, and was accordingly fortified with great care. Three massive walls, strengthened with stupendous towers, guarded this point of approach. On the E side, the walls are built close to a ravine, at the bottom of which is the bed of Kedron, which gradually deepens as it approaches and passes the city; and on the opposite side of this valley is the range of Mount Olivet. On the SE side the ravine is continued, and is deeper and broader. On the SW side there is another ravine—the valley of the Gihon —which at its deepest part, and at the distance of about a ½ m. from the SE corner of the city wall, joins the valley of the Kedron at the foot of Mount Zion, and from thence rising by a gradual ascent, at last loses itself in the plain on the NW side of the city. The summits of 'the mountains round

about Jerusalem' are, except on the NW, not more than a good arrow-shot from the walls, and not much higher than the hills on which it stands. The appearance of those surrounding hills is rugged; they have a few olive-trees upon them, but little cultivation; their sides in many places present bare rock, or a soil covered with loose stones. The Mount of Olives has a more pleasing aspect, and its sides are sown with grain, but it likewise partakes in some degree of the general character. The circumf. of the ancient city was a little more than 4 m., and must have extended more towards the N than the present J. From the account given by Josephus, it would appear that the site of the city was much more uneven than it is now. He speaks of a valley between the city and temple; and of another valley that seems to have run nearly along the centre of the city; and particularises the hills Zion, Moriah, Acra, and Bezetha. The ground is still uneven; but there is no part within the walls that could now with propriety be called a valley: though doubtless such valleys may have been filled up in the course of ages, and during the series of sackings, burnings, and devastations through which J. has passed. The J. of modern times is about 2½ m. in circuit. The walls are of hewn stone, about 10 ft. thick at the base, varying from 30 to 70 ft. in height, according to the inequalities of the ground, and without any mole or buttresses. They have battlements, and long and narrow embrasures, with projecting towers at irregular distances of the same form and height. Some of the stones are very large, and were probably used in the ancient city. The gates through which there is admittance are four in number; the Damascus gate, that opens towards the plain on the NW; St. Stephen's gate, that opens towards the E ravine, and leads to Bethany and Jericho; Zion gate, upon the hill of the same name on the S, which connects the populous quarter around the Armenian convent with that part of Mount Zion which is outside of the walls; and the gate that leads towards Bethlehem and Jaffa on the W, between Mount Zion and Acra, not far from the upper pool of Gihon. The other gates are now walled up. They are all formed of pointed arches, with an entrance tower, but have little sculptural decoration. On the outside it is possible to walk all round the city, close to the walls, which in ancient times may have run lower down the slopes of the deep valleys of Jehoshaphat and Hinnom, but certainly never extended beyond them.

To the S of the gate of St. Stephen rises Mount Moriah, whose various buildings occupy about one-fifth of the area of the city, embracing in their centre the noble mosque of Omar, and to the S of it the Mesjid-el-Aksa. Stretching from Mount Moriah towards the N and NW, is the second and inferior quarter of the town, which, with its gardens and olive-groves, advances on the hill of Bezetha. Acra, the third and most extensive division, touches the preceding quarters on the W, and has in its centre the three domes of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Greek, Syrian, and Coptic convents. On the higher ground beyond, and nearly touching the walls, is the castle of David; to the N of which, on the most elevated spot in the city, is the Latin convent; and to the S, on lower ground, that of the Armenians. On the summit of Mount Zion, the southernmost and smallest of the four hills belonging to the ancient city, but outside of the present walls, are some mosques and the tomb of David. That portion of Mount Zion which is included within the present walls, constituting the SW quarter of the city, is separated by the valley of Tyropæon from Mount Moriah. The descent on that side is steep and precipitous. On the N it is separated from Mount Acra by the prolongation of the same valley running W to near the Jaffa gate. The Jews have their synagogues on the E part of Mount Zion, looking towards the site of the temple. In addition to its numerous public buildings, the city contains about 3,000 houses. The streets are narrow, as is usual in all Syrian towns, but paved with large round stones; several of them have foot-paths, and they are kept cleaner than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or Constantinople. There are no level streets, and little skill or labour has been employed to remove or diminish the inequalities which nature or time has produced. Houses are built upon mountains of rubbish, which are probably 20, 30, or 50 ft. above the natural level; and the streets are constructed with the same disregard to convenience, with this difference, that some slight attention is paid to the possibility of carrying off surplus water. They are without exception narrow, seldom exceeding 8 or 10 ft. in breadth. The houses often meet; and in some instances a building occupies both sides of the street, which runs under a succession of arches barely high enough to permit an equestrian to pass under them. A canopy of old mats or of plank is suspended over the principal streets when not arched. This custom, no doubt, had its origin in the heat of the climate, which is very intense in summer, but it gives a gloomy aspect to all the most thronged and lively parts of the city. Vacant spaces, some covered by ruins of old walls and broken cisterns, or by prickly pears of enormous growth, are seen towards the W; but no open square has been purposely left within the walls. In general, the houses are comparatively well built of a species of consolidated limestone, cream-coloured and streaked with blood-red, and are for the most part two or three stories high, with a plain front, without windows in the lower stories, so that it has been said that a passenger walking the streets of J. may conceive himself in the corridor of a vast prison; the doors, besides, are so low, that a person must bend almost double to gain admittance. The roofs are either terraced, or rise in domes. The apartments receive their light from the open courts within. The ground plot or lot is usually surrounded by a high enclosure, commonly forming the walls of the house only, but sometimes embracing a small garden and some vacant ground. The lower story, which consists of arches, serving as a foundation for the superstructure, is occupied by lumber rooms, kitchens, cisterns, stables, or servants' rooms. The principal apartments, which are upon the second story, are built against the wall of the quadrangle, and front upon the open paved courts which usually occupy the greater part of the enclosure. In the larger houses, these courts form cool, agreeable promenades, quite secluded from the public view. It will be perceived that these edifices are not covered, with the exception of the suites of rooms which have vaulted or flat roofs, while the enclosed area in the centre is open to all the vicissitudes of the elements of every season. The rain water which falls upon the pavement is carefully conducted, by means of gutters, into cisterns, where it is preserved for domestic uses. The people of J. rely chiefly upon these reservoirs for their supply of this indispensable article. Every house has its cistern, and the larger habitations are provided with a considerable number of them, which occupy the ground story, or cells formed for the purpose below it. The baths and bazaars of the city are vastly inferior to similar establishments in the East.

The modern J. has been described by a host of travellers, among the most accurate of whom are Maundrell, Clarke, Chateaubriand, Richardson,

Niebuhr, Wilde, Lamartine, Buckingham, Colonel Chesney, and M. Poujoulat. "Jerusalem," says the latter traveller, "offers no illusions; it is fair to behold neither from far nor near; take away a few monuments and a few towers, and the prospect before you is the dullest that can be imagined. The vast heap of stone houses, each of whose terraced roofs is surmounted with a small dome—the dark grey colour of these monotonous groups—their mournful character—the rock and desert soil surrounding those walls, which seem only to enclose tombs—the solitary sky above your head, whose wide expanse no bird traverses—combine to form a spectacle uniting in itself all that melancholy can produce of the most sad, all that solitude can exhibit of the most desolate. If we enter J., what gloom! Narrow and dark streets—huge bazaars in ruins, in which you see a sprinkling of Jewish, Greek, and Armenian merchants—miserable shops for the sale of tobacco, kept by Mussulmans—dilapidated inns, where the Arabian stranger reposes beside his steed—whole districts deserted, houses in ruins, the ground covered with weeds, filth, and rubbish—ivy twining round disjointed fragments, and stunted palm-trees growing up through crevices. Traversing the city, you see the white or red cloak of the Mussulman, the dark vest of the rayah, or the veils of women who move with the hurried step of fugitives. Such is the interior of J. There is no joy, no movement, no noise; you would take it for a vast prison where the days are as silent as the nights, or rather for an immense monastery whose inhabitants are constantly engaged in prayer." Chateaubriand's description is very striking and graphical. After citing the language of the prophet Jeremiah, in his lamentations on the desolation of the ancient city, as accurately portraying its present state, he thus proceeds:—"When seen from the mount of Olives, on the other side of the valley of Jehoshaphat, J. presents an inclined plane, descending from W to E. An embattled wall, fortified with towers and a Gothic castle, encompasses the city all round; excluding, however, part of Mount Zion, which it formerly enclosed. In the W quarter, and in the centre of the city, the houses stand very close; but in the E part, along the brook Kedron, you perceive vacant spaces,—among the rest, that which surrounds the mosque erected on the ruins of the temple, and the nearly deserted spot where once stood the castle of Antonia, and the second palace of Herod. The houses are heavy square masses, very low, without chimneys or windows; they have flat terraces or domes on the top, and look like prisons or sepulchres. The whole would appear to the eye one uninterrupted level, did not the steeples of the churches, the minarets of the mosques, the summits of a few cypresses, and the clumps of nopals, break the uniformity of the plan. On beholding these stone buildings, encompassed by a stony country, you are ready to inquire if they are not the confused monuments of a cemetery in the midst of a desert." Dr. Olin's description of the view from the summit of the Mount of Olives is more topographically minute: "The summit of the mount of Olives," he says, "is about half-a-mile E from the city, which it completely overlooks, every considerable edifice and almost every house being distinctly visible. The city, seen from this point, appears to be a regular inclined plain, sloping gently and uniformly from W to E, or towards the observer, and indented by a slight depression or shallow vale running nearly through the centre in the same direction. The SE corner of the quadrangle—for that may be assumed as the figure formed by the walls—that which is nearest to the observer, is occupied by the mosque of Omar, and its extensive and beautiful grounds. This is Mount Moriah, the site of Solomon's temple; and the ground embraced in the sacred enclosure, which conforms to that of the ancient temple, occupies about an eighth of the whole of the modern city. It is covered with green sward, and planted sparingly with olive, cypress, and other trees, and it is certainly the most lovely feature of the town, whether we have reference to the splendid constructions or the beautiful lawn spread out around them. The SW quarter, embracing that part of Mount Zion which is within the modern town, is to a great extent occupied by the Armenian convent, an enormous edifice, which is the only conspicuous object in this neighbourhood. The NW is largely occupied by the Latin convent, another very extensive establishment. About midway between these two convents is the castle or citadel, close to the Bethlehem gate, already mentioned. The NE quarter of Jerusalem is but partially built up, and it has more the aspect of a rambling agricultural village than that of a crowded city. The vacant spots here are green with gardens and olive-trees. There is another large vacant tract along the S wall, and W of the Haram, [or bounding wall of the Sakhara,] also covered with verdure. Near the centre of the city also appear two or three green spots, which are small gardens. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is the only conspicuous edifice in this vicinity, and its domes are striking objects. There are no other buildings which, either from their size or beauty, are likely to engage the attention. Eight or ten minarets mark the position of so many mosques in different parts of the town, but they are only noticed because of their elevation above the surrounding edifices. Upon the same principle, the eye rests for a moment upon a great number of low domes, which form the roofs of the principal dwellings, and relieve the heavy uniformity of the flat plastered roofs which cover the greater mass of more humble habitations. Many ruinous piles and a thousand disgusting objects are concealed or disguised by the distance. Many inequalities of surface, which exist to so great an extent that there is not a level street of any length in J., are also unperceived. From the same commanding point of view, a few olive and fig trees are seen in the lower part of the valley of Jehoshaphat, and scattered over the side of Olivet from its base to the summit. They are sprinkled yet more sparingly on the S sides of the city, on Mounts Zion and Ophel. N of Jerusalem, the olive plantations appear more numerous as well as thrifty, and they offer a grateful contrast to the sun-burned fields and bare rocks which predominate in this landscape. The region W of the city appears to be destitute of trees. Fields of stunted wheat, yellow with the drought rather than white for the harvest, are seen on all sides of the town."

The Holy Sepulchre.] The grand object of visitation and respect to Christian pilgrims, is that called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It stands in the corner of a small open space or square, at the extremity of the Via Dolorosa. It was built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine. It is a building 300 ft. long, and nearly 200 ft. broad; and professes to comprehend within these limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. On entering the church, the first thing shown pilgrims is a large oblong slab of white, or, according to some, of variegated yellow marble, in the pavement, surrounded by a balustrade, and resembling the grave-stones in the floor of English churches; this, they are told, marks the spot where the body of our Lord was anointed by Joseph of Arimathea. There appears next a large round fabric, standing in the midst of the principal aisle, and beneath the main dome. The first part forms a kind of anti-chapel, containing what is said to be the sepulchre, before the mouth of which appears a block of white marble, considered as the stone on which the angel sat. The sepulchre itself is composed of thick slates of that beautiful marble commonly called *Verde antico*. In this building lamps are kept continually burning. Beyond the sepulchre, but still beneath the roof of the same church, are shown two rooms, one above another. Close by the entrance to

the lower chamber, are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, with Latin inscriptions in Gothic characters; and at the extremity of this lower room is exhibited a figure or cleft in the natural rock, which is affirmed to be the rent produced at the crucifixion. On ascending to the upper apartment, the pilgrim is shown an altar venerated as Mount Calvary, the place of crucifixion. On it are shown the marks or holes of the three crosses, and here again the same rent appears in the wall. In galleries round about the church, and in small buildings attached to it on the outside, are apartments for the reception of friars and pilgrims. These are occupied by a number of monks of various nations, who devote themselves to the service of the sepulchre, and many of whom do not stir for many years, or even during their whole lives, from the sepulchre. In the course of Passion week particularly, they perform a variety of ceremonies, the propriety and decorum of which seem at least questionable. "From contemplating the front of the church, which has something of the venerable aspect of our old cathedrals," says a very recent tourist, "you pass into what seems a theatre rather than a temple: nothing solemn, rich, or ancient, but a modern building, stuck on all hands with hard and tawdry gewgaws, that hurt equally the eye and soul. The Greek priests, tall handsome men, with fine beards, and long locks floating on their shoulders, in their square caps and gilded gowns, press through the dense and motley crowd, chanting and swinging their censers. Further on you meet the Latin monks in their Franciscan habits, issuing, candle in hand, from their simple chapel, singing litanies. Another turn brings you upon groups of Turkish soldiery, lounging and smoking beside their piled bayonets. Up stairs the Armenians are at their pious work. The arched windows of the dome galleries are thronged with sheeted women. Below, on the pavement round the sepulchre, stand or are squatted men of all colours and countries. Here a group of 'dusk faces with white turbans wreath'd,' mild-featured Abyssinians, folding their blue mantles across their chins; there, black Egyptians, in sugar-loaf caps of white felt, and cloaks of grey serge, lean in niches. A pair of swarthy priests, in dazzling copes, issue from a little scanty box at the back of the sepulchre, which is the Coptic chapel, and suddenly dash the thick fragrant clouds which mount from their censers over these dark believers, who start from their ruminating attitudes, and begin crossing themselves with great fervour. All this will give a faint idea of the place and what goes on there. This year the Greek, Armenian, and Latin Easters fell together, so that there was an extraordinary crush and concurrence of ceremonies. On the night of Good Friday the usual squabble took place between the Greek and Latin fathers. The Greeks have a very fine carpet, with which they cover the rock of the crucifixion. The Latins spread a plain linen cloth upon the place; but they insist upon the Greeks removing their fine carpet and leaving the stone bare before they put on their cloth, plant their cross, and begin their functions: this the Greeks uniformly refuse to do, and persist in interposing their carpet to preserve the stone from the contamination of the Latin cloth. The consequence is that a scandalous scuffle annually takes place upon the traditional locality of the crucifixion." These places have been long revered and visited by Christian pilgrims, but an eminent modern traveller seems to have clearly proved that this spot cannot possibly have been the theatre of the great events so long commemorated upon it. It is certain that there is not the least trace of a hill such as Calvary is described to be: the ground being entirely level, except in the small rise of about 20 steps leading up to the altar, the supposed scene of crucifixion. This is so obvious, that travellers have been obliged to suppose that Helena artificially levelled the whole of the ground, with a view to the more convenient erection of the church; but it seems very improbable that that pious princess should thus have studiously obliterated every trace of the events which she intended to commemorate. The altar also, although it professes to exhibit the marks of the three crosses, has no dimensions in the least capable of containing them. The sepulchre, instead of being cut out of the living rock, is composed of pieces cemented together, and the stone with which it was supposed to have been shut does not fit it. Calvary, besides, was clearly described as without the city, while the church of the sepulchre is within it; so that pilgrims are obliged to suppose that the walls of this decaying city have been extended so as to include it in their precincts. These observations of Dr. Clarke were confirmed by some curious discoveries made by him during his residence at J. Riding out of the city by what is called Zion gate, he came to a deep dingle or trench, called Tophet or Gehennon by former travellers. On reaching the bottom, he observed in the face of the opposite rock a number of excavations, resembling the sepulchres which he had seen in different parts of Asia Minor, each containing one or many repositories for the dead, like cisterns carved in the rock. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence and the labour necessary to form the numerous repositories contained in them, might seem to have had a regal destination. They are situated, according to ancient custom, in the midst of gardens. Now, as the place of crucifixion appears to have been a public cemetery, which is expressed by both the terms 'Calvary' and 'Golgotha,' and as it was without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned, and certainly much better than that on which the church of the sepulchre is erected. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. Farther to the E, and in the place called Aceldama, were found some other sepulchres, the sides and roof of which were distinguished by ancient paintings similar to those found upon the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The figures represented, however, were those of the apostles, the Virgin, and saints, with circular lines around their heads as symbols of glory: they are therefore evidently the work of Christians, though the tombs in other respects bear marks of very high antiquity. At the foot of the mount of Olives, and on the eastern side of the brook Kedron, are the sepulchres of the Virgin, and those of the Patriarchs. These, like the others, are crypts or caves, cut with immense labour out of a stratum of hard and compact limestone. That of the Virgin is of great antiquity, and the largest about J.; but there seems little proof, or even probability, that this colossal monument was really erected in honour of the personage whose name it bears. It seems impossible to determine when and by what people these sepulchres were hewn. They form part of a vast cemetery extending along the foot of all the hills which surround J. to the S and E. These, however, do not compose the whole of the sepulchral antiquities of this city. On the NW side, near the gate of Damascus, are seen the sepulchres of the kings.

Mosque of Omar.] The Moslems have appropriated the site of Solomon's temple to their own worship. The renowned Sakhara (*d*) is the grandest and most ancient religious edifice of all those erected by the followers of 'the Prophet' since the rise of Islamism, and equal in point of sanctity to that of Mekka. This splendid edifice was built by the caliph Omar immediately after the capture of J. in 637. The crusaders, while they held J., converted this mosque into a Christian church, but the victorious Saladin restored it to its original use. The dimensions of this noble enclosure are 1,489 ft. long, by 995 ft. broad. It contains two mosques,—the Sakhara in the centre of the enclosure, and the Akhsa on the S side. We extract a few passages from Dr. Richardson's elaborate and minute account of this building: "In the sacred retirement of this charming spot, the followers of the Prophet delight to saunter or repose as in the Elysium of their devotion, and arrayed in the gorgeous costume of the East, add much to the beauty, the interest, and solemn stillness of the scene, which they seem loath to quit either in going to or coming from the house of prayer. In the midst of this court, but nearer to the W and S sides, there is an elevated platform, about 14 ft. square, called Stoa-Sakhara; some parts of it are higher than others, as the ground on which it is erected is more or less elevated, but it may be said to average about 12 or 14 ft. above the level of the grassy court. Round the edge of the Stoa-Sakhara are numbers of small houses, five of which on the N side are occupied by *santones* or religious ascetics; one on the S is for the doctors of the law to hold their consultations in; one on the W for containing the oil for painting the brick and tile for the repair of the Sakhara; the rest are places of private prayer for the different sects of Mussulmans or 'believers,' which is the meaning of the word. But the great beauty of the platform, as well as of the whole enclosure, is the Sakhara itself, which is nearly in the middle of the platform, and but a little removed from the S side. It is a regular octagon of about 60 ft. a-side, and is entered by four spacious doors, each adorned with a porch, which projects from the line of the building, and rises considerably up on the wall. The lower story of the Sakhara is faced with marble, the blocks of which are of different sizes, and many of them evidently resting on the side or narrowest surface. They look much older on a close inspection than they do when viewed from a distance, and their disintegration indicates a much greater age than the stones of the houses said to have been built in the time of the mother of Constantine the Great. Probably both they and the aged stones in the flooring on the Stoa-Sakhara, formed part of the splendid temple that was destroyed by the Romans. Each side of the Sakhara is pannelled; the centre stone of one pannel is square; of another, octagonal; and thus they alternate all round; the sides of each pannel run down the angles of the building like a plain pilaster, and give the appearance as if the whole side of the edifice was set in a frame. There are no windows in the marble part or lower story of the building. The upper story is faced with small tiles of about 8 or 9 in. square, painted of different colours, white, yellow, green, and blue, and covered with sentences from the Koran. There are seven well-proportioned windows on each side, except where the porch rises high, and then there are only six, one of which is generally built up, so that only five are effective. The whole is extremely light and beautiful; and from the mixtures of the soft colours above, the pannelled work and blue and white tinge of the marble below, the eye is more delighted with beholding it than any building I ever saw. The admiration excited by the appearance of the exterior was not diminished by a view of the interior, the arrangements of which are so managed as to preserve throughout the octagonal form, agreeably to the ground plan of the building. The inside of the wall is white, without any ornament The floor is of grey marble. A little within the door of the Bab-el-Jenne, or W door, there is a flat polished slab of green marble, which forms part of the floor. It is about 14 in. square, and was originally pierced by 18 nails, which would have kept their place but for the amazing chronometrical virtues with which they were endowed: for such is their magical temper, that they either hold or quit according to the times. On the winding up of each great and cardinal event, a nail has regularly been removed to mark its completion; and so many of these signal periods have already rolled by, each clenched by an accompanying nail, that now only three and a half remain. There are 24 columns in the first row, placed parallel with the 8 sides of the building, 3 opposite to each side so as still to preserve the octagonal form: they are all of the same kind of marble, but rather of a darker hue than that

on the exterior of the building. A large square plinth of marble extends from the top of the one column to the other, and above it there are constructed a number of arches all round. The abutments of two separate arches rest upon the plinths above the capital of each column, so that there are 3 arches opposed to each side of the building, making 24 in the row of columns. The intercolumnial space is vacant: not so in the inner circle of columns. These latter are about two paces from the outer row, and are only 16 in number. There are 4 large square columns, one opposed to each alternate angle of the building and 3 small round columns between each of them. Their base rests upon an elevation of the floor, and they are capitalled and surmounted with arches, the same as in the outer row: this inner row of columns supports the dome. The intercolumnial space is occupied by a high iron railing, so that all entrance to 'the holy stone,' or centre of the mosque, is completely shut up, except by one door, which is open only at certain hours for the purposes of devotion. But that to which this temple owes both its name and existence, is a large irregular oblong mass of stone that occupies the centre of the mosque. It is a mass of compact limestone, the same as that of the rock on which the city stands, and of the other mountains about J.; and if I had not been told that it is a separate stone, I should have imagined it a part of the native rock that had been left unremoved when the other parts were levelled down for the foundation of the building. It rises highest towards the SW corner, and falls abruptly at the end where are the prints of the Prophet's foot. It is irregular on the upper surface, the same as when it was broken from the quarry. It is enclosed all round with a wooden railing, about 4 ft. high, and which in every place is nearly in contact with the stone. I have already mentioned that there is a large cover of variously coloured satin suspended above it, and nothing can be held in greater veneration than the Hadjr el Sakhara, or the locked-up stone. Under it there is an apartment which is entered by a stair that opens to the SE."—The governor's house is a fine structure, surmounted by a dome, and abutting on the wall of enclosure of the mosque of Omar.

Population.] The population of J. can be only conjectured, as it is constantly fluctuating. Dr. Richardson estimates and classes it as follows: 5,000 Turks, 5,000 Christians, and 10,000 Jews. Buckingham, on the contrary, estimates the Mussulmans as the most numerous class; and says that the male Jews do not exceed 1,000, while the females amount to about 3,000,—a disparity which he accounts for from the circumstance, that Jewish widows of all ranks, and from all quarters, flock thither, as they are sure of support from their own community. Mr. Joliffe's estimate is the following: 4,000 Jews, 800 Latins, 2,000 Greeks, 400 Armenians, 50 Copts, and 13,000 Moslems: total, 20,250. In this estimate the Christians are certainly underrated, and the Moslems overrated; but it is impossible, from want of accurate data, to determine the relative proportions of so motley a population. Dr. Richardson's estimate is founded on Turkish authority; and one would think the Turks could have no possible motive to underrate their own numbers. Mr. Brown estimated the pop. at from 18,000 to 20,000 persons. Colonel Chesney is of opinion that, in 1830, the pop. scarcely exceeded 15,000 souls, of whom more than one-third were Moslems. Mr. Wilde estimates the entire resident pop. at 30,000. The influx of Christian and Hebrew pilgrims, with their servants, gives to the pop. at different seasons of the year, accessions varying from 2,000 to 8,000. Handsome women are rarely seen; they are in general of a melancholy disposition, of a pale deadly white complexion, and ungraceful mien. The circumstance of their wearing a white veil or a fillet round their faces, makes them resemble so many walking corpses; but the faces of the Christian females are exposed as in Europe. Much variety of costume is beheld in the streets; every one, whether Jew, Arab, Syrian, or Turk, adopting what he prefers. The lower orders, however, usually wear a shirt of white or black, or one of broad striped brown, as in Arabia. Christians and Jews wear a blue turban as a mark of distinction, though a few diversify the colour; and shepherds in the neighbourhood have theirs white or striped like the Mahommedans. It ought not to escape observation, that blue is in many parts of the East a characteristic of Christianity; and it is not unlikely that its frequency among the lower classes in some parts of Europe has a similar origin. Persons in easy circumstances adopt the Turkish costume, with a high turban. Both the Turkish and Arabic languages are commonly spoken in the city.

The Mahommedans of J. form a distinct branch in the great family of Islamism; the government has always treated them with great caution and forbearance, and made concessions to them as to the tribes of the desert. It may be said, that the disciples of the Koran are fanatic in proportion to the sanctity of the place they inhabit; they display more intolerance at J., at Damascus, at Mekka, and at Medina, than in any other quarter of the empire. The conquest of Algiers, which so forcibly impressed all the nations of the East, produced a very powerful effect in J. The Mahommedans now display less bitterness and violence in their relations with Christians than formerly, and if they insult or curse the *giaours*, it is in a whisper or secret. Nevertheless a Catholic, a Greek, or an Armenian, should be cautious how he ventures alone into the *Harát-al-Moslemin, i. e.*, 'Quarter of true believers.' It is to Christians a foreign country, that cannot be traversed without peril,—a dark and hostile city, abounding in snares and secret vengeance,—and in which the figures that one meets are like wandering shadows.

The most desolate portion of this desolate city is assigned for the residence of its ancient lords. The different quarters of J. resemble so many cities in one enclosure, separated from each other by their several creeds, habits, and customs. The children of Israel, who have received the worst portion in all the cities of the East, are not better treated in the city of Solomon. Round the *Hárát-al-Yúd, i. e.*, 'Jewish quarter,' in the hollow between the hills of Zion and Moriah, extends a long desolate space, which might be termed the common sewer of J. Here, in the midst of stunted hedges, are often seen heaped up the carcasses and bones of horses, asses, and dogs, mixed with broken pottery; yet to this quarter, the most miserable and filthy part of the city, and redolent of bad odours, the descendants of the city's ancient lords are compelled to confine themselves. "In going to visit a respectable Jew in the holy city, it is a common thing," says Dr. Richardson, "to pass to his house over a ruined foreground and up an awkward outside stair constructed of rough unpolished stones that totter under the foot; but it improves as you ascend, and at the top has a respectable appearance, as it ends in an agreeable platform in front of the house. On entering the house itself, it is found to be clean and well-furnished; the sofas are covered with Persian carpets, and the people seem happy to receive you. The visitor is entertained with coffee and tobacco, as is the custom in the houses of the Turks and Christians. They almost all speak a broken Italian, so that conversation goes on without the aid of an interpreter. The Jewesses in Jerusalem speak in a decided and firm tone, unlike the hesitating and timid voice of the Arab and Turkish females; and claim the European privilege of differing from their husbands, and maintaining their own opinions. They are fair and good-looking; red and auburn hair are by no means uncommon in either of the sexes. I never saw any of them with veils; and was informed that it is the general practice of the Jewesses in J. to go with their faces uncovered; they are the only females there who do so. Generally speaking, I think they are disposed to be rather of a plethoric habit. The Jews are the best cicerones in J., because they generally give the ancient names of places, which the guides and interpreters belonging to the different convents

do not. They are not forward in presenting themselves, and must generally be sought for."

J. has been long the abode of different orders of Christian monks. These consisted originally of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has of late been reduced to four, the Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. Besides appropriate apartments, each fraternity has altars and a sanctuary specially allotted to its own use. The great object of ambition to each has been the possession of the Holy sepulchre,—a privilege often contested with such fury and animosity, especially between the Greeks and Latins, that, in disputing the entrance, they have sometimes proceeded to blows and wounds, mingling their blood with the sacrifices. In 1690, through the indefatigable exertions of the French king, the Latins were secured in this much coveted possession; and though Christians of all nations can procure access to the church, they alone can solemnize in it any public office of religion. Their employment is to trim the lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several sanctuaries. They also receive and lodge the pilgrims, and serve as guides to them through the different holy places of J. The Latin convent is called St. Salvador, and belongs to the Franciscans. It is a large building, like a fortress, into which pilgrims are received, with all their stores and equipage. A large part of the convent, surrounding this court, is appropriated to their accommodation. The sleeping-room usually allotted to English travellers is neat, the walls whitewashed, and the beds have a cleanly appearance. On the roof, which is vaulted stone, are carved the names of numerous travellers. This convent is supported by donations from persons of all ranks, and particularly from princes in Catholic countries. The Greek monastery consists of many separate small, but well-supported, establishments. The Armenian convent is the largest in J., and is maintained with a remarkable degree of splendour, and, at the same time, of order and cleanliness: everything belonging to it is oriental in character. The patriarch makes his appearance in a flowing vest of silk; receives his visitors with royal stateliness; sits amid clouds of incense; and regales them with all the luxuries of a Persian court.

Trade and commerce.] J. is a place without much trade or commerce; it forms, however, a kind of central point between Arabia, Egypt, and Syria; and as such, is a rendezvous for parties engaged in commerce. Its manufactures are confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of soap and oil of sesame; and that of beads, crosses, shells, models of the holy sepulchre, and other objects, supposed to derive sanctity from their local origin. The shells, of the substance called mother-of-pearl, are ingeniously, though coarsely, sculptured into various shapes here and at the adjacent village of Bethlehem. The largest and most perfect are formed into clasps for the zones of the ladies of Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, and other islands of the Grecian archipelago. The beads are manufactured either from date-stones or from a particular species of hard wood called the Mecca fruit or Dom palm, which is dyed yellow, black, or red. The black fetid limestone of the Dead sea is also employed in this manufacture. These beads are all strung as rosaries, and are of various sizes, the smaller being most esteemed: their value is also heightened by the polish which they receive from friction, in consequence of being worn. All these articles, after purchase, are carried to the church of the sepulchre, where they receive a species of benediction; and are bought even by those who smile at their presumed sanctity, as they form portable and acceptable presents to all the inhabitants of Greek and Catholic countries. The retail trade carried on within the city is quite insignificant. The bazaars are scantily supplied with provisions, tobacco, coarse cottons, and other articles of prime necessity. "I made," says Dr. Olin, "careful inquiries of intelligent gentlemen long resident here, with regard to the general condition of the people, who all agree that nearly the whole population are in abject poverty. A few Turkish officials, ecclesiastical, civil, and military; some remains of the old Mahommedan aristocracy, once powerful and rich, but now much impoverished and nearly extinct, together with a few tradesmen in easy circumstances, form almost the only exceptions to the prevailing indigence. There is not a single broker among the whole population, and not the smallest sum can be obtained on the best bills of exchange short of Jaffa or Beyrut."

Environs.] Almost all travellers have represented themselves as disappointed by the first appearance of J. at a distance. "The approach by the Gaza road," says a recent anonymous tourist, "is perhaps the least favourable for a first impression of J. When, after surmounting one by one the rugged summits of the surrounding mountains, expecting every moment to look down on the Holy city, a bare wall and a Turkish fort sneaked unimposingly into view before me, I must candidly own that I did not experience any of those powerful emotions which a first view of J. might be expected to awaken. Yet to a traveller approaching by almost any other route, when he looks down upon the city, and sees at a glance all the objects which remind him of her ancient glory and present degradation, the sight can scarcely fail to call up sensations of the most vivid description. But the view that I saw reminded me of nothing more than that J. is a Turkish town of some 15,000 inhabitants." Dr. Clarke, indeed, describes it as "presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries;" but Dr. C. approached it by the road from Damascus, towards which the whole city, lying upon an inclined plane sloping to the NE, spreads itself. Approaching the city from the S, the eye rests only on a line of dark and naked wall, enclosing the higher part of the city, with the domed-roofs; a few minarets here and there swelling above the walls; and a three-capt hill, the mount of Olives, in the distance. Lamartine says: "The general aspect of the environs of J. may be described in a few words. Mountains without shade,—valleys without water,—the earth without verdure,—rocks without grandeur. Here and there a few blocks of gray stone start up out of the dry and fissured earth, between which, beneath the shade of an old fig-tree, a gazelle or a hyena are occasionally seen to emerge from the fissures of the rock. A few plants or vines creep over the surface of that gray and parched soil; in the distance is occasionally seen a grove of olive trees, casting a shade over the arid side of the mountain, the mouldering walls and towers of the city appearing from afar on the summit of Mount Zion. Such is the general character of the country. The sky is ever pure, bright, and cloudless: never does even the slightest film of mist obscure the purple tint of evening and morning. On the side of Arabia a wide gulf opens amidst the black ridges, and presents a vista of the shining surface of the Dead sea and the violet summits of the mountains of Moab. Rarely is a breath of air heard to murmur in the fissures of the rocks or among the branches of the ancient olives; not a bird sings nor an insect chirps in the waterless furrows. Silence reigns universally in the city, in the roads, and in the fields. Such

was Jerusalem during all the time that we spent within its walls. Not a sound ever met our ears but the neighing of the horses, who grew impatient under the burning rays of the sun, or who furrowed the earth with their feet, as they stood picketed round our camp, mingled occasionally with the crying of the hour from the minarets or the mournful cadences of the Turks, as they accompanied the dead to their cemeteries. Jerusalem, to which the world hastens to visit a sepulchre, is itself a vast tomb of a people; but it is a tomb without cypresses, without inscriptions, without monuments, of which they have broken the gravestones, and the ashes of which appear to cover the earth that surrounds it with mourning, silence, and sterility. We cast our eyes back frequently from the top of every hill which we passed on this mournful and desolate region, and at length we saw, for the last time, the crown of olives which surmounts the Mount of the same name, and which long rises above the horizon after you have lost sight of the town itself. At length it also sunk beneath the rocky screen, and disappeared like the chaplets of flowers which we throw on a sepulchre."

Climate.] The climate of the mountainous tract on which J. is situated, differs from that of the temperate parts of Europe and America, more in the alternations of dry and wet seasons than in the degrees of temp. The variations of rain and sunshine, which in the W exist throughout the whole year, are, in Palestine, confined chiefly to the latter part of autumn and winter; while the remaining months enjoy, almost uninterruptedly, a cloudless sky. The annual rains, 'the early rains' of Scripture, usually commence in the latter half of October, or the beginning of November; not suddenly, but by degrees; which gives opportunity for the husbandman to sow his fields of wheat and barley. During the months of November and December, the rains continue to fall heavily; afterwards they return only at longer intervals, and are less heavy; but at no period during the winter do they wholly cease. Snow often falls in Jerusalem, in January and February, to the depth of a foot or more, but does not usually remain long. Rain continues to fall, more or less, during the month of March, but is rare after that period. During April and May, the sky is usually serene, the air mild and balmy, and the face of nature, after seasons of ordinary rain, still green and pleasant to the eye. Showers occur occasionally, but they are mild and refreshing. In ordinary seasons, from the cessation of showers in the spring, until their commencement in October or November, rain never falls, and the sky is usually serene. If, during the winter, there has been a sufficiency of rain, the husbandman is certain of a crop, and is also perfectly sure of fine weather for the ingathering of his harvest. The high elevation of Jerusalem secures it the privilege of a pure atmosphere; nor does the heat of summer ever become oppressive, except during the occasional prevalence of the south wind or sirocco. In autumn the whole land has become dry and parched; the cisterns are nearly empty; the few streams and fountains fail; and all nature, physical and animal, looks forward with longing to the return of the rainy season.—The medium temp. at J., according to a register extending from June 1843 to May 1844, was 13°·53 of Reaumur, or 62°·46 of Fahrenheit. The following were the general results of this register:

	Medium temp. of the month.	Medium temp. of the warmest day.	Medium temp. of the coldest day.
June, 1843,	71°·66	79°	61°
July,	77 ·3	86·3	71·3
August,	72 ·7	82	67
September,	72 ·24	72·7	66
October,	66 ·63	84·6	62·6
November,	59 ·4	72	49
December,	47 ·9	53·6	41·6
January, 1844,	47 ·6	54	35
February,	54 ·2	60 6	49
March,	57 ·7	66	50
April,	55 ·2	66	42
May,	65 ·8	74·6	60·6

The American expedition under Captain Lynch, while encamped without the walls, in the month of May 1848, found that the therm. did not range below 52° in the night.—In the surrounding country olives, figs, wheat, barley, dhoura, lentiles, melons, cucumbers, artichokes, and many leguminous plants, and potatoes, are cultivated. The silk-worm is also reared, and some silk is made.

Government.] The local government of J. is conducted by a *mutsellim*, or military governor; a *mulakadi*, or chief of police; and a *mufti*, or chief judge. The two former are appointed by the pasha of Damascus.

History.] The Salem of Melchizedek, who met Abraham in the valley of Jehoshaphat, appears to have occupied two of the hills, Mounts Akrá and Zion. About 1879 B. C. it was taken by the Jebusite branch of the Canaanites, descended from Jebus, who built a fortress called Jebus on Mount Zion. The compound, Jebus-Salem, is by some supposed to have given rise to the present name. The two northern portions of the city were taken by Joshua B. C. 1442; but 400 years elapsed before David took the upper city or castle on Mount Zion and made Jerusalem the metropolis of his kingdom. That the neighbouring hill of Mount Moriah had been early regarded as a sacred spot appears from its having been chosen as the place for the sacrifice of Isaac, and also from the command given to Dan to rear an altar there. Herodotus himself gives it the name of *Cadytis*, or 'the Holy;' and this epithet it retains to the present time, being called *El Kuds*, *i. e.* 'the Holy,'—*Kuds-el-Shiref*, *i. e.* 'Sanctuary of the Just,'—and *Beit-el-Macaddes*, *i. e.* 'Holy house,'—by the Mahommedans, who regard it as a place of pilgrimage next in sanctity to Mekka and Medina. The city, and the second temple, or that of Zerubbabel, were taken by Alexander the Great; and again in B. C. 200 by Pompey; and subsequently the temple was pillaged by Crassus. Herod the Great adorned the city; and with it the whole of Judea became a Roman proconsular province under his grandson, Agrippa II. The subsequent revolt of the Jews brought about its siege and destruction by Titus, A D. 70. Adrian rebuilt the city on the site it now occupies, and gave it the name of *Ælia Capitolina*. In 613 it was taken by the Persians, from whom it was recovered by the Greeks. In 636 it capitulated to the Caliph Omar, by whom the great mosque was erected on the site of the temple. The Crusaders occupied J. from its capture in 1099, till it was taken by Saladin in 1188. Afterwards it was subject to the Latin princes, then to the Egyptians, and finally, in 1519, to the Turks. But with the exception of a trifling tax, now understood to be abolished, and rigid exclusion from the mosque of Omar, the Christians and Hebrews have long enjoyed the privilege of flocking to the Holy city.

JERUSALEM, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Marburg.

JERUSALEM, a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., 5 m. W of Pennyan, watered by the W branch of Crooked lake, and by one of its affluents. It has a hilly surface, but possesses a fertile soil consisting chiefly of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,935.—Also a village in Southampton co., in the state of Virginia, 70 m. ESE of Richmond.

JERUSALEM (South), a village of Hempstead township, Queen's co., in the state of New York, 176 m. SE of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

JERUSLAN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, which has its source in the district and 75 m. ENE of Saratov; runs SSW into the district of Kamichin; turns W; and throws itself into the Volga, by the l. bank, 18 m. above Kamichin, and after a course of upwards of 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Torgun, which it receives on the l. The banks of the J. afford excellent pasturage, and are inhabited by German colonists whose chief employment consists in the rearing of cattle.

JERVIS, or Jarvis, a small island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 28°, W long. 160° 50′.

JERVIS, an island in the group of the Galapagos.

3½ m. S of James island, and E of Albemarle island, in S lat. 0° 25′, W long. 90° 48′. It is about 4 m. long.

JERVIS (Bay), an indentation of the coast of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, 96 m. SSW of Port Jackson, in S lat. 35° 9′, and E long. 150°. It is formed by two promontories terminating on the N in Cape Perpendicular, in S lat. 35° 6′ 28″, and on the S in Cape George. Its length is 12 m., and its greatest breadth 9 m. At the entrance, which is about 2 m. in breadth, is Bowen island. This bay affords excellent anchorage, and is well-sheltered on all sides. On the W it receives a creek of the same name.

JERVIS (Cape), a high bold headland of South Australia, in Sturt Land, at the extremity of a peninsula, opposite Kangaroo island, from which it is separated by Backstairs passage, in S lat. 35° 38′, E long. 138° 9′. It forms the SE point of the gulf of St. Vincent. The S side of this promontory, extending E ¾ S nearly in a direct line for 7 leagues, is a steep rocky shore, much cut by gullies or ravines, and covered by short scrubby brushwood.

JESALMIR. See Jesulmir.

JESAN, or Ghesan, a town and port of Arabia, in Yemen, in the principality and 35 m. WNW of Abu-Arish, and 90 m. NNW of Loheïa, on the Arabian gulf. Senna grown in the environs, and coffee from the district of Kobail, are extensively exported hence, and a considerable trade is also carried on with Africa.

JE'SAOULOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Don, 162 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

JESBERG, an amt or bailiage and village of Electoral-Hesse, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle and 13 m. SSW of Frizlar, and 23 m. SW of Cassel, on the r. bank of the Gilsa, at the confluence of the Treisbach. Pop. 1,210. It possesses a castle, and has three annual fairs. Pop. of bail. 6,958.

JESCHOWITZ, a range of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the NW part of the sanjak of Sophia, extending a distance of about 36 m. from Mount Vidick, near the source of the Lom, on the NW, to the l. bank of the Isker on the SE.

JESE-NAHR, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Kherson, near Nikolaïev. It is inhabited exclusively by Jews.

JESERLO, or Iserlo, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in the district of Ilfow, near the S confines of Lower Wallachia, and near the l. bank of the Danube, with which river it is connected by several arms. It is 15 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth.

JESERO, a lake of Dalmatia, in the S part of the circle of Macarsca. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and contains numerous woody islets. Its waters are pure and beautifully limpid.

JESI, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. WSW of Ancona, on the l. bank of the Esina. Pop. 16,100. It is enclosed by a wall, and contains a cathedral, 5 parish-churches, numerous convents, and a theatre. It possesses extensive manufactories of silk and woollen hosiery, and has 5 annual fairs.

JESIOUNOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NNW of Bialistok, near the l. bank of the Brzozovka. Pop. 621.

JESJOGI, or Jesjoki, a river of Norway, in Finmark, which descends from the Salivara mountains; runs E; and, with the united waters of the Karasjoki, falls into the Tana.

JESMOND, or Jesmont, a township in the p. of St. Andrew, Northumberland. Area 4,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,393; in 1841, 1,725.

JESMONI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. E of Minsk, district and 50 m. ESE of Borisov, on the r. bank of the Oslika.

JESNITZ, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, bail. and 9 m. S of Frassdorf, and 18 m. S of Dessau, on the l. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 2,320. It has 2 suburbs, and a church, and possesses several paper-mills, manufactories of linen, and breweries.

JESR-ERKENE′, or Djesr-Erkene′, a small town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 75 m. N of Gallipoli, at the confluence of the Erkené with the Maritza. It has a mosque, an hospital for the poor, and a bath. The Erkené is here crossed by a substantial bridge.

JESROD, Jesroute, or Jusrowta, a town of the Punjab, in the prov. and 90 m. NE of Lahore, near the S range of the Himalaya chain. It contains a handsome edifice forming the residence of the rajah, and has a small bazaar.

JESSAMINE, a central county in the state of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area, hilly but fertile, of 256 sq. m., bounded on the SE, S, and SW, by the Kentucky, and intersected by Jessamine and Hickman creeks, and branches of Clear creek. Pop. in 1840, 9,396; in 1850, 10,274. Its cap. is Nicholasville.—Also a township of Clarke co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 304.

JESSAVA, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in Mount Rudnik; runs N; and joins the Danube at Semendria, 7 m. above the confluence of the Morava, and after a course of 75 m.

JESSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 55 m. NE of Merseburg, circle and 4 m. W of Schweinitz, on the r. bank of the Elster. Pop. 2,425. It has 2 churches and an hospital.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. NNE of Meissen, and 17 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

JESSO, or Yeso, a large island of Asia, the situation and extent of which long presented an embarrassing problem to modern geographers: some supposing it to be a continent little inferior to Europe in dimensions; others reducing it to an inconsiderable island; and others representing it as a portion of Eastern Asia, very nearly united to the NW shores of America. Later observations, combined with those of older date forgotten and neglected, have dispelled these obscurities, and a more satisfactory account can now be given of this particular portion of our globe, which, it has been ascertained, is an island, nominally at least belonging to Japan. Its figure approaches that of an irregular triangle, extending about 300 m. in length from SSW to NNE, or from Cape Nadeshda or Nadiejda, in 41° 25′ 10″ N lat., and 140° 10′ E long., to Cape Romanzoff, in N lat. 45° 25′ 50″, and E long. 141° 50′. The centre of the island lies in about 143° E long. Its coasts are washed on the W by the sea of Japan or gulf of Tartary; on the N by the sea of Okhotsk; on the E by the N. Pacific; on the S it is divided from Japan by the strait of Sangar; and it is separated from the island or peninsula of Saghalien on the N by Perouse's channel. Its whole circumf. is indented by deep bays and inlets, in many places forming secure harbours. One of those best known to Europeans is Volcano bay, towards the SW, which is secure and spacious, and contains Endomo harbour, completely sheltered by the land. On the NW coast, immediately opposite Volcano bay, is Strogonov bay; and the NE coast is curved into a deep bay, nearly within the horns of which lies Kunashir island, one of the Japanese Kuriles. Two lakes are said to exist in the centre of the island, each the source of a river flowing into the sea; but none of the estuaries have been surveyed by recent

navigators. The general aspect of J. is wild and mountainous. A barren and rugged chain traverses it from N to S, parallel to which, it is conjectured, another ranges at some distance. Several of the mountains exhibit active volcanoes, and some of them are extinct volcanoes; three of the former, separated by short intervals, stand on the shore of Volcano bay. Gold and silver-mines, it is reported, were wrought in the E parts of the island by the Japanese during the 17th cent., but they seem to be now abandoned. The soil is of unequal quality, and much of the surface is uncultivated: perhaps also the climate is unfavourable for agriculture. It has been remarked that the N extremity of J. seems to possess advantages over the S. Nevertheless, about Endomo harbour the soil is good, and the produce luxuriant. Wild grapes are abundant. The woods contain elm, oak, ash, and all the common trees of England; while the gardens exhibit the ordinary esculent plants. Millet and other grains are grown; but the natives are little addicted to agriculture, and subsist principally on wild fruits or roots, and by hunting and fishing.—Fish is found in great variety in the surrounding seas. A particular species of anchovies, called *nising*, of delicious flavour, frequently appears in vast shoals on the surface, being driven towards the coast, it is supposed, by whales; and salmon are abundantly caught either for use or winter store. Whales, porpoises, and turtle, are numerous. Trepang or *biche-de-mar* is obtained by diving among the rocks, as also various other animals of the mollusca tribes whose names are not yet recognised in the works of naturalists, and many crustacea. Of birds there are numerous aquatic species resembling those of Europe: eagles, hawks, crows, pigeons, and a yellow bird resembling the linnet in colour, occur. The quadrupeds are horses—which have perhaps been introduced by the Japanese—wolves, foxes, dogs. bears, deer, and rabbits. The dogs resemble those of Kamtschatka, but are of a smaller breed. They are trained for draught, and harnessed to sledges in winter, which would indicate that during a portion of the year the ground is covered with snow. These, however, it is likely do not exhaust the list of quadrupeds on this island.

J. is inhabited by two distinct races of mankind,—the aborigines, who call themselves Ainos, and the Japanese, who have wrested the island from their possession, and now hold them in servitude. The opinions entertained regarding the former, who also inhabit the island or peninsula of Saghalien, are singular and discordant. See article Ainos. The Ainos around Endomo harbour, and indeed throughout the island, subsist principally on dried fish, boiled with sea-weed, and mixed with oil. They have also some fruits and vegetables; but excepting about Matsumai, their cultivation of the earth extends no farther than to scanty patches; and their subsistence on the whole seems precarious. The men occupy themselves in the more laborious pursuits of hunting and fishing, while the women are engaged in domestic duties, making cloth of the bark of trees, and sewing and embroidering, which they do very neatly. The men are expert archers, discharging their arrows with remarkable force and precision. The bow is only 37 inches long; the arrow 12 inches, feathered, barbed, and poisoned. Their other arms are swords, pikes pointed with iron, and a weapon once known in Europe, which consists of a ball attached by a chain to a handle, somewhat resembling a flail. Polygamy is said to be practised without regard to consanguinity. Few external demonstrations of religion have been observed among the Ainos.—The Japanese seem to be masters of the whole island, and to employ the natives exclusively for their own benefit. It is divided into five districts, and the government is committed to the prince of Matsumai. Each district is under a chief, whose consideration is proportioned to its extent and pop. The inhabitants always add the name of their district to their own name,—a peculiarity which has been observed in the New Hollanders. Matsumai or Matsmai, said to signify 'the Town of firs,' is situated towards the SW extremity of the island, in N lat. 41° 32′, E long. 140°. It extends along the margin of an open bay, about 4 m. wide at the entrance, and ascends the rising grounds behind. This town, which has not been visited by modern Europeans, and is of considerable magnitude, being supposed to contain 50,000 inhabitants, is built of wood and fortified. During the independence of the Ainos they resorted to the N parts of Japan, for the purposes of traffic, with peltry. the skin of a kind of seal called *rakko*, eagles' feathers for arrows, and other commodities; and at present it is probable some trade is still carried on with them. —In the words of a learned geographer, who wrote in the middle of the preceding century, "no country of the terrestrial globe has been so differently represented for these last 150 years as the land of Jeso, Jezo, Yeço, Eso, Jedso, Jesso, Yesso,"—names by which, as well as Insu, it was known. The Japanese seem to carry back the history of this island to a period corresponding with the second year of the Christian era, at which period it was probably called Mozin, and, according to Chinese histories, was divided into 55 provs. or districts. In 658 the sovereign of Japan sent a fleet hither with troops, who conquered part of the inhabitants, then divided into three races, one of which was characterized as savage. But the proper history of J. is considered as commencing in 1443, when Fakeda-Noboe-Firo, crossing the straits, subdued one-half of the island, while the other half submitted to him, and his descendants still inherit the government of it.

JESSORE, a district of Hindostan, in Bengal, bounded on the N by the Ganges; on the E by the districts of Dacca and Backergunge; on the S by the bay of Bengal; and on the W by the Hugli. The southern part is in the Sunderbunds. Its area has been estimated at about 5,000 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile, and consists of low marshy islands or tracts covered to great extent with jungle, and infested with pirates. The soil is in many parts extremely fertile, producing rice, timber, indigo, betel-nuts, *ganja*, long-pepper, &c. The mulberry-tree is also grown here with the view of the culture of silk. The produce in salt is considerable, and forms a lucrative branch of government monopoly. Pop. in 1801, 1,200,000. The chief town is Jessore, or Murley, a small place.

JESTETTIN, an amt or bail., and village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 8 m. NE of Constance, about 1½ m. from the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. (Cath.) 780. It has an old castle and a custom-house. Pop. of bail. 5,126.

JESUL, a small town in the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Indus, 10 m. S of Leia, on the road thence to Multan.

JESULMIR, or Jaysulmir, a Rajput state on the NW frontier of India, between the parallels of 25° and 28° N, and the meridians of 69° and 72° E, with an area estimated by Burnes at about 20,000 sq. m. On the N and NE it is bounded by Bikanir; on the E, S, and SE, it has Judpur; on the SW it is bounded by Sind; and on the NW by the Daudputra country. Its surface is uneven without being mountainous, being dotted with low rocks, between which cultivation is so scanty that scarcely for 40 m. can a field be seen. Where the soil is sufficiently deep, however, it bears tolerable crops; and the order and regularity of its

government give scope to its other sources of wealth. Its chief local advantage is its central position between India and the Indus. Its only article of native produce, fit for export, is wool of very fine quality, which is obtained from a breed of white sheep not common in India. Little timber is found in the country. The towns are all built of stone, terrace-roofed, and of an imposing appearance at some distance. With the exception of the cap., however, none are of the least importance. The natives of J. are industrious in their habits, and frequently emigrate in youth, settling in Palli, Bikanir, or other trading cities; when they have acquired a competency, they return to their native localities. An alliance, offensive and defensive, subsists between it and the British government; but it is not subsidized either with men or money. It is ruled by a Rajput chief called the *rawul*, whose revenues amount to about 2 lacs of rupees yearly, of which more than one-half is derived from transit duties.—Its cap., of the same name, is a handsome city with 20,000 inhabitants, in about 26° 56′ N lat. It is walled, and has a very strong citadel at its SW angle.

JESUPOL, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 10 m. NNE of Stanislawow, at the confluence of the Bistritza with the Dniester.

JESSUP'S LANDING, a village of Corinth township, Saratoga co., in the state of New York, on Hudson's river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

JESUS, a town of Ecuador, in the intendency of Assuay, on the S bank of the Napo, 60 m. WNW of St. Miguel.—Also a town of La Plata, in the intendency and 260 m. ESE of Santiago, on the Rio Yspin Grande, an affluent of the Parana.—Also a town of Chile, in the prov. and 70 m. NNE of Concepcion, at the confluence of a river of the same name, with the Itata.—Also a town in the same prov., 130 m. NE of Concepcion, at the junction of the Cato and Nuble.

JESUS, a small island of the S. Pacific, NNW of the Friendly islands, in S lat. 7° 5′, and E long. 175° 12′.

JESUS (Isle), an island of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal and co. of Terrebonne, separated from the island of Montreal, on the E, by the Riviere-des-Prairies, and by the Riviere-St.-Jean, or Jesus, on the W and N, from the mainland. Its length from NE to SW is 21 m., and its greatest breadth 6 m. Its surface is level, and its soil generally fertile and well-cultivated, producing grain, legumes, and fruit in great abundance. In the SW are fine meadows and excellent pasture-land. The island forms a seignory, and is divided into 3 parishes. It contains a considerable number of well-built houses, scattered along the lines of road, but in no locality sufficiently aggregated to form a village. Communication with the islands of Montreal and Bizard is maintained by means of ferries. The island of J. was originally named Montmagny, and was granted, with the adjacent Isle-aux-Vaches, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed.

JESUS-MARIA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Admiralty islands, in S lat. 2° 20′, and E long. 147° 20′. It is surrounded by reefs which render approach to it extremely dangerous. The inhabitants are black, and are quite uncivilized.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, in N lat. 28°, W long. 107° 10′. It is pent up in a narrow valley, between ridges of the Sierra Madre, with the houses rising in successive tiers one above another. In the vicinity are very extensive silver mines.

JESUS-MARIA (Point), a headland of the S coast of Uruguay, and N shore of the Rio-de-la-Plata, 45 m. WNW of Monte Video, in S lat. 34° 39′, and W long. 57°.

JESUS-DE-RIO-BLANCO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Nuovo-Leon, 15 m. NE of Nativadid, and 50 m. SE of Monterey.

JESUS-DE-MONTES-CLAROS, or Valle Grande, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 112 m. SSW of Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on one of the head-streams of the Rio Grande.

JESUS-DEL-MONTE, a town of Cuba, in the dep. Occidental, and jurisdiction of La Havana. Pop. 2,648.

JETHOU, a small island in the English channel, a ½ m. SW of the island of Herm, and 3 m. E of Guernsey. It is attached to Crevichon by a shingle causeway which is covered at half-tide; and is surrounded by rocks, but on the side towards Herm affords good anchorage. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed a dozen. It affords good pasture.

JETKOUTSK, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 23 m. S of Tchéliabinsk, near the W side of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,200. It has a church, and contains a garrison of 350 Cossacks.

JETTE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 3 m. NNW of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,261; of com. 1,866. It has several breweries and distilleries of gin.

JETTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 3 m. SSE of Burgau, and 23 m. W of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Mündel. Pop. 1,631.

JETTINGEN (Ober and Unter), two villages in Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and SW of Herrenberg, containing respectively 760 and 760 inhabitants. In the vicinity of the former are the castle and fine domain of Sindlingen.

JETZE, Jeetze, or Jeetzel, a river of Germany, which has its source to the S of Betzendorf, in Prussian Saxony, flows N past Saltzwedel, enters Hanover, passes Wustrow, Luchow, and Dannenberg, and falls into the Elbe on the l. bank at Hitzacker, and after a course of about 60 m.

JETZENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 14 m. N of Dachau, and 24 m. NNW of Munich, on the r. bank of the Ilm. Pop. 255. It contains 2 churches, and possesses a brewery and a distillery of brandy.

JEUIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which has its source on the Sierra-de-Trabanga, and throws itself into the sea 6 m. SW of the mouth of the Rio São-Francisco, and after a course of about 30 m. Its estuary is named Barra-Nova.

JEUMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Maubeuge, on the Sambre. Pop. 647. It has an iron foundry and marble works, and carries on a considerable trade in linen.

JEURE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Tenee. Pop. 2,758. It has an annual fair for horses, cattle, grain, &c.

JEURE-DE-QUINTENAS (St.), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. E of Satillieu. Pop. 1,028.

JEV, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 39 m. E of Wesenberg, on the great road from Revel to St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,500.

JEVE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 21 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 14 m. N of Novo-Troki.

JEVER, a circle or seignory, and town of the duchy of Oldenburg. The seignory is bounded on

the N by the German ocean; on the E and SE by the Jahde, an arm of the North sea; on the S by the circle of Neuenburg; and on the W by the kingdom of Hanover. It is 18 m. in length, and about 12 m. in medium breadth, and comprises an area of 60 sq. m. Pop. 20,105. It is divided into two principal parts, viz. the seignory of J. properly so called, containing the bail. of Jever, Minsen, and Tettans, and the seignory of Kniephausen. Along the coasts are numerous locks, forming the outlets of the canals by which the country is drained of its superabundant waters, and the gates of which open and shut with the action of the tides. This seignory comprises the ancient districts of Wangerland, Ostringen, and Rustringen. It fell in 1663 to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, and passed by inheritance in 1793 to the empress Catherine II. In 1807 it was ceded by the emperor Alexander to the king of Holland, and in 1814 fell, with the seignory of Kniephausen, to the duke of Oldenburg.—The town is 7 m. from the shore of the North sea, and 36 m. NNW of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief canal. Pop. 3,361. It is surrounded by a ditch and ramparts, the latter serving as public promenades, and has 4 gates and a suburb. It contains a large castle, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, a synagogue, an orphan's asylum, a charitable institution, and a gymnasium, and possesses several tanneries and distilleries of brandy. Cattle-fairs are held here monthly. The trade of the locality is chiefly carried on at Hocksiel. Pop. of bail. 7,226.

JEVINGTON, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SSW of Hailsham. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1841, 329.

JEWALA-MUKI, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage in the Punjab, 10 m. NW of Nadan. The town has a pop. of about 3,000. The temple, which confers sanctity on the place, is a small building about 20 ft. square, containing a shallow trough in the floor in which a stream of natural gas supplies a sheet of perpetual flame, which is used to consume the offerings of the devotees.

JEWETT CITY, a township in New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. E by S of Hartford. Pop. 900.

JEYPUR, Jyepur, or Jaipur, a Rajput state of Hindostan, adjoining Bikanir on the S and E. The N part is called Shekhavati; and has an area of 5,400 sq. m., with a pop. of 500,000. The S part, called Dhundar, has an area of 9,500 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 1,500,000. The soil is generally sandy and arid; but produces wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The revenue of the state is estimated at about £1,000,000, of which £80,000, with five-sixteenths of any surplus after defraying the expense of certain religious endowments and of the government, is paid in tribute to the East India company. —The principal town, called Jeypur, or Jeyapura, situated in N lat. 26° 55′, E long. 75° 52′, 82 m. ENE of Nussirabad, is said to be the handsomest town in Hindostan. It is enclosed on three sides by hills of a moderate height, surmounted with several forts and other works, but at such a distance from the town as not to afford it much protection. The hills, though apparently destitute of verdure, have with their white forts a pleasing aspect; the town has also a good and lofty wall of stone, and the gates are double, with large open courts between. To the W the city is open, with the exception of the wall; but in this quarter are several old castle-like forts by which the plain is overlooked and commanded. On first entering the city by the W or Ajmir gate, the breadth of the street [100 ft.], as well as the apparent regularity with which the houses have been built, excites surprise; but here, as in all the outer parts, much ruin prevails. It is not until we reach the *Chouk* or main street that the extraordinary beauty of J. strikes the stranger. Instead of narrow miserable streets, across which, as at Benares and elsewhere, one might almost leap, and large houses crowded with filthy huts, here is one which for extent, width, and regularity, might be considered noble in any part of Europe. It is 2 m. long, with a breadth of between 80 and 90 ft. The houses on either side have the most exact and pleasing uniformity, except at the corners, where other streets run into this, and here in some places are Rajput temples, and in other situations ornamented cupola-buildings opposing each other, which give a gay and tasteful variety to the scene. This Chouk is wholly a series of shops or warehouses, and the buildings are confined to the ground floor; but above them rises a sort of balustrade, or open screen, of fretwork masonry, and this again is crowned by a light turret. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. From the palace, which forms apparently almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lofty minar of a very elegant form, overlooking the Chouk, into which run other streets of almost equal width to that already described, regularly meeting each other at a central point, where the Chouk forms several squares, and in the middle of these are large reservoirs of masonry, now dry, as also the channel of the canal running through the city by which they were formerly supplied. The works, however, appear throughout in the most excellent order, and add greatly, even without water, to the beauty of the city, which presents a rare and pleasing appearance of cleanliness and neatness, except in the number of little temporary sheds for the sale of goods in the very centre of the streets and squares, covered over with white cloth and filled up with bales of goods, like a large fair. The temples are of stone, and viewing them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no means destitute of beauty. The gates only of the palace which, with its gardens, occupies a sixth part of the city, present themselves to the streets. The palace is said to possess within itself spacious tanks, groves, &c., and to have many buildings of fine white marble. Intention or imagination has given it the form of a peacock's tail full spread. It is a pretty light building, but has no character of magnificence; abounds in little windows, seeming to mark the gaudy spots of the tail, and is crowned with small gilt spires, &c. The houses are stuccoed and painted externally, and have projecting latticed balconies of stone work. The pop. is estimated at 60,000. The principal manufactures are cloths, swords, and matchlocks.

JEZERSKY, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. WNW of Banjaluka, and 17 m. WSW of Novi, on an affluent of the Unna.

JEZIERNA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Zloczow, and 15 m. NW of Tarnopol, near a small lake.

JEZIERZANY, a small town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. SE of Czortkow, and 60 m. E of Stanislawow, between the Niclawa and Sered.—Also a town in the circle and 25 m. ESE of Stanislawow.

JEZIORI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. E of Grodno, near the E bank of a lake formed by the Pira.

JEZIORNA, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazow, obwod and 10 m. SSE of Warsaw, on the Jeziorza, an affluent of the Vistula.

JEZIREH, a name given by the Turks to ancient Mesopotamia, and comprising the greater part of the country extending between the Tigris and Euphrates, and now included in the sanj. of Diarbekir, Racca, and Bagdad.

JEZIREH, or Jezire't-ibn-Omar, a town of

Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 120 m. ESE of Diarbekir, on a sandy island formed by the Tigris, and about 2½ m. in circumf. It is enclosed by a low wall, and is still a place of some importance, though much of it was laid in ruins by the artillery of Mehemet Reshid Pasha in 1837. It occupies the site and contains extensive remains of the ancient *Bazebda*. A bridge, now nearly in ruins, across the Tigris, connects the island with the mainland. J. forms the capital of an hereditary principality; at present governed by Bederhan Bey, whose dominions stretch a day's march into the plain, and two days' march into the mountains towards the Persian frontier. This little territory is about 80 m. in length from W to E, and about 60 m. broad. The chief seldom makes his appearance in J., except to meet some Turkish functionary, or to transact business connected with the villages of the plain; his common residence is Derghileh, a strong fortress in the mountains. From this fastness he is in the habit of moving continually upon excursions to the different points of his little kingdom. The inhabitants of his territory, naturally industrious and lightly taxed, are in a flourishing condition, and abundantly stocked with grain and cattle, while their neighbours, under the dominion of the Porte, are reduced to misery and distress by the heavy exactions to which they are subjected. The result is that the burdened populations abandon their villages, and seek refuge among their thriving kindred in the territory of Bederhan Bey, who receives them hospitably, and settles them in the vacant spaces of the thinly-cultivated region. This tide of emigration has been going on for many years. "Thus has the reputation of this chief gradually grown; his subjects have multiplied, and look up to him as a father; his name is continually in their mouths, and they appeal to him as the redresser of their wrongs and the arbiter of their differences. His word is law; the disputes which he has decided are irrevocably settled, and at the beating of his drum the whole pop. will start up in arms. Such is the bright side of Bederhan Bey's character: unhappily it is overmatched by the dark. His fanaticism has instigated him to crimes that find no parallel in our day, and equal in atrocity the worst achievements of the blindest bigotry in ages past." During the war which the Grand seraskier, Mehemet Reshid Pasha, waged against the Kurds in 1836, Bederhan Bey was besieged in J., taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople. From thence he was raised by Hafiz Pasha, who succeeded Mehemet Reshid, to the rank of *mirali* or colonel in the Turkish army; and shortly after he was restored by the Porte to the dominion of his ancestors over the district of J. Since that time to the present, his reputation and power have been continually increasing.

JEZOW, or Jesów, Jezóis, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masow, obwod and 15 m. WNW of Rawa, and 55 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 3,036. It has 2 churches, and possesses some manufactories of cloth.

JEZUPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 11 m. NNW of Stanislawow, and 6 m. SSE of Halicz, near the l. bank of the Bistrica, a little above its confluence with the Dniester.

JHALAM-VIA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg and district of Kexholm-Medledels. It has its source near a village of the same name, runs E, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 30 m. N of Kexholm, and after a course of about 15 m. It is noted for its pearl fisheries, which were formerly highly productive.

JHALAWAN, a province in the E part of Beluchistan, bounded on the N by Sarawan and Kelat; on the E by Cutch-Gundava and Sind; on the S by Lus and Mekran; and on the W by Mekran and Sarawan; and extending between 26° and 29° N lat., and between 65° and 67° 30′ E long. It comprises an area 200 m. in length from N to S, and 150 m. in breadth from E to W, and a total superficies of about 20,000 sq. m. Extensive ramifications of the Hala mountains on the E; of the mountains of Sarawanee on the NW; and of those of Kounaji on the S, cover the greater part of its surface, the valley of Sohrab on the NW, that of Khozdar towards the centre, and the plain of Wudd, forming the only level tracts of any extent. The principal rivers are the Mulah, by which the Mulah or Gundava pass is intersected, the Oornach to the S of the plain of Wudd, the Durruk or Nal, and the head-streams of the Poorally. The climate is temperate, and rain is of frequent occurrence, but the soil possesses little fertility, and exhibits less cultivation than the adjacent prov. of Sarawan. Its pop., estimated by Masson at 30,000, consists of Beluchis and Brahuics, chiefly nomades. The prov. is divided into 7 districts, viz. Pundurun, Zuhuri or Zehri, Soherab, Nal, Khozdar, Zedi, and Wudd. Its chief towns are Nal, Khozdar, and Zehuri.

JHALAWAR, or Chalawarah, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, in the NE part of the peninsula of that name, extending along the S coast of the gulf of Cutch and of the Runn. It is generally flat, and, excepting in the vicinity of villages, destitute of wood. Its principal productions are wheat and cotton. The chief towns are Darangitra, Wudwan, Limri, Hulwied, Wankanir, and Moravi.

JHALORE. See Jalore.

JHALLODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district and 60 m. NE of Chumpanir, and 105 m. E of Ahmedabad, on the Muchun.

JHAMI-KAMA, a river of Hindostan, in the principality of Sikim, which descends from the Phakphok mountains, runs SE, and joins the Teesta.

JHANNEVIE. See Jahnevi.

JHANSI. See Jansi.

JHANSU-JEANG, a fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Tsang, near the Painom-Tchou, 37 m. SE of Teshu-Lumbu, and 150 m. SW of Lassa, in the valley of Jhansu, on a rock which rises nearly perpendicularly to a considerable height. The valley of J. is extensive, and presents the appearance of having been the bed of a lake. It is very fertile, and possesses a fine climate. It is chiefly noted for its manufacture of a peculiar species of cloth, consisting of an intermixture of white and brown threads, closely woven, rarely exceeding half-a-yard in breadth, but forming a remarkably warm and pliant fabric.

JHAROS-BERENY, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schümeg, 20 m. NE of Kopreinitz and 30 m. W of Kaposvar. It has a castle.

JHARRA, or Jarra, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 57 m. NW of Bhooj, near the shore of the Runn.

JHINJANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Delhi, and 25 m. NW of Paniput.

JHONKUR, or Jonkur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 20 m. E of Ougein, consisting in 1820 of about 500 houses.

JHUNJUNA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 120 m. NNE of Ajmir, and district of Shekawutty. It is situated in a species of oasis of the Great Indian Desert, the trees and gardens with which it is surrounded rendering a striking contrast to the sterility beyond. The town presents a handsome appearance, and is the residence of the raja of the tribe to which it belongs.

JHURRI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 126 m. SSW of Agra, district and 39 m. WSW of Narwar.

JHYLUM. See JELUM.

JIDDA, JIDDAH, or JEDDAH, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red sea, in the prov. of the Hedjaz, in N lat. 21° 28′ 20″, E long. 39° 18′ 15″, or W of Mocha 4° 1′ 45″; 517 m. from Mocha, and about 700 m. from Camoran. It is surrounded by a low barren country, without vegetation—except a few date-trees, and nearly destitute of water, in front of a range of hills 10 m. from the sea. It may be considered as the port of Mecca, which is 45 m. distant, and is supported partly by the trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims from the coast and from the opposite regions of Africa, who cross at Suakin to reach that famed seat of Mahommedan pilgrimage. The town is superior to that of Mocha. It is surrounded on the land-side by a wall with towers and a ditch, a ½ m. square, and makes a good appearance with its white minarets, from the sea, in consequence of the ground rising behind. The houses are two or three stories high, built of large blocks of madrepore; the streets are regular, but very narrow, which in this climate affords the advantage of their being shaded during the greater part of the day. The windows are latticed. There are 5 mosques and a few khans. The harbour lies N and S, with a breadth at its widest part of 780 yds, at its narrowest of 340 yds. The quays are small, and only adapted for *sayS* or small vessels; those of a large size anchor 3 m. from the town, in 12 fath. water. The entrance to the harbour, which is formed by a succession of coral reefs, is narrow, and shows rocks a few feet under a ship's keel, but the anchorage is excellent. When the wind blows strong, the side of the reefs exposed to its force become fringed with a white feathery curl, which increases in height on their edges as they extend to seaward: the outer one receives the first shock of the sea, which, broken as it rolls over each succeeding reef, becomes subdued to a mere ripple ere it reaches the innermost barrier. The landing-place is in front of the pasha's palace, which is pleasantly situated close to the sea; the custom-house likewise faces the sea, and is a lofty handsome building. At the S extremity of the town is a small castle, and the other angle of the wall towards the sea has also a fort.—The imports into J. in 1839 amounted in value to £461,600. Of these £207,880 were from India and China, and £84,720 from Suez. The value of the exports from J. to Suez in the same year amounted to £70,840, and to Massowah and Abyssinia to £20,000. The imports consist of piece goods and rice from India, spices from Malacca, and wheat, butter, and tobacco from Egypt, to which is added a small quantity of spices, beetle-nut, opium, sugar, tin, and tobacco. The chief exports are coffee from Yemen, dates from the interior, and coral. The returns are made chiefly in Spanish, Venetian, and German coins, and occasionally a few pearls. The duties, which, according to our treaty with the Porte, ought to be only 5 per cent., have been raised under various pretences to 10 per cent., and yield about 400,000 d. The public markets are well supplied, but the prices of provisions are high. The shops are small cells, about 8 ft. square. The pop. of J. are estimated by Colonel Chesney to amount to from 32,000 to 40,000; Ali Bey states them at only 5,000. Beggars, dervishes, pilgrims, and merchants crowd the bazaars. In this great focus of Eastern nations, you may see the swarthy Mughrab, the dusky African, the Arab of the desert or from Bahrein, the merchant of Mosul, the Indian Lascar, the Malay sailor, all arrayed in their respective national costumes. The only natives are a few families attached exclusively to the offices of religion and law.—J. is governed by a pasha of three tails, whose authority extends over Suakin and Massowah. The garrison consists of 200 Turks and Arabs. In 1811 Mehemet Ali seized upon this port.—At a little distance from J., there are cisterns in which the water is carefully collected when it rains, and these are kept carefully closed and barricaded.

JIGA-GUNGHAR, or JIKARNA-GUNGGAR, a town of Tibet, on the S bank of the Sanpu, 50 m. SW of Lassa, in N lat. 29° 58′, E long. 91° 28′. It is reputed to be a very large place, and next to Lassa in magnitude among the towns of Tibet.

JIGUANI (SAN-PABLO-DE), a town of Cuba, in the E dep. Pop. 1,451.

JIKADZE, a town of Tibet, cap. of the prov. of Tsang, 150 m. WSW of Lassa. Pop. said to amount to 23,000 families, exclusive of a garrison of 5.300 men.

JILLIFRI, a village and factory of Senegambia, in the Barra territory, 1 m. NE of Albreda, on the r. bank of the Gambia.

JILPY-AUMNAIR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, on the S bank of the Tupti, 40 m. E by N of Burhanpur.

JINGELLA CREEK, a branch of the Upper Murray or Hume river, in the district of Morrumbidgee, New South Wales.

JIQUILISCO BAY, an inlet on the coast of San Salvador, in N lat. 13° 30′, W long. 88° 20′, at the mouth of the San Miguel river.

JISP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 12 m. SW of Hoorn. Pop. 2,084.

JITOMIR, or ZYTOMIERS, a town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Teterev, 735 m. S of St. Petersburg. Pop. in 1833, 26,428. It has manufactures of leather, and of linen and cotton stuffs; and a trade in wax, honey, tallow, salt, and wine from Hungary and Wallachia. It is the see of the Greek and the Catholic bishops of Volhynia.

JOA, a town of India, in the Punjab, in N lat. 32° 50′, on the Salt range, 50 m. E of the Indus.

JOACHIM (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Pont-Chateau, 9 m. SW of Savenay. Pop. 3,280.—Also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in S. America.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a mining town of Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 13 m. N of Elnbogen, on the Weseritz. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of silver and cobalt, which were discovered in 1516, and, in the interval from 1586 and 1601, produced 306,000 marks of silver of 8 oz. each. Pop. 4,386, who are chiefly employed in mining, or in making thread and lace.—Also a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Angermunde, 19 m. S of Prentzlow. Pop. 1,660.

JOACHIN (SAN), a river of Upper California, issuing from the Chintache and Tule or Tulare lakes, and conveying the drainage of that portion of the great valley of California which lies to the S of the bay of San Francisco to the common delta which it forms with the Sacramento at the head of that bay [see article CALIFORNIA, p. 191]. The lakes at its head have an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level; and the descent of the river through the valley averages 7 ft. per mile. Its channel is deeper than that of the Sacramento; and at low water its banks are from 20 to 30 ft. higher than those of that river.

JOAG, a town of Senegambia, capital of the kingdom of Kajaaga, 18 m. SE of Galam. It is surrounded by a high wall, penetrated with port-holes. Every single house is likewise surrounded by a wall. To the W of the town is a small river, an affluent of the Senegal, on the banks of which are cultivated considerable quantities of tobacco and onions. The town is supposed to contain 2,000 inhabitants.

JOANA, a fort and town on the N coast of the island of Java, in E long. 111° 10′, 13 m. W of Rambang. It is situated a few miles inland, on a fine river which flows out of a lake in the interior, is navigable for vessels of considerable burden, and has a rapid current. The country around yields rice, timber, a little indigo; and the natives spin cotton yarn. The town extends about a mile along the river.

JOANNES. See Marajo.

JOANNES, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, rising in the district of São-Francisco, and flowing into the sea 8 m. NE of Itapuan.

JOANNINA. See Janina.

JOAO, a small island near the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 1° 22′.

JOAO (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca of the Missoes. Pop. 600, of whom about 60 are Whites. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1698. The culture of ordinary articles of provision, and rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a town in the same prov., in the district of Triumpho. —Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the comarca of Paracatu.—Also a river formed by the junction of several streams which descend from the E side of the ridge which separates the bed of the upper course of the Xingu from that of the Araguay; runs ENE; and joins the Araguay 60 m. below the confluence of the Rio-das-Mortes.—Also a village of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, in the district of Cuiaba. Its inhabitants, numbering about 1,000, are Indians, and possess little civilization.—Also a parish in the same prov., in the district of Minas-Novas.—Also a town in the same prov., and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha, 45 m. SW of Minas-Novas. It consists of about 100 houses, closely surrounding the church. Rice, millet, and kidney-beans are cultivated in the environs, and exchanged in Minas-Novas and Diamantino for other articles of provision. —Also a small town in the same prov., on the r. bank of the Rio Piracicába.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, formed by the junction of the Pati and Aguas-Claras, which descend from the Serra-de-Santa-Anna; runs first SSE, then E, and throws itself into the Atlantic near the town of Barra-do-Rio-de-São-João, and 24 m. N of Cabo Frio, and after a course of about 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Curubichas, Bananeira, Ipuca, Lontra, and Dourado, on the l.; and on the r. the Gavião, Ouro, and Bacaxa. The latter forms the outlet of Lake Juturnahiba. The J. is navigable at its mouth. On its l. bank is a mountain of the same name.—Also a village of the prov. of Parahiba, in the district of Villanova-de-Souza.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Montemor, on the r. bank of the Mamanguape. Both of these villages have churches.—Also a river of the same prov., one of the head-streams of the Rio Parahiba. It waters the district of Villanova-de-São-João, and is navigable during the rains for canoes.—Also a village of the prov. of Ceara, in the district of São-Bernardo, on the r. bank of the Jaguaribe. It has a church.—Also a parish of the prov. of Piauhi, in the district of Oeiras, near the source of the river from which the prov. takes its name. It has a church.—Also a group in the Atlantic, in the bay forming the estuary of the Turivassu, 90 m. NNW of the island of Maranhão, in S lat. 1° 20′, W long. 44° 55′. The largest of the group is 5 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; and the whole, 7 in number, are separated from each other by very narrow channels. They are all nearly flat, covered with trees, and abounding in deer and varieties of birds. To the N of this group is another low island, named the Parcel or Flats of São-João.

JOAO (Sao), or Sao-Joao-das-Tres-Barras, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which runs S, and flows by a large mouth into the channel by which the island of São-Francisco is separated from the continent.

JOAO-D'ALIBAIA (Sao), or Alibaia, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name. Its inhabitants, estimated in number at 7,000, employ themselves in agriculture, and in rearing cattle and pigs.

JOAO-AMARO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the river Paraguaçu, 90 m. W of Muritiba. Pop. 500.

JOAO-D'ANADIA, or Anadia, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Anadia. Its inhabitants, about 1,200 in number, consist of Whites, Indians, and half-caste. They carry on a considerable export trade in cotton, in exchange for articles of European manufacture.

JOAO-D'ARAGUAIA (Sao), a new missionary settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the Tocantins river.

JOAO-BAPTISTA (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca of the Missões.—Also a village in the prov. of Pernambuco, and island of Itamaraca.—Also a town in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.

JOAO-BAPTISTA-DE-MABBE (Sao), a town of Brazil, in Guayana, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 40 m. SSW of Fort St. Jose.

JOAO-BAPTISTA-DO-PRESIDIO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Barbacena, on one of the head-streams of the Casca. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at about 4,000. Their employments consist chiefly in the culture of the sugar-cane, millet, and kidney-beans, the distillery of brandy, and the rearing of pigs.

JOAO-DA-BARRA (Sao), Sao-Joao-de-Parahyba, Sao-Joao-da-Praia, or Paraiba-do-Sul, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the S bank of the embouchure of the Parahiba. Pop. 2,000. The houses are built of wood and earth, and are only a single story in height. The building of coasting-vessels, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry. The district consists of a sterile sandy tract, and is separated from the prov. of Espiritu on the N by the Rio Cabapuana.

JOAO-DA-BOCAINA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the N of Cuiaba.

JOAO-DA-CACHOEIRA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and district of Ourem.

JOAO-DE-CAMPO-BELLO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Rezende.

JOAO-DE-CORTES (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Alcantara, on the S bank of the bay of Cuma, 39 m. NW of São-Luiz. The surrounding district is fertile, but its cultivation is neglected, and rice, mandioc, and cotton in small quantities, are its only productions.

JOAO-DAS-DUAS-BARRAS (Sao), a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, of which it forms the N part. The comarca is intersected by the Tocantins river and its tributaries, and by the Cordilheira-Grande. Its capital is São-João-da-Palma. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Tocantins, near the junction of the Araguaïa.

JOAO-DIAZ, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, at the N extremity of the island of São-Francisco, and at the mouth of the river of that name, in S lat. 26° 6′ 33″.

JOAO-DA-FOZ (Sao), a town of Portugal, in

the prov. of Minho, 1 m. W of Oporto, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 3,308.

JOAO-DE-FURTADO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Guanapu, 75 m. SW of Para.

JOAO-D'HIPANEMA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Sorocaba. It contains extensive iron-works.

JOAO-DA-LAGOA-DE-FREITAS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bounded on the N by the Serras do Tejuco and the margin of the bay of Botafogo, and on the E and S by the ocean. It contains several towns, and in the skirt of the Pão-d'Assucar a range of forts, one of which, Praia-Vermelha, has accommodation for a garrison of 2,000 men. It is watered by numerous small streams, and the lake Freitas abounds with excellent fish.

JOAO-DAS-LAMPAS (Sao), a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, near Alenquer. Pop. 2,625.

JOAO-NEPONINCENO (Sao), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-de-Parahibuna, 27 m. SE of Pomba. —Also a parish in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Lavras-do-Funil.

JOAO-DA-PALMA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Palma and Paranan, 330 m. NNE of Goyaz. The rearing of cattle and cultivation of the soil form the chief branches of local industry.

JOAO DE PESQUEIRA (San), a strong town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the l. bank of the Douro, 24 m. ESE of Lamego, and 34 m. NNE of Viseu.

JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE (Sao), a new comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara. Pop. in 1838, 8,234; in 1841, 9,604, consisting chiefly of Indians and half-caste. In the mountains are mines of copper and iron. Millet and sweet potatoes form the chief articles of culture. The town is on the Rio Jaguaribe, 270 m. SE of Fortaleza. It has a church, and contains about 30 houses, mud-built and covered with tiles, and all much dilapidated.

JOAO-DO-PRINCIPE (Sao), or Sao-Joao-Marcos, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The district is intersected by the Pirahi, Cosme, Lages, Moçambique, Panellas, Passavinte, and Piloto; and is crossed from W to E by the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to the prov. of São-Paulo. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous mills, and distilleries of brandy. Coffee, sugar, mandioc, and millet, form the chief articles of culture. The town is 24 m. N of Angra-dos-Reis, and 60 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Jaguaribe. It has a church, a school, a town-house, and a prison, and contains about 100 houses.

JOAO-D'EL REI (Sao), a district, parish, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. The district, and especially within the limits of the p., is one of the richest in the prov., producing cotton of the finest description, sugar, coffee, millet, wheat, rye, mandioc, and varieties of tropical and European fruits. Indigo and cochineal grow indigenously. The mountains contain gold, iron, and other minerals, and afford excellent pasturage. Birds and deer abound in the woods. The locality is noted for its cheese, and has several distilleries of brandy. Sugar is manufactured in several districts, and also some varieties of common cloth. The climate is healthy. The town is 81 m. SW of Villa-Rica, and 200 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, in a valley, 10 m. S of the l. bank of the Rio-das-Mortes. Pop. 5,000. It is divided into two parts by the Tijuco, the waters of which are here confined by two high stone-built walls, and crossed by two substantial bridges of the same material. This town is one of the finest and most important in the prov. It contains a parish-church, several chapels, 2 prisons, several hospitals, a public library, 2 elementary schools, and a college. The house of the intendant is also worthy of note. The principal streets run along the wharves, and are paved; others run more irregularly up the hills by which the town is surrounded. The houses are generally well-built. An active export trade is carried on in grain, fruit, coffee, cotton, bacon, cheese, and fowls. The principal imports are cloth, printed calicoes, silk, salt, bar-iron, boots, and articles of European manufacture.—Also a settlement in the prov. of São-Paulo, near the source of the Pardo and the Serra Mogi, 114 m. NNE of São-Paulo.

JOAQUIM (San), a hacienda in Yucatan, 10 leagues S of Merida, in which the ruins of Mayapan are situated.

JOAR, a town of Western Africa, on the r. bank of the Gambia, 16 m. NW of Yanima, where the English in Moor's time had their principal factory.

JOAR, or Jowar, a district of Hindostan, in the N. Concan; bounded on the N by Gujerat; on the E by the mountains of Sidari; on the S by Calliani; and on the W by the Indian ocean. It is watered by the Beyturnah and the Suria.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 19° 55′, E long. 71° 20′.

JOB, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. N of Ambert. Pop. 3,360.

JOBLA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 27 m. N of Taas. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of soap.

JOCJACARTA, or Djoejocarta, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, on the r. bank of the Mantjiangan, in S lat. 7° 47′, E long. 10° 4′, 270 m. ESE of Batavia, and 80 m. S of Samarang. It is a large and well-built place, and was one of the capitals of the *susuhunan*, whose palace is a vast building defended by works mounting 100 pieces of cannon. The pop. is said to amount to 90,000.

JODAR, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, 7 m. SSE of Baeza, and 8 m. S by E of Ubeda, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4,000.

JODENVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Sibret. Pop. 57.

JODE-STRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Spalbeeck. Pop. 166.

JODHPUR, or Judpur, a city of Hindostan, the capital of the Rajput state of Marwar, in N lat. 26° 13′, E long. 73° 6′, 100 m. W of Ajmir, on the S extremity of a range of low hills rising abruptly from the sandy plain. The crest of the hill on which the citadel stands is enclosed by walls, strengthened by square and round towers, and embracing a circuit of 4 m. The citadel itself is erected on an almost isolated mole projecting from the range. The city, which stands to the E of the citadel, is also surrounded by a strong wall 6 m. in circuit. Its pop. is estimated at about 60,000. The streets are regular, and adorned with many handsome edifices. See Marwar.

JODO, a small river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Maina, said to be a head-branch of the Caqueta.

JODOIGNE, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 22 m. ENE of Nivelles, on the Gheete. Pop. 3,112.

JODOIGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 3,250; of com. 987. The com. is watered by the Great Ghète, and has several mills.

JODOIGNE-SOUVERAINE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 767. It is watered by the Great Ghète, and has a large brewery.

JODSZUHNEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Pillkallen. Pop. 114.—Also

a v. in the reg. and circle of Gumbinnen. Pop. 253

JOECKELS-FIELD, a remarkable hill of Norwegian Lapland, near the Joeckelsfiord, in about N lat. 70°. Its base next the bay consists of precipices, above which the hill rises by a gentle slope to an alt. of 3,600 ft. above the sea.

JOE DAVIS, a county in the state of Illinois, U. S., intersected by the Sinsinewa, Fever, Small-pox, and Apple rivers. Pop. in 1840, 6,180; in 1850, 18,648.

JOEFFER'S ISLAND, a small island on the coast of Norway, about 3 m. NNE of Long-Sound.

JOGIGOPA, a town of Bengal, near the frontier of Assam, on the N side of the Brahmaputra river, in N lat. 26° 12′, E long. 90° 30′.

JOGODOL, a district of Dinajpur, in Hindostan, intersected by the Tanggon, a branch of the Mahananda, and by numerous smaller streams. Area 250 sq. m. Indigo and rice are cultivated in this district.

JOHANN (Sanct), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Mayen. Pop. 250.

JOHANNA. See Anzuan.

JOHANNES (Sanct), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Sternberg. Pop. 360.

JOHANNGEORGENSTADT, a small town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, bail. and 7 m. SE of Eibenstock, on the l. bank of the Breitenbach. Pop. 3,433. It was founded in 1654 by Protestant miners, who fled from Bohemia to escape persecution; and the principal employment of the inhabitants continues to be in the iron-mines of the neighbourhood, which are the richest in the kingdom.

JOHANNISBERG, or Bischoffsberg, a village and castle of the duchy of Nassau, in the Rhinegau, at the base of the Geisenheimberg. It is famed for the wine which is raised in the environs, and in particular on a small hill near the town, which sells at from £400 to £600 per double pipe. These vineyards belonged formerly to the abbot of Fulda; and after belonging in succession to the prince of Orange, and Marshal Kellermann, were bestowed, with the village and castle, by the emperor of Austria, in 1816, on Prince Metternich. The vineyards are about 62 morgens = 40 acres in extent, and yield nearly a double pipe of wine per morgen. The vintage takes place a week or two later than in other parts of the Rhinegau.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 165.

JOHANNISBURG, or Hansbork, a small town of Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the Pysch or Pyssek, 88 m. SSE of Konigsberg. Pop. 2,070.

JOHANNISTADT, or Sanct Johann, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Saar, opposite Saarbrück, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 2,938.

JOHANNISTHAL, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Troppau, 12 m. NNW of Jagerndorf.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Inowraclaw. Pop. 200.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. 110.

JOHANNSBERG (Sanct), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Saarlouis. Pop. 171.

JOHANNSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung. Pop. 235.

JOHLINGEN, a village of Baden, 8 m. N by E of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,700.

JOHN (Saint), a parish in Glamorganshire, forming a part of the N suburbs of Swansea borough, within the boundaries of which it is included. Pop. in 1801, 322; in 1841, 1,037, chiefly employed in copper-works and collieries.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 3½ m. SSW of Saltash. Area 640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 149.—Also a parish adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 785; in 1841, 927.

JOHN (Saint), a village and fort in Canada, on the W bank of the Chambly or Richelieu river, 18 m. N of Lake Champlain, and 24 m. SE of Montreal. There is a custom-house here, where the exports to and imports from the United States are all registered, and the duties paid. The fort is an old frontier post. Its defences consist merely of field-works strengthened by palisades and picketings. The British naval force on Lake Champlain had its principal station and arsenal here during the late war.—Also a lake of Lower Canada, 140 m. NNW of Quebec, which receives the tribute of numerous streams, and has an outlet into the Saguenay river, by which its waters are conveyed to the Saint Lawrence. It is about 25 m. in length and breadth. See Saguenay.

JOHN (Saint), the capital of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. It is a regular and well-built town, with a harbour of the same name, situated on the NE side of Loblollo bay, on the NW coast of the island, in N lat. 17° 4′, W long. 62° 4′. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Fort-James. See Antigua.

JOHN (Saint). See Jan (Saint).

JOHN (Saint), a large river of North America, in New Brunswick, which takes its rise by several branches near the sources of the Penobscot and Connecticut rivers, and runs into the bay of Fundy, in N lat. 45° 20′, W long. 66°. From its mouth on the N side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source, is computed to be nearly 500 m. The tide flows 80 or 90 m. up this river, which is navigable to the Great Falls, a distance of upwards of 200 m.; and from that point upwards to within 26 m. of the Saint Lawrence by the Madawaska. Its general course from its source is ESE. About a mile above the city of St. John is the only entrance into this river (*a a a*), a passage about 400 yds. in length, and 310 ft. in width. Being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 ft. of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters above; while the common tides flowing here about 20 ft., the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 ft. higher than the waters of the sea; and at high water, the waters of the sea are about 5 ft. higher than those of the river; so that in every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing 'the falls' as they are called, with safety is when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the sea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times 'the falls' are either impassable or extremely dangerous. A suspension-bridge was thrown across the river at this point in 1853. In spring, when the river is swollen from the snow, its level is 14 ft. above that of summer; above the falls, it widens and forms a bay of some magnitude. The banks of the St. J., enriched by the annual inundations, consist of excellent land. About 30 m. from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich meadow-lands, well-clothed with timber and wood, such as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. Many tributary streams fall into the St. J. on each side, among which are the Oromocto, by which the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy, the Nashwach, the Tobique, the Madamekeswick, the Madawaska, and the Restook, on which are rich lands that produce good crops of grain. The uplands on the St. J., in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine, spruce, and hemlock, and hardwood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of

masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diam. Within 1½ m. of the town of St. John, near the falls of this river, there has recently been discovered a rich mine of pure soft black lead, or carburet of iron.

JOHN (Saint), a corporate town or city of the British prov. of New Brunswick, in N lat. 45° 20′, W long. 66° 3′, on the N side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy to the river St. John. The ground

on which the town is built is rocky and irregular. The public buildings are commodious and handsome. Opposite to the town, in the middle of the stream, is Navy island (*b*). The principal wharves, docks, and warehouses extend around the head of the basin to within a short distance of the falls; and the municipal boundaries comprise the suburb of Carleton (C) on the W side of the harbour. The principal public buildings are 3 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, 2 hospitals, the mayor's office, the custom-house, and the penitentiary. The town possesses 3 iron-foundries, and several flour and saw mills. Ship-building is a great branch of employment. The number built in the St. J. district in 1847 was 84 = 38,725 tons; in 1849, 85 = 31,279 tons. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1851 was 505 = 93,102 tons, and employing 3,521 men and boys. The number of vessels which cleared from the port in 1847 was 1,797 = 309,901 tons; in 1849, 1,625 = 278,713 tons. The town is defended by 3 small batteries on the E, and a stone tower and blockhouse on the W side of the harbour. On Partridge island (*d*) is a light-house and fog-bell, in N lat. 45° 14′ 3″, W long. 66° 3′ 5″. On the 14th Jan., 1837, St. J. was greatly devastated by fire,—and several severe fires have occurred since.—The surrounding country is thickly covered with cedar, larch, hemlock, and spruce trees; the soil is scanty and meagre; and the whole district may be said to be rocky and broken. The co. of St. J. is about 80 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth; and contains 427,650 acres, of which only 19,134 were cleared in 1840. The soil produces good crops of potatoes, turnips, oats, barley, flax, and grass; and a hardy breed of cattle find grazing on the uncleared lands during the spring and summer months. The great road from Halifax to Quebec passes through this co. for a distance of 75 m., and a line of railway is projected which, passing through this co. from St. J. to the gulf of St. Lawrence, will unite with the contemplated trunk-line from Halifax to Quebec.—The pop. of the co. is about 45,000. See article New Brunswick.

JOHN (Saint), one of the Virgin islands, about 12 leagues E of Porto-Rico, and 2 leagues E of St. Thomas. Its S point is in N lat. 18° 19′, W long. 64° 44′. It is the best watered of all the Virgin isles; and its harbour, called Coral-bay, on the SE, is reckoned better than any to leeward of Antigua. There is, however, little good land in the island; and its exportations are trifling. In 1811, its produce was 1,750,000 lbs. of sugar, 7,000 lbs. of cotton, and 27,000 gallons of rum. It has a pop. of about 2,500.—Also a small island in the bay of St. J., off the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 50° 49′, W long. 57° 15′, 5 m. NE of Point Rich, and about 3 m. from the main.

JOHN BAPTISTE (Saint), a parish in the SE part of the E district of the state of Louisiana, U. S. Area 260 sq. m. It is alluvial land along the banks of the Mississippi, and produces sugar, cotton, and rice. Pop. in 1840, 5,776; in 1850, 7,313. Its cap. is Bonnet-Carre.

JOHN (Cape Saint), the NE point of the island of Nicaria, in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat. 37° 48′.—Also the SW point of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 19′, E long. 25° 47′

—Also a cape on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, in N lat. 36° 9′.—Also the E point of Staten island, in S lat. 54° 46′, W long. 64° 7′. It is a rock of considerable height, with a rocky islet lying close under its N point. Round this cape the coast current runs like a torrent.—Also a bold peninsular projection, on the E coast of Newfoundland, the extreme N point of which, called the North Bill, is in N lat. 50°, W long. 55° 24′.

JOHN'S (Saint), a parish, containing the greater part of the town of Sligo, in co. Sligo. Area 7,256 acres, of which 750 acres are in Lough Gill. Pop. in 1841, 13,299.—Also a parish ¾ m. S of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. in 1831, 636; in 1841, 675. It lies along the river Slaney, and the rivulet Boro.—Also a parish, containing part of the town of Wexford, in co. Wexford. Area 525 acres. Pop. 2,954.

JOHN'S (Saint), or Ivernoon, a parish 7½ m. N by W of Athlone, in co. Roscommon. Area 11,634 acres, of which 3,616 acres are in Lough-Ree, and 38 acres in Lough-Funcheon. Pop. in 1831, 3,136; in 1841, 2,806. The surface lies along Lough-Ree, and consists almost wholly of profitable land, either arable or pastoral. On the small peninsula of St. John's, extending SE into Lough-Ree, between St. John's bay and Safe harbour, and terminating in St. John's point, an ancient town appears to have stood, of the name of Rinduin, Randown, or Teacheon.

JOHN'S (Saint), one of the chief towns of the island of Newfoundland, situated on the E coast, on a bay of the same name, 6 m. NW of Cape Spear, in N lat. 47° 33′ 33″, W long. 52° 45′ 10″ [*Jones*], built on a range sloping to the N side of the harbour, but which attains no greater elevation than 120 ft. The town stretches along the harbour nearly 2 m. Its harbour is one of the best in the island. It is 1¼ m. in length, and ¼ m. in breadth, and has from 10 to 17 fath. water up to the King's wharf, which is a little to the NW of the old fort, at the bottom of the town, and 1 m. from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Castor river, in which distance there is from 14 to 4 fath. of water. On the S side of the river is King's wharf, an hospital, and a watering-place. Near these are the hills called the High lands of St. J. The entrance to the harbour is by a strait of intricate navigation, called 'the Narrows,' which is only 900 ft. wide towards the roadstead, and diminishes to about 400 ft. The seal-fishery is of great importance to the trade of this town. In 1847, 95 vessels = 9,353 tons, and manned by 3,215 men, sailed from this port for the seal-fishery; and the oil procured amounted to 4,623 tuns, of an average value of from £25 to £28. The cod-fishery in the same year employed 775 boats, and 1,193 men. The foreign shipping which entered inwards in 1847 consisted of 861 vessels = 102,206 tons. The pop. in 1845 of the St. J. district amounted to 25,196, of whom 4,226 were Protestants, and 18,986 Roman Catholics. This town has suffered severely at different times from fire. In February 1816 a conflagration took place which occasioned a great loss of property; on the 7th Nov. 1817 a similar calamity again occurred, when 135 houses were burned to the ground, and property destroyed to the amount of £500,000; on the 21st of the same month another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped the conflagration of the 7th. The town was just beginning to recover from these calamities, when it was again visited by fire on the 21st August 1818, by which great loss was incurred. On the 9th June 1847 the town was again devastated by fire; but it has arisen from its ashes on an improved plan, with wide regular streets, and numerous substantial stone and brick buildings. A new custom-house, a building for the meetings of the local legislature, a Protestant cathedral, a market-house, and two large tanks in the centre of the town, have all been executed since the last fire.

JOHN'S (Saint), a river of East Florida, U. S., which rises from a large swamp in the interior, and pursues a N course, nearly parallel with the ocean, in a broad navigable stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays and lakes, from 3 to 5 m. in width, of which Lake George is the chief. Its whole course is about 250 m. Vessels that draw 9 or 10 ft. water may navigate safely, through the W channel, into St. John's river, as far as Lake George. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift.—Also a co. in Florida, in the E part of the peninsula, intersected by St. John's and North rivers. Area 1,450 sq. m. The cap. is Saint Augustine. Pop. in 1840, 2,694; in 1850, 2,526.—Also a river of W. Florida, which falls into Apalache bay, about 10 m. E of Apalache river. It has its source in a swamp in the interior, which, including the windings of the stream, is about 200 m. from the sea.

JOHN'S CASTLERIGG (Saint), a chapelry and township in Crossthwaite p., Cumberland, 4 m. W by N of Kirk-Oswald. Pop. in 1841, 499.

JOHN'S ILKETSHALL (Saint), a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. SE of Bungay. Area 800 acres. Pop. 71.

JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, U. S., to the SW of Charleston harbour, in N lat. 32° 42′, W long. 80° 10′. It is divided from James island by Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour. It is 30 m. in circumf.

JOHN'S RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Jefferson township, and runs into the Connecticut, 20 m. above the Fifteen Miles' falls.—Also a river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Blue ridge, and, flowing S, falls into the Catawba.

JOHNSBURG, a township of Warren co., in the state of New York, U. S., 88 m. N of Albany. Pop. 1,139.

JOHN'S-HAVEN, a fishing-town in the p. of Benholme, co. of Kincardine, 9 m. N by E of Montrose. Pop. 1,172.

JOHNSON, a county of N. Carolina, U. S., situated near the centre of the state, and comprising an area of 600 sq. m. It is watered by the Neuse and its branches, and skirted on the NE by the river Moccasson. The cap. is Smithfield. Pop. in 1840, 10,599; in 1850, 13,773.—Also a co. in the NE part of Tennessee. Area 300 sq. m., watered by the river Watauga and its branches. The surface is a valley between two mountain-ridges on the SE and NW. The cap. is Taylorsville. Pop. in 1840, 2,658; in 1850, 3,870.—Also a co. of Indiana, towards the S part of the state. Area 320 sq. m. The surface is undulating and remarkably fertile. The cap. is Franklin. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes through this co. Pop. in 1840, 9,352; in 1850, 12,228.—Also a co. of Illinois, in the S part of the state. Area 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the river Cash and Big bay creek, and skirted on the S by the Ohio river, 10 m. from which is a line of ponds, interspersed with ridges and fertile islands. To the S of these ponds the land is rich, but the climate unhealthy. The surface is level, with sandy soil. The cap. is Vienna. Pop. in 1840, 3,626; in 1850, 4,121.—Also a co. in Iowa, situated in the W portion of the territory, and comprising 610 sq. m., watered by the river Iowa and its branches. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The cap. is Iowa city. Pop. in 1840, 1,491; in 1850, 4,474.—Also a co. of Missouri, situated in the W part of the state. Area 785 sq. m., drained by the river Blackwater and a branch of La Mine river. The cap. is

Warrensburg. Pop. in 1840, 4,471; in 1850, 7,464. —Also a co. situated in the W part of the state of Arkansas. Area 900 sq. m., traversed by the river Arkansas, which is here joined by several small streams, on the margins of which the soil is fertile. The surface generally is hilly and broken. The cap. is Clarksville. Pop. in 1840, 3,433; in 1850, 5,153. —Also a township in the co. of Lamoille, Vermont, 36 m. NNW from Montpelier. The surface is undulating, and the soil, of a light sandy loam, is tolerably productive. It is intersected by the Lamoille river, which has numerous falls affording good water-power. Soap-stone and potter's clay are found here. Pop. in 1840, 1,410.—Also a borough in the co. of Cambria, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,277.—Also a township in the co. of Champaign, Ohio. Pop. 1,213. —Also a township in the co. of Barry, Michigan. Pop. 227.—Also a township in the co. of St. Francis, Arkansas. Pop. 934.—Also a township in the co. of Licking, Ohio. Pop. 216.—Also a township in the co. of Trumbull, Ohio. Pop. 869.—Also a township in the co. of Gasconade, Missouri. Pop. 626. —Also a township in the co. of Polk, Missouri. Pop. 636.—Also a township in the co. of Crawford, Missouri. Pop. 743.

JOHNSTON, a township in the co. of Providence, Rhode island, U. S., 5 m. W of Providence. The surface is varied, and the soil adapted to grazing. Freestone is obtained here. Pop. 2,477.—Also a township in the co. of Fulton, New York, 46 m. NW of Albany. The surface is hilly; the soil, argillaceous loam. Drained by Garoga and Cuyadatta creeks. It contains a court-house and jail, county clerk's office, academy, bank, and several churches. Pop. 5,409.—Also a borough in the co. of Cambria, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of Stony creek with Little Connemaugh river. Pop. 1,213. The W division of the Pennsylvania canal has a large basin here. The Portage railroad across the Alleghanies to Hollidaysburg commences in the centre of the village.—Also a v. in the township of Monroe, co. of Licking, Ohio. Pop. 300.—Also a township in the co. of Barry, Michigan, 128 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 227.

JOHNSTONE, a parish in the upper part of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, skirted on the E by the Annan river, and containing an area of 20 sq. m., or nearly 13,000 acres. About 1,500 acres are under natural and planted wood; about 700 or 800 are waste lands, chiefly mosses; and the remaining 10,700 or 10,800 acres are distributed in moieties of arable land and tillage. The Glasgow and London mail-road, the Edinburgh and Dumfries turnpike by way of Moffat, and the Caledonian railway, all traverse the parish S and N. Pop. in 1801, 740; in 1831, 1,234; in 1841, 1,072.

JOHNSTONE, a village in Renfrewshire, situated on the r. bank of the Black Cart, 3½ m. from Paisley, 11 m. from Glasgow, and 14 m. from Greenock. Till 1781 it consisted of a small hamlet, with a pop. of 10 persons, near the bridge over the river, called 'the Brig o' Johnstone,' which is still the popular appellation of the town itself. In that year a large mill for spinning cotton was erected here, and the formation of a town was commenced and proceeded so rapidly, that in 1792 the inhabitants amounted to 1,434; in 1811, to 3,647; in 1831, to 5,617; and in 1841, to 5,626. There are here numerous cotton-mills, propelled by water, besides 2 brass and 2 iron-foundries, on an extensive scale, with 5 machine manufactories, a public gas work, and various minor branches of industry. In the neighbourhood coal is wrought to a great extent. The canal from Glasgow, intended to have been carried to Ardrossan, terminates at Johnstone; and the railway from Glasgow to Ayr passes the town, and has a station here, 10 m. from Glasgow, 19½ m. from Irvine, and 30 m. from Ayr.

JOHNSTOWN, a district in Upper Canada, comprising the cos. of Leeds and Granville, bounded on the SE by the St. Lawrence, and intersected in the N and W by the Rideau canal. Pop. in 1842, 32,445; in 1848, 43,436. Acres cultivated in 1844, 125,095. The district town is Brockville.

JOHNSTOWN, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 1,243 acres. Pop. in 1831, 192; in 1841, 192.—Also a village in the p. of Fartagh, co. Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork, 1½ m. N by E of Urlingford. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1841, 949.—Also a village in the p. of Moyacomb, co. Wexford, a little above the confluence of the Derry and the Slaney. Pop. in 1841, 311.

JOHNSTOWN AND CREGGAN, a bog in co. Roscommon. Length, 5¾ m.; breadth, 2¼ m.; area, 10,181 acres. It extends SW along the r. bank of the Shannon from within 1½ m. of Athlone. Its average depth is 32 feet, and its surface is nowhere less than 10 ft., and in many places more than 20 ft. above the level of the Shannon. Of the whole area, 8,966 acres are red heath bog, and 1,215 acres are black bog.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a village in the p. of Cadamstown, co. Kildare, 1 m. SSW of Enfield. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 182.

JOHNSTOWN (SAINT), a village in co. Donegal, on the l. bank of the Foyle, 6 m. N of Lifford. Pop. in 1841, 344.—Also a village in the p. of Clonbroney, co. Longford. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1841, 299.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. S by E of Killenaule. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 772; in 1841, 861.

JOHNSWELL, a village in the p. of Rathcool, co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. NNE of Kilkenny. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1841, 354.

JOHORE, a Malay principality, embracing the whole extremity of the Malayan peninsula, from the Cassang river in N lat. 2° 10′ on the W coast, and from Kemanang in N lat. 4° 15′ on the E coast. It also comprises the numerous islands at the S end of the straits of Malacca, lying between the 2d parallel of N, and the 1st of S lat.; and all the islands in the China sea lying between the 104th and 109th degrees of E long. as far as the Natunas. This extensive but ill-peopled and sterile domain is virtually subdivided into three principalities, viz.: 1st, The islands lying S of the straits of Malacca, which are under the protection of the Dutch; 2d, Those to the N, as well as the territory lying on the W coast of the peninsula and its whole extremity, from the Sedilly river in N lat. 2° 15′, under the protection of the English, and of which the pop. has been estimated at 25,000; and, 3d, The continental portion of the E coast, which is independent, from the Sedilly river to the Kemanang, constituting the state of Pahang, which is reported to have a pop. of 40,000. The islands under Dutch protection, some of which are very large, are ill-peopled and sterile; several of them, however, are productive in tin, and others afford considerable supplies of black pepper and gutta percha. By far the most important station is the Dutch settlement of Rhio, situated on the island which Europeans call Bintang, but for which the natives have no name. The continental portion of the J. territory, under the protection of the English, is still more barren and thinly peopled than the insular; and has hitherto, until the discovery of gutta percha, been remarkable for affording no important productions to commerce. The town of J., the old seat of government, is situated in N lat. 1° 35′, E long. 103° 30′, 151 m. SE of Malacca, and about 20

m. up a large river, the embouchure of which is in a nook, opposite the NE end of the island of Singapore. The place is a fishing village with 20 or 30 houses, and of no consequence. In 1818, a commercial treaty was entered into by the English resident at Malacca with the sultan of J., who ceded the island of Singapore to the East India company for a sum of money and an annuity. See MALAY PENINSULA.—For the following interesting notice of the origin and progress of the gutta percha trade we are indebted to the columns of the *Daily News*:—"The history of gutta percha—or *gattá tábán*, as the learned tell us the best quality of the gum ought to be called—is brief but not uneventful. Previous to 1844, the very name of gutta percha was unknown to European commerce. In that year 2 cwt. of it were shipped experimentally from Singapore. The exportation of gutta percha from that port rose in 1845 to 169 piculs (the picul is 133⅓ lbs.); in 1846, to 5,364; in 1847, to 9,296; in the first seven months of 1848, to 6,768 piculs. In the first 4½ years of the trade, 21,598 piculs of gutta percha, valued at 274,190 dollars, were shipped at Singapore; the whole of which was sent to England, with the exception of 15 piculs to Mauritius, 470 to the continent of Europe, and 922 to the United States. But this rapid growth of the new trade conveys only a faint idea of the commotion it created among the native inhabitants of the Indian archipelago. The jungles of J. were the scene of the earliest gatherings, and they were soon ransacked in every direction by parties of Malays and Chinese, while the indigenous population gave themselves up to the search with an unanimity and zeal only to be equalled by that which made railway jobbers of every man, woman, and child in England about the same time. The *tamungong*, with the usual policy of oriental governors, declared the precious gum a government monopoly. He appropriated the greater part of the profits, and still left the Malays enough to stimulate them to pursue the quest, and to gain from 100 to 400 per cent. for themselves on what they procured from the aborigines. The tamungong, not satisfied with buying at his own price all that was collected by private enterprise, sent out numerous parties of from 10 to 100 persons, and employed whole tribes of hereditary serfs in the quest of gutta percha. This organised body of gum hunters spread itself like a cloud of locusts over the whole of J., peninsular and insular. They crossed the frontier into Linga, but there the sultan was not long of discovering the new value that had been conferred upon his jungles. He confiscated the greater part of what had been collected by the interlopers, and in emulation of the tamungong declared gutta percha a royalty. Whether any protocolising between the potentates was the result of these stringent measures, the historian leaves untold. The knowledge of the article, stirring the avidity of gatherers, gradually spread from Singapore, northward as far as Pinang, southward along the east coast of Sumatra to Java, eastward to Borneo, where it was found at Bruné, Sarawak, and Pontianak on the W coast, at Keti and Passir on the E. The imports of gutta percha into Singapore from the 1st of January to the 12th of July 1848, according to their geographical distribution, were:—From the Malay peninsula, 593 piculs; from the J. archipelago, 1,269; from Sumatra, 1,066; from Batavia, 19; from Borneo, 55. The price at Singapore was originally 8 dollars per picul; it rose to 24, and fell about the middle of 1848 to 13. The commotion among the human race in the archipelago was great, but the vegetable kingdom suffered most by it. In the course of three-and-a-half years 270,000 tábán trees were felled in order to get at the gum."

JOHOSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of La Reid. Pop. 401.

JOIGNY, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Yonne.—The arrond. has an area of 194,334 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 92,984. It comprises the 9 cants. of Aillant-sur-Tholon, Bleneau, Brienon, Cerisiers, Charny, Saint-Fargeau, J., Saint-Julien-du-Soult, and Villeneuve-le-Roy.—The cant., comprising 18 com., had a pop. of 17,382 in 1841.—The town is situated on the slope of a rocky elevation, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 18 m. NNW of Auxerre. Pop. in 1821, 5,251; in 1841, 6,741. The river is bordered by a long and handsome quay; but the town is irregular, the streets steep, winding, and narrow, and the houses ill-built. It is surrounded by a thick wall, and has a magnificent castle, and barracks for cavalry. It has some manufactories of woollen and leather, and a trade in charcoal and wood by means of the river; but the culture of the vine is the principal object here.

JOINVILLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy.—The cant., comprising 15 com., had a pop. of 8,432 in 1841.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Marne, 8 m. ESE of Vassy. It has manufactures of cotton cloth, serges, and hosiery, and some trade in wines. Pop. in 1841, 3,196.—Henry II. erected J. into a principality, in favour of Francis, duke of Guise. This principality was bequeathed by Mdlle. Montpensier to the house of Orleans.

JOKMALI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Shirwan, 6 m. WNW of Baku.

JOKO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, 15 m. N of Nagy-Szombath.

JOLIBA, the name given to the upper course of the Quorra or Niger, from its sources till it passes Timbuctu. See NIGER.

JOLIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Haine-Saint-Paul. Pop. 125.

JOLLAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Jollain-Merlin. Pop. 421.

JOLLAIN-MERLIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 646.

JOLSVA. See ELTSCH.

JOLVAS, or JOLBOS, an island off the NE elbow of Yucatan, having its W extremity in N lat. 21° 30′, W long. 87° 25′, and its E in N lat. 21° 34′, W long. 87°. It consists of a narrow cluster of low coral and shell banks, stretching nearly 24 m. in length, and at a distance of from 1 to 4 m. from the main, with which it forms Yalahau lagune, a shallow bay obstructed by various islets and grassy spots, with a depth seldom exceeding 1¼ fath.

JOMALIE, one of the Philippine islands, near the E coast of Luçon, and SE of Polillo, in N lat. 14° 35′, E long. 122° 12′.

JOMONJOL, one of the Philippine archipelago, to the E of Leyte, and SE of Samar, in N lat. 10° 44′, E long. 125° 43′.

JOMPANDAM, a port on the SW coast of the island of Celebes, about 30 m. S of Macassar. The Dutch have a fort and factory here.

JONAS, a rock about 2 m. in circumf., and 1,200 ft. high, in the sea of Okhotsk, in N lat. 56° 25′ 30″. It is surrounded on all sides but the W by detached rocks.

JONCELS, a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. and 2 m. N of Lunas. Pop. 800.

JONCHERY, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Fimes, near the l. bank of the Vele. Pop. 380.

JONCQUIE'RE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Estaimbourg. Pop. 130.

JONCRET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 311.

JONCY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. NE of La Guiche. Pop. 890.

JONES, a county of N. Carolina, U. S., in the SE part of the state, and comprising an area of 380 sq. m., with marshy level surface. It is watered by the river Trent. The cap. is Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 4,945; in 1850, 5,127.—Also a co. in the central part of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. The river Ocmulgee skirts it on the W; Cedar-creek, with its branches in the N, flows into the river Oconee. The cap. is Clinton. Pop. in 1840, 10,065; in 1850, 10,229.—Also a co. of Mississippi, in the SE part of the state. Area 672 sq. m. Intersected by branches of the river Leaf. Capital, Ellisville.—Also a co. of Iowa, to the N of the centre of the territory. Area 576 sq. m. It is watered by the rivers Wapsipineeon and Makoqueta. The surface is undulating, with extensive prairies. The soil is fertile. The cap. is Edinburg. Pop. in 1840, 471; in 1850, 3,007.

JONES (Cape), a cape of Labrador, on Hudson's bay, in N lat. 59° 50′, W long. 79°.

JONES'S ISLAND, an island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 61° 52′, W long. 63°.

JONES'S KEY, a small island near the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 15° 35′.

JONESBOROUGH, a township in the co. of Washington, state of Maine, U. S., 143 m. ENE of Augusta, situated at the head of Englishman's bay, and intersected by Chandler's river. Pop. 392.—Also a village in the co. of Washington, Tennessee. It contains a court-house. Pop. 900.

JONESBOROUGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Armagh. Area 2,185 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,598; in 1841, 1,800. The v. stands a little NW of Flurry-Bridge, and 4 m. SSW of Newry. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 170.

JONESPORT, a township in the co. of Washington, Maine, U. S., 147 m. E by N from Augusta. Englishman's bay is on the E, and Addison's bay with a small river entering it on the W. It has a good harbour. Pop. 576.

JONKAKONDA, a place of considerable trade in the kingdom of Yani, on the r. bank of the Gambia, 25 m. SW of Pisania.

JONKERSHOVE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Woumen. Pop. 1,010.

JONKOPING, a laen or government of Sweden, comprising the N part of the prov. of Smaland; bounded on the N by the laen of Skaraborg, Lake Wetter, and the laen of Linköping; on the E by the laen of Calmar; on the S by Wexio; and on the W by Halmstadt and Wenerborg. Its chief towns are Grenna and J., on the S shore of Lake Wetter, and Ekesjo. Its territorial extent is 4,292 sq. m.; its pop. in 1839 was 148,595. It is divided into 9 haerads, 6 fogderi, and 130 parishes.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, the cap. of the above laen, at the S extremity of Lake Wetter, on a peninsula formed by the lakes Wetter, Monk, and Roth. It is a town of great antiquity, and is the seat of the high courts of justice for the prov. of Gothland in general. It has no walls, but is protected by a castle. Being built of wood, it has frequently suffered by fire, and was nearly burned down in 1790. Pop. in 1833, 4,294. Its principal manufactures are woollens, linen fabrics, and leather.

JONQUIERE BAY, a bay on the W coast of the Japanese island of Saghalien, in N lat. 50° 54′.

JONQUIERES, a small town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 4 m. ESE of Orange, on an island formed by the Ouvèze. Pop. 2,070.

JONQUIERES. See Martigues.

JONQUOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Escanaffles. Pop. 225.

JONVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 7 m. N of Jussey, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 900.

JONZAC, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure.—The arrond., comprising 7 cant., viz. Archiac, Saint-Genis, J., Mirambeau, Montendre, Montguyon, and Montlieu, has an area of 143,123 hect. Pop. in 1841, 88,322.—The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. 12,044.—The town is situated near the river Sevigne, 13 m. NNW of Montlieu. Pop. 2,569. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, serges, druggets, and linen; and conducts a considerable commerce in corn, cattle, eggs, and other agricultural produce.

JONZIEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Saint-Genet-Malifaux. Pop. 1,106.

JOPPA. See Jaffa.

JOPPA, a small town of Maryland, U. S., 20 m. E by N of Baltimore.

JORA, a river of Georgia, which rises on the S flank of the Caucasus, to the W of Mount Tersh; flows SSE, and after running for the greater part of its course parallel to the Kur, falls into the Alazan, a little above its junction with the Kur, on the frontier of Shirvan.

JORAT, or Jurten, a chain of mountains in Switzerland, which extend from the Dent-de-Jaman in the Bernese Alps, on the SE, to the Dent-de-Vaulion in the Jura, on the NW. It forms the watershed between the lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel.

JORCAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Teruel, partido of Aliaga, near the r. bank of the Alhambra. Pop. 400.

JORDAN, a celebrated river of Western Asia, the largest in Palestine. It is called Jarde by the Jews; and Sheriat-el-Kebir by the Arabs. St. Jerom affirms, and many others have followed him, that it rises from two sources, 1 m. asunder, the one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*, and that the name *Jordan* is compounded from these. Several streams contribute to form the J. One of these, called Hasbeya, rising in a small pool called Phiala, on the SW slope of Jebel-es-Sheikh, or Mount Hermon, 20 m. N of Baniasa, in about 34° 22′ N lat., is the most distant source of the J.; but the river of Banias, which has a considerably shorter course, and flows into the Bahr-el-Houlé, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the NE of the influx of the Hasbeya, has had the name of the great stream conferred upon it. About 3 leagues below the village of Banias, Baniasa, or Panias, which is in N lat. 32° 35′, these two streams enter the N end of a small marshy lake, which is enlarged or diminished by the melting of the snows in the mountains, or the evaporation occasioned by the heat of summer: this lake is the *Merom* or *Samachonitis* of the ancients, and the Bahr-el-Houlé, or Lake Hulch, of the present day. Its circuit, when full, is represented by some travellers as not exceeding 14 m., and at times as almost dried up; but Colonel Wildenbruch represents the bed of the lake as about 2 hours or 4 German geog. m. wide, and the widest expanse of its waters, at about 3 m. from its lower end, as $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, in the end of April. This lake is full of aquatic plants. Its W shore is flat, covered with reeds, and marshy. On the E rises a range of steep heights, the continuation of which forms the E border of the valley of the J. The J. issues from the S end of this sheet of water with a turbid stream, which is soon purified by passing over a rocky bed wherein its mud is deposited. Flowing in nearly a due S course through a narrow plain,

about 1½ m. from the lake, at an alt. of 350 ft. above sea-level, it is crossed by an ancient structure called Jisr-Benat-Yakub, *i. e.*, 'Jacob's bridge.' This bridge is the mutual boundary of the Turkish pashalics of Damascus and Acre. As recently rebuilt, it is 45 paces long. Here the river is 64 ft. wide, and its current rapid and boisterous; but a modern traveller says he found its breadth 35 paces in January. Its banks are finely wooded by trees, chiefly of the species *Platanus;* and the country becomes wild, mountainous, and entirely basaltic. About 13 m. below this the river enters the NE extremity of the beautiful lake of Tiberias, or the sea of Galilee, in a wide and shallow stream. From the S extremity of this lake—which according to Captain Lynch's survey has an alt. of 652 ft. above sea-level—the river issues in a W by N course, afterwards changing from NW by W to S. It now enters a plain, about ¾ m. in breadth at its upper extremity, flowing with an average breadth in April of about 75 ft., between rounded banks about 30 ft. high, and soon after receives a considerable river, the Sheriat-el-Mandhur, or Jarmuk, from the E, some leagues below the lake. The principal accessions to the J. are henceforward from the E; but a few inconsiderable streams—among the largest of which is the Kedron—flow into it from the W. Below the Jarmuk there is the Wady-Musch, which is discharged into it opposite Beisran, or Scythopolis, from the E; and still lower the Zerka, or Jabbok of Jewish historians, the boundary of the country of the Amorites. Between the confines of Syria and Arabia, an extensive valley, bounded on each side by lofty chains of mountains, contains in its centre the J., now pursuing a winding and often rugged course, through the space of 75 m., from the lake of Tiberias to the Dead sea, in some parts foaming over its rocky bed with the fury of a cataract, and in others forming a cascade of several ft. in height; in others separating into several channels which form small sedgy islands; in others "turning in the short space of half-an-hour to every quarter of the compass." Its course is so tortuous between Lake Tiberias and the Dead sea,—a space of only 60 m. of latitude, and 4 or 5 m. of long.,—that it traverses at least 200 m., and plunges over 27 formidable rapids. Just before entering the Dead sea, its banks are of red clay and mud from 12 to 20 ft. high, and covered with tamarisk, willow, and cane. Its mouth was found by the American expedition to be 180 yds. wide, and 3 ft. deep. So many discrepancies prevail in the accounts of travellers regarding the breadth of this river, that the only mode of reconciling them is to suppose that it does not continue uniform for any considerable space,—that their observations were made at different seasons,—and that they have also been given in the measures of different nations. Its floods occur in February and March; and the American expedition in April observed a daily fall in the river of about 2 ft. Shaw remarks, that, excepting the Nile, the J. was by far the largest river he had seen in the Levant. He did not, however, estimate it at above 30 yds. wide, and 3 deep close to the brink; and combining the rate of its course with its size, he calculated that it would discharge 600,090 tons of water daily into the Dead sea.

The natural history of the J. has not yet been well explored, and there are few geological illustrations of the country which it traverses. Limestones, basaltes, siliceous conglomerate, different salts, and asphaltum, seem to be the more remarkable substances. The banks in some places are woody, and abounding in reeds, from which the Arabs obtain materials for the shafts of their lances and arrows; while the Turks employ the more slender kinds for writing. The willow and the tamarisk droop over its waters, and the oleander blooms on its banks; while the anemone, the asphodel, and the lily abundantly deck the lower grounds. Wild beasts, especially boars, and game, are numerous around Banias; and the huntsmen set fire to the reeds on the confines of the Bahr-el-Houlé, to dislodge the wolves, jackalls, and gazelles. Chateaubriand found the waters of the J. bitterish; but though he drank a quantity of them, he suffered no injury. Dr. Robinson describes them as rather warm than cold, and of a white sulphureous colour, but free from any taste or smell. They hold in solution some of the same ingredients as the Dead sea: nor is this surprising, considering there are salt streams in the neighbourhood, that much of the river's course lies through a salt-sown desert, and that even the W and SW banks of Bahr-el-Houlé are covered with saline incrustations; but the water of the river has only 1-300th part of the proportion of solid matter contained in the water of the lake. Notwithstanding the mineral impregnations of the J. it contains plenty of fish, which are sometimes carried down into the Dead sea, where they perish. It is generally understood that the waters of this sea are alike pernicious to animal and vegetable life. Triolo affirms that he collected the dead fishes as they were thrown on the banks; but Chateaubriand, having encamped on its banks, heard a noise towards midnight, which his companions from Bethlehem assured him "proceeded from little fishes leaping towards the shore."—The J. is still a place of great resort to those troops of pilgrims who visit the Holy Land, and who endeavour to bathe in it about the spot where our Saviour was baptized by John. The female part of them strip to their under garments, and have water poured on their heads. The Greeks bathe at a place 3 or 4 m. distant from the other Christians, on account of a dispute concerning the precise site of the sanctified spot. It appears that an annual excursion for bathing takes place on Easter Monday, when the pilgrims, men, women, and children, from all parts of Asia, Europe, and Africa,—Copts, Russians, Poles, Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians,—leave Jerusalem in a great caravan, with the governor of that city at their head. About a ½ m. from the river there is a ruinous convent, dedicated to St. John, up to which, according to tradition, the river formerly flowed; but modern observers consider this improbable, from the height and steepness of its present banks. The pilgrims descend to a place still lower, yet their immersion is not accomplished without much danger; and there are instances of many, who had entered the river incautiously, being carried away and drowned. Schubert says that the width of the river opposite Richa or Jericho, where the pilgrims bathe, is about 100 ft., and that it has a depth of about 10 ft. Lord Nugent estimated its general breadth, in the beginning of March, at between 50 and 60 yds., and found it "in most parts too deep, within a few feet out, to allow any but swimmers to trust themselves out of arm's reach of the brink, and of its drooping branches and tall reeds." A tax is imposed upon each on the way to the river, and something is also exacted on their return. See article DEAD SEA.

Authorities.]—*Mariti, Viaggi,* tom. iii.—*Shaw's Travels.—Pococke's Description of the East,* vol. ii.—*Thomson's Travels.—Hasselquist's Travels.—Volney, Voyages,* tom. ii.—*Chateaubriand, Voyages,* tom. i.—*La Roque, Voyage en Syrie.—Nugent's Lands Classical and Sacred.—Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.* Philadelphia, 1849.

JORDAN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. of Frankfort, W of Liebenau. Pop. 200.—Also a small river of Saxony, an affluent

of the Wyra.—Also a town of S. Carolina, U. S., 10 m. E of Queenborough.—Also a village of New York, 152 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 1,200.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, rising near Oatlands, in Monmouth co., and falling into the Derwent below Brighton.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Louth, 8 m. from St. Catherine. Pop. 200.

JORDANSTOWN, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 11 m. NW of Haverfordwest. Pop. 157.

JORDANE, a river of France, in the dep. of Cantal, rising in the Col-de-Cabre, 3 m. NE of Mandailles, and flowing SW to the Cère, which it joins after a course of 24 m.

JORDY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. W of Villeneuve. Pop. 180.

JORE (Saint), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Turin, 15 m. NW of Susa.

JORGA, a town of Georgia, in the khanate of Kakheti, 85 m. SE of Teflis.

JORGE (San), or Saint George, one of the Azores, 3 leagues N of Pico, and 8 m. S of Graciosa. It is a long narrow island, nearly 23 m. long, and little more than 4 m. in average breadth. Its easternmost point lies W ¾ N 30¾ m. from the summit of Mount Brasil in Terceira. It produces cattle, cheese, wheat, and maize; and has a pop. of about 4,000. Its principal town, called Velas, is on its S coast. In 1808 this island was terribly convulsed and devastated by a volcano, which burst out near its centre, about 3 leagues SE of Velas.

JORGE (San), a town of New Mexico, on the Bravo, 28 m. E of Sumas.—It is also the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

JORGE (St. Bay), a large bay on the east coast of Patagonia, between Cape Two Bays and Cape Three Points.

JORGE-GREGO, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, a little to the S of Ilha-Grande.

JORGE-DOS-ILHEOS (Sao). See Ilheos.

JORGE-DE-OLANCHO (San), a town of Honduras, 100 m. E of Valladolid, in N lat. 14° 35′.

JORGEN. See Georgen.

JORHAT, a town of Assam, situated on the Dikho, a branch of the Brahmaputra, about 40 m. SW of the ancient capital of Ghergong, in N lat. 26° 48′, E long. 94° 6′. It is surrounded by woods; and the country is inundated during the rainy season, which renders it difficult of access.

JORJAN, or Corcan, a town in the Persian prov. of Khorassan, 100 m. W of Meshid, and 300 m. NNE of Ispahan. It was formerly called Hurkar, and was probably the cap. of the ancient kingdom of Hyrcania. It is frequently mentioned in Persian history, and is considered one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom.

JORKAU, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 13 m. NW of Saatz. Pop. 1,500.

JORUK. See Choruk.

JORULLO, or Xurullo, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, in the state and 75 m. SSW of Valladolid, in N lat. 19° 10′, W long. 101° 2′. It is of very recent origin, having sprung up in 1759, in the centre of a vast and beautiful plain celebrated for its fine plantations of cotton, and at a point more than 100 m. from the sea-coast, and 126 m. from any active volcano. Its elevation is, according to Burkart, 4,150 ft. above the level of the sea. In the middle of the upheaved plain—which at the foot of the volcano has an alt. of 2,890 ft. above sea-level—basaltic cones appear, which are covered on their summits with evergreen oaks of a laurel and olive-foliage, intermingled with small palm-trees, forming in their beautiful vegetation a singular contrast with the aridity of the surrounding plain now laid waste by volcanic fire. Till the appearance of this volcano, fields planted with sugar-cane and indigo occupied a tract of ground between two small rivulets, which was bounded by basaltic mountains whose structure indicated all this tract to have been at a very remote period convulsed with internal fires. These fields belonged to the plantation of San-Pedro-de-Jorullo, one of the greatest and richest in the country. In June 1759, a subterranean noise, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, was heard in the distance. From the commencement of September, however, everything seemed to announce the re-establishment of former tranquillity; but on the night of the 28th of September, the horrible subterranean noise again commenced, and a tract of ground, 4 sq. m. in extent, rose up in the shape of a bladder, the edges of which were 39 ft. above the level of the old plain, but towards the centre reached an elevation of 524 ft. Those who viewed this awful catastrophe from the mountains, beheld flames issuing forth, and fragments of burning rock thrown up the whole surface of this upheaving region, and could see through the thick cloud of ashes illumined by the volcanic fire, the surface of the earth swelling up like an agitated sea. The two rivulets of Cuitimba and San-Pedro were then seen to precipitate themselves into the burning chasms, and the decomposition of the water invigorated the flames, which were visible at Pascuaro, more than 40 m. distant. Eruptions of mud, and of stratified clay, enveloping balls of decomposed basaltes, in concentrical layers, seemed to indicate that subterraneous water greatly contributed to produce this extraordinary phenomenon. Thousands of small cones, from 6 to 10 ft. high, issued forth from the convulsed plain, each being a funnel from which ascended a thick vapour to the height of from 33 to 49 ft. The heat of these ovens, though much diminished within fifteen years, Humboldt found still equal to 202° F. In the midst of these ovens, six large masses sprung up from a chasm extending from NNE to SSW; the most elevated of these stupendous masses is the great volcano of J., which burns continually, and has thrown up on its N side an immense quantity of scorified and basaltic lavas, containing fragments of primitive rock. The eruptions of the central volcano continued till the month of February 1760, or for the space of four months; in the following years they became gradually less frequent, and the Indians, who, terrified, had abandoned at first all the villages within 20 or 25 m. of the plain of J., became gradually familiarized to the awful spectacle, returned to their cottages bordering the plain. Many of the small cones have now entirely disappeared, and the others have ceased to emit vapour.

JOSA, a village of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, in N lat. 30° 29′ 30″, 2 m. E of Kedrawulli.

JOSE′ (San), a headland of California, on the E side of the peninsula, in N lat. 25° 35′, and W long. 111° 35′.—Also an island in the gulf of California, 15 m. from the E coast of Old California, between the islands of Santa-Cruz and Espiritu-Santo, in N lat. 25° and W long. 110° 45′. It is 18 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 6 m. in breadth.—Also a town in Lower California, 30 m. WSW of Loreto.—Also a town and missionary establishment in the same territory, on the S coast of the peninsula, 21 m. NE of Cape St. Lucas, and 250 m. SSE of Loreto. Pop. 500. It is situated at the mouth of a broad and fertile valley, which produces dates, oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits. Its chief agricultural production is *panocha* or 'pan-sugar,' of which a considerable quantity is exported.

—Also a village of Upper California, situated in what is called the Pueblo valley, about 15 m. S of the bay of San Francisco. It has a pop. of from 600 to 800, many of whom are native Californian landproprietors, who have their ranchos in the valleys, but their residences and gardens in the town. Through a navigable creek, vessels of considerable burden can approach the town within 5 or 6 m. The valley is 80 or 100 m. in length, and varies from 10 to 20 m. in breadth, and is watered by the Rio-Santa-Clara. For pastoral charms, fertility of soil, variety of productions, and voluptuousness of climate and scenery, this valley is nowhere surpassed or perhaps equalled in California.

JOSE (San), an island of New Granada and dep. of Istmo, in the bay of Panama, to the SW of the island of Rey, and, next to that island, the largest in the group of the Pearl islands, in N lat. 8° 17′ and W long. 78° 50′. It is 8 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth.

JOSE (San), a town of Uruguay, 50 m. NW of Monte Video, on the W side of a river of the same name, which descends from the S side of the Aspe-rezas-de-Mahame, runs SSE, and joins the St. Lucia 20 m. NW of the entrance of the latter into the Rio-de-la-Plata.

JOSE (San) a town of Bolivia, in the W part of the Moxos territory, on the l. bank of the Cobitu, 200 m. NNE of La Paz.

JOSE′ (San), or Villanueva-de-San-Jose, a town of Costarica, the cap. of the republic, in N lat. 9° 40′, W long. 84°, 11 m. NW of Carthage. The pop. in 1823 was 8,326, but has greatly increased since that period. A road is in progress from this town to the Serapequi river, a branch of the San-Juan, by which the coffee crops of the state will find shipment to Grey Town, at the mouth of the San-Juan.

JOSE (Sao), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. The district is mountainous, possesses excellent pasturage, and is well-watered. Its inhabitants, 12,000 in number, find employment in the mines, and in rearing cattle and pigs for the market of Rio-de-Janeiro. Cheese forms also an important article of local produce. The town is 6 m. NE of São-João-del-Rey, and 75 m. SW of Villa Rica, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. The houses are built of earth, but are neat in aspect. The parish-church is a handsome edifice.—Also a district and town of the prov. of São-Paulo. The district is extremely fertile, but possesses little cultivation. The rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of local industry. Pop., chiefly Indian, 4,000. The town is 60 m. NE of São-Paulo, on the l. bank of the Parahiba. It has a church.—Also a town in the same prov., in the comarca and 12 m. S of Curitiba, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Curitiba. —Also a district, parish, and town in the prov. of Santa Catharina. The town stands on a small bay of the same name, about 2 m. N of the Rio Maruhi, and 3 m. W of Desterra. It has a parish church and an elementary school. Pop. of district 5,000. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of Indian extraction, have manufactories of sugar and rum, and of pottery, and employ themselves also in the culture of rice and millet, and in fishing.—Also a town of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon, 9 m. below the confluence of the Jabari. The inhabitants derive their subsistence chiefly from the produce of the chase and by fishing, the few productions of the soil which they use being cultivated by the women. —Also a village at the E extremity of the island of Maranhão, on a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by Indians, who cultivate and carry on a small trade in rice and tobacco.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, and district of Cachoeira.—Also a village in the same prov., in the district of San Francisco.—Also a fort on the confines of the empire, in Guayana, on the r. bank of the Rio Negro, 150 m. above São-Gabriel.

JOSE (Sao) an elevated chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, in the W part of the comarca of Cuyaba. It runs from N to S along the l. bank of the Paraguay, between the lake of Xaraye on the S, and the Serra-de-Arapares on the N; and has an extreme length of 160 m.—Also a mountain-chain in the same prov., which stretches from N to S, between the source of the Ita, where it joins the Serra-Galhano, and the source of the Amambahy, where it joins the serra of that name.

JOSE′-DOS-ALPHENAS (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.

JOSE′-DOS-ANJICOS (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Villa-de-Princeza.

JOSE′-DO-BARREIRA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Areias.

JOSE′-DA-BOA-MORTE (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rios Macacú and Guapi-Acu. Sugar, and in small quantities coffee, are cultivated in the environs.

JOSE-DE-CHIQUITOS (San). See Chiquitos.

JOSE-DE-GUICHICHILA (San), a mining village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 21 m. ESE of Tallenango and 50 m. NE of Guadalaxara, on the E side of the Rio-Grande-Santiago.

JOSE′-DE-GURUTUBA (Sao), or Gurutuba, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Jequitinhonha. It is intersected by several lofty ridges, but contains some fine level tracts. Pop. 1,600.

JOSE-DE-HUATES (San), a town of Ecuador, on the l. bank of the Napo, 25 m. ESE of San Miguel.

JOSE′-DA-LAGOA (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-Piracicaba, on the l. bank of that river, near the confluence of the Santa Barbara. It has a church.

JOSE′-MACADO, a serra in the Brazilian prov. of Goyaz, connected with the Serra-Amaro-Leite.

JOSE′-DO-NORTE (Sao), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 27 m. N of Natal, on a sandy shore of the channel improperly called the Rio Grande, and between the sea and Lake Patos. It possesses excellent water, and carries on an active trade in dried meat, hides, tallow, horn, and flax. Pop. of town and district 3,000.

JOSE′-DE-PARAHIBUNA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Barbacena.

JOSE′-DE-PARANPEBA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 44 m. W of Marianna. It has an elementary school.

JOSE-DE-PARRAL (San), or Paral, a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. NNW of Durango, Pop. 500. It derived its name from the number of wild vines with which the locality was covered at the period of the first visit of the Spaniards.

JOSE′-DOS-PINHAES (Sao), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 9 m. E of Curitiba, near the São-Jose, an affluent of the Curitiba. Pop. 5,600. It has a parish church and an elementary school. The surrounding district is fertile, and pastures also large herds of horses and cattle.

JOSE′-DAS-PIRANHAS-DE-CEMA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba and district

of Villanova-de-Souza, near the source of the Parinhas.

JOSE-DE-PRINOS (San), a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 150 m. SW of Arispe.

JOSE'-DE-RIO-FORMOSE (Sao), a parish and town or Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco and district of Sarinhaen, on the Rio-Formosa.

JOSE'-DO-SUMIDOURO (Sao), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near Monte-Sumidouro. The district is watered by the rivers Piabanha, Cidade, Aráras, Morto, Secretario, Itamareti, and Preto, and is in some parts very fertile, producing rice, rye, mandioc, millet, coffee, peaches, quinces, and apples. The rearing of pigs forms also an important branch of local industry.

JOSE'-DE-TEBICUARI (Sao), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Triumpho, near a river of the same name. Pop. in 1814, 1,714, of whom 433 were slaves.

JOSE'-DO-TEJUCO (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Uberava.

JOSEPH (Saint), a river of Michigan, U. S., which has its source in the NE part of Hillsdale co.; flows E; bends S, and enters Iowa; and then flowing NW, enters the SE end of Lake Michigan, after a course of 250 m. It is 200 yds. wide at its mouth, is rapid and full of islands, and is navigable 150 m. —Also another stream in Michigan, which flows SW into Indiana, and joining the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, forms with that river the Maumee.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Michigan, U. S., watered by the St. J. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,068; in 1850, 12,708. The cap. is Centreville.—Also a co. in the N part of Indiana, watered by the St. Joseph and Kaukahee. Area 468 sq. m. The cap. is South Bends. Pop. in 1840, 6,425; in 1850, 10,955.—Also a township in Williams co., in Ohio, 180 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 192.—Also a township in Berrien co., in Michigan, 195 m. W by S of Detroit, containing a town of the same name, which is situated on the S side of the St. J. river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. Pop. 500.—Also an island of Lower Canada, in St. Mary's straits, in N lat. 46° 15′, W long. 84° 10′, between Georgia island on the NW, and Drummond's island on the SE. It is 20 m. long, and 8 m. broad. The United States boundary passes through the channel on the SW, called Muddy lake.—Also a lake in the NE territory of North America, which lies E of Lake Sal, in N lat. 51° 10′, W long. 91°, and sends its waters, by Cat-lake river, into Cat lake, and afterwards forms the SE branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 m. long, and 10 m. broad. Osnaburghouse is on the NE shore of the lake.

JOSEPH (Saint), a town on the W coast of the island of Dominica, 10 m. S of Portsmouth.—Also a bay and village on the W side of the island of Trinidad, 4 m. SE of Port-of-Spain.

JOSEPH'S BAY (Saint), a bay on the coast of W. Florida, within the long crooked peninsula of Cape St. Blas. It is of the figure of a horse-shoe, about 20 m. in length, and 7 m. across where broadest, with a wide entrance from the NW. The bar is narrow; and immediately within it there is from 4 to 6½ fath. soft ground. There is a picturesque island 2 m. from the SE end. The NE shore is intersected with ponds and lagunes. The peninsula between Saint Joseph and Cape Blaize is a narrow slip of land, in some places not above a ¼ m. broad.

JOSEPHSTADT, a small town and fortress of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Metau and the Elbe, 70 m. ENE of Prague, and 11 m. N of Königgratz. Pop. 1,800.

JOSIMATH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Serinagur, situated on one of the numerous small rivers which form the Ganges, in N lat. 30° 33′, E long. 79° 40′. The town consists of about 150 houses built of stone, two or three stories in height, and covered with shingles. On the slope of the hill on which it stands there is a line of water-mills placed about 20 yds. from each other. The stream that turns them is called the Vishnu, and joins the Dauli. This town being sheltered from the N winds, is the winter-residence of the priests of the Hindu temple of Bhadrinath, which, as soon as the snow begins to fall in these exalted regions, is shut up for the season. The country in the vicinity abounds with oak trees, and the tops of the hills are covered with firs.

JOSLI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 33 m. WNW of Wilna, on the N bank of a small lake.

JOSLOWITZ, or Januslawice, a small town of Moravia, 9 m. SE of Znaim. Pop. 1,688.

JOSQUIN (San), an Indian settlement in the prov. of Paraguay, situated on the river Cuicui, in S lat. 25° 1′.

JOSSE-TEN-NOODE (Saint), a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, in the cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Stewens-Woluwe. It is a thriving place, and is much frequented by the citizens of Brussels.

JOSSELIN, or Jocelin, a small town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the Ouste, 22 m. NNE of Vennes. Pop. 2,665. It has monthly fairs for cattle and corn.

JOUAN (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. SE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,770.—Also a bay on the SE coast of the dep. of Var, not far from Antibes, in N lat. 43° 33′, E long. 7° 2′. It was here that Bonaparte landed on his return from Elba, on 1st March 1815.

JOUAN-DE-L'ISLE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 36 m. SE of St. Brieuc, on the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 600.

JOUARRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 11 m. E of Meaux. Pop. 1,343.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 9 m. NW of Chevreuse. Pop. 1,306.

JOUDPORE. See Jhodpur.

JOUE', a small town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 4 m. S of Tours. Pop. 1,540.—Also a small town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Rieillé, on the r. bank of the Erdre, 16 m. NW of Ancenis. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 8 m. N of Mans.

JOUE-DU-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. W of Carouges. Pop. 1,530.

JOUE-DU-PLAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 5 m. SW of Argentan, near the Udon. Pop. 1,000.

JOUGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NE of Mouthe. Pop. 1,000.

JOUHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Rochefort. Pop. 580.

JOU-HO. See Eu-ho.

JOUILLAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Gueret. Pop. 1,360.

JOUIN (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. N of Airvault. Pop. 5,370.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. W of Lesneval. Pop. 1,763.

JOULVA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, which flows S to the Vitchegda, which it joins on the r. bank, at Zagvardinskaia, and after a course of 180 m.

JOUQUES, a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. E of Peyrolles. Pop. 1,300.

JOURA-NISI', an island of the Archipelago, SE of the gulf of Salonica, in N lat. 39° 24′, E long. 24° 10′. It is about 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

JOURE, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 6 m. S of Akkrum. Pop. 1,800.

JOURILAND, a stream of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., which rises near Collong, and flows into the Wollondilly near Belloon, 10 m. above Nettai.

JOURKOUP, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 48 m. SE of Kirshehr.

JOURSAI, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Allanches, near the Alagnon. Pop. 1,200.

JOUSSE', a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Charroux, on the Cloire. Pop. 250.

JOUVANCE. See GENGOUX.

JOUX (LAC DE), a lake of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, at an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level, on the NW side of Mont Tendre. It is 7 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, and is supposed to supply the stream of the Orbe by a subterranean channel.—The valley of the J. is remarkable for its fine scenery. It is watered by the Orbe, which here traverses in succession the lakes of Rousses, J., and Brenets. It is divided into the circles of Le Chenit and Le Pont. Its cap. is Le Sentier.

JOUX-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Isle-sur-le-Serain. Pop. 1,170.

JOUX-SOUS-TARARE, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Tarare, near the sources of the Tardine. Pop. 1,270.

JOUY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. SE of Versailles, on the Bièvre. Pop. 1,800.

JOUY-AUX-ARCHES, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Gorze, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 800.

JOUY-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 9 m. NE of Nangis. Pop. 1,100.

JOUY-LE-POTHIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 7 m. W of La Ferté-Senneterre. Pop. 560.

JOUY-SUR-MORIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 12 m. E of La Ferte-Gaucher, on the Morin. Pop. 1,800.

JOYEUSE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, on the r. bank of the Baume, 27 m. SW of Privas. Pop. 1,300.

JUAN (SAN), or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a river of Central America, which issues from the SE side of the lake of Nicaragua, near San Carlos, with a width of about a cable's length, and a current running at the rate of about ¾ of a knot in the hour, and flowing mostly between low and swampy banks; pursues a SE course to the confluence of the Serapequi, whence it runs E, and then NE; and falls into the Caribbean sea by two principal arms, one of which meets the sea at Punto-Arenas near Grey-town, and the other, known as the Colorado branch, a few miles to the S of that place. Its total length of course from the lake to Grey-town, including windings, is 140 m. according to Mr. Lawrence, but only 104 m. according to Mr. Bailey; throughout which distance it separates the state of Costarica on the S, from the states of Nicaragua and Honduras on the N. The surface of the lake is 120 ft. 9 inches above the Caribbean sea. Below the efflux of the Colorado branch, 19 m. above Punto-Arenas, Mr. Lawrence describes the bed of the river as "encumbered with islets and sand-banks, which in the rainy season are partially overflowed, but in dry weather are formidable obstacles to navigation, and would ultimately block up the river altogether, but for occasional freshes, which keep the channels clear." The breadth of the river in this part varies from 100 to 200 yds. The banks for about 5 or 6 m. above the mouth are low, swampy, thickly clad with a high coarse grass, and difficult of access; further up they attain a height of about 8 ft. They are everywhere densely covered with grass. About midway between Punto-Arenas and the efflux of the Colorado, says Mr. Lawrence, "The river is extremely shallow; our canoe, which only drew a foot and a half, and was steered by the padrone, who appeared to be well acquainted with the navigation, grounded several times on soft mud." The Colorado at its divergence from the San Juan "appeared wider, deeper, and more free from obstructions than the latter, the stream running at the same rate,—about 2 knots an hour." Commodore Burrett remarks that "the force of the stream appears to have taken the direction of the Colorado branch, where it sweeps everything before it. The consequence is that the shallows are growing in the other, and so rapidly, that the *bongos* or trading canoes are now frequently left aground for several days, and it was with some difficulty that we could find a passage over the bar for our yawl to water." Mr. Bailey says the Colorado has a width of 400 yds. at its point of divergence, with 9 ft. water in mid-channel, when the stream is at the lowest, in the beginning of May, and double that depth in the middle of July. From the Colorado to the mouth of the San Carlos river, the average breadth of the San J. is about 200 yds. Between the Colorado and the mouth of the Serapequi (10 miles), the mean height of the banks is about 10 ft.; and between the mouth of the Serapequi and the San Carlos (17 m.) about the same. The banks in this part of the river are alluvial, but partially stratified. Between the Serapequi and the San Carlos, cliffs of a red ochreous earth, about 50 or 60 ft. in height, present themselves in some places on the south side of the river. These two rivers both descend from the interior of Costarica, and bring down a considerable body of water, especially the latter, which is navigable for 30 m. From the mouth of the San Carlos to the Isla Campana, at the foot of the first of a series of rapids formed by a transverse ridge of hornblend rocks and other primary slates, is a distance of 16 m. Mr. Lawrence says of this part of the navigation: "The river is more picturesque and beautiful, its waters gently gliding along at the rate of less than a knot, deeper, darker, and more in accordance with rivers of magnitude; its sluggish motion I am rather inclined to attribute more to the suddenly increased depth of its bed than, as the padrone supposes, to its being above the mouth of the San Carlos." Here the banks are bold, precipitous, and less encumbered with decayed vegetable matter, and the breadth of the river is about 150 yds. The rapids are 5 in number, and all occur within a distance of 15 m. The lowest, the Machuca, is about 1 m. in length; but has not in any part a greater velocity than five knots an hour during the dry season, and is easily ascended. The stream has here a breadth of about 300 yds. From the Machuca to the Balas rapid, a distance of 2 m., the river runs at the rate of from 2½ to 2¾ knots an hour. The Balas and Mico rapids are so close upon one another that they scarcely deserve to be distinguished: their maximum velocity in the dry season does not exceed 5½ knots an hour. The bed of the river is in these rapids pretty clear of rocks. The most formidable of the rapids is the Castello-Viejo, 3⅔ m. above Balas, or about midway between the highest and the lowest rapids. It has a mean fall of nearly 5 ft., runs at a rate of 8 knots, and extends across the whole breadth, here about 100 yds., of the river, presenting an obstacle to steam-navigation

which must be overcome before the advantages of this route can be fully developed. From the rapid of the Castello-Viejo to the Toro rapid, a distance of about 4 m., the stream runs at the rate of a knot an hour in the middle of the river, and the banks are low, almost on a level with the water. The Toro, the highest of all the rapids, is the least violent. Throughout the 15 m., within which the rapids occur, the breadth of the river is about a cable's length; and its bed is studded with fragments of rock throughout. From the Toro rapid to the fort of San Carlos, where the river issues from the lake, the stream is deep. Throughout the distance from Punto-Arenas to the fort of San Carlos, the country in the vicinity of the river is almost uninhabited. Mr. Lawrence saw only a few huts, the temporary habitations of sarsaparilla gatherers, a short way above the Colorado; a few settlements of Arco or Ajo Indians immediately above the Toro rapid; and a village of some 6 huts at Fort San Carlos.

This river is of great importance in connexion with the various schemes for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal: for as yet no other line of navigation has been proposed between the Atlantic and the lake of Nicaragua; though no less than four alternative lines from that lake to the Pacific have been suggested. In the month of June 1851, an iron steamer 106 ft. long, drawing only 18 inches water, and propelled by a stern-wheel, was put together at Grey-Town, and on the 21st commenced the ascent of the river, and reached the Castello-Viejo rapid next day, in about 16 hours, but was foiled in the attempt to ascend this rapid. The route to the Pacific by this river may now be regarded as established. At the foot of the rapid, passengers disembark from the steamer, walk or ride a distance of 200 yds., and re-embark in another steamer, which has been found to surmount with ease the remaining rapids, and which takes them up the river to the lake of Nicaragua, a distance of 30 m., and across the lake to Virgin bay, a further distance of 60 m. From this place to San-Juan-del-Sud, on the Pacific, is a distance of 12 m. The road is mostly level, and in the wet season very muddy, but infinitely superior to the Cruces and Gorgona roads on the Panama route. The passage from Grey-Town to San-Juan-del-Sud is 40 dols.; this includes a riding-mule from Virgin bay to San Juan. Passengers' baggage is charged at the rate of 10 cents per lb. See articles Grey-town, Managua, and Nicaragua.

JUAN (San), an island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Bonin islands, in N lat. 27° 32′.

JUAN (San), a town of the island of Majorca, in the partido of Manacor, 23 m. E of Palma.

JUAN (San), a headland of the island of Porto-Rico, on the NE coast, in N lat. 18° 22′, W long. 65° 45′.—Also a headland of Cuba, on the N coast, in N lat. 22° 30′, W long. 78° 55′.—Also a headland on the SW coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver, at the entrance of the strait of San-Juan-de-Fuca, opposite Cape Flattery.

JUAN (San), a town of New Mexico, 31 m. NNW of Santa-Fe, and near the E bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, opposite the confluence of the Chamas. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians. The houses are built of palisades having their interstices filled up with mud, and are entered through the top by means of moveable ladders. The environs present fine fields of corn, and orchards of peach and plum trees. —Also a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. W of Chihuahua, in the cordillera of Mexico. About 120 m. SE of this town is another of the same name. —Also a river which has its source in the state and 100 m. S of Cohahuila; runs E through the states of Nuevo-Leon and Tamaulipas; and joins the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, about 90 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Mexico.

JUAN (San), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, prov. and 25 m. E of Merida. In the vicinity is a salt-lake.—Also a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cauca, which has its source in the Andes, to the E of that of the Atrato; runs first W, then SW; and discharges itself into the Pacific by several mouths. It has a total course of about 180 m.; and receives numerous tributaries, on one of which, the Tamina, is the town of Novita. Near its source is a village of the same name. The most westerly of the islands formed by the embouchures of this river terminates on the W in Cape Chirambira, in N lat. 4° 15′.

JUAN (San), a missionary settlement in Bolivia, in the dep. and 200 m. NE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on a river of the same name, which has its source in the Chiquitos territory, runs first NW, then NNE, and forms one of the chief head-streams of the Paraguay.—Also a town of Peru, in the district and on the r. bank of the Ica, 160 m. SSE of Lima. —Also a river in the same dist., which has its source in the Cordillera-de-Huambo, runs SW, and falls into the Pacific in S lat. 15° 11′.

JUAN-DE-LAS-ABADISAS (San), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Gerona, and partido of Ribas.

JUAN-BAPTISTA (San), an island of the S. Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 24°, and W long. 137°.

JUAN-BAPTISTA (San), a mountain of New California, 50 m. NE of San-Francisco.

JUAN-BAPTISTA-DEL-PAO (San), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Caraboba, 40 m. SSW of Valencia, on the l. bank of the Pao. It has a church, and is generally well and regularly built. The environs afford pasturage to large herds of cattle, horses, and mules. Cheese forms the chief article of local manufacture.

JUAN-BAPTISTA-DEL-RIO-GRANDE (San), a town and fort of Mexico, in the state and 100 m. NNE of Cohahuila, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte.

JUAN-CAPISTRANO (San), a mission-village of New California, founded in 1776, in N lat. 33° 30′, 66 m. NW of San Diego. During the great earthquake of 1814 one-half of the handsome church of this mission fell, and crushed to death a number of persons. There are still 18 or 20 families living in the valley, who raise corn, pulse, and fruit. From San J. the coast-road turns inland, and leads N for 6 or 8 m., through low prairie hills, to the S end of the plain of Los Angelos.

JUAN-CHINAMECA (San), a town of Guatimala, in the state of San Salvador, 15 m. N of San Miguel. It is inhabited chiefly by Cadinos (converted Indians). The climate is pleasant and salubrious, and the environs fertile.

JUAN-DE-LA-ENCINELLA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Avila. Pop. 491. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactures of common cloth.

JUAN-FERNANDEZ. See Fernandez.

JUAN-DE-LA-FRONTERA (San), a province of the La Plata state of Cuyo, adjoining Mendoza, and comprising the region between the great Cordillera and the mountains of Cordova, as far N as the llanos of La Rioja. It is intersected by the large river San J., which rises near the Patos pass, to the S of the parallel of 32°, and flows first NNE, skirting the E base of the Cordillera, to the parallel of 31° 22′, where it turns E by S, and maintains that direction to below the city of San J.; it then turns S, and

flows into the great lake of Guanacache. Pop. about 25,000. The productions are wines, brandies, oil, and wheat. In the district of Jachal some gold-mines are wrought. The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat. 31° 4′, W long. 68° 57′. A pass leads from this prov. across the Andes to Coquimbo. —Also a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 195 m. NE of Truxillo, in the prov. of Chacapoyas, 420 m. N of Lima. It occupies an advantageous position, but is, notwithstanding, small and ill-peopled.

JUAN-DE-FUCA (San). See Fuca.

JUAN-DE-GUYA, a headland of New Grenada, on the N coast, in the dep. and 20 m. NE of Santa-Martha, in N lat. 11° 20′, W long. 74° 5′.

JUAN-DE-LOS-LLANOS (San), an extensive province and town of New Grenada, to the N of the Llanos-de-Caguan. It is watered by the Meta on the N, and the Guaviare on the S, and by several minor affluents of the Orinoco; and consists of vast plains covered with long grass, and affording pasturage to immense herds of cattle. Medicinal herbs and several kinds of trees affording balm and oil, are also found in these plains. The climate is salubrious, the heat being tempered by the NE wind, which prevails throughout the year.—The town, of the same name, is 70 m. SSE of Santa Fe-de-Bogota, on the Guixar, an affluent of the Guaviare. It is now rapidly falling into decay.

JUAN-DE-MUNA (San), a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and partido of Oviedo. Pop. 1,605. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

JUAN-NAPOMACENO (San), a missionary settlement in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, on an affluent of the Nanay, 60 m. NW of the confluence of the latter river with the Maranon.

JUAN-DE-LA-NAVA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 13 m. S of Avila, and partido of Cebreros.

JUAN-DE-NICARAGUA (San). See Grey-Town and Juan (San).

JUAN-DE-NOVA (San), SAINT CHRISTOPHE, a small island in the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 17° 5′, E long. 43° 2′.

JUAN-DEL-ORO (San), a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 180 m. NNW of La Paz, on the l. bank of the Inambari.

JUAN-DE-ORTEGA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Burgos, near the source of the Vena.

JUAN-DE-PORTO-RICO (San), or San-Juan-de-Puerto-Rico. See Porto-Rico.

JUAN-DEL-PUERTO-Y-TRIGUEROS (San), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. NE of Huelva. Pop. 2,111. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a convent. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

JUAN-DE-LOS-REMEDIOS (San), a town of Cuba, on a bay of the N coast, 55 m. ENE of Clara, and 180 m. ESE of Havana. Pop. 8,000. It forms the chief town of a district and jurisdiction of the island.

JUAN-DEL-RIO (San), a neat clean town of the Mexican state of Queretaro, about 100 m. NNW of Mexico, at an elevation of 6,489 ft. above the level of the sea, and near a river which is crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches. It is surrounded with gardens, and fields of maize and barley.

JUAN-DEL-SUR (San), or San-Juan-del-Sud, a sea-port of Nicaragua, on the Pacific, in N lat. 11° 15′. The harbour is described by Mr. Baily as being formed on each side by promontories from 400 to 500 ft. high, with a clear sea-entrance of about 1,100 yds. across, and 2 fath. water at 200 yds. from low-water mark. The tides rise from 10 to 14 ft. It is proposed to carry a canal from this port to the river Lajas, which flows into the lake of Nicaragua. See articles Juan (San) and Nicaragua.

JUAN-DE-ULUA (San), a small island on the coast of Mexico, at the W extremity of the shoal of La Gallega, in the bay of Vera Cruz, and separated from the city of Vera Cruz by a channel 700 yds. wide, and 1,000 yds. long. It was first visited by Grijalva in 1518, who was told by his interpreters who spoke the language of Yucatan called the Mayo —that Acolhua or Ulua was the name of the island. A very strong fortress now covers nearly the whole rock, in the form of an irregular square, with advanced works towards the sea-front. There are at present mounted within its periphery nearly 300 cannon, all 32's, 42's, and 8 and 10 inch Paixhans; and wherever it has been possible to train a gun upon the channel of approach, they are planted *en barbette*, so that a fleet moving up to the attack must be exposed to a concentrated fire of 70 cannon, over a distance of 2 m., before it can get into position to return a single shot. The castle fronts the city, and is supported by a water-battery, at the NW angle of the town, of 50, 32, and 42-pound guns,—all of which could pour their volleys on the squadron passing up, from the moment it arrived within range of the shot, until its anchors were down, with springs upon the cables, within the reach of musket shot. In the event of an attack, the garrison could with perfect safety retire within the casemates, (which are impervious to shot,) until the ammunition of the assailing force was expended, when they would return to their guns and sweep the waters before them with terrific effect. It contains barracks and cisterns; and has a light-house at its NW extremity, in N lat. 19° 12′ 30″, W long. 96° 8′ 0″. In the war of independence, this fortress held out for the Crown till 1825. It was taken by a French squadron in 1839; and capitulated to the American general Scott in the late Mexican war, to save the city from bombardment. See Vera Cruz.

JUANA (Santa), an island of Chili, in the river Biobio, formed by an inosculation of that river.

JUANES, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Valentia, which rises 6 m. NW of Yatoka, and running from W to E, is joined by the Rio-Magro, 1 m. W of Turis, then turns SE, and joins the Xucar on the l. bank, after a course of about 45 m.

JUANICO (San), a small island of the gulf of California, close to the coast, between the gulf of Pulpito and the island of Carmen, in N lat. 21° 45′.

JUANPORE, or Jounpore, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, situated between the rivers Gogra and Ganges, and intersected by the Gumti. It has an area of 1,172·5 sq. geog. m., or 993,383 acres, of which 610,219 were under cultivation in 1847. It is well-watered, extremely fertile, and well-cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahommedans and Hindus, and were estimated in 1839 at 798,503. This district was for a considerable period annexed to Benares, and came into possession of the British in 1780. Its principal towns are Azimgur, Mow, and Juanpore. It is subdivided into 3,431 *mouzahs* or townships.

Juanpore, the chief town of the above district, formerly the capital of an independent principality, is situated in N lat. 25° 45′, E long. 82° 39′, 40 m. NW of Benares. The fortress or citadel is situated on the high bank of the Gumti, and is built of solid stone-work. The town surrounds the fort on three sides, and contains a good bazaar, and a number of brick houses; but the vicinity for several miles is covered with the ruins of tombs and mosques. J. is now the station of a civil establishment and a battalion of native infantry. The fortress was founded

in 1370, by Feroze III. of Delhi. When the empire was overturned by the invasion of Timur, in the end of the 14th cent., the governor of the eastern districts assumed the royal dignity, and made J. his cap. He was succeeded in 1399 by his son, Mobarik Shah, who was succeeded, after a short reign, by Sultan Ibrahim, who, during a prosperous reign of 40 years, spared no expense to improve and beautify this fortress and city. Many of the mosques, and some of the caravansaries and colleges built at that period, are still in existence. This dynasty reigned as independent sovereigns till 1478, when Sultan Hussein having been defeated by the emperor Beloli, J. was again annexed to the empire of Delhi, and formed into a subordinate government.

JUBA, or JUBB, GOWIN or GAVIND, a river on the NE coast of Africa, falling into the sea at a small town of the same name, in S lat. 0° 13′, E long. 42° 42′. It is said to be fordable in February and March; but when the rains commence, or towards July, is very deep. M. Angelo ascended this river about 220 or 240 m. in a NNW direction, or to about 3° 20′ N lat., and 41° 20′ E long., where he found it flowing with a full strong current, against which it was impossible to get 300 yds. in four hours.

JUBAH, or YUBAH, an island in the Red sea, 6¾ m. S of Burrahghan, in N lat. 27° 45′ 30″, E long. 35° 13′. It is 1½ m. in length from NW to SE, and rises into a precipitous cliff between 300 and 400 ft. high at its N extremity. Two small low coral islands lie to the E of it.

JUBAL, an island in the Red sea, in N lat. 27° 37′ 40″, and E long. 33° 53′ 15″. It is of a circular form, about 2½ m. in diam., and moderately elevated.—The straits of J. extend from Ras Mahommed to Tur harbour on the Arabian side; and from the island of Shadwan to the peninsula of Zeiti on the other.

JUBBELPORE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 23° 11′, E long. 80° 16′, which was taken by the British troops, under General Hardyman, after an obstinate resistance, in 1817.

JUBERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. WSW of Calatayud, on the Xalon.—Also a town in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,830.

JUBIA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, rising near Las Samozas, and running W into the bay of Ferrol.

JUBLAINS, a small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 6 m. SE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,840. It occupies the site of the ancient *Naodunum*, and has many Roman remains.

JUBONES, a river of Ecuador, prov. of Loxa, which runs W, and enters the bay of Tumbez, in S lat. 3° 20′, after a course of about 50 m.

JUBY (CAPE), a low sandy point on the W coast of Africa, in N lat. 27° 57′ 50″, W long. 12° 55′.

JUCAR. See XUCAR.

JUCATAN. See YUCATAN.

JUCHIPILA, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the Mexican state of Guadalaxara, 60 m. N of Guadalaxara.

JUCHITAN, a town of the Mexican state of Oaxaca, on a river of the same name, 20 m. NE of Tehuantepec, in N lat. 16° 26′ 10″, at an alt. of 59 ft. above sea-level. The river flows into the lake Duicquialoi.

JUCURUCU, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, formed by two rivulets, called Rio-do-Norte and Rio-do-Sul, and flowing into the sea, after a course of about 12 m., in which it passes the town of Brado.

JUDA. See WHIDAH.

JUDÆA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a circle of the Austrian empire, comprehending the W part of Upper Styria. Its territorial extent is 2,250 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 98,678, of whom a considerable number are Lutherans. It is in general hilly, and of little fertility; but abounds in iron mines and iron works. Lead, silver, and nitre are also found, though in smaller quantities, and at Aussee there are rich salt mines.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Muhr, 38 m. W by N of Gratz. Pop. 2,688. It has extensive alum, vitriol, and iron works. It had hardly recovered the effects of a dreadful fire which took place in 1807, when on the 18th of June 1818, a second fire consumed the whole except thirty houses. It has been rebuilt in modern style. It was occupied by the French in the beginning of April 1797, after which the archduke Charles and Bonaparte suspended hostilities, by the armistice of Leoben.

JUDERA, a small river of Hayti, which rises in the valley of Banica, runs W, and enters the Artibonito.

JUDGE DOWLING RANGE, a mountain-range in New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, 65 m. from Sydney.

JUDGES, a cluster of dangerous rocks, which lie off Cape Deseado, at the entrance into the straits of Magalhaen from the Pacific, upon which a mountainous surf continually breaks with inconceivable fury. They rise from 5 to 50 ft. above water, and the outer rock is 4 m. from the land.

JUDICELLO, a small river in the E of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, which rises on Mount Ætna, and falls into the gulf of Catania.

JUDIMAHU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 58 m. W by S of Cuttack.

JUDIO, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Maracaybo, which enters the lake of Maracaybo on the S side.

JUDITH (CAPE), the SE point of Rhode island state, U. S., situated on the coast of Washington co., in N lat. 41° 24′.

JUDITH'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs N, and flows into the Missouri, on the r. bank, in N lat. 47° 10′, W long. 108° 40′. Its entrance is 100 yds. wide. Its water is clear, and the low grounds in the vicinity are wider and more woody than those of the Missouri.

JUDOIGNE. See JODOIGNE.

JUERY (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Tarn, cant. of Villefranche, 3 m. NE of Alby. Pop. 1,100.

JUG, a river of European Russia, which unites with the Suchona near Ustiug, in the gov. of Vologda, to form the Upper Dwina.

JUGA, one of the Babuyanes, in the Philippine archipelago, to the N of Luçon, in N lat. 18° 58′. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W.

JUGDISPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 20 m. from Patna, on the Sasseram road.

JUGDULUK, a village of Northern India, in N lat. 34° 25′, E long. 69° 46′, at an alt. of 5,375 ft. above sea-level. It stands at the E entrance of the series of defiles from Jelalabad to Cabul, and is 42 m. distant from the Kurd Cabul pass.

JUGGERNAUTH, JUGGANATH, JAGATNATHA, or JAGANNATH, [*i. e.*, 'Lord of the World,'] a celebrated temple and place of Hindu worship, situated on the coast of Orissa, near the town of Puri, a few miles to the NE of the Chilka lake, in N lat. 19° 50′, E long. 85° 54′, 298 m. from Calcutta, 512 m. from Benares, and 1,052 m. from Bombay. Seen from a distance, it is a shapeless mass of building, but forms an excellent land-mark for navigators in approaching so low a coast. It consists of one lofty dome, called the Bar Dewal, of a singular form, being in fact neither dome, nor tower, nor spire, but in outline resembling an old-fashioned multilateral pepper-box,

surrounded by several courts or enclosures, into the interior of which no European is admitted, but which are filled with bulls and cows, and shouting and dancing Byragees, whose appearance offers to the eye a miserable exhibition of filth, impudence, and indecency. At the gate of the exterior wall are two large statues of *singhs*, an imaginary or fabulous animal—nearly as large as an elephant. The idol is made of wood, with a frightful black visage, and a distended mouth smeared with blood. The deity is supposed to be enclosed in some substance deposited within the cavity of the idol's heart. On each side of him is seated another image, one of which is painted white, the other yellow; the first said to be the image of his sister Shubudra, the other his brother Balaram. On a particular festival, held in June, the images are superbly dressed, and placed on an immense chariot or moving tower, called a *ruth* or car, which is dragged by the pilgrims to the Gonduha-Nur, or country-house of the god, about 1½ m. distant, and then back again to the temple. It was during this procession that devotees used to sacrifice themselves, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the machine; but, it is said, the practice has long been utterly unknown. Juggernath is said to be one of the incarnations of Vishnu, but the dedication of this temple to him is involved in fable. It is, however, known to have existed above 800 years, being mentioned as a celebrated place of Hindu worship by the oldest Mahommedan historians of India. Some time between the years 1720 and 1730, the rajah of Pursotem removed the image from the temple, to the mountains on the W border of Orissa, which injured the revenues very considerably; but the nabob Alyverdy Khan caused him to restore it. The concourse of Hindu pilgrims to this shrine is still immense, varying from 80,000 to 100,000, 75 per cent. of whom are women. A pilgrim-tax, formerly levied by the British government on the visitors to J., of from 3 to 10 rupees, according to the rank of the devotee, was abolished in 1840; but the question is now pending whether the British government is bound by any treaty or moral obligation to continue the donations still granted towards the support of this temple. From the correspondence of the period when the British took possession of Cuttack, the Bengal government has drawn the following conclusion:—"It seems to be established, that, in the opinion of the two parties to the negotiation, which had preceded or accompanied the advance of the British army—the commissioners, namely, on the one side, and the Juggernauth Brahmins on the other—the British government had taken up a position which authorised the priests to look to it, as a matter of course, for the full amount of pecuniary assistance which they had been accustomed to receive from their own national governors; and further, that when the British government undertook to provide funds, in the shape of an annual donation for the contingent expenses of the temple, it never was intended that the said donation should be a charge on the general revenues of the country; but was agreed to, as had been done by the preceding native governments, for the purpose of providing the temple with the means of defraying the expenditure of the ceremonies, on the understanding that the state was to be reimbursed by the revival of the pilgrim-tax." Accordingly, the allowance for the support of the temple paid to the rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent, which had been fixed at about 60,000 rupees, and had been reduced to 36,178 rupees, on the relinquishment of the Sattaees Hazaree estate to the pagoda, has, in order "to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the prov., and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds then existing," being now fixed at 23,321 rupees. The commissioner of Cuttack, in his report of 26th August 1843, observes, that "the abolition of the tax has, without doubt, added to the number of pilgrims;" and the government find it stated by the first commissioner sent into Cuttack, that "the offerings given within the walls of the temple by the pilgrims to the priests and officers of J., are exclusively for the expenses of the temple." Under these circumstances, the directors think it proper that an inquiry should be instituted whether, considering the revenue derived by the pagoda from its own various resources, our annual payment to the rajah of Khoordah on this account may be discontinued. See PURI.

JUGIGBOPA, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rungpur, on the N side of the Brahmaputra, in N lat. 26° 12′.

JUGON, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, arrond. and 13 m. WSW of Dinan. Pop. 450.

JUIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Montmoreau, 8 m. S of Angouleme. Pop. 1,350.

JUIGNE-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Sable. Pop. 900.

JUILHAC, or JUILLAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 12 m. SW of Uzerche. Pop. 2,415.

JUILLAC-LE-COQ, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, 6 m. S of Cognac. Pop. 800.

JUILLE′, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Mansle. Pop. 800.

JUILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine et-Marne, 9 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 650.

JUINA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, comarca of Juruena, descending from the NE flank of the Urucumanucu, and flowing NE to the Juruena, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of about 180 m.

JUINE, a river of France, which rises in the forests of Loiret, to the N of Gironville; flows N; and falls into the Essonne, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

JUIST, a small island of Hanover, on the coast of E. Friesland, 6 m. WNW of Norden. It is 11 m. in circumf.

JUJUI, or JUJUY, a city, formerly of Peru, now of La Plata, in the prov. of Salta, on a river of the same name, 61 m. NNE of Salta. It was founded in the year 1580; and much of the commerce from Buenos Ayres to Upper Peru passes through it. Here the principal part of the goods brought in carts from Buenos Ayres for the Peruvian markets, are transferred to mules, the only mode of carriage which is practicable. The district of J. is affluent in natural productions. Its wool is of good quality; indigo and sugar are grown; and its *lavaderos* are reported to be rich in gold.—The river of J. has its rise on the W declivity of the Chilian Andes, near the Abra-de-Cortederas; and descending to the E, through a succession of precipitous ravines, after being joined by several tributary streams, among which are the Siancas and the Ledesma, enters the Tarija below Oran, and forms with it the Vermejo. It is sometimes known as the San Salvador, Rio Grande, or Rio Dulce. Its whole course extends to about 300 m.

JUKARDA, a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Gambia, which it joins on the r. bank, 50 m. above Jillifre.

JULALPUR, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Jelum, in N lat. 32° 42′. The high roads from the Indus cross the river at this place and at Jelum; and it has been conjectured that this place was the scene of Alexander's battle with

Porus; but Burnes is of opinion that it must have taken place at a point nearer Jelum.

JULAMERK, or JULAMERIK, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 90 m. S of Van. The country is hilly throughout, but produces in some places corn, and in all abundance of pasturage. The cap., a collection of about 200 mud hovels, bearing the name of the prov., is situated on the banks of the Hakiar, an affluent of the Zab, at an elevation of 5,400 ft. above sea-level, and is defended by a massive citadel built of stone.

JULI, a small Indian town of Peru, on the W shore of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 13,100 ft. above sea-level. It has 4 rich churches, and is ruled by Indian magistrates.

JULIA (SAN), a fort of Portugal, on the N side of the Tagus, at its mouth, 9 m. below Lisbon.

JULIA-DE-GRACAPOU (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Revel. Pop. 1,000.

JULIA PERCY'S ISLAND, or JULIAN, a small island off the S coast of Australia, ESE from Cape Grant, in S lat. 38° 25′, E long. 142° 2′.

JULIAN ALPS. See ALPS.

JULIAN (MOUNT). See ERYX.

JULIAN (PORT SAINT), a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 49° 16′, W long. 67° 38′. It was discovered by Magalhaens in 1520, who being threatened at this place with a mutiny of his men, at length succeeded in quelling it, and seizing the conspirators. He afterwards remained here for two months, and found plenty of fish, wood, and water. The bar is shifting. The tide rises at full and change 38 ft.

JULIANA'S-HAAB, a settlement on the S extremity of Greenland, in N lat. 60° 43′, W long. 46° 01′, SE of Cape Desolation.

JULICH, or JULIERS, a duchy and circle of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies adjacent to the territories of Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; and has a superficial extent of 1,600 sq. m. It is a district of great fertility, being covered with rich corn-fields and fine pastures. Flax is extensively cultivated, and is also manufactured here into fine linen. At the small towns of Montjoie and Ingenbruck are extensive manufactures of cloth; at Eschweiler of ribbons; at Stollberg of brass, iron, and wire.—The duchy of J. belonged for a considerable time to the same sovereigns as Cleves; but the reigning family becoming extinct in 1609, the succession was disputed by several princes, particularly during the long war terminated by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. By that treaty the duchy was allotted to the palatine of Neuburg, and it belonged to that family, and to the elector-palatine, down to the peace of Luneville, when it was ceded to France; but in 1815 the congress of Vienna transferred it to Prussia.

JULICH, or JULIERS, a small but strong town of Prussia, formerly the capital of the above duchy. It stands near the Roer, 15 m. NE of Dusseldorf, in the midst of a swampy level, and is very strongly fortified. It is well-built, and has manufactures of vinegar, soap, woollens, and leather; but its chief support is derived from the regular victualling of a garrison of 3,000 men, and the almost equally regular reception of twice as many English tourists, on wing to the Rhine, or returning from it. Pop. 2,890.

JULIEN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, arrond. of Lons-le-Saunier. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,559; in 1841, 6,340. The town is 21 m. S of Lons-le-Saunier, on the Suran. Pop. 777. Fairs for cattle, mules, grain, and agricultural implements, are held here 7 times a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Herault, cant. of Olargues. Pop. 1,021.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, in the cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 1,950.—Also a village in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, 4 m. E of Marseilles. Pop. 388. It has some Roman remains.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. of Ca rouge, 39 m. NNE of Chambery, and 6 m. SSW of Geneva, near the Arve, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 806. The treaty of peace between the duke of Savoy and the republic of Geneva, in 1603, took place here. In the vicinity is a quarry of gypsum.—Also a village in the prov. of Maurienne, mand. and 4 m. SE of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the r. bank of the Arc. Pop. 834. It has an Augustine abbey. The environs are noted for their wine.

JULIEN-EN-ST.-ALBAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. N of Chommerac. Pop. 230. Coal is found in the environs.

JULIEN-D'ANCE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Craponne, on the Ance. Pop. 1,500.

JULIEN-L'ARS (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,429; in 1841, 5,834. The village is 8 m. ENE of Poitiers. Pop. 807. It has several lime, brick, and tile kilns.

JULIEN-EN-BEAUCHENE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Aspres-les-Veynes, on the l. bank of the Buech. Pop. 786. Fairs for sheep and goats are held here twice a-year.

JULIEN-SUR-BIBORT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. WSW of L'Arbrèle. Pop. 730. Fairs for cattle and mercery are held here 3 times a-year.

JULIEN-AUX-BOIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 6 m. E of Servières, and 22 m. ESE of Tulle. Pop. 1,606.

JULIEN-EN-BORN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and cant. of Castels, to the E of an extensive *etang* of the same name which discharges itself into the gulf of Gascogny.

JULIEN-PRES-BORT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Bort, near the confluence of the Dordogne and Diège. Pop. 1,513.

JULIEN-BOUTIE'RES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Saint-Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 1,517.

JULIEN-LA-BROUSSE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Chaylard. Pop. 1,115.

JULIEN-SUR-CALONNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Blangy, on the Calonne, 30 m. ENE of Caen. Pop. 400. It has an annual fair for cattle and ironmongery.

JULIEN-EN-CHAMPSAUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Bonnet, on the r. bank of the Drac. Pop. 660. Fairs for sheep are held here twice a-year.

JULIEN-CHAPTEUIL (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,983; in 1841, 10,946. The town is 9 m. E of Le Puy, near the Sumène. Pop. in 1841, 3,115. Fairs for cattle and for fuel are held here 4 times a-year.

JULIEN-DE-CIVRY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and

5 m. SSW of Charolles, and 32 m. W of Maçon. Pop. 1,483.

JULIEN-DE-CONCELLES (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. NW of Le Loroux. Pop. in 1841, 3,694. It has an annual cattle fair.

JULIEN-DE-COPEL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Billom. Pop. 2,176.

JULIEN-D'EMPARE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. of Asprières. Pop. 1,504.

JULIEN-DE-FAUCON (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. E of Mézidon, on the Vic. Pop. 350. Fairs for cattle and mercery are held here twice a-year.

JULIEN-DE-FOURNEL (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Blaymard, on the Lot. Pop. 1,133. Serge and caddis are manufactured here.

JULIEN-SUR-GARONNE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. SW of Rieux, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 320.

JULIEN-DU-GUA (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of St. Pierreville. Pop. 830. Cattle fairs are held here 5 times a-year.

JULIEN-EN-JARRET (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and ½ m. NE of St. Chamond, and 8 m. NE of St. Etienne, on the Gier. Pop. in 1841, 3,203. It has extensive iron-works.

JULIEN-DE-LAMPON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. S of Carlus, on the l. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 803. It has an annual cattle fair.

JULIEN-DES-LANDES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. WNW of La Motte-Achard. Pop. 1,142.

JULIEN-DE-MAILLOE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Orbec, and 7 m. E of Lisieux, near the Orbec. Pop. 692. It has an annual cattle fair.

JULIEN-MOLHESABATE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. E of Montfaucon. Pop. 1,268.

JULIEN-MOLIN-MOLETTE (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Bourg-Argental, on the Ternoir. Pop. 1,227. It has an annual fair for cattle, hemp, and linen, and possesses two productive lead-mines.

JULIEN-MONTAGNIER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. of Rians, 23 m. NNW of Brignolle. Pop. 1,528. Fairs for linen and cotton fabrics, thread, cloth, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

JULIEN-LE-PETIT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. N of Eymoutiers. Pop. 1,295.

JULIEN-EN-QUINT (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 8 m. NW of Die, and 23 m. ESE of Valence. Pop. 690. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle, wool, drapery, and mercery.

JULIEN-DE-REIGNAC (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. S of Pauillac, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. in 1841, 1,379. It is noted for its wine.

JULIEN-SUR-REYSSOUSSE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtoux, on the r. bank of the Reyssousse. Pop. 780. It has 5 annual cattle fairs.

JULIEN-DE-SAULT (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Joigny. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,413; in 1841, 7,977.—The town is 6 m. NW of Joigny, and 23 m. W of Auxerre, on the l. bank of the Yonne. Pop. in 1841, 2,298. It has manufactories of calico, common cloth, and steel-ware, a yarn and a tan-mill, and several tanneries. The trade consists chiefly in charcoal and wood.

JULIEN-SUR-SARTHE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Pervenchères, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,427. It has an annual fair for cattle and horses.

JULIEN-DE-VALGAGUE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 2 m. N of St.-Martin-de-Valgague. Pop. 300. In the environs are extensive mines of iron.

JULIEN-VOCANCE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Annonay. Pop. 1,247.

JULIEN-DE-VOUVANTES (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, 9 m. SE of Chateaubriant, near the Don. Pop. 1,380. It has an annual cattle-fair.

JULIENAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. of Beaujeu, 20 m. N of Ville-Franche, near the Mauvaise. Pop. 1,264. It affords good wine.

JULIER, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 24 m. SSE of Chur.

JULIER (Col-du), a lofty pass in the E of Switzerland, in the Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, between the valley of the Upper Engadine and that of Upper Halbstein. It has, at the highest point of the road that crosses it [alt. 7,558 ft.], a collection of small columns of rough granite, supposed to have formed an altar for the sacrifices of the aborigines.

JULIET, the capital of Will co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 165 m. NE of Springfield, on the Des Plaines river.

JULINDER. See Jallinder.

JULITA, a small town of Sweden, prov. of Sudermania, on the S side of the lake of Hielmaren, 35 m. NW of Nykioping.

JULIUSBURG, or Dreske, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 4 m. N of Oels, and 15 m. NE of Breslau.

JULLAB, or Gulab, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Racca, rising in Mount Karaja, and flowing SE to the Euphrates. It has a town of the same name on the r. bank, 24 m. ENE of Racca.

JULLIE', a village of France, dep. of the Rhone, 7 m. N by E of Beaujeu. Pop. 1,060.

JULRAIZ, a town of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 23′, E long. 68° 29′, at an alt. of 8,082 ft. above sea-level.

JUMAAN, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 25° 6′, E long. 52° 55′.

JUMBO, a village of Kasson, in Senegambia, 5 m. NW of Kuniakary.

JUMMU, or Jamu, a district of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the E side of the Chenab river, and governed by an independent Hindu chief. Its cap., Jamu, is situated in 32° 33′ N lat., E long. 74° 56′, on the r. bank of a small stream called the Taui, which flows into the Chenab, on the l. bank, about 5 m. below the town. The road from Chumba and Bisuli, leading NW to Rajawur and Puneh, passes through this town, and crosses the Chenab opposite Aknur, 6 m. to the NW. The maharajah of J. has been allowed to retain his principality in the recent settlement of the affairs of the Punjab.

JUMBUSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach. It is situated on the banks of a river of the same name, in which the

tide rises from 5 to 6 fath.; and carries on an extensive trade with Bombay. Pop. in 1820, 10,400.—The pergunnah of J. has an area of 240 sq. m. Pop. in 1820, about 50,000. Its soil is rich, and of great depth.

JUMEAUX, a town of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. SE of Issoire. Pop. 1,840.

JUMELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Toledo.

JUMELLE, a town of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. E of Beaufort. Pop. 1,603.

JUMELLIERE (La), a village of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 14 m. SSW of Angers. Pop. 1,200.

JUMETZ, a town of the Netherlands, in the prov. of Hainault, 3 m. N of Charleroi. Pop. 6,528. It has a glass-work, and nail-manufactories; and in the neighbourhood are coal-pits.

JUMEUTOS (Los), a range of islets and cays among the Bahamas, extending from the SW coast of the island of Exuma, or from N lat. 22° 8′, to 23° 10′. Its extreme S point is Little Ragged Isle, in N lat. 22° 9′, W long. 75° 42′, close to Cayo-Sal.

JUMIÈGES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Duclair, on the r. bank of the Seine, 14 m. SSW of Rouen, and 14 m. SE of Caudebec. Pop. 1,847. There are the ruins of an ancient abbey here.

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Chinchilla, 40 m. N of Murcia. Pop. 7,362. It stands at the foot and on the S slope of a mountain, at the opening of a magnificent valley. The streets are straight and wide, though without pavement. The houses have a neat look, and the two churches excite the curiosity of the traveller by the ingenuity of their architecture. On an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name. The town contains several oil and corn-mills, and manufactories of tiles, earthenware, and salt; and large flocks of sheep and goats are pastured on the surrounding hills. It is a bishop's see.

JUMILLAC-LE-GRAND, a canton and town of France, dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Nontron, 9 m. N of Exideuil. Pop. of cant., comprising 7 coms., 9,886; of town, 3,194.

JUMNA, or Yumna, in Sanscrit Yamuna, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source on the SW side of the Himalaya, in N lat. 30° 55′, E long. 78° 24′. The infant stream trickles from under an enormous cavern of icicles, at a spot 17,000 ft. above sea-level, on the side of the great mountain Jumnotri; and then flows through a narrow ravine, bounded by mural precipices of grey granite of vast height, and at Jumnotri is only 3 ft. wide, and a few inches deep. About 5 m. SSW below Jumnotri, it passes Cursolu, an isolated cluster of about 25 houses, situated in the very heart of the mountain chasm, at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level. There is a route from Cursolu to Luké on the Bhaghiretti, over the Bhimkedhar, at an alt of 15,700 ft. About 50 m. below its source, at Khalsi, it is joined by the Tonse, a larger river than itself, coming from the NW, but previously flowing in a nearly parallel course; and at a point 12 m. further down, it receives, on the same bank, another large affluent called the Ghirri, and on the opposite bank a considerable affluent, which waters the NW section of the Dehra-Dun valley. At 6 m. below this point, it turns from a SW to a S direction, and is between 100 and 200 yds. broad in the dry season, and upwards of 1,000 yds. after the rains, on emerging from the mountains of Serinagur. In N lat. 30° 18′, and E long. 77° 34′, it gives off the great canal of Feroze-Shah on the r. bank, and the Doab canal on the l. Entering the province of Delhi, it directs its course, at the distance of from 50 to 70 m., in a nearly parallel line to that of the Ganges, the tract between the two rivers, known as the Doab, varying from 20 to 80 m. in width; and passing the cities of Delhi and Agra, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 680 m.; but above its junction with the Chumbul, 10 m. below the fort of Etaweh, it is fordable from October till June. It is therefore of little use as a military barrier; nor is it of much utility to commerce, except during the rainy season, when it may be navigated by flat-bottomed boats of considerable burden. Neither are its waters promotive of fertility like those of the Ganges; for in the lower part of its course it is so strongly impregnated with natron, that the whole space between its banks in its highest and those in its lowest state, is perfectly barren sand.

JUMNOTRI, or Jamnoutri, a lofty three-peaked summit of the Himalayas, in N lat. 30° 55′, E long. 78° 12′. Alt. of central peak above sea-level, 25,669 ft. The aspect of this mountain upon the N and the S side differs greatly. On the S it is comparatively shelving, and is clothed with wood to the height of 11,000 ft.; while on the N it is rugged, barren, and precipitous. The formation is gneiss intersected with beds of granite. No volcanic matter whatever has yet been found; but several travellers have discovered ammonites in the neighbourhood of hot springs, which rise close to the banks of the river, at the village of J., about a ½ m. below the spot where the river first springs into view. These springs have a temp. of 194°·7, and an alt. above sea-level of 10,840 ft. They have their source in a ledge of rock 10 or 12 ft. above the bed of the river. The Hindus who make the pilgrimage to J., bathe in a small basin, where the waters of the river are mingled with those of the hot springs, and are sensibly warm, after which they are marked on the forehead with the yellow ferruginous sediment of the springs. The vegetation in the ravine between Cursolu and J. is first holly growing to the size of a forest-tree, oaks and hazel, with an underwood of yellow jasmine, roses, and rhododendrons. Then succeeds stunted larch mixed with barberries, till at last even the dwarf bamboo fails, and nothing is to be seen but the huge deodar springing from the snow, and extending in forests as far as the eye can reach.

JUNA (Cape), a cape on the E coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 40° 8′, E long. 9° 54′.

JUNAGUR, or Chunahgur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, in the division of Soreth, in N lat. 21° 9′, E long. 70° 38′, belonging to an independent nawab.

JUNAKSA, or Eunaska, one of the Fox islands, in the Pacific, in N lat. 53° 26′, E long. 170° 14′.

JUNASDURAH, a mountain-ridge in Badakshan, between the valleys of Taishkhan and Duraim, in about N lat. 37°, E long. 70°. Alt. 6,600 ft. above sea-level.

JUNCAL, a port of Chili, in the prov. of Copiapo, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m. N of Copiapo, in S lat. 25° 42′. The river descends from the Andes, and has a length of course of about 90 m., but frequently contains so little water that it scarcely reaches the sea.

JUNCALAS, a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lourdes, on the Nos. Pop. 430.

JUNCO, a river on the Grain coast of Guinea, falling into the sea 90 m. ESE of Cape Monte.

JUNDIAHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, near the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Tieti, in S lat. 23° 2′, W long. 46° 36′, 25 m. NNE of São-Paulo. The surrounding country is fertile, and the district has a pop. of about 5,000.

JUNEDA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. ESE of Lerida. Pop. 674.

JUNEH, or DJOUNI, a little sea-port of Syria, on the SE coast of the bay of Juneh or Kesrowan, 8 m. direct distance NE of Beirut.

JUNG-BUNZLAU. See BUNZLAU.

JUNGERPORE, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, tributary to the Mahrattas. Long. 73° 38′ E., lat. 23° 49′ N.

JUNGFRAU, [*i. e.*, 'the Maiden,'] a lofty mountain of Switzerland, situated in the valley of Lauterbrunnen, on the boundary between the cants. of Bern and Valais, 7 m. W of the Finsteraarhorn. It has an alt. of 13,671 ft. This is one of the most extraordinary and most magnificent mountains of the northern chain of the Alps, being surrounded on all sides by frightful rocks and precipices, and covered with enormous masses of snow and glaciers. It was long considered inaccessible: but in the summer of 1811 the brothers Meyar of Aarau, in 1832 M. Hugi, and in 1841 Professors Agassiz and Forbes, succeeded in reaching its summit, which is a kind of triangle, about 2 ft. long by 1½ ft. broad. "Before us," says M. Desor, one of the party who made the ascent in 1841, "lay extended the Swiss plain, and at our feet the anterior chains were piled up in stages, and they seemed, by their apparent uniformity, still farther to increase the size of the mighty peaks which rose almost to our level. At the same time, the valleys of the Oberland—which at the moment of our arrival were shrouded in thin mists—could be descried in many places, and we were thus allowed to contemplate the lower world, in some measure, through the openings. We distinguished on the r. the valley of Grindelwald, with its glaciers; on the l., in the depth, an immense crevice, and at the bottom of the latter a shining thread which followed its windings—this was the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Lutschinnen. But, above everything else, the Eiger and Mönch attracted our attention. We had some difficulty in forming an idea as to what these summits were, which seemed nearer heaven than earth, when seen from the plain; here we contemplated them, looking down upon them from above, and their near proximity allowed us in some measure to observe them in detail, for we were separated from them only by the circus of the *névé* of Aletsch. Opposite, on the W side, rose another peak, less colossal, but more beautiful, its sides entirely covered with snow, obtained for it the name of Silberhorn, *i. e.*, 'Silver Peak.' In the same direction we observed many other peaks, alike crowned with snow, the nearest and most prominent of which appeared to us to be the Gletscherhorn; the other, which is visible from the plain of the glacier, is the Ebene-Fluh. These summits, and many others which have yet obtained no name, form, as it were, the immediate attendants upon the J., which rises like a queen in the midst of them. Beyond the Eiger and the Mönch, in an E direction, the mountain-masses which bound the glaciers of Finsteraar and Lauteraar, form another group of greater extent and more savage character than that in the midst of which we were placed; these are the Viescherhörner, the Oberaarhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Berglistock, the Wetterhorner, and in the centre the Finsteraarhorn, the highest mountain in Switzerland. It alone rose above our level, and its abrupt and rocky sides seemed to bid defiance to our ambition. On the S side the view was intercepted by the clouds which had been collected for some hours on the chain of Mont-Rosa. Before seeing these colossi of the Alps near at hand, it often happened, when contemplating them from the plain, that I was astonished at the contrast which prevailed between the almost cutting ridges of the Schreckhorn, and particularly of the Finsteraarhorn, and the great pyramids of the J., the Mönch, and the Eiger. I constrained myself to find some vague explanation of this singular difference in the action of the raising force; and as I saw the latter only in front, it seemed to me natural that their extreme breadth implied a proportional thickness. Here, on the summit of the J., when we were so placed as to command them on all sides, I was not a little surprised to see that the Mönch, which I had believed to be so massive, is nothing more than an immense ridge nearly as sharp as the Finsteraarhorn, but running from E to W, while the latter is directed from N to S. The J. itself is far from being so compact as it appears from Berne and even from Interlacken; and in this respect it does not gain by being seen close at hand; for, instead of forming a continuous mass, it is composed of a series of ridges drawn up one behind another, and separated by deep cuts or valleys. These ridges are arranged according to their height, so that the first, or that nearest the plain, is the least elevated and the last the highest. This particular disposition can be discovered at a great distance; for when we examine the J. attentively in clear weather, we easily distinguish the deep cuts by their darker tint; the last, that which separates the highest peak from the one next to it, is the most obvious. Lastly, the Eiger, although more massive than the Mönch, is still much less pyramidal than it appears to be. I believe that we may find the explanation of these trenchant forms in the nature of the rock, which is generally gneiss or mica slate, that is to say, a rock more or less fissile, which splits in large plates, so that the colossal ridges of the Finsteraarhorn, the Monch, the J., the Schreckhorn, and the Eiger, represent in some degree, on a large scale, the slaty cleavage of the fallen masses which are detached from their sides, and which the glaciers carry along with them under the form of moraines. Wherever the rock is real granite or protogine, the peaks are always more massive, as may be seen in Mont Blanc, Mont Maudit, and others. This form of the Bernese Alps does not well agree, I admit, with the opinion of those who regard the different peaks as so many links of one and the same great chain; but Mr. Studer has demonstrated that the Alps, far from being a continuous chain, are composed, on the contrary, of separate ellipsoidal masses, more or less independent of each other. It has likewise been long admitted that, in a geological sense, the high ridges are only accessory, while the essential phenomenon must be sought for in the masses which support them. While we were making these reflections, the thermometer indicated —3° C. (26°·6 F.) in the shade; but we were so engrossed with our subject that we did not feel the cold. Saussure's hygrometer stood at 67°, notwithstanding the proximity of the column of mist I spoke of. The sky over our heads was perfectly clear, and of so deep a blue that it approached to black; we endeavoured to discover the stars in it, which are said to be visible during the day at great heights, but we did not succeed. It has been pretended that this deep tint is only the effect of the contrast with the snowy surfaces which surround the observer on all sides: but if this were the case, the intensity of the hue would be equal in every part of the celestial vault. Now, this is precisely what did not take place; for, on looking from the zenith to the horizon on the E. where the sky was likewise perfectly clear, we saw the azure gradually become paler as our eyes turned downwards. The rock *in situ*, near the summit, on the edge of the ridge which overlooks the Rottthal, is gneiss. Although very compact, it easily splits into small fragments; its surface assumes a coppery appearance from the effects of oxydisation; but the fresh fractures are greenish, with large crystals of felspar, having a pearly lustre. The existence of this rock in such a locality is an important fact for geology; for this reason, that, gneiss being to all appearance a metamorphic rock, its presence on one of the highest summits of the Alps is sufficient of itself to demonstrate that the elevation has not been effected here by crystalline masses rising from the bosom of the earth and spreading over the summits of the crests, as must have been the case with many systems of mountains, among others that of Mont Blanc, the centre of which is protogine, flanked with gneiss and other stratified rocks. To our great surprise, we discovered on the surface of the exposed rock, as well as on the fragments detached from it, many lichens in a very fresh state, some of which occupied a surface of many inches in diameter."

JUNGFRUN, a vast mass of rock which forms an island 6 m. in circuit, near the island of Oeland on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, in N lat. 61° 10′, E long. 17° 10′. It is dangerous to navigators; and shipwrecks frequently occur on it. The inhabitants call it Blackkulla, *i. e.* 'Black top,' from the gloomy appearance of its summit on the approach of stormy weather.

JUNGIPORE, or JANGALPUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajeshy, on the E bank of the Bhaghiretti river, 20 m. NNW of Murshedabad, in N lat. 24° 28′, E long. 88° 13′. This is the principal silk establishment of the East India company. The buildings were erected in 1773, and will contain 3,000 persons. The method employed in spinning the silk is the same as practised in Italy. The worms are bred all round the country in the vicinity, the soil of which is favourable to the growth of the mulberry, on which these animals live; but the natives are obliged to sell the choice cocoons to the company's agent. It is principally carried on by women and children.

JUNGLE-MEHALS, or JANGAL-MAHALS, a district of Bengal, lying between N lat. 22° 30′ and 24°, and E long. 86° and 88°; having the district of Birbhum on the N; Burdwan on the E; Hugli and Midnapore on the S; and Ramghur on the W. Area 6,900 acres. Pop. in 1829-30, 1,304,740. The land-revenue in 1829-30, £44,942. The surface of this district is much covered with wood, and little cultivated.

JUNGLEBARY, a town of Bengal, in the district of Sylhet, on the E side of the Brahmaputra river, in N lat. 24° 27′.

JUNGNAU, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, belonging to the prince of Furstenberg, 14 m. W of Buchau. Pop. 703.

JUNHAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Montsalvy. Pop. 1,100.

JUNIATTA, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which

has its rise in the Alleghany mountains, in the W part of Huntingdon co.; runs from W to E; and after a course of 180 m., unites with the Susquehanna about 15 m. above Harrisburg. It is navigable from Bedford to its mouth, a distance of 150 m.—Also a co. in the central part of Pennsylvania. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,080; in 1850, 13,113.—Also a township in the same co., 30 m. NW of Homsburg. Pop. 1,450.

JUNIEN (Saint), a town of France, dep. of Haute-Vienne, situated between the Vienne and the Glane, 19 m. WNW of Limoges. Pop. 3,163. It has considerable manufactures, particularly of woollens, leather, hats, and earthenware.

JUNIUS, a township in Seneca co., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. NW of Auburn. Pop. 1,595.

JUNIVILLE, a canton and village of France, dep. of Ardennes, 6 m. S of Rethel.

JUNK, or Junco, a river of Upper Guinea, in Liberia, which flows first SSW, then bends ESE, is joined by South Junk river, and flows by a considerable estuary into the Atlantic at Marshall, and 36 m. ESE of Monrovia.

JUNK CEYLON, or Jan Seilan—properly Salang, or Ujung Salang—an island of Siam, in the bay of Bengal, on the W side of the Malay peninsula, between 7° 46′ and 8° 9′ N lat., and in the long. of 98° 20′ E, separated from the continent by a narrow sandy isthmus about 1 m. long, and a ½ m. in breadth, which is covered at high water, and whereon spring tides rise 9 or 10 ft. The island is 24 m. in length, and about 9 m. in breadth; and has good anchorage around its whole circuit, besides an excellent harbour on the E side. Its general physical formation may be described as that of a well-wooded granitic mountain-ridge, shelving gradually down to the shore. There is no considerable river in the island, both from its size, and the hills being low; but several streams run through flat marshes of mangroves into the sea. The climate here is agreeable, for the heat is moderate. Rains begin to fall gently in July, and continue until November, with frequent intermissions of fine weather attended with cool NE winds at night. The interior contains large plains of rice well-cultivated; but the exterior districts are kept in a state of nature, for the purpose it is supposed of obstructing the access of an enemy. Rice is the staple product; oranges, limes, and most of the tropical fruits and roots are produced. The E side, lying opposite Pulo-Panjang, is the best cultivated. The wild animals are deer and hogs; the domesticated ones are elephants and a few goats; but the islanders have neither horses, sheep, dogs, nor cats. The pop. of the whole island has been calculated at 12,000. The features of the people resemble those of the Malays, intermixed with a good deal of the Chinese aspect. They are well-made, but rather slender; they speak the Siamese language, and in general understand the Malay tongue; and, like Europeans, they write from left to right. The inhabitants are distributed in towns and villages, of which 16 are named, but all of them are inconsiderable. Teroa, the chief town, situated on a creek, consists only of about 80 houses. A wooden pagoda covered with palm leaves stands here, which is served by about 20 talapoins or monks, who live in a state of celibacy in small apartments adjoining to it. Their heads are shaved and uncovered; they wear a yellow garment, and carry a white rod in their hands, but it appears that they can resign their monastic vocation at pleasure. The *phya* or governor has a dwelling at Teroa, and another 8 m. inland. Tin is the principal export of the island, which formerly carried on considerable commerce with several Asiatic ports; but this has greatly decreased since the establishment of a British colony on Penang. Its exports, besides that metal, are elephants' teeth, *beche de mer*, and *sayhan*. The imports are principally opium, Hindostan piece goods, brass utensils from Java, European cloth and cutlery. The currency of the island consists of conic frustums of tin, of 2 or 3 lbs. weight, with correspondent halves and quarters, which cannot be exported without payment of duty. When visited by Captain Forest in 1784, this island was governed by a viceroy from Siam, who had 3 associates or counsellors. Each of these officers had about 60 military retainers, who were armed with a musket and bayonet, sword and dagger, and, receiving little pay, lived in some respect on the community. In 1785, the Birmans, who had for some time been extending their dominions, had gained so much territory on the continent, that, with the possession of this island, they could have cut off the Siamese from any other channel of communication with India than the gulf of Siam. In order, therefore, to effect its conquest, they fitted out 11 ships of war at Rangoon for the conveyance of troops and warlike stores, while an army of 8,000 men marched to Mergui, a port on the peninsula, for the purpose of co-operation. Having made a movement against the island in March, they attacked and carried the fort on the E side, and found in it much valuable booty; but the governor, who had retired to the interior, rallied his forces, and compelled the enemy to retreat after sustaining great loss. The Birmans, nevertheless, did not abandon their object, and after a long interval returned in 1810, when they effected the total conquest of the island, and consigned the whole inhabitants to slavery in Pegu. At a still later period it continued to be the subject of contest between them and the Siamese; but the latter hold it at present.

JUNKERSHOF, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, NE of Tuchel.

JUNOFUVANDO, a village of Sweden, in the prefecture of North Bothnia, on the Tornea, 15 m. N of Lulea. It has a productive iron-mine, and several blast-furnaces.

JUNQUEIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Ico.

JUNQUERA (La), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, on the margin of a plain near the Petite-Llobregat, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 1,098. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The environs grow large quantities of cork.

JUNQUERA-DE-AMBIA (Santa Maria de), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Orense, and partido of Allariz. Pop. 1,415. It has a parish and a collegiate church. Fairs are held monthly.

JUNQUERA-DE-ESPADANEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Orense and partido of Allariz. Pop. 816. It possesses a parish church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of tape and ribbon. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers in the environs.

JUNRUCK, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 80 m. SW of Lahore, and 12 m. SW of Chouchuck, on the l. bank of the Ravee.

JUNTA (La), a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 90 m. NE of Arispe, on the Huaqui, Yagui, or Babispe.

JUNZALAEN, Zoonzalaen, or Yuns, a town of Burmah, in the district of Karaen, 100 m. NW of Taungu or Tongo, at the head of a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Sulween, or Thauluyn.

JUPAN, a town of the island of Madura, one of the Sunda islands, near the S coast, in the territory and 15 m. E of Sumenap.

JUPANOVSKAIA-SOPKA, an extinct volcano of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, 30 m. NNE of Petropavlovsk, in N lat. 53° 30′, E long. 159° 20′. Alt. above sea-level 9,055 ft. A river named Kiminta issues from its base, and uniting with the Jupanova flows into the sea, at Oretningan.

JUPARANAN, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. It is about 15 m. in circumference, and contains numerous small islands. Its banks abound with deer, and its waters with fish. It receives the Cachoeira on the NW, and discharges itself by a narrow outlet into the Rio Doce.

JUPILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 2,292. It possesses manufactories of cloth, of iron-ware, and of boilers for steam-engines, a wool-spinning and 2 paper-mills. The village is the *Jobii Villa* or *Jopila* of the ancients.

JUPILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 7 m. N of Chateau-du-Loir, and 20 m. WSW of Saint Calais. Pop. 1,321.

JUPITER, a river of the island of Anticosti, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 8 m. NNW of SW. Point.

JUPITER, or DIA (MOUNT), the highest summit of the island of Naxos, Grecian archipelago, 9 m. SE of the town of Naxos. See NAXOS.

JUPKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. SW of Kiev, district and 40 m. ESE of Makhnovka.

JUPRELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 595.

JURA, a department of France, on the Swiss frontier; between the parallels of 46° 17′ and 47° 20′; bounded on the N by the dep. of Haute-Saône, from which it is separated by the Oignon; on the NE by that of Doubs; on the E by Switzerland, from which it is in part separated by the Jura chain; on the S by the dep. of Ain; on the W by that of Saône-et-Loire; and on the NW by that of Côte-d'Or. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 72 m.; its greatest breadth 42 m. Area 500,006 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 288,151; in 1836, 315,355; in 1846, 316,150. In density of pop. it is the 40th dep. of France, having 63·62 to the sq. kilom.—The S and E parts of this dep. are mountainous, being traversed by the Jura chain, which here forms three ridges running from NE to SW. The loftiest summits, along the Swiss frontier, have an average elevation of 1,200 metres, or 1,312 yds. Their principal summit, the Reculet, has an alt. of 5,633 ft.; the Dôle attains an alt. of 5,514 ft. The second ridge is mostly covered with forests of pine, juniper, and box, and presents some fertile valleys and pasture grounds. The lowest ridge presents a soil increasing in fertility as it approaches the plain, which occupies the N and W sections of the dep. About 130,000 hect. are rich soil. The Rhone is the principal stream; and the whole dep., with the exception of a small portion on the SE, belongs to its basin. The Oignon, the Doubs, and the Seille, are affluents of the Saône, which joins the Rhone at Lyon; and the Ain falls into the Rhone a few miles above that city. None of these rivers are navigable except the Ain. There are several small lakes; and in the NW some extensive marshes. A canal unites the Rhone and the Rhine, passing from the Saône to the valley of the Doubs near Dôle, and following the course of that valley into the dep. of the Doubs.—The mineral riches of J. are considerable. Many iron-mines are worked; marble, lead, and coal are found; and there are even traces of gold. The brine springs of Salins yield 6 per cent. in weight of salt; those of Montmorot are less productive.—The agricultural produce in the plain consists of wheat, rye, buckwheat, and maize; on the lower hills, barley, oats, maize, and rape are grown. The vine is cultivated on the lower slopes, and upwards of 400,000 hectol. of wine are annually produced, chiefly white, and of good quality. The quantity of woodland was estimated in 1834 at nearly one-fourth of the surface.—The horned cattle in this dep. were estimated in 1839 as amounting to 161,552; of horses, 19,006. The number of sheep is comparatively small, being only 46,219 in 1839. Poultry and bees are reared, and the honey is of excellent quality. The wild boar, wolf, fallow-deer, and roe-buck are found in the forests.—The manufacturing industry of this dep. is considerable. Wrought and cast iron are made in 21 different works; articles of steel are manufactured, also nails and hardware articles; clocks and watches are made at Morey and Fonein; and at Sept Moncel and Molunes, several hundred hands are engaged in manufacturing artificial gems. At Saint-Claude, Les Crosets, Moyrans, and other places in the mountainous districts, the making of articles in wood and horn gives employment, during winter especially, to many. The other manufactures are cotton stockings, hats, coarse linens, leather, paper, brandy, glue, mineral acids, and soap. The chief exports are iron goods, toys, and watches; wine, timber, and deals; horses for the cavalry, and horned cattle. The dep. is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz.:

Arrondissements.	Population in 1836.	Population in 1846.
Lons-le-Saulnier,	107,690	108,785
Poligny,	80,672	79,552
Saint-Claude,	52,353	52,112
Dôle,	74,640	75,701
	315,355	316,150

These are subdivided into 32 cantons, and 580 communes, of which only 7 have a pop. exceeding 3,000 souls. It 1842 it possessed 10 establishments of secondary instruction attended by 588 pupils; and in 1840, 853 primary schools, with 46,891 pupils in winter, and 22,185 in summer. — The dep. forms the diocese of St. Claude, the bishop being suffragan to the archb. of Lyon et Vienne. It is in the jurisdiction of the Cour royale of Besançon. Under the late regime it returned 4 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were elected in 1834 by 1,076 electors.—The dep. of J. formed part of the territory of the *Sequani;* and under Roman dominion made part of the prov. of *Maxima Sequanorum*, a subdivision of *Gallia Lugdunensis.* Subsequently it passed to the Burgundians and the Franks; and in the Middle ages, and till 1790, was comprised in the prov. of Bourgogne, or Franche-Comté.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, lying NE of Islay, opposite to the district of Knapdale in Argyleshire, to which co. it is politically annexed. It is 20 m. in length from SW to NE. Its breadth at the S end is about 8 m., but tapers gradually to about 2 m. at the N extremity. Its superficies has been estimated at 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3,000 are arable. It is the most rugged of the Western isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder,—naked and incapable of cultivation, and presenting "one continued tract of brown and rocky mountain-pasture." These mountains extend in the form of a ridge from S to N, nearly in the middle of the island. Three of them rising near the S end, of an irregular conoidal form, and termed 'the Paps of J.' are conspicuous at a great distance, two of them respectively having an alt. of 2,480 and 2,420 ft. The mountains are of white or red quartz, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline

kernels of an amethystine colour. The other rocks of the island are a bluish coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the N extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the W coast there is a fine kind of sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass. Loch-Tarbet, a long narrow arm of the sea, opening on the W coast, nearly divides the island into two. There are some small lakes in the vicinity of the Paps; and a few streams, descending from these mountains, flow into the sound of J. The W side of the island is wild and rugged, and intersected by numerous torrents which come rushing down from the mountains. All the pop. live on the E side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is level; but at a little distance from the shore there is a gradual ascent. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; along the foot of the mountains there are numerous springs which render the ground spouty and unfit for cultivation. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is sea-weed. There are two fine harbours on the E coast of the island; that to the S is called the harbour of Small-Isles, from the number of islets which shelter it; the other, a few miles to the N, is named the Lowlandman's bay; there are also some anchoring places on the W coast. At the N end of J. are the three inhabited islands of Scarba, Lunga, and Balnahuaigh. Between Scarba and J. is the famous gulf called Corrievrekin. Red deer exist on the mountains, and there is plenty of grouse and black game. There is only one small village on the E coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishers. The climate of J. is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. There is a ferry from Kenuachtrach or Kinuachrach, at the N point of the island, to Craignish-point on the mainland, a distance of 4 m., whence a good carriage-road leads to the Kintraw and Kellmelfort roads. Gaelic is spoken in the island. Pop. 1,312.

JURA, a river which has its source in Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, in the NW of the district of Rossiena, near Ratova; runs S; enters Prussia, and throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 11 m. ESE of Tilsit, and after a course of 78 m. Its principal affluent is the Chechoura, which it receives on the l. See also GYARUS.

JURA AND COLONSAY, a parish of Argyleshire, composed of nine islands, of which that of J. is the largest. The islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, of Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuaigh, and the three small uninhabited isles called the Gravellach or Mare islands, on the N of J., form the rest of the district. Pop. in 1801, 2,007; in 1831, 2,205; in 1841, 2,299.

JURA MOUNTAINS, a chain on the SW of Switzerland, usually classed with the Alpine system, which stretches from Mont Vouache in Savoy, to the cant. of Schaffhausen, in a direction nearly SSW and NNE, and almost parallel to that of the Alps. Its length is from 180 to 200 m.; its breadth, in a NW direction, from 30 to 40 m. The ridge of J. rises to the height of 3,000 or 4,000 ft. from the plain of Switzerland, with a declivity often very steep; and presents at this elevation throughout the whole of its length an undulated line, above which there rise in some places rounded summits to the height of 600, 1,000, or even 2,000 ft. above the rest of the chain. On the side of Franche-Comté the J. is formed into several parallel ramifications, which diminish gradually in height, till they terminate in the plains of Burgundy. The following are the altitudes of the principal summits, as determined geometrically by Messrs. Pictet and Tralles:

	French feet.
Dole,	5,082
Dole, according to the French engineers,	5,178
Montendre, above the valley of the lake of Joux,	5,170
Reculet, or the summit of Mont Thoiry,	5,196

The principal passes in the ridge of J. are that of Fort-Ecluse, where the Rhone runs in a deep channel between the fort and the foot of Mont-Vouache; the passage of Esclées, at a little distance from Orbe, on the road of Pontarlier; that of the Cluse-de-Verrieres, in the principality of Neufchatel; that of the Pierre-Pertuis, in the valley of St. Imier; and the defiles of the valley of Moutier, of Ballstall, and of Wallenburg. As the ridge of J. lies below the line of perpetual snow, it contains no glaciers; but blocks of ice and columns of snow are found in some deep caverns, such as those near St. George's above Rolle, and between the valleys of Travers and Brevine. The pastures are drier than those of the higher Alps; but in some places, particularly in the cant. of Basle, the meadows are as beautiful and fertile as those of the central chain. Some of the ramifications of J., particularly those in the neighbourhood of Saint Claude and Champagnol, produce a great quantity of box-wood, some of which rises to the height of 20 ft. The mountains, which extend for 4 or 5 leagues round Poligni, are covered with lofty pines, which long afforded to the ship-carpenters of Toulon the tallest masts for their vessels-of-war. The same forests furnish also the materials of numerous manufactures in wood, which employ the inhabitants during the winter, and form a considerable branch of trade. The iron-foundries, the forges, and the salt-pits of Salins, Arc, and Senans, obtain here the wood and the charcoal which they require. The brown bear still inhabits the wildest parts of the western chain of J., and it is not many years ago since it made great ravages among the cattle, and even descended into the plains.—The ridge of J. is composed of compact limestone, of a greyish or yellowish brown colour, but always less deep than that of the Alps: sometimes it has a lively yellow colour. The strata alternate with beds of marl and of clay; gypsum, beds of asphaltum, of the finest marble, sulphuretted springs, and salt springs, also occur. Of the latter, those of Salins, Courbauson, Montmorot near Lonsle-Saulnier, Groson, Tormont, and St. Lantheim near Poligni, all of which belong to France, are among the richest. The stratification of J. is very singular. The inclination of the strata from S to NW,—their vertical position,—the vaults which they form,—and their junction in the form of the roofs of houses at the summit of the chain,—are phenomena highly interesting to the mineralogist. The stretch of the strata is from SSW to NNE. Among the numerous petrifactions found in the calcareous formation, are various species of ammonites, univalve and bivalve shells, and corals. Iron is found in great abundance in the J. The iron-mines on the French side, and in the bishopric of Basle, have been wrought with activity; but Switzerland has not yet taken advantage of her portion of this treasure. Strata of brown coal occur, which owe their origin to entire forests which have been buried by the dreadful earthquakes to which J. has often been exposed. The innumerable masses of granite and of gneiss which are scattered up and down on the SE flank of this chain, even at the height of 2,400 ft., form one of the most interesting facts in geology. One of these masses, which is found above Neufchatel, and which was measured by Professor Playfair in 1817, is 62 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and nearly 17 ft. high. As there is neither granite nor gneiss on this ridge, Saussure and Sir James Hall have supposed that they have been carried by some great flood or

debacle across the lake of Geneva from the Savoy Alps; and it is a remarkable fact, that similar blocks are found in the lake of Geneva opposite to the mouths of the streams which descend from the Savoy hills. M. Charpentier has recently suggested the theory, that after the last elevation of this chain of mountains, the warm climate (about 17°·5 (63°·5 F.) which had till then prevailed in their vicinity, and which was sufficient to allow palms to flourish, since remains of them are found in the deposits formed at their base, gave place to a cold and humid climate; that during this epoch glaciers were formed on the highest summits of the Alps and on the most elevated ridges of the secondary chains; that these glaciers increased to such an extent that they descended to the lateral valleys, and filled them to a certain height, and finally reached the great principal valley, where they united into one which ended by debouching into the basin of Lower Switzerland. Thus all the great valleys of the Alps would furnish an extensive glacier reaching to the plain situate at their foot; but one only, that of the valley of the Rhone, would acquire such extension as to traverse the plain and reach almost to the highest points of the J. The return of heat would gradually melt these enormous glaciers, and reduce them to their present dimensions, while the debris which they carried with them, as is seen in modern glaciers in our own day, would serve as marks to point out their progress, and constitute the erratic formation.

JURA ISLAND, a small island in the strait of Malacca, in N lat. 4°, E long. 100° 10′.

JURAJ. See Georgen (Sankt).

JURANÇON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénees, cant. and 1½ m. W of Pau, near the Gave-du-Pau. Pop. 2,031. It produces large quantities of, and carries on an active trade in, wine.

JURATZICHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SSE of Vilna, district and 34 m. S of Ochmiana.

JURAVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. N of Bogoutchar, and 36 m. SE of Pavlovsk, on the l. bank of the Don.

JURBEURG. See Georgenburg.

JURDAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 57 m. WNW of Rossiena, and 30 m. SW of Telch.

JURE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which waters the districts of Januaria and Granga, and joins the Acaracú, or Camucim. Amethysts are found in its channel, and in the mountains near its source are mines of gold.

JUREA, a mountain and headland of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba, on the shore of the Atlantic, between the embouchures of the Una and Iguápe, in N lat. 24° 32′ 40″, and W long. 52°.

JURERE′-MIRIM. See Catharina (Santa).

JURIARI, a village and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Campo-Grande.

JURIEV-POLSKOI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vladimir. The district occupies the NW part of the gov. It is flat, and to a great extent marshy and covered with wood; but possesses some tracts of fertile soil, and produces considerable quantities of hemp and flax.—The town is 39 m. NW of Vladimir, on the Koloksha, in an extensive plain from which it derives its name. Pop. 1,800. It contains 5 churches and a cloister; and has a manufactory of silk, a print-work, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in linen, silk, leather, and iron-ware.

JURIEVETZ-POLVOLSKOI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the E part of the gov of Kostroma. It is well-wooded and well-cultivated, and possesses considerable manufactories of coarse linen and of common cloth.—The town is 96 m. ESE of Kostroma, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Unja. Pop. 2,500. It has three churches and a cloister. Fairs are held here several times a-year, and an active trade is carried on in tallow, pitch, and corn.

JURJURA, or Guraigura, a chain of mountains in Algeria, 90 m. ESE of Algiers, on the confines of the prov. of Algiers and Constantina. It extends a distance of about 24 m., in a NE direction, along the l. bank of the Adous or Sumein; and joins the chain of the Little Atlas on the S. It consists generally of masses of barren rock, rent into numerous gorges, and covered half the year with snow. One of these defiles, named the Biben, or Iron Gates, forms the great route between Algiers and Constantina. This pass, which is 400 ft. in length, passes through a narrow valley, and is at some parts not more than 18 ft. in width, while its rocky sides rise in some places to the perpendicular height of 600 ft. A brackish stream, named Louet-Biben, runs through the valley.

JURKINA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WNW of Kaluga, district and 17 m. NW of Musalsk. It has a glass-work.

JURKUP, or Urgub, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanj. and 72 m. N of Nigdeh.

JURRUK, a town of Sinde, 28 m. SSW of Hydrabad, on a rising ground which projects into the Indus, on the r. bank. Its position, commanding the navigation of the river, renders it a place of considerable importance. Turnery forms the chief branch of local industry.

JURUANIA, or Juruena, a comarca or district of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso; bounded on the N by the prov. of Para; on the E by the Rio Juruena; on the SE by the comarca of Mato-Grosso; and on the W by the Guapore and Madeira, by which it is separated from Bolivia and Peru. It is upwards of 300 m. in breadth from N to S, and exceeds that extent in length. Two mountain-ridges of no great elevation, the Cordillera Geral, and the Serra Parecis, or Urucumanacu, traverse it from W to E, and give rise to numerous streams, all belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The principal of these are the Jassy, Jamary, and Giparana, or Machado, tributaries of the Madeira and the Juruena. A large extent of its surface is covered with forests, in which varieties of the finest timber and several kinds of palms are found in great abundance. The principal Portuguese settlement is the fort of Princípe-de-Beira, founded in 1776, on the Guapore. The rest of the district, of which but little is yet known, is inhabited by tribes of Indians, of whom the more important are the Pamas, who frequent the banks of the Madeira and of the affluents of the Juruena, the Tamaris, and the Bacahas, who are found amid the head-streams of the Juruena, and the Uhayhas, who inhabit the banks of the same river, near the confines of Para.

JARUARI, or Yaruari, a river of Venezuela, which rises on the N side of the cordillera of Parima, and flows between the Sierra Usupama and the Sierra Imataca, to the Cuyuni, in a course of 75 leagues. It is reputed to communicate with the Caroni in the rainy season.

JURUBAXI, or Urubesh, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the W part of Brazilian Guayana. It issues from a group of lakes, one of which communicates with the Hyapura, and joins the Rio Negro on the r. bank, a little above the town of Santa Isabel.

JURUENA, or JURUENNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source on the N side of the Sierra-dos-Parecis, in the comarca and 80 m. NE of Mato-Grosso; runs first NNE, then NNW, and again NE between the comarcas of Mato-Grosso and Arinos; and, after a course of 390 m., joins the Arinos, in S lat. 9° 30′, whence the united streams take the name of Tapajoz. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Taburuhyra, Oca, Turvo, and Chacururina, and, on the l., the Juina, Caranaguinha, Juinamixi, and Tunevina. Its banks, which are fertile, are inhabited by tribes of uncivilized Indians.

JURUHA, or JURUA, a river which has its source in Peru, and is supposed to issue from the marshy lake of Rogagualo; flows thence NNE into Brazil; waters the W part of the Para, separating the comarca of the same name from that of Jutay; and joins the Amazon on the r. bank, 65 m. NW of the confluence of the Teffe, and after a total course of about 750 m. Ninety miles above its mouth it sends off an arm, named Urana, which flows into the Amazon about 20 m. above Ega or Teffe.—Also a comarca, in the W part of the prov. of Para, bounded on the N by the Amazon, on the E by the Teffe, on the W by the Jurua, and on the S partly by Peru. It is 360 m. in length from N to S, and about 75 m. in medium breadth. It is well-watered, but is covered in almost its whole extent with forests. Its chief town is Nogueira.

JURUJUBA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the sea and a bay of the same name, commonly called the bay of São Francisco. It has a church, and contains the forts of Santa-Cruz and of Pico.

JURUMENHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo and comarca of Avis, 12 m. SW of Elvas, and 42 m. E of Evora, near the r. bank of the Guadiana, on a steep hill. Pop. 530. It is strongly fortified, and has a citadel, a parish church, several chapels, and 2 hospitals. To the N of the town is the Maures, an affluent of the Guadiana.

JURUO'CA, or AJURUÓCA (SERRA), a mountain-chain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. It separates from the Serra-Mantiqueira, near the sources of the Rio Grande and Baependy, runs NNW, and joins the Serra-Carranca, to the S of S. João-del-Rey, presenting a total range of 75 m. It derives its name from a lofty rock, locally called Ayuru-Oca, or 'rock of the parrot,' from the projecting face of which a stream of water descends to the depth of 450 ft. To the E of this chain is a village of the same name, with a military post for the repression of contraband trade in gold and diamonds.

JURURU, or VARIAY, a port of the island of Cuba, on the N coast, between the ports of Gibara and Naranjo, 75 m. N of Santiago-de-Cuba.

JURUYO. See JURULLO.

JURZEN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which takes its rise in the Ural mountains, near the sources of the river of that name; runs first NW, then W; and joins the Ousa, on the l. bank, 12 m. above Fort Jeldiatzkaïa, after a course of about 150 m. On its banks are extensive iron-mines.

JUSCAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. WSW of Malaga, partido and 8 m. S of Ronda, amid woody mountains. Pop. 693. In the adjacent mountains are mines of iron and copper.

JUSHPUR, a zemindary and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana. The zemindary extends between 22° and 23° N lat., and is bounded on the E by the district of Chuta Nagpur, and on the S by the Sirgujah territory. It has a hilly surface, and its soil is arid and ill-cultivated. The town is 81 m. N of Sumbhulpur.

JUSSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. S of Aurillac. Pop. 1,535.

JUSSEY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, arrond. of Vesoul. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,941; in 1841, 16,188. The town is 20 m. NW of Vesoul, in a mountainous district near the r. bank of the Amance, and the confluence of the Saône. Pop. in 1841, 2,789. It contains numerous antiquities, and has a manufactory of clocks and several tile-kilns. Fairs for cattle, horses, woollen fabrics, and straw-hats of local manufacture, are held here 5 times a-year.

JUSSOFEI, a tribe of aborigines who inhabit the banks of the Cabul and Indus, in the E part of Afghanistan Proper, and prov. of Peshawur.

JUSSY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Simon, near the canal of St. Quentin. Pop. 1,202. The environs afford good wine.

JUSSY-L'EVEQUE, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 1,100.

JUST (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. S of Nancelle, on the r. bank of the Viaur. Pop. in 1841, 1,648.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Marennes, and 11 m. SSW of Rochefort. Pop. 2,021. Fairs for cattle, horses, salt, wine, &c., are held here twice a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pipriac. Pop. 1,240. Fairs for cattle, iron-ware, common stuffs, &c., are held here twice a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Anglure, on the Livone. Pop. 1,171.—Also a village in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montreuil-Bellay, on the l. bank of the Dive, near the confluence of the Thoué. A fair for cattle, horses, and grain, is held here once a-year.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Limoges. Pop. 1,100.

JUST (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 7 m. W of Penzance. Area 7,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,667; in 1841, 7,047. Extensive tin and copper-mines are wrought in this p.—Also another parish in the same co., 7 m. SSW of Truro. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,558; in 1841, 1,488.

JUST-D'AVRAY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 9 m. NW of Bois-d'Oingt. Pop. 1,299. Fairs for cattle, mercery, &c., are held here three times a-year.

JUST-DE-BAFFRE (SAINT), in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Viverols. Pop. 2,315.

JUST-EN-BAS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. NW of St. George-en-Couzon. Pop. 1,149. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle, hard-ware, &c.

JUST-EN-BRIONDE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Brionde. Pop. 1,492.

JUST-EN-CHAUSSE'E (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,405; in 1841, 13,202. The town is 9 m. N of Clermont, on the Aure. Pop. 1,120. It is a generally pleasing town, and the principal street broad and handsome; but the environs are dull. Hosiery forms the chief article of local manufacture. Fairs are held three times a-year, chiefly for cattle, and for wood and basket wares.

JUST-EN-CHEVALET (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of Roanne. The cant. comprises 8

coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,907; in 1841, 10,568. The town is 15 m. SW of Roanne, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,228. Fairs for mercery, stuffs of various kinds, pottery, cattle, &c., are held here.

JUST-PRÈS-CHOMELIX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Allègre. Pop. 1,536.

JUST-SUR-LOIRE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 1½ m. E of St. Rambert, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of shawls and of chemical substances, and several dye-works, and carries on a considerable trade in iron and charcoal.

JUST-MALMONT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NNE of St. Didier-la-Sauve. Pop. 1,857. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle, grain, cloth, and mercery.

JUST-DES-MARAIS (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and ½ m. W of Beauvais, in a valley near the Therain. Pop. 578. It has a calico-printing mill. This town originally bore the name of Arré, and was formerly fortified. It was several times destroyed by the Normans and Burgundians.

JUST-LA-PENDUE (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. SSE of St. Symphorien-de-Lay. Pop. 2,637. Fairs for cattle, mercery, and thread, are held here 4 times a-year.

JUSTIN (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. S of Roquefort, on the l. bank of the Douze. Pop. 1,608. Fairs for horses, mules, cattle, and wool are held here 3 times a-year.

JUTAHI, a large river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which rises in Peru, to the E of the Andes-de-Cuchao, in two main streams which unite shortly after crossing the Brazilian frontier, and flow N to the parallel of 7° 50′ S. The river then turns NNE, and holds that direction prevailingly till it joins the Amazon, on the r. bank, under the meridian of 66° 40′ W, 85 m. NE of Matura, after a course of probably 700 m.

JUTERBOCK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Juterbock-Luckenwalde, reg. of Potsdam, 60 m. SSW of Berlin. Pop. 4,550.

JUTICALPA, a department of the republic of Honduras, in Central America, lying between the dep. of Yoro on the N, and of Segovia on the S. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on a branch of the Aguan, in N lat. 14° 52′, W long. 86° 40′, 65 m. ENE of Comayagua.

JUTLAND, in Danish Jylland, [pronounced Yilland,] anciently called Jotland or Gotland, one of the most considerable continental provinces of Denmark, situated between 55° 23′ and 57° 44′ N lat., and between 12° 40′ and 10° 20′ E long. It is a large peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the south, where it is bounded by the duchy of Sleswick; measuring 180 m. in length from N to S, and 75 m. from W to E at its medium breadth; and bounded on the N by the Skager-Rak, which separates it from Norway; on the E by the Cattegat, which separates it from Sweden; on the S by the duchy of Sleswick, from which it is separated by the Kolding-Aa flowing E into the Little Belt, and the Konge-Aa flowing W into the North sea; and on the W by the North sea. Its area is estimated at 9,525 sq. m. The coasts, both on the E and W, are indented by numerous gulfs and inlets, which form safe and commodious harbours; and the gulf of Lymfiord particularly, which is of singularly irregular form, but is navigable and full of islands, stretches across the province from the Cattegat to the German ocean.

Divisions.] It is divided into 4 *stifter*, dioceses, or districts, which are subdivided into 10 *amter* or bailiwicks, and *herreders* or seignories. The stifts are 1. Aalborg, in the N of the prov., of which the principal towns are Aalborg, a trading town on the S coast of the Lymfiord gulf; Skagen, at the N extremity of the peninsula; Hiorring, 30 m. NW of the cape; Nyecoping, a little trading town on the island of Mors. 2. Wiburg, containing a town of the same name, the cap. of the prov., an ancient inland town; Mariager, a small place on a gulf of the same name; Skeva, on the S border of the Lymfiord; and Hobroe, a pleasant trading-town. 3. Aarhuus, along the E coast, containing a trading-town of the same name; Randers, an old trading-place on the river Guden; and Ebeltoft, Horsens, and Scanderborg, small trading-towns along the coast. 4. Ripen, the most considerable district of the prov., extending along the W coast between Sleswick and the Lymfiord, containing Ripen, a tolerably well-built town at the mouth of the Nilisaar; Holding, anciently a royal residence: Fredericia, on the Little Belt, where vessels pay toll; Warde, Rinkioping, Holtsbroe, Hierting, and Jelling, all of which are small places more like villages than towns.—The principal island belonging to J. is Lœssö, off the NE coast, in the Cattegat.—The following table exhibits the area in German sq. m., and the pop. in 1847, of the several bailiwicks of J.:—

	Area.	Pop.
Aalborg,	52·8	64,000
Hiorring,	51·25	69,000
Thisted,	30·75	47,500
Viborg,	55·33	60,700
Randers,	44·33	71,400
Aaarhuus,	14·75	41,500
Skanderburg,	31·	64,100
Veile,	39·	69,400
Ringkjöbing,	81·33	58,500
Ribe,	56·2	60,400
	455·94	588,500

Physical aspect.] The northern shores present a long line of sand-banks, often fatal to mariners, and covered with the remains of shipwrecked vessels; the E coast is bordered with a picturesque succession of rocks. On the W coast lie several large gulfs, which communicate with the sea only by very narrow channels. There are many small lakes and marshes, but few rivers, in the province; and these few are, for the most part, only trifling rivulets or wintry-torrents. Almost the only river deserving the name is the Guden-Aa, which rises near Wiburg, becomes navigable at Randers, and falls into the Cattegat. The Lonborg-Aa is perhaps the next stream in point of size. It carries the drainage of a large tract of country lying to the E of the Ringkiobing-fiord into that large gulf.—Among the chief lakes are the Köling-sund, in the bail. of Randers; the Fijl or Fijl-sö, in the bail. of Ribe; the Mos-sö, and the romantic Skanderborg-sö, in the bail. of Skanderborg; and the Flad-sö, in the bail. of Thisted.—Several excellent springs are found in the peninsula; but towards the N coast the water is brackish and unpalatable. There are no mountains, and the hills, which are composed of gravel or sand, are seldom above a few hundred feet in height. The country in general is low, sandy, and naked; most fertile towards the S; and on the E side covered with extensive forests of oak, fir, and birch.—"Scarcely a mound or hillock exists from sea to sea. The bottom of the once great sea-lake is a flat, unbroken by ridge or reef, stone or spar-cave. This feature is so much the more apparent in consequence of the whole land being literally bare. Forests, woods, groves—all the beauty of the timbered landscape—are unknown. Mighty trees, imbedded in the marshes,

show that J. was once a laughing woodland; but a blighting change has come over it, and it is now naked of all save heath and pasture, corn-fields and homesteads, gallant stalwart men, and smiling fair-cheeked women. But these are more than sufficient to make J., in a quickly increasing degree, rich and great. It will soon become another Goshen, supplying its neighbours, especially ourselves, with corn and cattle in abundance. The land is inexhaustible if properly cultivated, and if the woods were restored."—"It rises," says another anonymous writer, whose papers on Denmark in the *Morning Chronicle* supply us with the best account we yet possess of this country, "into gently sloping ridges, which succeed each other as regularly as the waves of the sea. In the SE part these are often beautifully wooded, and interspersed with fresh-water lakes, or with arms of the sea stretching up into the land, whose calm waters for the greater part of the year are not more turbulent. For charming scenery of this description I do not know a more lovely country than that around Veile and Skanderburg. The prevailing tree is the beech, which both in J. and the islands almost excludes every other species of timber, except in new plantations. Often as I looked on landscapes to which the graceful forms and bright cheerful green foliage of this tree gave a singular effect of sprightliness, I smiled to think of the long-stretching gloomy forests of pine and firs which had been associated with my ideas of Denmark. Further N, about Randers and Aalborg, the face of the country is much barer, and large districts occur which are nearly treeless. Its aspect, however, is far from unpleasing, for the careful cultivation of the corn-land—and in the whole E portion of the country there is but little soil that is not available for cultivation—speaks of thrift and order, with their concomitants, comfort and plenty. The W coast, with its sand-hills and wastes of flying sand tossed by the rude winds of the North sea, and its heaths and bogs, and rough sandy roads over which your carriage crawls at a snail's pace, is the most dreary and uninviting portion of Denmark. The billowy or ridgy formation to which I have alluded provides J. with an admirable system of natural drainage. The sandy soil absorbs a great quantity of moisture without injury, and heavy rain runs off the slopes almost as it might from the roof of a house. Artificial drainage in such a country as this is far from being of so much importance as with ourselves."—There appear in every part of the peninsula numbers of earthen tumuli, frequently about 20 ft. high, and 300 ft. in circumf. at the base, evidently constructed by art, and found indiscriminately in the most desert and in the best-cultivated tracts. The inhabitants are unable to give any account of their origin: but they are considered as having most probably been erected in honour of deceased chieftains, and as indicating a high degree of pop. in ancient times.

Soil and agriculture.] On the W coast, from Ripen to Lemvig, there is a good deal of alluvial soil, which may be drained and recovered. On the E coast, the mould is more rich and vegetative. Through the middle of the province runs a sterile sandy ridge, called the Landryg, producing nothing but heath and coarse grass. Around the N extremity also lie extensive tracts of deep and barren sand, which are often scattered by the wind over the more cultivated districts. To prevent the progress of these desolations, the *Arundo arenaria*, or bent grass, is carefully sown in these sandy regions, and various kinds of other shrubs are planted for the same purpose, and heavy penalties enacted for their protection. The state of agriculture in this prov. is extremely low. Land is let, and the taxes on it levied according to the number of *tons* of corn; that is, barrels of rye-seed which may be sown upon it, according to the use and customs of the country. In many places the old custom of all the farmers dwelling together in a village, and cultivating the land by 'runrig' still prevails; but the royal domain lands—which are of great extent in this province—are now subdivided into distinct farms, with proper steadings on each—an example which is being generally and rapidly imitated among the landed proprietors. The number of small holdings in J., and in the insular provs. of Denmark, in 1845, was as follows:—

	Islands.	Jutland.
Steadings of from 8 to 12 tons, or 80 to 120 acres,	2,937	1,202
" from 4 to 8 (40 to 80),	16,622	10,912
" from 2 to 4 (20 to 40),	5,196	14,302
" from 1 to 2 (10 to 20),	5,067	9,991
" under 1 ton, or 10 acres,	58,951	67,875
	88,773	104,282

Several attempts have been made by government to introduce an improved husbandry. In 1720 about 20 French families were established in Fredericia, where their skilful industry has converted into a garden the environs of the town, which were formerly covered with heath and sand. Some Scotch farmers have more recently settled around Aalborg. A too common practice here consists in forcing from the land one crop of rye, barley, oats, or potatoes after another, as long as it has strength to yield two seeds for one; and then to let it lie for years to recruit its productive powers. A little lime is occasionally used as manure, but the soil is in general too light and sandy to admit of this stimulating application; and composts of moss, lime, and dung, are beginning to be employed in its stead. There is an absolute want of enclosures, and draining is almost unknown. Green crops are not cultivated to any extent, excepting potatoes, which are annually gaining ground. Rye and oats are the principal crops; but barley, pease, and beans, are also raised in considerable quantities. It is estimated that the ordinary produce of a Scotch acre in a good season would be 16 bolls of potatoes, or 6 of barley, 5 of oats, or from 4 to 7 of rye. There are large plantations of tobacco, particularly among the French refugees at Fredericia.—The implements of husbandry are of course extremely imperfect. The carts have four wheels, but the bodies, which are long narrow boxes, do not contain above half as much as a one-horse English cart. They are drawn by two horses, which are usually driven at a trot or hard gallop; and sometimes three or four of them are yoked abreast, and thus squeezed through the narrow roads. These animals are a hardy, firm, powerful breed, resembling Suffolk punches, from 13 to 15 hands high, fit for every useful work, but better adapted for the draught than the saddle. Those reared in the N of the prov. are more remarkable for strength than beauty; but, like all the Danish breed, they excel in boldness of chest and contour of buttock. The cows of J. are almost all branded, resembling in many respects the Lancashire breed. Great numbers of black cattle are raised in the extensive pastures of the prov., and form a considerable article of exportation. The sheep of J., next to those of Sieland, are the best in Denmark. The indigenous race are a small hardy breed, like the white-faced Scottish sheep; but in consequence of the sandy soil, and scanty nourishment, both their flesh and wool are coarse. The Spanish breed has been introduced in several places, but has been found to degenerate in all respects. Both cows and sheep are fed during winter on chopped straw and meadow hay, mixed with a little barley. The butter is excellent and well-tasted, but the cheese is of the worst kind.

A few goats are found on the heathy grounds, but are prohibited in most other parts of Denmark Proper. On the E coast the swine are small and easily fed, but on the W they are of a considerable size, and a good deal of lard is exported from the prov. Wild fowl, particularly of the aquatic tribe, are common in the country, and pheasants are found in the forests even of this northern region.

Fisheries.] The fisheries of J. are remarkably productive, and furnish a principal source of employment to the inhabitants, particularly on the W coast, where the fishers are singularly intrepid. The numerous gulfs which penetrate the prov. abound with fish; and their waters are so moderately salt that several kinds of fresh water fish, especially carp, are taken on their banks. The Lymfiord and its numerous ramifications are peculiarly productive, and furnish multitudes of herring and eels. The principal sorts taken on the coasts and inlets are cod, flounders, bret, and salmon, great quantities of which are exported to the southern provs. of the kingdom; the last-mentioned fish generally in the state of *kipper*. Considerable beds of oysters are also found on the coasts, sufficiently rich to supply an exportation; and a little alkali is made from the sea-weed by the inhabitants of the maritime districts.

Manufactures and commerce.] The country people of J. spin a considerable portion of their wool, and knit the yarn into stockings for exportation to the annual value of 16,000 rix-dollars. They also manufacture for their own use a kind of coarse cloth, which, like the highlanders of Scotland and Wales, they delight to render as gaudy as possible, by weaving together various coloured stuffs, particularly blue, red, and yellow. There are several manufactories of woollen cloth in the prov.; one at Aalborg has sometimes exported this article to the value of 60,000 rix-dollars per annum. In several villages, particularly around the town of Warde, a kind of black pottery is made of a fine bluish clay which is obtained in their neighbourhood, and exported to a considerable amount, chiefly for Hamburg and Holland. At Gerdumlund, a few miles from Aalborg, are large works for preparing potash, alum, white-lead, and soap. There are also manufactories for hats, gloves, and fire-arms.—The numerous gulfs which penetrate the prov. tend greatly to facilitate the inland trade; but the mouths of the different harbours are not duly cleared of the mud and sand which is apt to accumulate, especially when the ports are situated at the entrance of rivers. The staple commodity of J. is grain, chiefly rye and oats, with which 500 or 600 vessels clear out annually from Aalborg alone, for the Danish isles, and Norway.

Population.] The pop. of J. was in 1840, 548,700; and in 1847, 588,500. The natives of the prov. are not a handsome race; but the men, though generally slender limbed, are tall, and tolerably good-looking. The women are remarkably fair-haired. The dress of the lower class of females is unbecoming, and tends to detract from any beauty which they possess. "They are not only wrapped up but literally screwed or twisted in, from the hips to the nose, in innumerable volumes of cloth and linen; and below the waist they are of such a tremendous bulk, that at a distance they look like so many hogsheads." [*Macdonald.*] The men dress more suitably, but generally wear wooden shoes of a great weight and clumsy shape, which give them a hobbling duck-like walk, and is said greatly to increase the difficulty of drilling them in the army. There is a general appearance of ease and comfort among the peasantry. The language of J., both North and South, is entirely Danish, except at the extreme southern limit in the districts near Holstein. But the common dialect of J. differs very much from that of the island of Siælland, which has become the book-language of the country. The Jute speech, however, varies considerably in different districts, and is in some places tinged with Frisian, a sister-tongue still spoken in the western islands. In South J. there are also strong traces of the dialect of the Angles, who once occupied the greater part of Sleswick, but whose emigration to England immensely thinned their numbers at home. These Angles were the most southern of the Danish tribes, and were joined by some bands of Saxons from Old Saxony—now called Holstein—but the former were vastly predominant. The Jutes occupied Kent, &c., and gave their name to the Isle of Wight; and the Saxons conquered a narrow strip of land on the S coast; but the rest of England, from East Anglia to Edinburgh, was all Angle and Scandinavian. Persons of rank and education, and in general all the middling classes in the larger towns, speak German, and a few understand English and French.

JUTPHAAS, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 7 m. S of Utrecht. Pop. 820.

JUTSROSCZIN, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia, in the reg. of Posen, on the Obra, 56 m. S of Posen. Pop. 1,600.

JUTTIL MOUNTAINS, a range in Sind, stretching SW from Sehwan to Duba, between the parallels of 25° 25′ and 26° 20′.

JUTWAR, or JATWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, extending along the great Runn morass, and the Banass river near its junction with the gulf of Cutch. It is inhabited by a tribe called Juts or Jats, who now profess the Mahommedan religion, but were formerly Hindus, and occupied the country on the banks of the Indus S of Multan. They are governed by independent chiefs.

JUVARDEIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Chateau-Neuf-sur-Sarthe, 14 m. NNE of Angers. Pop. 1,011.

JUVAT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Evran. Pop. 1,397.

JUVIGNE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Challand, 9 m. SW of Ernee.

JUVIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, 7 m. NW of Chalons-sur-Marne.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 6 m. SE of Domfront. Pop. 1,970.

JUVINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Antraigues. Pop. 1,438.

JUVISY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Longjumeaux, on the Orge. Pop. 371. The Paris and Orleans railroad has a station here.

JUZENNECOURT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont-en-Bassigny. The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. 7,509; of com. 322.

JUZIA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ilheos, which rises near the coast, and enters the Atlantic between the rivers Duna and Patiba.

JUZIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Limay. Pop. 1,029.

JUZVADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. NW of Salamanca, near the r. bank of the Tormes.

JYENAGUR. See JEYPUR.

JYGUR. See JAJGUR.

JYHUN, a river of Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Taurus, and flows in a SSW course through the pashalics of Marash and Adana into the W side of the gulf of Iskenderun. It is the ancient *Pyramus*.

JYNTIYA, or GENTIAH. See COSSYAH and SILHET

K

*** Words not found under K may be sought for under the letter C, or in some instances under G or Q.

KAADE, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 15 m. N of Taas, and 120 m. S of Sanaa.

KAADEN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. WNW of Saatz, on the l. bank of the Eger, in N lat. 50° 22′ 42″, E long. 13° 16′ 2″. Pop. 3,229. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs, and a considerable traffic in wheat. Coal and porcelain clay are obtained in the vicinity.

KAA-EL-BUN, a small principality of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, NW of Sanaa. Its principal town is Job-el-Ala.

KAA-EL-IBUD, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, near Sanaa, inhabited by Jews, who are not allowed to reside in that city.

KAAFIORD, a village of Norway, in the gulf and near the mouth of the Alten, in N lat. 70°. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

KAAGOE, an island off the NW coast of Norway, to the S of the island of Arenöe, in N lat. 70°, E long. 21°. It is 16 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth; and is separated from the main by the Maarsund.

KAARTA, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa; bounded on the E by Bambarra; on the S by the Ba-Wulima, which separates it from Fuladu; on the W by Kasson; and on the N by Ludamar. The surface is mountainous on the S and W. On the N it is level, and to a considerable extent covered with forests. The soil is sandy, but well cultivated, and produces in great abundance the fruit-tree called the lotus. The extent of the kingdom may be 200 m. long, by 80 m. broad. Kemnu, 90 m. NE of Bambuk, and Elimane, about 40 m. N by W of Kemnu, appear to be alternately the capital of this state.

KABANIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, being part of the line formed for the defence of the gov. of Tobolsk, 270 m. SSW of Tobolsk.

KABANIIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Charkov, 45 m. SE of Koupiansk.

KABAN-MAADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diarbekir, near the r. bank of the Euphrates, 88 m. NW of Diarbekir.

KABARA, a town of Sudan, on a creek of the Quorra, a little S of Timbuktu, and generally spoken of as the port of the latter town; but Dr. Barth, who visited it in 1853, says, that Koromeh, a place situated at the junction of the creek of Kabara with the main stream, and the islands of Day between it and K., have greater claims to be considered its port. K. is a place of 400 houses and huts.

KABARDAH, a territory of Asia, in the Russian gov. of Caucasus. It extends along the S bank of the Terek and the Malka, which divide it from the Noghai steppes. It is divided into the Great and Little K.; the former, or W division, extending from Mount Elburz E to the Terek; and the latter from the Terek to the shore of the Caspian, embracing the territory of Kumuk lying between the long NE reach of the Terek and the shores of the Caspian. The Russians possess the forts of Nadtshik and Terek in Great K.; and Wolynsk, Wladikaukas, and Grosnaja in Little K.; and by these command the country lying to the N of their military lines; but the S part, extending to the great watershed line of the isthmus, is held by independent tribes. See articles Caucasus and Circassia.

KABBA, a river of Upper Guinea, rising in the Sulimana territory, and flowing SW to the Mungo or Scarcies, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m.

KABENDA. See Cabenda.

KABERAN, a village of Khorassan, in Persia, 45 m E of Meshid.

KABES. See Cabes.

KABIJI, a town of Japan, in Nifon, 90 m. W of Meaco, on a river of the same name.

KABLAN, a mountain-range of Servia, in the sanjak of Semendria, between the Kamenitza and the Possega rivers.

KABOLA-HAGO, a mountain-ridge of Transylvania, in the marche of Upper Csik, between the basin of the Alutra and the Tatros.

KABOLD, or Kabersdorf, a town of Hungary, 45 m. S of Vienna, and 11 m. WSW of Oedenburg.

KABRA. See Cabra.

KABRERA. See Cabrera.

KABR-IBRAHIM. See Hebron.

KABRUANG, an island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 3° 50′, E long. 126° 30′, about 18 m. in circumf. It may be seen about 18 leagues off, being remarkable for a peaked hill about the middle. It lies to the SE of Salibabo, from which it is separated by a strait about 4 m. wide.

KABU, a district of Western Senegambia, between the Rio-Grande and the upper course of the Gamba, watered by the Geba on the NW. It is fertile in rice and other cereals, and produces indigo and cotton, gold, silver, and ivory.

KABUL. See Cabul.

KABUR. See Khabur.

KABUSHAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 72 m. WNW of Meshid.

KABYLES. See article Algiers, p. 156.

KAÇAROUN (Ras el), a cape on the Egyptian coast, in N lat. 31° 10′ 40″, E long. 33° 3′ 10″.

KACH'H. See Cutch.

KACHAO, a district of Tonquin, the cap. of which, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 21° 10′, E long. 105° 45′, on the Song-Kai river.

KACHAR. See Cachar.

KACHEO. See Cachao.

KACHKANAR, a mountain in the Russian gov. of Perm, about 25 m. N of Kushva. Alt. 2,760 ft. above sea-level. It is rich in iron ore.

KACHTAN, a small district of Niemen, in Arabia, situated in a mountainous district, about six days' journey NNE of Saade.

KACIMOFF, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Riazan, 66 m. from Murom, on the l. bank of the Okka. Pop. 4,500, a large proportion of whom are Tartars. It is famed in Tartar history; but has a neglected decaying look.

KACZKO, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Szolnok, 7 m. NW of Dees, on the r. bank of the Szamos.

KADAPHA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Trebisond, 24 m. SW of Batum, on the Joruk river, at the mouth of a ravine.

KADAR, a village of Mingrelia, 16 m. NNE of Anarghia.

KADE, a village of Senegambia, 120 m. WNW of Labbe, on the l. bank of the Rio-Grande.

KADEN-KHAN, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 36 m. WNW of Konieh.

KADERO, a village of Kordofan, 1½ m. S of Sennaar.

KADES (Nahr), or Kadisha, a river of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, which, descending from the Libanus, flows NW, and enters the sea near Tripoli, after a course of about 54 m., chiefly through the Kesrouan.

KADIAK, or Kodiak, an island of Russian America, between the parallels of 56° 50′ and 58° N, and the meridians of 152° and 154° 10′ W, measuring 80 m. from SW to NE, and about 30 m. in average breadth. It is very mountainous, and is surrounded by deep bays, into which a number of small rivers fall. The geological formation is chiefly slate. The climate is severe; but the Russian settlers cultivate turnips and potatoes, and a little barley. The woods consist of poplar, alder, birch, and pine. The native animals are bears, foxes, ermines, dogs, and mice; and cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs have been introduced. The feathered tribe is very numerous; and the coasts abound in fish, particularly salmon. In 1805 the pop. was estimated at 4,000. The natives are of middle stature, with a copper-coloured complexion, large round faces, black eyes, and black hair. Their dress consists of a robe of fur or of the skins of sea-birds, in form resembling a smock frock. Their food consists chiefly of fish. They are dexterous in killing the larger animals, such as whales, seals, and sea-otters, with long spears, harpoons, and arrows. Their *bidarkas*, or boats, are lightly constructed of wood fastened together with whalebone, and covered with seal-skins. The Russian seat of government is St. Paul, on the NE coast.—Several small islands surround C. On the N, in the strait between it and Afognak, lies North island; off the E coast, Pine island, Woody island, Barren island, and Oohak. Off the S coast lies Salthidak; and off the NW coast, Uhanik.

KADIKEUI, or Kadi-Koi, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kodja-Ili, 2 m. SE of Skutari, at the entrance of the Bosporus, on the site of the ancient *Chalcedon*.

KADINO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 18 m. S of Krasnoi, on the r. bank of the Gorodenka.

KADIRGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Furruckabad, near the r. bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 27° 50′.—Also a town in the Doab, 75 m. NE of Agra.

KADIRI, or Kediri, a river in the E part of the island of Java, which rises to the N of Malang, and runs S, then SW, and then E to the straits of Madura, into which it falls after a course of about 150 m.

KADISIYAH, an ancient and ruined town in the Turkish pash. of Bagdad, about 1 m. from the Tigris river, in N lat. 34° 4′ 38″.

KADJAAGA. See Kajaaga.

KADJANG, a town on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 6° 28′.

KADNIKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 20 m. NNE of Vologda, near the Sadima. Pop. 1,000.

KADOM, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 130 m. N by E of Tambov, on the Moksha, which is here navigable. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by forests, and is in repute for the honey of the neighbourhood.

KADOMSKOE, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, which discharges itself into the Vitshegda.

KADROS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. E of Amasieh.

KADSINDA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 30 m. SW of Nambu.

KADUAN, a town of the island of Madura, 54 m. E of Bangkhalan in Java.

KADYI, or Kadiei, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 109 m. E of Kostroma, on the Pemda, a small river which falls into the Wolga. Here are 6 salt springs.

KAE, a province of Japan, in the S part of the island of Nifon. It is mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood. Rice, however, is cultivated in some parts, and the rearing of horses and cattle forms also an important branch of local industry. The prov. comprises 4 districts.—Also a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 69 m. W of Kew-choo-fu, in N lat. 31° 18′ E long. 108° 30′.

KAE-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ta-ming-fu, in N lat. 35° 46′, E long. 115° 16′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and N of Kwei-yang-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, on the gulf of that name, 120 m. SSW of Fung-teen, in N lat. 40° 30′, E long. 122° 30′. It is about 8 m. from the sea; and a river which formerly connected it with Shang-hae is now unfit for navigation. An active trade is however carried on by means of land-transit, K. being the great emporium for the rich produce of the locality. The town itself presents little that is attractive. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, but the houses are low, and the streets unpaved, and at times nearly impassable.

KAE-FUNG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 16 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 402 m. SSW of Pekin, about 6 m. from the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 52′ 5″, E long. 114° 33′, or 1° 55′ 30″ W of Pekin. It is situated in a large and well-cultivated plain, but so much below the level of the river, as only to be defended from submersion by strong dykes. The town is well-built, and has a large and industrious population. In 1642, being blockaded by the Mantshus, the general of the imperial army, who had hastened to its relief, conceiving the fatal project of destroying the besiegers by opening one of the dykes, overwhelmed the city, and it is said drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. It gradually recovered the effects of the catastrophe, and is now in a flourishing condition.

KAE-HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 30 m. W of Kew-choo-fu, in N lat. 29° 9′ 15″, E long. 118° 35′.

KAE-HWA-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yunnan. The div. comprises only one district and town, viz., Wan-shan-heen. The town is 162 m. SE of Yunnan, in N lat. 23° 24′ 30″.

KAE-KEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 105 m. WNW of Canton, in N lat. 23° 45′, E long. 111° 27′.

KAE-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, in N lat. 22° 30′, E long. 111° 54′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, div. of Fung-teen-fu.

KAE-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Le-ping-fu.

KAE-TSING-HEEN, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Tae-tsang-chu.

KAE-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, 69 m. NNE of Fung-teen-fu, in N lat. 42° 40′, E long. 124° 15′, on the Yegue.

KAE-YUEN-CHING, a city of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu.

KAENSOE, or Styrso, an island in the Cattegat, off the W coast of Sweden, 9 m. SW of Gottenburg.

KÆFERMARKT, a town of Upper Austria, 4 m. SSE of Freystadt, on the Aist.

KÆFERTHAL, a village of Baden, 3 m. ENE of Manheim. Pop. 1,500.

KÆNIA, or Kenia, a high snow-capped mountain in Eastern Africa, the existence of which has recently been made known to us by the missionary Dr. Krapf. It is situated in about 0° 20′ S lat., and 35° 20′ E long., 105 m. NW by W of Kitui, the cap. of Ukambani. In conversation with a native chief, Dr. Krapf referred to the snow mountain Kilimanjaro in Jagga, which he had frequently and distinctly seen to the W of his route, towering over the high mountains Bura and Ndára, with a superiority of elevation so decided as to show that it must reach the region of snow; and was informed by this native that he had seen the white matter on the Küma-ja-Jeu, [*i. e.* 'mountain of whiteness,'] but that there was a second and still larger Kuma-ja-Jeu between the countries Kikuyu, Mbé, and Uimbu, whence the river Dana rises; and that when the sky was clear both mountains might be seen from his hamlet, Kilimanjaro being 10 days' journey to the SW, and the other mountain 6 days' journey to the N. A few days afterward Dr. Krapf saw the mountain in question. "The sky being clear," he writes, "I got a full sight of this snow mountain, which I had been told by Kivoi is situated between Kikuyu and Uimbu. It—the Kænia—stretches from E to NW by W. It appeared to be like a gigantic wall, on whose summit I observed two immense towers or horns as you may call them. These horns or towers, which are at a short distance from each other, give the mountain a grand and majestic appearance, which raised in my mind overwhelming feelings. The Kilimanjaro, in Jagga, has a dome-like summit; but the Kænia has the form of a gigantic roof, over which its two horns do rise like two mighty pillars, which I have no doubt are seen by the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the N latitudes of the equator. Still less do I doubt that the volume of water which the Kænia issues to the N runs toward the basin of the White Nile." The Dana, which flows from the E portion of the Kænia to the Indian ocean, according to Kivoi's testimony, is navigable for boats from the sea to the Ukambáni country. He said there were no rocks at all, and that, even in the dry season, the water reached as high as a man's neck, while during the rains it could not be forded. Its ordinary breadth is about 200 yds., and it is the privilege of the people of Mbé to carry strangers proceeding to Kikuyu or other countries from one bank to another. Dr. Krapf says—"This information gratified me much indeed, since I had all along conceived the idea of penetrating the interior by that river, which is on the maps called Quilimancy, but should be properly written Kilimansi, [*Kilima mansi, i. e.*, 'Mountain water,'] referring, as it appears to me, to the snow mountain, Kænia—as the natives call the mountain and the white matter seen on it—of Kikuyu, where the river Dana takes its rise, according to the universal report of the natives."

KAFA, a town and small state in Western Africa, on the route from Sierra-Leone to Timbo. The town has a handsome mosque, but in every other respect is desolate and ruinous, and seems never to have had more than 300 or 400 inhabitants.

KAFER, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 40 m. S of Shiraz.

KAFFA, Caffa, or Feodosia, a sea-port of Russia, on the Black sea, on the SE coast of the Crimea, in N lat. 45° 1′ 37″, E long. 35° 23′ 37″, rising on the sides of the hills enclosing the W angle of a bay of the same name. The streets are tolerably regular; and the town contains an Armenian and Roman Catholic, and a Greek church, the *soi-disant* palace of the archb. of the Crimea, and a few shops and khans. The bazaars are poorly supplied; but a few small craft frequent the harbour. The pop. has been recently estimated at 7,250, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, and Russians, whose principal occupation is fishing, exporting salt, and making caviarc.—*Theodosia* was founded by the Milesians in their early expedition to the Pontus Euxinus. The Alans sacked it in the first century of the Christian era. In the middle of the 13th cent. the Genoese obtained leave to found a colony here; and their city at last equalled in extent and pop. the capital of the Greek empire itself. In 1475, it was taken by Achmet Pasha, who carried off a large number of the inhabitants. In the middle of the 17th cent. it again became the great trading-port of the Black sea. When the Russians got possession of the Crimea, the beautiful mosques and minarets which adorned the town were converted into magazines or torn down, and the fountains and aqueducts ruined for the sake of their leaden pipes, and K. sunk into "a paltry district town."—The road or bay of K. has good holding-ground, and is well-sheltered from all points except the E.—A railway from Kharkhov to K. has been projected.

KAFFA, a small state lying to the S of Abyssinia, between the Godjeb on the N and the Bako on the S. Its cap. is Bonga, which Abbadie places in 7° 12′ 30″ N lat., and 36° 4′ E long. Beke was informed that its inhabitants profess Christianity, and are governed by a *thato* or king whose power and wealth surpass those of any ruler of Abyssinia; that the currency consists of rock salt; and that the civet of Abyssinian commerce comes principally from K. He was likewise told that the people deal in slaves, and practise circumcision.

KAFFILAR-KUK, a village of Persia, surrounded by a range of high mountains, bearing the same name, on the road from Sultanieh to Senna, 70 m. NNE of Senna.

KAFFRARIA. See Caffraria.

KAFIRISTAN, or Caufireestaun, a mountainous region on both sides of the Hindu-kush and the Belur-Tagh, between the parallels of 35° and 36° N, and between 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E long., partly within the N boundary of the Afghan territory, and partly within the S limits of Balkh and Badakshan. Its boundaries, generally speaking, are the country of Kashkar to the NE; Badakshan to the N; the district of Kunduz to the NW; Anderab and Khost to the W, in the territory of Balkh; and on the S the Kohistan of Cabul, and the other valleys and ridges of the subalpine region possessed by the Afghan tribes. The whole country is composed of snowy mountains, pine forests, and small but fertile valleys, running SE and NW, and traversed by affluents of the river of Cabul, the principal of which are the Kama, the Alingar, the Alishang, and the Tagoa, which produce large quantities of grapes wild and cultivated, also walnuts, apples, almonds, apricots, and mulberries, and feed flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, whilst the hills are pastured with goats. Grain is grown, but is inferior both in kind and quantity. The roads are often crossed by rivers and torrents, which are passed by wooden bridges or

swinging bridges made of ropes. All the villages are built on the slopes of hills, so that the roof of one house forms the street leading to the other above it. The valleys are well peopled. Caumdaish, within 3 stages of Fyzabad, the cap. of Badakshan, consists of 500 houses. The people have no general name for their nation. Each tribe has its peculiar name, according to geographical position, each valley being held by a particular tribe. Kafirs and Kafiristan are the general appellations bestowed by the Mahommedans on the people and their country. All the Kafirs are remarkable for the fairness and beauty of their complexion. There are several languages or rather dialects among the Kafirs, all having many words in common, and a near connexion with the Sanscrit, which renders their conjectured Greek origin utterly improbable. Their traditions say that they originally dwelt in the vicinity of Candahar, whence they were expelled by the Mahommedans, at which time their nation consisted of four tribes. —There can be little doubt that the southern part of this region corresponds to the mountains of the *Lambatæ*, which Ptolemy extends to those of the *Comedi*, which may perhaps correspond to the region of Kashkar. The whole region is called Kafiristan, or 'the land of infidels,' by the Mahommedan writers, because these mountaineers never received the Mussulman faith. The first European writer who mentions it under this appellation seems to have been Benoit Goes, a Romish missionary, who in 1603 travelled from Attock to Cabul. He was informed at Peshawer that a region called Caphurstan lay a month's journey to the N of that place, and that it was full of Christians; but he was hindered by the caravan from passing through it. It is probable the good father believed the inhabitants of that region to be Christians from its name, not adverting to the fact that *kafir* is an appellation bestowed on Pagan as well as Christian countries. The next appellation by which it was known to Europeans was that of Ketuer or Kuttore in the history of Timoor Bek, by La Croix, in 1723. The inhabitants are there denominated Siahpush, or 'Black vests,' from the colour of their clothes. Baber describes K. as lying to the NE of Cabul; and in his time the inhabitants of Punjshir were happy to pay them a fixed contribution to be saved from indiscriminate plunder.

KAFR-EL-AIAT, a village of Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 6 m. above Benisuef.

KAFR-ENNIZE, a village of Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 18 m. S of Cairo.

KAFR-EL-RISK, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 3 m. NE of Atfieh.

KAFSHIGIRI, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Astrabad, 20 m. E of Gez, and 4 m. from the Karasu, on the road from Ashrif to Astrabad. It contains about 150 small thatched houses. The *kunjuid*, a species of sesame, is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

KAGA, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of Nifon.

KAGNAS, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 48′.

KAGALNIK, a river of Russia, in Bessarabia, rising 18 m. W of Kichenau, running SSW, and, after a course of 120 m., flowing into Lake Sasik, which discharges itself into the Black sea.

KAGALNITSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 75 m. NE of Novo-Chertkask, near the r. bank of the Don.

KAGGALVALLA, a town of Afghanistan, in the Daman, 180 m. SE of Cabul, on the Kuroru.

KAGHIZMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 45 m. SSE of Kars, near the Aras river.

KAGUL, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 21 m. W of Ismail. It is about 22 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the Danube.

KAHARLYK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Kief.

KAHEK, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 37 m. SW of Dergasp.

KAHERI, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 31° 25′. There is a ferry across the river here.

KAHEYDI, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futatoro, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 240 m. E of St. Louis.

KAHHLAN, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 56 m. E of Loheia.

KAHIRA. See Cairo.

KAHLA, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, in the circle of Eisenberg, 8 m. S of Jena, 18 m. SE of Weimar, on the l. bank of the Saale. Pop. 2,400. It has tanneries and manufactories of woollen cloth; and is a great entrepot for timber.

KAHLENBERG, or Josephsberg, a mountain of Austria, extending along the r. bank of the Danube to the NW of Vienna, and forming the commencement of the range called the Kahlen-gebirge. It was by this mountain that Sobieski marched, in 1683, to the relief of Vienna, and raised the memorable siege by the Turkish army.

KAHLEN-GEBIRGE, a branch of the Noric Alps, which begins near Kloster-Neuburg on the Danube, a few miles above Vienna, and extends under a variety of denominations, as far as Wippach, in Carniola, near the source of the Mürz. It corresponds to the *Mons Cetius* of the ancients, which separated the provinces of *Noricum* from *Pannonia*. It contains a great deal of picturesque scenery, and includes the rugged and woody tract called 'the Forest of Vienna.' Its basis consists chiefly of calcareous rock.

KAHLORE. See Cahlore.

KAHLWANG, or Kallwang, a village of Styria, in the circle and 28 m. W of Bruck, and 20 m. N of Judenburg, on the Lissing. Pop. 550. In the environs is a rich copper-mine.

KAHONE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency of Posen, and circle of Birnbaum. Pop. in 1837, 635.

KAHONE, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Salem, and on a river of that name, 66 m. NNE of Albreda, and 150 m. S of St. Louis.

KAHUN, or Bahun, a fort of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 20′, E long. 69° 15′, in a plain about 15 m. long and 6 m. broad. It it surrounded by an irregular sex-angular wall, 25 ft. high, and 900 yds. in circuit.

KAI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 162 m. NE of Viatka, on the l. bank of the Kama, in a dull and nearly desert tract of country.

KAIA, a small village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency, circle, and 13 m. SSE of Merseburg, and 3 m. SSE of Lützen. A sanguinary engagement took place in its vicinity between the French and the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, commanded by Wittgenstein.

KAIAMA, or Kiama, a district and town of Sudan, to the N of that of Yarriba, and separated from Nufi on the E by the Kowara. The town is 85 m. NW of Eyeo or Katunga.

KAIATLAMA, or Kait-Alama (Cape), a headland of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, on the Black sea, 5 m. S of Kaffa, in N lat. 44° 54′ 35″, and E long. 35° 15′.

KAIBALIS, or Koibalis, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the S part of the gov. of Yeniseïsk, near the Sayansk mountains. They appear to be a mixed race of Samoïedes and Tartars.

KAIBO, a town of Fezzan, on the W confines, 150 m. WNW of Murzuk.

KAIDON, a river of Turkestan, formed by the confluence of the Great and Little Yulduz, which descend from the mountains of Thian-Shan, and unite to the SSW of the town of the same name; thence it flows ESE to the Bosteng or Bostou-Nor, which it enters at Karashar; it issues again near the SW extremity, and after making a considerable circuit, joins the Erghen at Tangabakh, 80 m. E of the entrance of that river into the Lob-Nor, and after a total course of about 300 m.

KAIFFA. See CAIFFA.

KAIH, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, SE of Herrenburg. Pop. 588.

KAIKI, GRIMAKLI-KAÏKI, or PAKHER-CHAÏ, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, which has its source in the Coja-dagh; flows through the sanj. of Karasi, passing in its course Balikresi and Bergamo; and after a course in a generally WSW direction, throws itself by several embouchures into the gulf of Sandarli bay. It is the ancient *Caïcus*.

KAIKORA MOUNTAINS, a chain of lofty, sharp-peaked mountains, which intersects the whole length of the Middle island of New Zealand in an apparently uninterrupted chain, from NE to SW; from Chalky bay at the SW extremity of the island to Cloudy bay in Cook's straits, at the NE extremity. Their highest peaks are clothed with perpetual snow, and in some instances attain an alt. of 9,000 ft. They branch off into numerous lower ranges, which terminate on the coast on either side of the island in bold capes. It has been suggested that the chain forms a kind of buttress to an elevated table-land; but little is yet known of the interior of the island.

KAIKORA POINT, a headland on the E coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in 42° 25′ S lat.

KAILAR, or KAILAN, a river of Mantshuria, in the W part of the Sagalin-Ula, which has its source in the Yalo mountains, runs WNW, and, after a course of 150 m., joins the Kerlon or Lu-khiu, on the l. bank, to the NE of Lake Kulon, and near the common frontier of Siberia and Mongolia. Its principal affluents are the Merghen on the r., and on the l. the Iben and Houei or Khouir. It has on its l. bank, about 10 m. above the junction of the last named river, a town of the same name.

KAILAS, or CAILLAS, a mountain-range on the S frontier of Tartary, divided from the Himalaya by the valley of the Upper Sutledge, here flowing to the NW. Moorcroft and his companion Hearsay had the credit for some years of being the only Europeans who had crossed the frozen defiles of the K. since the days of Father Andrada; succeeding travellers only had a glimpse of that more northern range which bounds on the S the upper valley and source of the Singchu or Indus. But the elevated plain immediately to the N of the British Himalayan provinces has been recently traversed by Captain Strachey; and the height of the peak of K., in N lat. 31° 5′, E long. 81° 15′, determined by trigonometrical operations to be not quite 22,000 ft. The range appears to run in a NW direction, and has its sides and summits very thickly covered with snow. It is clearly seen from the passes of Keobrung and Hangarang; and from this latter pass appears so thickly covered with snow that not a rock can be distinguished by a telescope of large magnifying power. The prominent features in the elevated valley to the S are the two famed lakes of Rhawanhrad or Rakas-Tal, and Manasarowar. These lie SW and NE, the latter to the SE of the former; and at an alt. of 15,200 ft. above sea-level. See articles HIMALAYA, MANASAROWAR, SUTLEDGE, and UNDES.

KAILLEAWALA, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab, and about 70 m. NW of Lahore.

KAILNA, a river of India, in the prov. of Berar, a branch of the Purna. In the important battle of Assaye, the Mahratta infantry were posted behind this rapid and, as it was stated, unfordable stream, a little above the point where it receives the Juah; but General Wellesley found a narrow practicable ford to the left of the enemy, and moving rapidly across placed his small force on the fork made by the confluence of the two streams,—a movement which threw the cloud of hostile cavalry out of play, and obliged the Mahrattas to abandon their original position.

KAILWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 70 m. E of Kota.

KAIMENI, or BURNT ISLANDS, a group of three islets lying in the middle of the bay of Santorin, which have been successively thrown up by volcanic agency within the historical period. The most ancient, Palæo K., made its appearanc B. C. 197. It is about 2 m. in circuit, and produces a little grass, with here and there a fig-tree. In 1573, a terrible eruption gave birth to Mikro K., about 1¼ m. NE of Palæo K.; and in 1707, Neo K. appeared in the channel between the other two. This last island is a bank of black volcanic rocks of various shapes and sizes, about 2½ m. in circuit, with a perfect cone at its SE side, having an alt. of 351 ft. See SANTORIN.

KAIMOU, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Bambarra, 45 m. WSW of Sego, on the l. bank of the Joliba.

KAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 2,023; of com. 643.

KAIN, KAYN, or GAYN, a town and fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, in the district and 150 m. ESE of Tubbus, and 250 m. ENE of Yezd, on the road thence to Furrah. It has manufactories of felt and carpets. Saffron is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KAINA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 29 m. E of Merseburg, circle and 6 m. S of Teitz, on the Schnauder. Pop. 700. It has a fine church. The environs are covered with orchards.

KAINACH, a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Gratz, and 22 m. SE of Voitsberg.

KAINROUNGEJA, a town of Annam, in Tonquin, on the r. bank of the Sang-ca, 25 m. ESE of Kacheo.

KAINSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk. The district occupies the W part of the gov. It contains several large lakes, possesses little wood, and appears to have formerly been covered with water. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Barabintzi, find their principal employments in hunting and fishing. They rear also several good breeds of horses and cattle.—The town is 285 m. WSW of Tomsk, on the r. bank of the Om. Pop. 4,000. It consists of a number of straggling wood-built houses, enclosed by a rampart, and has 3 churches. Its trade consists chiefly in skins and furs; and it has several well-frequented fairs. It was built for the prevention of the incursions of the Barabintzi, Kalmucks, and Kirghiz, and always contains a small garrison.

KAIPARA, a channel-harbour on the W coast of the North island of New Zealand. It is a large basin opening between North-head and South-head, in 36° 30′ S lat., and consisting of several arms, into which streams coming from the interior fall. Of these the principal is the Wairoa from the NW, and the Kaipara from the SE. The tide, rising 10 ft. at full and change, rushes with great velocity into this harbour, which is open to the W, and presents a

somewhat intricate entrance channel. The Wairoa is navigable for 85 m. from the heads of the harbour; and the Kaipara is navigable to a point separated from the harbour of Waitemata by a portage of about 3 m.

KAIR, or KADER, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, 15 m. SW of Meshid-Hosain.

KAIRA, or KEIRA, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, district of Ahmedabad, 40 m. N of Cambay, at the confluence of the Watrak and the Seiri. It is a considerable town, and the residence of the British civil establishment in the prov.—The district of K. was ceded to the British in 1805; and its pop. in 1819 was estimated at 411,000.—Also a town in the prov. of Candeish, on the r. bank of the Panzar, 48 m. NE of Shandur.

KAIRABAD, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, in N lat. 24° 38′, 11 m. S of the Mukundra pass.

KAIRAKU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Warsaw territory, 36 m. NW of Cape Corse.

KAIRODEA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 24° 35′, E long. 74° 6′.

KAIRWAN, KAIRVAN, or EL-KIRWAN, a city of Tunis, second only to the capital in pop. and commerce, situated in N lat. 35° 36′, E long. 9° 57′, 74 m. SSE of Tunis, and 27 m. SW of Susa. It lies in a sandy and barren district, and is supplied with water only by rain collected in a large pond; but this is apt to fail in summer, and to occasion severe inconvenience from drought. Sir W. Temple describes the town as large and comparatively clean, with wide streets and good houses; but was not allowed to expose himself to the risk of walking about in a town into which neither Christian nor Jew is permitted to enter except under special protection. The great mosque here is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. Dr. Shaw was not allowed to enter it, but was assured that the pillars of granite by which it was supported were not less than 500 in number. The principal manufacture carried on in the place is that of yellow morocco boots and slippers, the dye of which is said to be unequalled in the East. From its situation between *Tysdrus* and *Adrumetum*, it is supposed to be the *Vicus Augusti* of the itinerary, but Sir W. Temple doubts this. In 802, Ibrahim-Ibn-Aglab declared himself independent sovereign of what now constitutes the beylik of Tunis, and established his cap. at K., which continued the cap. of the Fatimite dynasty till 969.

KAISARIYEH, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, in the E part of the pash. of Caramania; bounded on the N and NE by the pash. of Sivas; on the E by Marash; on the S by the Taurus chain which separates it from Itshil; and on the W by the sanjaks of Coniyeh. Nigdeh, and Kirkshehr. It is 180 m. in length, by 90 m. in breadth, and is in great part covered by ramifications of the Anti-Taurus. The two branches of the Kizil-Ermak or *Halys*, the Karasu or *Melas*, and the Sihun or *Sarus*, intersect the country. It contains many fertile districts producing wheat, cotton, silk, and fruits.—Its chief town, of the same name, the ancient cap. of Cappadocia, called *Cæsarea*, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar, is situated on the S side of a long and fertile plain, watered by the Karasu, at the foot of the Arjish, in N lat. 38° 41′, E long. 35° 45′, 135 m. SE of Angora. Two branches of this mountain advance a short distance into the plain, forming a small recess, in the centre of which stands the city, at an elevation above sea-level of 3,236 ft. according to Mr. Ainsworth. Its area is inconsiderable; the houses, though built of stone and mortar, are mean in their external appearance, and the streets are filthy even for a Turkish town. It is, however, the emporium of an extensive trade, and the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come here to purchase cotton, which is here cultivated in great quantities, and yellow berries used in dyeing. The inhabitants were estimated by Kinneir at 25,000; of which number, 1,500 were Armenians, 300 Greeks, and 150 Jews. Mr. Ainsworth was informed that the pop. in 1840 amounted to 18,522. No part of Asia Minor surpasses the neighbourhood of this town for the plenty and variety of fruits. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile is Eski-Shehr, or the Old town, which contains a number of structures, walls, and gateways, bearing marks of various degrees of antiquity, but in a great measure covered with modern buildings.—Also a small ruined port of Palestine, 35 m. N of Joppa.

KAISERBERG, or KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, on the Weiss, 9 m. W by N of Colmar. Pop. 3,500. It has cotton spinning and weaving manufactories.

KAISERSBACH, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, SW of Kirchenkernberg. Pop. 490.

KAISERSLAUTERN, or LAUTERN, a town of Bavaria, in the Lower Palatinate, 25 m. NW of Landau, and 42 m. SSW of Mentz. Pop. 6,700. It has iron forges, cotton manufactories, and paper-mills; and is the seat of a lyceum and a school-of-agriculture. It has on one side a marsh formed by the Lauter; and commands the passage of the Vosges both to Mentz and Landau, so that it became of importance during the operations in this quarter in 1792 and 1793, and was the scene of much hard fighting.

KAISERSTUHL, or KAISERSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, on the Rhine, with a bridge over that river, 6 m. NE of Eglisau, and 9 m. SE of Zurzach. Pop. 500.

KAISERSWALD, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the borders of Lusatia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of linen and cotton.

KAISERSWERTH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 5 m. N by W of Dusseldorf. It stands on the r. bank of the Rhine, and was formerly a place of some strength, but is now unfortified. It has a pop. of 1,700.

KAITAH, a town of India, in the prov. of Bundlecund, 50 m. W of Bandah.

KAITAIA, a settlement in the North island of New Zealand, on the Awaroa, about 8 m. from the W coast, on a hilly eminence, an offset of the chain of hills which run from near this point through the interior. The valley of the Awaroa here narrows to the breadth of 1 m.; and the river is only passable by canoes above this point. A road 32 m. long has been cut through the primitive forest between K. and Waimate in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Islands.

KAITSHES, a town of Bulgaria, on the Devna lake, W of Varna.

KAITUNA BAY, an inlet on the S side of Pelorus sound, in Cook's strait, on the NE coast of the Middle island of New Zealand. From its head, a pass runs up the valley of a stream, about 14 m., to the plain of Wairau, which it joins 10 m. W of Cloudy bay.

KAJAAGA, KAJAGHAH, or GALAM, a country of Western Africa, on the upper part of the course of the Senegal, to the N of Bundu and Bambuk. The climate is said to be more pure and salubrious than in any of the districts nearer the coast. The face of the country is everywhere interspersed with a pleasing variety of hills and valleys; and the scenery is picturesque and beautiful. The inhabitants are

called by Labat, Saracolets; by Park, Serawullies; by Dard, Sarakhulis. They are a commercial people, and carry on the chief traffic in the kingdoms of Kasson, Kaarta, Ludamar, and the N parts of Bambarra. Their chief commodities are cotton and salt, which they carry into the interior, and sell with considerable profit. The French carry on a considerable commerce with this country. The capital is Galam, which name is applied by French writers to the whole country.

KAJANA, a town of Swedish Finland, in the laen and 75 m. SW of Uleaborg, on the Uleajoki. Pop. 700.

KAJUK, a town of Kharasm, in Central Asia, 23 m. NW of Samarcand.

KAKAVA—pronounced by the Turks KEKYOVA—a deep inlet off the coast of Caramania, 12 m. SW of Myra, in the sanj. of Mentesha. It is full of islands and creeks. Captain Beaufort is of opinion that future events may possibly recall this place to its former pop. and importance, as its numerous creeks will always render it a favourite resort of the Levant traders, while its bold shores and facility of defence may hereafter point it out as an eligible place for the rendezvous of a fleet. It has, however, the serious defect of wanting good water. The principal island in this inlet is identified by Captain Beaufort with the *Dolicheste* of Ptolemy.

KAKHETI, the most easterly and mountainous prov. of Georgia. It is skirted by the Kur on the S, and the Alazan on the E. It was formerly governed by princes of its own, but is now subject to Russia. It has been called the vineyard of Georgia, but has been so desolated by the contentions of its feudal chiefs and the struggles of the Lesghis against the power of Russia, that it is covered with the ruins of fortresses, villages, and towns. The Russians, however, have exerted themselves with some success to restore its pop., and the traveller passes through many pleasing villages, in which each house, with its high-pointed roofs and broad verandahs, stands singly in its own domain.

KAKHON, a village of Birmah Proper, on the W bank of the Irrawadi, containing about 70 houses. The inhabitants are Shans, though all speak Burman. The adjacent country is pleasant, fertile, and extensively cultivated. A little distant from the village is a range of lofty hills, forming the NW boundary of Bamau valley. Near the foot of these hills are the widely scattered ruins of one of those cities that existed in former ages. The present race of inhabitants know nothing of its origin. The gloom and obscurity of a thousand years brood over its crumbling walls and towers.

KAKI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 70 m. N of Meaco.

KAKILAN, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 65 m. N of Bost.

KAKIROMA, a small island of Japan, in N lat. 29° 55′, E long. 130°.

KAKKABBAN, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, one of the cluster called Maratuba, 40 m. from the E coast of Borneo.

KAKKAWATA, one of the Friendly islands, 8 m. ESE of Niniva.

KAKUNDAH, a town of Western Africa, on the r. bank of the Quorra, 40 m. SE of Egga. It was ravaged a few years since by the Felatahs. The natives manufacture mats, cloth, and hats, and grow Indian corn.

KAKUNDY, a large and important town of Western Africa, situated upon the l. bank of the Rio Nunez, in N lat. 11° 4′, W long. 14°, about 60 m. from the coast. It conducts an active commercial trade with the Foulah territories lying higher up the river, and likewise with the coast; and several British and French traders are established here. Its site is unhealthy; and two promising expeditions into the interior of Africa were successively terminated here by the death of their commanders.

KALABAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 70 m. S of Peshawar, in the gorge of the great Salt range, through which the Indus, which has here a breadth of 350 yds., rushes forth into the plain.

KALABSHEH (EL), a village of Nubia, or rather an assemblage of villages, stretching about half-an-hour in length along the l. bank of the Nile, 40 m. S of Assuan.

KALAFAT, a village of Little Wallachia, on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite Widin, and 38 geog. m. direct distance SW by W of Krajova. It is little more than an assemblage of huts, in a dreary flat country; but has figured considerably in the military annals of Turkey. In the war of 1829, the Russians had an encampment here, and lost in battle with the Turks nearly 10,000 men. In 1853, the l. wing of the Turkish army, crossing the Danube at Widin, entered Little Wallachia at this point, and converted it into a stronghold of vast strategical importance.

KALAHARI DESERT, a parched and almost uninhabited waste in S. Africa, lying between the Orange river and the parallel of 24° S, and between E long. 19° and 22°. Its surface is covered with low bushes, and occasionally broken by the stumps of gigantic trees, and is only inhabited by a few Bushmen and Bechuanas. The arid character of the region is little broken for more than 300 m. N of the Orange river.

KALADJIK, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. SE of Kiangari.

KALAICHI, a town of the Derajat, near the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 31° 43.

KALAI-SIFID, a fortress of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, district of Kohad, 105 m. NW of Shiraz.

KALAKULA, a river of Angola, which falls into the Coanza at Massingano.

KALAMAS. See CALAMAS.

KALAMATA. See CALAMATA.

KALAMAZU, a river of the state of Michigan, U. S., which rises in Hillsdale co., and flows WNW to Lake Michigan, which it enters 41 m. N of St. Joseph river, and 29 m. S of Grand river, after a course of 200 m. It has a depth of 12 ft. for 8 m. from its mouth, and is navigable for boats of 50 tons 38 m.—Also a co. in the SW part of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,380; in 1850, 13,179. Its cap., of the same name, is 140 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,290.

KALAMO, a village in Eaton co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. 150.

KALAMPUNIAN, an island in the Indian sea, lying off the E horn of Maludu bay, in N lat. 7° 4′ 17″, E long. 116° 40′ 30″, and separated from the mainland of Borneo by a safe channel with 8 and 9 fath. water.

KALAMUN, a large village of Africa, in the oasis of Dakkel, in N lat. 25° 34′, E long. 29′, 12 m. S of El Kasr.

KALANE-GANGA, a river of Ceylon, formed by the confluence of the Maskelle and Kehalgamuaoyas, at Weralu-Ella, 87 ft. above sea-level, whence it flows 43 m. to its mouth at Modera, 4 m. N of Colombo. It has a total course of 70 m., of which 40 m. are navigable for large boats.

KALARASHI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 9 m. N by E of Silistria.

KALAT. See KELAT.

KALAT-EL-ADGUZ, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, 15 m. E of Jeziret-ibn-Omar.

KALATIGAS, a small river of the island of Java,

near its E extremity, 684 m. from Batavia by the coast-road.

KALATOA, an island in the Sunda archipelago, in S lat. 7° 18′, between Flores and Celebes. It is about 30 m. in circumf. On the S coast of this island the English ship Ocean was lost in 1797.

KALATSH, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 40 m. NNE of Bogutshar, on the l. bank of the Tulusheiva.

KALAU, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. SSW of Frankfort, on the Dover. Pop. 2,052.

KALAVRIA. Calaureia.

KALAVRITA. See Calavryta.

KALAWANG, a town on the NE coast of Sumatra.

KALBA, a small town of Oman, in Arabia, near the Persian gulf, 100 m. WSW of Julfar.—Also a village of Mazanderan, in Persia, 60 m. E of Fehrabad.

KALBE-AN-DER-MILDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Salzwedel, on the Milde. Pop. 1,500.

KALBE-AN-DER-SAALE, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 18 m. SSE of Magdeburg. Pop. 5,010. It has important woollen manufactories.

KALDEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of Hofsgersmar. Pop. 972.

KALDENHARD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, circle of Lippstadt, 3 m. S of Rhuden. Pop. 812.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Dusseldorf, circle and 11 m. WSW of Kempen, and 36 m. S of Cleves. Pop. in 1837, 1,591. It was formerly fortified, but its ramparts have to a great extent been destroyed. It contains 2 churches, a Catholic and a Reformed, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of ribbon, velvet and silk, tape, hats, calico and muslin, a pottery, several breweries and soap-works, 3 oil and several spinning mills. The vicinity of this town to the Meuse affords it considerable commercial advantages.

KALDYAO-MURAN, Galdjao, Kartchja, or Mudik, a river of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, which issues from a lake to the S of the mountains on the S of the Khara-oussou; runs SW; passes a little to the N of Lassa; and 40 m. SW of that town joins the Sanpu, or Yarou-dzang, and after a total course of 120 m.

KALEFELD, a village of Hanover, in the landr. of Gottingen, to the N of Nordheim. Pop. 641.

KALEG, or Killock, a town and small port of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Mekran, 200 m. WSW of Kedge, on the sea of Oman, between the Bunth and Tank.

KALENBERG, or Calenberg, a principality in the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the parallels of 51° 51′ and 52° 44′ N, and between 9° 2′ and 9° 57′ E long.; and bounded on the NE by the gov. of Luneburg; on the SE by the gov. of Hilderheim; on the S by the territory of Pyrmont and the duchy of Brunswick; on the W by Prussian Westphalia, the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Electoral Hesse, and Lippe-Detwold; and on the NW by the co. of Hoya. It is 57 m. in length from N to S; and 24 m. in breadth from E to W; and comprises an area of 1,046 sq. m. Pop. in 1816, 139,250; in 1833, 179,497. The S part of this principality is covered with mountains, amongst which are the Deister, the Süntel, the Osterwald, and the Lauenstein; on the N it spreads out into plains. The inclination of the whole surface is towards the Weser, which intersects it on the SW, and touches its NE extremity. The Leine intersects it in the centre, and towards the E. The soil is fertile, and well-cultivated. Grain, thread, wool, pottery-ware, and glass are exported. The principal city is Hanover, besides which this principality contains the towns of Hameln, Bodenwerder, Munden, Neustadt - am - Rübenberge, Pattensen, Springe, and Wunstorf. It is subdivided into 18 bailiwicks, and 10 patrimonial jurisdictions.—The village of K. is situated on the l. bank of the Leine, 4 m. SW of Sarstedt, and 13 m. SSE of Hanover.

KALGONEV, or Kolgonev, an island of the Arctic ocean, and comprised in the Russian gov. of Archangel and district of Mezen, situated between 68° 44′ and 69° 27′ N. lat. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 42 m. in breadth; and is separated from the continent by a channel 60 m. in breadth. It is mountainous towards the interior, and is watered by 4 rivers, of which 2 are navigable for large boats. It contains extensive marshes; and abounds with foxes, wild geese, swans, and other aquatic birds. Its inhabitants are Samoïedes, and carry on a considerable trade in down, feathers, swans' skins, and salted geese.

KALHAT, or Calagate, a town and port of Arabia, in Oman, 63 m. SE of Muskat, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Oman. It is one of the most ancient towns of the prov., and has a considerable trade with other parts of Arabia, Persia, and Sinde. To the N is a cape of the same name.

KALI, a river of Nepal, a principal head-stream of the Goggra, descending from the W snowy flank of Yumilla, and flowing SSW to its junction with the Gori, coming from the NW, from which point it flows S to its junction with the Sarayu, a little above Champawati.

KALI BAY, an indentation of the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 1° 50′.

KALIBIA, or Klebia, a town of Tunis, near the shore of the Mediterranean, 30 m. NW of Ras-Mustafa, and 60 m. E of Tunis.

KALIDA, a village of Putnam co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. NW of Columbus, on the E bank of Ottowa river, 1½ m. from its junction with Auglaize river. Pop. in 1840, 150.

KALIMANA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Bambarra, 60 m. W of Sego, near the l. bank of the Joliba.

KALIMNO. See Calamo.

KALINGERA, a small but well-built village of Hindostan, in the territory of Banswarra, in Gujerat, between Burodea and Tambresra. It has a remarkably fine Jain temple.

KALINKI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov., district, and 12 m. ENE of Kostroma. It has a paper-mill.

KALINUDDY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, which rises near Itwara, in the doab of the Ganges and Jumna, and joins the Ganges at Mendeghaut.—Also a stream in the same prov., which rises to the SW of Kewa, and falls into the Hindan at Tali. Both rivers are extensively employed for purposes of irrigation.

KALIONDJIK, or Galiondjik (Cape), a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 38 m. ESE of Viza, on the Black sea, in N lat. 41° 26′, and E long. 28° 27′.

KALISCH, or Kalice, a palatinate of Russian Poland, lying to the E of Prussian Poland, and bounded on the other sides by the palatinates of Masovia, Sandomir, and Cracow. Its greatest length is 134 m.; its mean breadth about 50 m. Towards the S, its surface is mountainous; on the N it is flat and thickly-wooded. The Warthe is the principal stream. Pop. 600,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on an island in the Prosna, 130 m. WSW of Warsaw. Pop. 12,000, of whom 3,000 are Jews. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by a

citadel. It is well-built, and has a collegiate and 10 other churches, 2 monasteries, 2 convents, a Catholic high school, a military school, several hospitals, and a fine public garden. Its principal manufactures are cloth, linen, and leather.

KALITS-UL-FARS, or Turat Moez, a small branch of the Nile, which separates from the great eastern branch, about 30 m. below Cairo, and terminates on the W side of Lake Menzaleh. It is about 150 ft. broad, and is navigable all the year. It abounds in fish.

KALITS-UL-MENHI, a canal or branch which separates from the Nile on its W side, about 85 m. above Cairo, and is reunited to it about 10 m. below that city.

KALITVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. SE of Voronetz, near the r. bank of the Don.

KALKALI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 12 m. NW of Sophia.

KALKA-PIRA, a river of Tartary, in the country of the Kalkhas, which rises in a mountain called Suelki or Siolki, and empties itself into Lake Kulon.

KALKAR, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Dusseldorf, on the Ley, 6 m. SE of Cleves. Pop. 1,900.

KALKHAS, or Khalkhas, a race of Mongols who inhabit an extensive tract of country to the N of China, bordering on Siberia. They are a branch of the great Mongolian family, who have inhabited the N part of Central Asia from a period long antecedent to the dawn of history; although their historical epoch is of modern date. In the reign of Temujin, afterwards called Jenghis Khan, they rose to notice as the most warlike and destructive of all the nomadic tribes which had from immemorial time wandered in the steppes of Central Asia. By the successful termination of a contest with the Eluths, towards the close of the 17th cent., the sovereignty of China was extended to Sungaria and the Russian frontier to the S of the Baikal More; and the K. have ever since been the vassals of the court of Pekin. They were divided into three standards by the Chinese; but the chief khan seems to be the Tushidtu, whose camp seems at present to be on the Tula river, 220 m., SE of Kiakhta, and has been converted into a sort of town called Kyræ. The temples, the palaces of the khan and the Khutukhtu lama, the houses of the lamas, and the palace of the Chinese viceroy and that of the Russian mission, are wooden buildings, the rest being felt huts. It may be observed, that none of the Mongol princes or chiefs of the nomadic tribes are now allowed to take the title of khan as heretofore. The prince of the K. does not, it would seem, pay any tribute to the court of Pekin, but on the contrary receives magnificent presents, as an acknowledgment for his tribe serving as a sort of garrison on the Russian frontier. See Mongolia.

KALKHORST, a parish and village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the bail. and 9 m. NNW of Greirsholm. Pop. 1,500.

KALKI, or Chalke, one of the group of the Prince's islands, about 6 leagues from Constantinople. A small part of it is cultivated with corn, vineyards, and melon grounds.

KALKUN, or Turkey Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Sunda archipelago, in S lat. 6° 15′, E long. 115° 20′. There are dangerous and extensive shoals in the neighbourhood.

KALLA, a small island on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 20′, E long. 23° 26′, belonging to Russia.

KALLAER, a river of Ceylon, which falls into the sea 15 m. S of Manaar.

KALLAGHI, a kingdom of interior Africa, described to Bowdich as lying 14 journeys N from the Niger, and ENE of Timbuctu.

KALLAH (El). See Callah.

KALLALMA, a port of Upper Egypt, 33 m. NE of Cosseir, at the embouchure of a small stream flowing into the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 26° 28′.

KALLAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, and district of Calliani, 33 m. ESE of Bombay.

KALLAVESI, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, connected on the NW with the Ruokovesi, and on the S with the Sotkavesi. It is 24 m. in length, and 6 m. in greatest breadth. The town of Kuopio stands on its W shore.

KALLEMGAUNG, a town of Tavoy, on the l. bank of the river, and 50 m. NNE of the town of that name. It consists of a number of bamboo-built houses.

KALLERASCH, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, about 36 m. from Jassy, between that town and Bender.

KALLIAN. See Callian.

KALLICH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. NNW of Saatz. It has iron-works.

KALLIES, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, circle and 18 m. SSE of Dramburg, on the E bank of Lake Mulhen. Pop. 2,500. It was burned in 1777, and was rebuilt at the expense of government on a regular plan. It has manufactories of woollens.

KALLINGER, a district of Bundelcund, in Hindostan, between the 24th and 26th parallels of N lat., bounded on the N by the Jumna; on the E by Bogilcund; on the S by Gurrah-Mandela; and on the W by Chatterpur. Its principal towns are K., Senrab, and Attuah. The river Cane runs through the whole extent of it from S to N, and falls into the Jumna at Tana. It is a mountainous territory, and produces ebony, iron, and cotton. In 1803 it was ceded by the Mahrattas to the British. The natives are Hindus, many of them of the Rajput tribe.—The strong and celebrated fortress of K. is built on the top of a lofty mountain, in N lat. 26° 6′, E long. 80° 25′. It is constructed of stone, is between 5 and 6 m. in circumf., and is on all sides safe from escalade. In many parts the ramparts are in ruins from the walls and parts underneath giving way. It is surrounded by a thick forest, which, although adding to its strength, renders it very unhealthy. In 1024 it was ineffectually besieged by Mahmud of Ghizni; and in 1545, Shu Shah, the Afghan, lost his life in attempting to take it. The Mahrattas frequently endeavoured to capture it, but without success. After the district had been some time in possession of the British, they were obliged, in 1812, to lay regular siege to this fortress, and with much difficulty succeeded in getting possession of it; since which period it has been garrisoned by a battalion of native infantry, and a detachment of European artillery. At its E end is a smaller hill, called the Little K. The whole buildings appear to be of great antiquity.

KALLINOWEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, circle and SE of Oletzko. Pop. 213.

KALLO (Nagy or Great), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szabolcs, 27 m. NNE of Debreczin, and 62 m. N of Vardein. Pop. (chiefly Protestant) 5,342. It contains a Greek and a Calvinist church, and has a manufactory of saltpetre. Fuller's earth is also found in large quantities in the environs.—Kis-Kallo is a small village in the vicinity.

KALLORA, a village of Sinde, 35 m. NNE of Hydrabad, on the road thence to Khyerpur, in a level and uncultivated tract, about 12 m. E of the Indus.

KALLSIOEN, a lake of Sweden, in the NW part of the prefecture and of the haerad of Jamtland. It is about 15 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in breadth; and is connected with the Storsioen on the N by the Helgisund.

KALLSKAR, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia.

KALLSTADT, a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 17 m. NW of Spires. Pop. 1,105.

KALLU, a village of the Punjab, 15 m. W of Lahore, on the road from Ferozepur to Ramnuggur.

KALLUCA, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 50 m. ESE of Rakka, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

KALLUNDBORG, a maritime town of Denmark, in the stift of Sieland, bail. of Holbek, 61 m. W of Copenhagen, on the W coast of the island of Sieland, in a bay between capes Resnaes and Asnaes. Pop. 2,400. It has a castle, now in ruins, a town-house, and an ancient church. The port is good, and has an active trade in grain and cattle. The castle was erected in 1111, for the defence of the town against the invasion of pirates; and was destroyed by the Swedes in 1658.

KALMAR. See Calmar.

KALMAZIA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, which has its source in the district of Oltoul, 18 m. SE of Slatina; runs SE; receives the Ourlaï on the l.; and throws itself into the Danube, on the l. bank, 11 m. below Sistova, and after a course of about 90 m.

KALMIOUS, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, 3 m. above Alexandrovka, runs S along the confines of the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and, after a course of about 90 m., falls into the sea of Azof at Marioupol.

KALMUCKS. See Calmucks.

KALMUNZ, or Kallmunz, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 5 m. SE of Burglangenfeld, and 15 m. NNW of Ratisbon, at the confluence of the Nab and Vils. Pop. 1,100. It has a parish-church, 2 castles, and an hospital. In the environs are the ruins of a fortress.

KALMYKOVA, a fort in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 255 m. SW of Orenburg, district and 165 m. S of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

KALNIBOLOTO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 11 m. S of Zvenigorodka, on the r. bank of the Tikiez. Pop. 1,575.

KALNIJA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the pash. and NE of Silistria, on the Danube.

KALNIK, a mountain-chain in Civil Croatia, in the N part of the comitat of Kreutz, running SW, near the r. bank of the Bednya. It consists chiefly of barren rocks rent into numerous caverns.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 23 m. SE of Lipovilk, on the r. bank of the Sob. Pop. 770.

KALOCSA, Calocsa, or Kolocsa, a town of Hungary, in the comitat, and 73 m. S of Pesth, in a pleasant situation about 3 m. from the l. bank of the Danube, and from a steam-boat station on that river. Pop. 6,000. It is the seat of an archb., and has a cathedral, an archiepiscopal lyceum and seminary, a piarist college, a gymnasium, and an ancient castle, now the archiepiscopal residence, and containing a fine library. This town was formerly handsome and well-fortified.

KALOE-VYG, or Kalevig Bay, a deep indentation of the W coast of Jutland, in the bail. of Randers, extending NNE of Aarhuus, and separated on the E by an irregular peninsular projection from Ebeltoft bay.

KALOIÈRO, a small island of the Archipelago, to the NE of the island of Andros, in N lat. 38° 9′ 33″, and E long. 25° 20′. It is the ancient *Æx*, which is supposed to have given its name to the Ægean sea.

KALOLIMNO, an island of the sea of Marmora, about 5 m. N of the embouchure of the Susugherlisu, in Asia Minor, in N lat. 40° 33′, and E long. 28° 32′. It is 5 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth, and is comprised in the sanj. of Khodavendikar. Vagnites is its chief place.

KALOMBA, a town of the island of Sumbava, in the archipelago of Sunda, on the N coast.

KALONG-KONG, one of the eight states into which the island of Bali, in the Eastern archipelago, is divided. It adjoins Carang-Assam, but runs more inland; and has a port called Casamba. It is the oldest and the leading state in Bali; and its king assumes a certain precedence over those of the other states.

KALOPER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, sanj. of Sophia, 40 m. NNE of Philippopolis, near the source of the Tondja.

KALOTICHOS, or Kalotykia, a village of Greece, in the Morea, and diocese of Elias, 24 m. NNW of Lotrino, on a small river which flows into the gulf of Kotiki.

KALOUGA. See Kaluga.

KALOZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 20 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenburg, on the Sarviz canal. It has two churches, a Catholic and a Reformed.

KALPAKI, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the eparchy of Mantinea, 18 m. N of Tripolitza, near the l. bank of the Sosteno or Lodon. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Orchomenos*, and on an adjacent height are the remains of an ancient Doric temple.

KALPEIN, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Laccadive islands, 165 m. from the SW coast of Hindostan, in N lat. 10° 5′, and E long. 74° 10′.

KALPI. See Calpi.

KALSCHING, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. SW of Budweis, and 45 m. NE of Passau. Pop. 700.

KALSEYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Melden. Pop. 359. —Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Welle. Pop. 101.

KALSOE, an island of the Atlantic, in the group of the Faröe islands, to the NE of Osteröe, in N lat. 62° 20′, and W long. 6° 30′. It is 9 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth; and contains two parishes.

KALSU, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Gurwal, prov. of Sirmur, 23 m. NNW of Dehra, and 70 m. NW of Sirinuggur, near the confluence of the Tonse with the Jumna. It is the chief entrepôt for the merchandise of the surrounding states, and has a serai erected by order of the government in 1816. The Tonse is here crossed by a ferry.

KALTBRUNNEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gallen, SE of Uznach. Pop. 300.

KALTENBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Main, 8 m. NNE of Aschaffenburg, and 44 m. NW of Würtzburg.

KALTENBRUNN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg. S of Dobra.

KALTEKOS, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, on the Meritza, E of Feridschik.

KALTEN-NORDHEIM, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Fulda, 23 m. SSW of Eisenach. Pop. 1,510. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

KALTEN-STEIN, a small town of Austrian Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 10 m. S of Neisse.

KALTEN-SUNDHEIM, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 m. SSW of Eisenach, on the l. bank of the Fulda. Pop. 720.

KALTEN-WESTHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. of Besigheim, 18 m. N of Stuttgard. Pop. 1,438.

KALTER-HERBERG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. SSE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,237.

KALTERN. See Caltern.

KALUADA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 10 m. SSE of Bagdad.

KALUGA, an extensive government of European Russia, lying between 53° 20′ and 55° 24′ N lat.; and between 33° 40′ and 37° E long. Its territorial

extent is 11,470 sq. m. Its pop. was in 1796, 853,000; in 1838, 915,000,—all Russians, and of the religion of the Greek church. The surface of this gov. presents an almost uninterrupted plain. Forests occupy more than half of the area. The chief river is the Oka, which skirts this gov. on the SE; and which receives the Jizdra watering the S, the Ugra watering the NW, and the Protoa watering the NE, sections of the gov. The climate is temperate and healthy. The soil, in part a mixture of sand and loam, in part a black rich mould, is of unequal fertility, but in general sufficiently fertile to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The chief products are rye, barley, hemp, and flax. This prov. contains iron mines; and its manufactures are comparatively important for Russia. In 1830, 18,000 workmen were employed in distilleries, sail-cloth manufactories, tanneries, and soap and candle works, in this gov. The exports consist chiefly of lamb-skins, Russia leather, oil, potash, wax, honey, hemp, and canvas.—This gov. is subdivided into 11 districts, viz. Borovsk, Jizdra, K., Koyelsk, Lichvin, Malo-Yaroslavitz, Mossalok, Medinsk, Metshovsk, Peremyshl, and Tarusa. It contains 12 towns, and 2,061 villages and hamlets.

KALUGA, the capital of the above government, lies on the l. bank of the Oka, 107 m. SW of Moscow, and 437 m. SE of St. Petersburg, in N lat 54° 30′ 27″, E long. 36° 17′ 12″. It is a large place, being little short of 7 m. in circuit, with some good public buildings, but in other respects it is irregular and ill-built, most of the houses being of wood. The streets also are ill-paved. The pop. amounts to 25,000, of whom a considerable proportion are employed in manufacturing canvas, cotton, paper, hats, woollens, soap, vitriol, and leather. It is the see of the archb. of K. and Borovsk.

KALUS, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 36 m. W of Kamenitz.

KALUSZ, a town of Austrian Poland, situated among the Carpathian mountains, on the Lomnica, 38 m. SE of Stryi. Pop. 2,444, a majority of whom are Jews.

KALUSZYN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, 12 m. ESE of Stanislawow. Pop. 1,826.

KALWARIA, a small town of Galicia, in the circle and 7 m. ESE of Wodowice.

KALWARY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Augustovo, 76 m. W by S of Wilna, and 12 m. SW of Marianpol, on the Szeszuppe. Pop. 5,996.

KALZENAU (STARO), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Lurnia, 48 m. SE of Wenden.

KAM, or K'HAM, the most eastern district of Tibet, bounded on the N by the Bain-Kara-Ula mountains; on the E by the Chinese prov. of Sechwen; on the S by Yunnan and the Birman empire; and on the W by the prov. of Wei. It is covered with mountains and intersected by numerous rivers, whose general course is from N to S. Its chief town is called Bathang. See TIBET.

KAMA, a large river of European Russia, which rises near Lip, in the gov. of Viatka, on a branch of the Ural chain, runs N and then NE, into the gov. of Perm, in which it takes a SW direction, and again skirting the frontier of Viatka, separates that gov. from Perm and Orenburg; it then enters the gov. of Kasan, and flowing W, joins the Volga, on the l. bank, after a course of about 1,000 m. Its principal affluents on the l. are the Vichera, the Tshussovara, the Bielaia, and the Ik; on the r. the Obva, Ij, Viatka, and Mioka. It is navigable for boats of 150 pouds burden, throughout a great part of its course, and it abounds in fish. Its waters are at the lowest about the end of August, when its depth at Perm is 23 ft. 4 in. less than in spring.

KAMA. See KUNER.

KAMAK, a village of Russian Armenia, on the Euphrates, 10 m. SSW of Erzerum.

KAMAKURA, an island near the S coast of Nifon, in Japan, about 3 m. in circumf., and surrounded with high and steep rocks. It is used as a state-prison.

KAMALIA, a river of India, in the Punjab, in N lat. 30° 44′, E long. 73° 55′, within a few miles of the r. bank of the Ravi.—Also a small town of the Mandingo territory, in Western Africa, situated at the foot of some rocky mountains, in N lat. 12° 40′, W long. 6° 25′. The inhabitants are partly Mahommedans, partly Pagans; and the professors of the two religions live apart from each other. Park, being ill of a fever, was detained here for six weeks, and treated with the utmost hospitality.—Also a village of Bambarra, on the Niger, 18 m. SW of Sego.

KAMAMYL, or GAMAMYL, a district of Nubia, to the S of Sennaar, and W of Fazode, traversed by the Tunat river. It is a mountainous territory, covered with forests.

KAMANG, a town on the E coast of the island of Madura, in the Eastern seas, about 10 m. distant from Bancullan, and directly opposite to Sourabaya, on the coast of Java.

KAMAN, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 27 m. NW of Kaisariyeh. The environs present excellent pasturage.

KAMAN, or KOMANCA, a village of Wallachia, 21 m. S of Slatina, on the l. bank of the Aluta.

KAMAR (CAPE), a point on the coast of Turin, in N lat. 36° 55′, E long. 10° 17′.

KAMARSKOI, a small fortress of Asiatic Russia, built in 1652, as a bulwark to the SE frontier of the empire. The Chinese, a few years after, besieged it with 10,000 men, and 17 pieces of cannon, but were obliged to raise the siege with loss.

KAMATSHINS, a people of Siberia, inhabiting the r. bank of the Yenisei. They are rude and savage, profess Shamanism, and yield implicit obedience to their *shamans* or priests.

KAMBACHEN, a river of Nepal, descending from between the Junnu [alt. 25,311 ft.], on the E, and the Nango [alt. 21,000 ft.], on the W, in about 27° 45′ N lat., and flowing SSW to the Tambur, which it joins on the l. bank, between the Yangma and the Yallung affluents. On its l. bank, about 20 m. above its junction with the Tambur, is the village of K., at an alt. of 12,500 ft. above sea-level.

KAMBALINA, a small river of Kamtchatka, which falls into the sea near the S extremity of that peninsula, in N lat. 51° 24′.

KAMBARA, the westernmost island in the eastern group of the Fiji archipelago. It is about 3½ m. long, and 2 m. wide; is fertile and well-wooded, and rises to a height of 350 ft.

KAMBELE, a small seaport of Mekran, in Persia, 120 m. S of Kej.

KAMBERG, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. NNE of Tabir. Pop. 300.

KAMBIA, a town of Senegambia, in the Wulli territory, 21 m. NE of Medina.

KAMBROVA, a small town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, 63 m. NE of Philippopoli.

KAMBURI, or PAK-PREK, a town of Siam, on the l. bank of the Tachin, 100 m. NW of Yuthia.

KAMEH, a district of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, situated between the 34th and 35th degrees of N lat., and extending along both banks of the Kameh or Kashgar river.

KAMEK, a town of Bohemia, 24 m. SSE of Beran, on the l. bank of the Moldau.

KAMELEY, a village of Sennaar, in Africa, 60 m. S of Gerri.

KAMEN, or KÆHME, a small town of Prussian

Poland, 42 m. WNW of Posen.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, 13 m. NNE of Lopel.

KAMENA-GORICZA, a village of Croatia, in the com. of Warasdin, 15 m. NW of Koros.

KAMENITZ, a town of Bohemia, 24 m. SE of Tabor. Pop. 1,500.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Syrmia, near the r. bank of the Danube, 2 m. SW of Peterwardein.—Also a small town of Moravia, 13 m. E of Iglau. Pop. 1,150.

KAMENKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Oskol, 24 m. NNE of Kupransk.—Also a town in the gov. of Kiev, 27 m. NE of Novomirgorod.—Also a village in the gov. of Saratov, 45 m. N of Kamyshin.

KAMENNOI-OSTROV, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in the mouth of the Never, to the NW of St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by a bridge. Also a small island in the Caspian, near Guriev, in the gov. of Orenburg.

KAMENOPOL, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 72 m. SE of Wedden, on an affluent of the Isker.

KAMENSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 50 m. ESE of Slavenosersk, on the l. bank of the Severnoi-Donetz.

KAMENSKOE, a town of Asiatic Russia, 12 m. S of Penginskoi, in the district of Okhotsk, near the mouth of the Pengina.

KAMENSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 45 m. SW of Kamishlov, on the Kamenka, an affluent of the Iset. It has 2,500 inhabitants, with a considerable iron work and cannon foundry.

KAMENZ, a town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, on the Schwarz Elster, 18 m. NE of Dresden.

KAMERAN. See Camoran.

KAMERIE, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 48 m. S of Saade.

KAMERSHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 291.

KAMEYK, a town of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 28 m. S by W of Prague.

KAMIENIEC, or Kamenetz-Podolsk, a town of Russian Poland, the cap. of the palatinate, and now of the gov. of Podolia, situated to the N of the Dniester, on the l. bank of its confluent the Smokrycz, in N lat. 48° 40′ 50″, E long. 27° 1′ 30″. It has a castle, which, though more indebted to nature than to art for its strength, is still one of the strongest in Poland. Its houses are generally built of wood. The town has a good trade, particularly in peltry, with Moldavia. It is the see of the Greek archb. of Podolia and Bratslov. Pop. 5,600. The Turks took this town in 1672, and retained it till the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699.

KAMIENCZYK, a town of Poland, 36 m. NE of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Bog, at the confluence of the Lewice.

KAMIESBERG, or Lion Mountain, a range in S. Africa, a continuation of the Cedar-Mountain range, in S lat. 30° 18′, E long. 18° 12′. Its highest peak rises about 5,000 ft. above the sea. To the E the view from this range is bounded by hilly ranges; to the W it extends over gradually decreasing ranges to the Atlantic ocean.

KAMINSK, a village of Poland, 18 m. SSW of Petrikau, in the woivode of Kalisch.

KAMIONKA, a small town of Poland, 19 m. N of Lublin. Pop. 500.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 30 m. N of Volkovisk.

KAMIONKA-STRZUMILOWA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 34 m. NW of Zloczow, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 2,500.

KAMIR, a village of Laristan, in Persia, 60 m. ESE of Lar.

KAMITSKI, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 28 m. ESE of Kocura.

KAMLACH, a small river of Suabia, which falls into the Mindel 2 m. NNW of Burgau.

KAMMEJAMMA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 150 m. WSW of Yedo. Pop. 2,000.

KAMMERSTOCK, a mountain of Switzerland, 12 m. SSW of Glaris, between the cants. of Uri and Glaris. It has an alt. of 880 toises or 1,875 yds. above sea-level.

KAMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 m. SE of Dresden, in the circle and 24 m. NNE of Leitmeritz, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of glass, stockings, and linen; also bleachfields.

KAMOR, or Gamor, a mountain of Switzerland, on the SE frontier of Appenzell, which attains an elevation above sea-level of 900 toises in its highest summit, the Hoch-Kasten.

KAMP, a river of Austria, which rises among the mountains of Bohemia, 8 m. W of Westra, and falls into the Danube, on the l. bank, to the E of Krems, after a course of 60 m.

KAMPAR, a river of Sumatra, which falls into the sea on the NE coast.

KAMPEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, on the l. bank of the Yssel, at its entrance into the Ketel-Diep, or channel by which it communicates with the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. WNW of Zwolle, and 60 m. from Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 33′ 34″, E long. 5° 54′ 56″. Pop. 7,500.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Borsbeke. Pop. 308.

KAMPENGPET, a village of Siam, on the r. bank of the Menam, opposite the confluence of the Man-lou, 200 m. NNW of Yuthia.

KAMPERSTAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Roosebeeke. Pop. 106.

KAMPOT, or Kongput, a town and port of Cambodia, on the E coast of the gulf of Siam, at the mouth of a small river, in N lat. 10° 49′, E long. 104° 28′, 35 m. NE of Cape Ty-lung, and 45 m. NNW of Kang-kao or Hatien. This port is now the only harbour left the Cambodians for exportation of their productions: their powerful neighbours, the Siamese on the W, and the Cochin-Chinese on the E, having gradually stripped them of their once extensive seaboard. Mr. Helms, who recently visited this port, reports of it that it is "a place whence Cambodian produce never can be exported to any extent, it being situated in the extreme W, which is the thinnest populated and least cultivated part of the country, with no means for inland navigation, the river upon which it is built being navigable for small craft, and for a short distance only, and its course being N and disappearing in the mountains: besides, a bar lying in the mouth of the river makes it difficult even for cargo-boats to enter. The whole distance which cargo has to be carried to the shipping is about 9 or 10 m.; and the water being shallow, no closer anchorage has as yet been found for vessels drawing 10 ft. and upwards. For these reasons," continues Mr. Helms, "it will be seen that K. is entirely insufficient as an outlet for Cambodian produce, while Cancao, Basak, and other Cambodian ports commanding the large and navigable rivers which traverse this country through its most fertile and populous parts, penetrating into the very heart of Asia, are now in the hands of the Cochin-Chinese, who have thus got the trade of Cambodia in their own hands. The greater and more valuable part of this trade is carried on by way of Saigon; and the jealousy of the Cochin-Chinese permits access to this port to none but Chinese. Even from the canal of Cancao, which only a few years ago belonged to Cambodia, the king of that country is not permitted

KAMTCHATKA
according to
A. ERMAN
drawn by
Augustus Petermann FRGS
Engraved by G H Swanston
Scale: 1/4 300 000 about 66 miles to 1 inch.
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
English Miles 69 to 1°
Limit of Snow in lat. 56° 30' 5260 ft
Upper limit of Alnus incana Turkey or upland Alder in same latitude. 3100.
Elevations are expressed in feet, depth in fathoms
Lava & Hot Springs. V. Volcano. S. Sopka.
I KARAGINSK
Muis Pyagin
Muis L'tkoloka
Yaishkinskhvi muis
Osernoi muis
Stolbovoi muis
Kamtchatskoi
Shipunskoi nos
Tighilsk
Krasnaya Sopka
Schivelouch
Kronozki
Kronozkoi muis
Shishel M.
Ichinskaya
Kosirevsk
Petropavlovsk
Avatcha
Koriaki
Tolbatchik
Ichinskaya S
Ichinskaya V
Kamtchatskoi
Ichinskoi muis
Ichinskoi
Ichinskoi
Ichinskoi

to export any goods. This prince formerly resided at a place laid down on most maps under the name of Cambodia, at a point where four branches of the Cambodia river unite, but when his palace was burnt down by the Cochin-Chinese a few years ago, he retired about 10 m. more to the W, to a place called Udong, his present residence, and situated about 200 m. in a N direction from K. Having on my arrival at K. made known to the governor of that place my desire to visit Udong for trading purposes, he placed a number of carts and two elephants at the disposal of me and my travelling companions. Our small caravan left K. on the 3d March, travelling in a NE direction in good cheer, but not with great speed, making only about 20 m. in 24 hours." The party reached Udong on the tenth day, and were very favourably received by the king. "He had sold to me a quantity of produce," continues Mr. Helms, "which he was to send to K., by way of the Cancao canal, a distance which may be made in 10 or 12 days. The boats had already reached half that distance, when the Cochin-Chinese, hearing that the goods in question were destined for an English vessel, prohibited their further progress, and compelled the boats to return. This will, perhaps, better than aught else, show the position in which the king of Cambodia at present is placed; and it is to be highly regretted that this prince, though still ruler of an extensive and productive country, and desirous of forming friendly and commercial relations with Europeans, should be prevented from doing so by jealous neighbours closing for him those rivers which are the natural high-road of his country, and by right belong and have for centuries belonged to him, and which are the only means by which the produce of his country can be exported, unless it is to pass through the hands of the Cochin-Chinese. We returned from our visit to the king of Cambodia grateful for the kindness and hospitality with which he and his people had received us; the more so as it is a rare occurrence that princes in this part of Asia are friendly or even civil towards Europeans. May he find a powerful friend who may assist him to recover his just rights, and in doing so give him the power of opening to European commerce a new and vast field."

KAMRAIGNE BAY, a deep inlet on the coast of Cambodia, in about 12° S lat., with a high island called Tayu at its entrance, and surrounded on all sides by high land. The river which forms the N boundary of the Tsiampa country here falls into the sea, after a course of 37 m. The river has an artificial connection with the Meikom river.

KAMRUP. See CAMROOP.

KAMTCHANG (POINT), a headland of Java, on the S coast, in E long. 107° 53′.

KAMTCHATKA, KAMCHATKA, or KAMTSCHATKA —pronounced KANTHATKA—a large peninsula in the NE extremity of Asia, between 155° 40′ and 165° E long., and 51° and 60° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the sea of Okhotsk; on the E by the sea of Kamtchatka; on the S by the Pacific ocean; and on the N by the country of the Koriaks, from which it is separated by an isthmus about 40 m. broad, lying between the gulf of Olutorsk on the E, and that of Penjinsk on the W. From the junction of this isthmus with the mainland to its most S point, the peninsula stretches about 580 m., along a line running to the W of S, and measured from the Tamlat river to Cape Lopatka; and is nearly half that distance in breadth, from the mouth of the Petayai to that of the Kamtchatka river, in the lat. of 56°, but becomes gradually narrower towards each extremity. The W coast line is little indented, presenting only one considerable promontory, that of Muis-Utkolaka, in N lat. 57° 52′; but the E coast presents several deep gulfs lying between far-projecting promontories. The two principal gulfs are the Kamtchatskoi-more, between the Kamtchatskoi-muis on the N, and the Kronozkoi-muis on the S; and the Bobrowoe-more, to the S of the former. The bay of Avatcha is 40 versts in circumf., and is encompassed by forest-covered mountains, and large tracts of low land. It embraces within its circuit 5 minor bays; and the Avatcha river flows into it by upwards of 100 mouths. The coasts, generally speaking, are abrupt and rocky, especially on the E side. A chain of volcanic mountains runs in a SSW direction from the Shiveluch, in N lat. 56° 40′, alt. 10,548 ft., to Avatcha bay. The loftiest of these is the Kliutchevsk, or Klutchi, in N lat. 56° 20′, alt. 15,763 ft., which is at present in a state of great activity. No fewer than 13 craters have been discerned between Cape Lopatka and the parallel of 57°; and the whole chain may be regarded as forming one extremity of the great volcanic belt which is continued from this peninsula, through the Kurile and Japanese islands, and the great volcanic islands of the Eastern archipelago. The sharp serrated crest of the mountains, capped with everlasting snow which glitters in the sunbeams, while their declivities are clothed in clouds, often gives a magnificent aspect to this coast.—From the mountains, many streams of rapid but short course descend to the coast. The principal rivers are the Tegil, which falls into the sea of Penjinsk, in 58° N lat.; the Bolshaya-reka, or 'Great river,' which falls into the sea of Okhotsk, in 52° 45′ N lat.; and the Kamtchatka, the only navigable river in the country, which, rising under the parallel of 54°, after a long NNE course, through the centre of the peninsula, and to the W of the volcanic chain, turns E under the parallel of 56° 20′, and joins the Eastern ocean in 56° N lat. It admits vessels of 100 tons as far as 150 m. up the stream.—Lakes are so numerous as to impede intercourse between the several parts of the peninsula except when frozen over. The most considerable lakes are Nerpitchoi, near the mouth of the Kamtchatka; Kronotskoi, or Kranotzk, farther S; and the Kurilskoi, or Kurile lake, near the S extremity of the peninsula.

Climate and productions.] The appearance of the country is rugged and mountainous. The surface is covered with low heath and stunted trees, among which are alders, poplars, and willows; but the valleys afford evidence of considerable natural fertility, and might perhaps be made capable of raising many valuable productions; they produce grass 5 ft. in height; and abound in wild roses and flowers of the finest perfume. Cochrane says that not a little of the timber is fit for ship-building; and that the finest trees are found on the banks of the Kamtchatka river and the Yelofka, and along the E coast. The climate has hitherto been considered as peculiarly adverse to all agricultural improvements; but later writers have given a more favourable representation of its capabilities. Krusenstern affirms that it is not inferior to that of any northern country under the same lat., and Kotzebue that "the vegetation is more luxuriant than that of Great Britain!" The average temp. is about 10° Reaum. On the coast, and in the southern districts, frequent fogs and drizzling rains, which are very injurious to the growth of grain and vegetables, prevail to a great degree even in the summer months; but the northern, and especially the middle districts, present a more fruitful soil and possess a more genial climate. The winter is long and severe; dreadful hurricanes, which bring on thick and heavy showers of snow, often prevent all out-door operations, and all travelling from one place to another, during this season. The snow begins to appear in October; and

no thaw takes place till April or May, especially in the valleys where the overshadowing mountains intercept the sunbeams. There are generally heavy rains in spring and autumn; but the summer-months, June, July, and August, and even September, "have just as many pleasant and cheerful days," says the last-mentioned navigator, "as in any other place under the same lat.;" "and the month of June," he particularly adds, "was as beautiful as it can possibly be in the most favoured climate." In more moderate terms, the naturalist of Kotzebue's expedition says, "We beheld at St. Peter and St. Paul, from the 29th of June to the 13th of July 1816, the first dawn of Spring. The year was backward; the early anemones and corydales were only in their first blossom; the snow melted on the hills, well covered with vegetation, which entirely surround the harbour, and they gradually assumed their verdure. At the time of our departure, the first roses were blowing, the first blossoms of the rhododendron, the lilies, &c., and the snow still crowned the mountains and covered the bases of the high volcanic pyramids which tower above the land. The bay of Avatcha lies between the latitude of Berlin and Hamburg; and the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the interior of it, seems to be as little exposed to the influence of the sea-wind as the interior of the friths of Nordland. The birch still grows here in the form of a tree, but stunted and unlike the slender beautiful trees which we admire in the north of Europe, and particularly about St. Petersburg. *Pinus Cembra*, which on our Alps grows higher than the *Pinus abies*, and marks the limits of trees, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Alnus incana*, and several willows, retain the form of shrubs. Timber is obtained from the interior of the peninsula, which enjoys a milder climate than the east coast; and the seeds of the *Pinus Cembra*, which we meet with on the tables of the Russians, come from Siberia, by way of Okhotzk. Grasses and herbs grow with great luxuriance, on a rich soil, in a damp atmosphere. There are but a few kinds of plants, and they are everywhere equally distributed. In shady places grow *Spiræa Kamtschatica*, *Allium ursinum*, *Mayanthemum Canadense*, *Uvularia amplexifolia*, a *Trillium obovatum* (of Pursch), &c. On the plains, a *Veratum*, *Lilium Kamtschaticum*, *Iris sibirica*, &c. On rocky hills, *Caprifolia*, *Spiraceæ*, roses, *Atragene alpina* and alpine plants, such as *Rhododendron Kamtschaticum*, *Empetrum nigrum*, *Trientalis Europæa*, *Linnea borealis*, *Cornus suecica*, *Saxifragæ*, &c. Several ferns, by their number, constitute a considerable part of the vegetation. There are some *Orchideæ*. *Urtica dioica* is evidently imported, but become naturalized. We are of opinion that summer corn would thrive in St. Peter and St. Paul, as in Lapland under the seventieth degree, and in the valleys of the Savoy Alps. In its absence, the potato grows tolerably, though it produces but small roots: and this root, which supplies the greatest part of Europe in the place of corn, might be here of the greatest importance." Even in the middle of May, wild garlic, celery, and nettles may be gathered for use; and every kind of cultivation may be commenced in the month of June. Several useful vegetables grow naturally in the summer-months, particularly wild pease, wild garlic, celery, purslane, angelica, and sarana. Towards the end of summer, raspberries, strawberries, wild cherries, and several other kinds of wild fruit ripen. On the S coasts, the gardens of the Russian officers produce potatoes, turnips, radishes, and various kinds of salads and pot-herbs in abundance. At Bolcherezk, where the climate is rather unfavourable, potatoes produce more than thirty-fold; in other places, rye returns eight-fold, and barley twelve-fold. Hemp has been cultivated with success; and the different kinds of Siberian corn might be advantageously introduced; but agriculture has hitherto been much neglected by the inhabitants, whose time is considerably interrupted by the services which the government requires, particularly in hunting sables.—The animals most common in this country are reindeer, the *argali* or wild sheep, the bear, beaver, fox, otter, hare, sable, ermine, marmot, wolf, weasel, and wolvereen. There are not above 600 head of cattle in the whole country, though pasture is abundant in summer, and plenty of natural hay might be collected for winter-use. Sheep and goats might also be easily reared; but the scarcity of corn precludes the breeding of hogs. There are a few horses at the settlements, which are employed in conveying merchandise and other effects of the Crown, or for the occasional service of travellers. Dogs are the prevailing quadrupeds in K., and are peculiarly serviceable to the inhabitants. They resemble the shepherd's dog of Europe, and are fed chiefly on the offals of various animals, or decayed fish; but in summer they are left to provide for themselves, when they range over the country along the banks of lakes and rivers, always returning at the approach of winter to their respective proprietors.—There are no poultry in the country, but almost every kind of northern sea-fowl frequents the coasts and bays; and the inland lakes and rivers are plentifully stored with wild ducks, wild geese, and swans. Wild fowl are remarkably abundant, especially wood-cocks, snipes, and grouse, hawks, falcons, bustards, and various kinds of eagles.—The coasts and rivers abound with excellent fish, cod, herring, trout, flat-fish, and salmon of every species, and of the finest quality. Crabs and cray-fish are abundant, and a great variety of amphibious animals are found on the coast, particularly seals, which pursue the shoals of salmon into the rivers and lakes that have any communication with the sea. Whales also are frequently taken in the adjoining seas, and supply the inhabitants with various useful articles.

Natives.] The natives of K. are considered as a different race from the other inhabitants of Siberia, and as having proceeded originally from Mongolia, beyond the river Amur. Both in their language and persons, they are said to bear some similarity to the Mongols. They have a swarthy complexion, black hair, a round face, prominent cheek bones, small sunken eyes, thin eyebrows, large mouths, and thick teeth. They are of short stature, and broad between the shoulders, with slender legs and arms, and hanging bellies. They appear, however, to have occupied the peninsula at a very remote period, and have no traditionary memorials of their emigration. The government established among them by the Russians is of a military character, but upon the whole mild and equitable; and the tribute exacted from individuals, though rendered heavy by a change of circumstances, was inconsiderable as originally established. In every *ostrog* a magistrate is elected by the inhabitants, who is named *tayon*, and whose authority resembles that of a *starost*, or elder, in the Russian villages. This person has power to settle all inferior disputes, and to inflict corporal punishment to the extent of 20 lashes; but all intricate cases and flagitious offences are referred to the governor of K. The tayon has another officer under him, bearing the title of *jessaul*, who executes the orders of his superior, and fills his place in his absence; while the eldest Kamtchadale in any village assumes the office of jessaul, when the actual holder of that station is not present. The tayon, besides attending to the internal regulations of his ostrog, collects the sables paid by the inhabitants as tribute, and carries them to the town, where they are examined and valued by a person authorised by the Crown, and the surplus above the duties is paid in money to the tayon, to be proportionally divided among the inhabitants. The annual taxes of a Kamtchadale, exclusive of the capitation tax, amounts to 3 rubles. Free schools have long been established in many of the ostrogs, and all the inhabitants have been led to adopt the Christian religion.—No correct estimate can be formed of the pop. of the country. When first subdued by the Russians, it was described as full of inhabitants; but, in 1768, many thousands were swept away by the small-pox, and in 1780 the number of persons who paid tribute was only 3,000. Krusenstern states, that in 1800 and 1801, 5,000 or 6,000 perished by another epidemic disorder; supposing one-fourth of the number to have been householders, liable in payment of tribute, this would reduce the above number of taxable persons to one-half,

viz. 1,500; and allowing to each a wife and 3 children, the whole pop. to between 7,000 and 8,000 souls. Their number has been rapidly decreasing, even without the aid of epidemics, and apprehensions are entertained that the native race of inhabitants will soon become extinct. Muller and Pallas estimate their number at under 4,000. Cochrane, whose information was received on the island in 1820, says, that the whole native pop. was only 2,760, and the number of Russians 1,260. To this he adds 100 for the pop. of the Koriak villages, and 498 for the pop. living to the N of Tygil: making a total of 4,574.—Their hamlets are surrounded by an earthen wall or by pallisades, and contain two sorts of habitations, one kind, called *balagans*, for summer, and another, named *yursts*, for winter. The balagan is constructed by erecting 9 posts, about 13 ft. in height, in three regular rows, at equal distances from each other. About 10 ft. from the ground, rafters are laid from post to post, and firmly fastened with strong ropes or thongs; and upon these rafters are laid joists, which being covered with turf, complete the floor of the apartment. Upon this platform, a roof of a conical figure is raised by means of strong poles, fastened to the rafters at one end, and meeting in a point at the other. The whole is then covered with a thatching of grass, except an opening in the centre, to serve the purpose of a chimney. In the lower part of the balagan, which is left open, they dry their fish, and other articles, intended for winter stores; and sometimes employ the upper apartment as a magazine for holding their provisions. Their dogs, also, are frequently tied to the posts below, and find their kennel under the floor of the building. In forming a *yurst*, or winter habitation, an oblong square hole is dug in the earth to the depth of 6 ft., and of such dimensions as the number of families intended to occupy it may require. Strong wooden posts are then fixed in the ground at equal distances, on which are extended the beams for supporting the roof, the rafters of which rest with one end on these beams, and the other on the ground; and the interstices between them being filled up with wicker work, a covering of turf is laid over the whole. The external appearance of these dwellings resembles the roof of an ice-house, or a round squat hillock. A hole in the centre of the roof serves the purpose of chimney, window, and door; and the inmates pass through it by means of notched trees, as already described. There is another entrance on one side level with the ground, appropriated for the use of the women, and through which none of the men could go out or in without incurring ridicule and disgrace. The inside of this subterraneous abode forms only one apartment, with the fire-place on one side, and the utensils and provisions on the other. Broad platforms of boards are extended along the sides; and, being well covered with mats and skins, serve the purpose of seats and beds. They reside in these winter recesses from the middle of October to the middle of May. *Isbas* have been introduced by the Russians; and the natives have been prohibited, especially in the southern districts, from constructing their accustomed subterranean habitations. These *isbas* resemble the dwellings of the Russian peasantry. The walls are formed by piling long trees, smoothed only with the hatchet, horizontally upon one another, and filling up the interstices with clay or moss. The roof is of a sloping form, like the thatched cottages of Europe, and is covered with coarse grass, rushes, or sometimes with boards.—The clothing of the Kamtchadales consists of an upper garment resembling a waggoner's frock, which in summer is made of nankeen, or of skin without hair, but in winter of deer or dog skin, with the hair worn innermost; a close jacket of nankeen, or other cotton stuff; a shirt of thin Persian silk, of a red, blue, or yellow colour; a pair of long breeches or tight trousers made of leather, and reaching nearly to the ankles; boots of goat, dog, or deer skin, tanned in summer, but in winter with the hair turned inwards; and a fur cap with two flaps, which are usually tied up round the head, but in cold weather are brought down to cover the neck and shoulders. The principal food of the Kamtchadales is fish, and especially salmon, which, with little exertion, they can procure in great abundance during the whole summer-season, from the middle of May to the end of September. The greater part of this provision is dried or smoked, and stored up for winter use, when it is either eaten like bread, or pulverized and formed into paste and cakes. In K. "men, dogs, bears, wolves, foxes, sables, and birds-of-prey, all live upon fish."—Several of their instruments and utensils are neatly made. From a coarse kind of grass which grows plentifully along the coast, they make a strong matting to cover their floors, beds, &c.; and from the same material form baskets, bags, sacks. From the nettle, which they cut down in August, and hang around their houses to dry, they form a useful kind of hemp, which they spin into thread with a spindle, and manufacture into cordage, for fishing-nets and other purposes. Formerly they used spears and arrows, poisoned with the juice of a root called *zgate;* but since their subjugation to the Russians they are provided with rifle-barrelled guns. The principal other articles which they must still provide for themselves are boats and sledges. The former are of the most wretched description, being nothing more than the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and resembling a trough more than a boat. In the northern districts, where timber cannot be procured, the boats are made of still more slender materials, namely, of the skins of sea-animals sewed together, and caulked with moss or beat nettles. Their sledge is formed like an oblong basket, with the two extremities rising in a curve; and is made of very thin wood, with the sides of open work, ornamented with straps of different colours. This basket, or frame, which is about 3 ft. in length, and scarcely above 1 ft. in breadth, is placed upon two parallel planks, longer than the sledge, and 3 or 4 inches broad; which serve as supports, or skates. The whole machine is remarkably light, sometimes weighing only about 10 lbs. To these vehicles the dogs are harnessed by means of a leather strap which passes under the neck, resting on the breasts, and is joined to the sledge by traces. The animals being yoked in couples, are also fastened together by straps passing through their collars; but a single one goes foremost as a leader. The animals are trained to this service by being fastened when young to elastic stakes, while their food is placed beyond their reach, so that by continually pulling in order to obtain a meal they acquire strength, and the faculty of drawing. These useful animals do much of the work in K. that horses perform in England. They are fed as circumstances may dictate, but are left to shift for themselves from June to October.—Besides the long journeys which the Kamtchadales have often occasion to make, both on their own account and in the service of government, their principal occupations are hunting and fishing. In the former they are more or less employed at all seasons of the year, as they must pursue the different animals at the time when their furs are most valuable: the argali or wild sheep in autumn,—the reindeer in winter,—the sable in the beginning of winter.—the fox at any period except summer,—the bear in all seasons of the year. They employ snares, nets, and pit-falls, but more commonly place their chief dependence on their rifle. The language of K. is said to be extremely guttural in its sounds, and difficult to be pronounced. The dialects and accents also are very various, almost every ostrog having its own peculiarities of speech. See article KORIAKS.

Commerce.] Formerly the Kamtchadales received their principal articles of commerce from the Japanese; but of late the Dutch, and particularly the Russians, have supplied the daily diminishing demand of the country. They import from Europe different kinds of coarse cloth, serges, knives, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, red wine, tobacco, and sugar; from Siberia, iron and copper utensils, fire-arms, wax, hemp, rope-yarn, nets, tanned reindeer skins, and the common Russian cloths; from Turkey, different sorts of cotton stuffs; from China, silk and cotton cloths, tobacco, coral, and needles; and from the Sandwich islands, salt.—The exports from K. consist of furs and skins, particularly of the beaver, sable, fox, and sea and river otter, and dried fish. Cochrane says the number of skins annually exported from or consumed in the peninsula may be about 30,000, chiefly sable and fox. All furs exported pay a duty of 10 per cent. Every year a vessel belonging to the Crown sails from Okhotsk to K. laden with salt provisions, corn, and Russian manufactures; and returns in June or July of the following year, with skins and furs for the Chinese market at Kiachta. See articles KIACHTA and OKHOTSK.

Discovery, &c.] K. was first discovered by the Russians about 1696; but the natives preserve a tradition of a much earlier visit from that people. They point out the spot where a few strangers from Russia settled, and intermarried in the country, who were afterwards murdered in a quarrel with the natives; and this account is supposed to describe the fate of a ship's crew belonging to a small squadron which sailed from Kolyma about the middle of the 17th cent. The whole peninsula was finally subdued by the Russian arms in 1711, but for some time added little to the trade or wealth of the empire, except a small tribute of furs. After the discovery, however, of the adjoining islands, the supply of furs was greatly increased, and K. became an important station of Russian commerce with the E.—The peninsula is divided into 4 districts, forming one government, and protected by a force of 300 men. The principal *ostrogs* or towns are Bolsheresk, formerly the residence of the governor, containing about 300 inhabitants, and situated near the SW coast, on a swampy plain on the Bolshaya-reka; Peterpaulowska, or Peter and Paul, containing about 100 houses, situated in the bottom of Awatcha bay, on the E coast, now the residence of the governor; Nijni-Kamtchatka, about 20 m. up the river Kamtchatka, a considerable mart for the inland traffic of the country, defended by a fort, and containing 150

houses; and Tygil, a town of about 300 inhabitants, chiefly Russians, on the river of the same name, 30 m. from the W coast, a place which serves to keep up winter-communication with Okhotsk. Several forts are planted along the coast, in the vicinity of which a few houses are found; but the inhabitants are thinly scattered over the country, in solitary huts or small hamlets. The fixed annual tribute paid to the Russian government consists in 279 sables, 464 red foxes, 50 sea-otters, and 38 cub-sea-otters. The state of the Russian settlements in K., though founded more than 100 years ago, was in 1805, when visited by Krusenstern, in every respect wretched and unpromising. The finest bays were entirely deserted and uninhabited, and not a single boat was to be seen in the beautiful harbours of St. Peter and St. Paul. Cochrane gives a more flattering account of the country and its capabilities; but he considers it to entail an expense of nearly 200,000 rubles, or £10,000, on Russia.

KAMTCHIK, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Silistria, formed by the junction of the Akali-Kamtchik, and Deli-Kamtchik, which descend from the chain of the Balkan, unite a few miles above Keuprikim, and flow thence E to the Black sea, into which they pour their waters at Star-Bachina, 18 m. S of Varna, and after a course of about 30 m. This river is the ancient *Panisus*.

KAMURD, a fortress and village in the district of Kunduz, in N lat. 35° 18′, E long. 67° 40′, 30 m. N by W of Bamian, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the river of Kunduz, and at an elevation of 5,600 ft. above sea-level.

KAMYA, a town of Tavoy, on the right bank of the river and 10 m. N of the town of that name.

KAMYCH, a lake or marsh of Russia in Europe, in the S part of the gov. of Orenburg, 195 m. S of Uralsk. It is nearly 24 m. in length at ordinary periods; but in spring, after the melting of the snow, it swells into a larger sheet of water, and discharges itself into the Ural.

KAMYCHIN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov. The district is traversed by the Volga. Its eastern part consists of steppes containing numerous salt lakes; the western presents also extensive flats, but is partially woody, and has some fertile tracts. Pop. 120,000.—The town is 11 m. SSW of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Kamychinka. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and surrounded by a ditch. It has two churches, and is an entrepot for salt. This town was originally a fortress named Dmitrievsk. It owes its existence to the scheme projected by Peter I. to connect the Volga and Don by means of a canal.

KAMYCHLOV, or Kamichlov, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm. The district lies in the S part of the gov. It is intersected by several ranges of mountains, but possesses tracts of great fertility. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. Copper, mill-stone of excellent quality, and limestone are found in the mountains. Pop. 60,000.—The town is 270 m. ESE of Perm, on the l. bank of the Pychma. Pop. 2,700. It is entirely built of wood.

KAN, a river of Mantshuria, which flows into the Argun at Novo-Tzurukaishevsk.

KANABAK, one of the Bijuga islands, off the coast of W. Africa, lying to the E of Bawak, and NE of Orango island, in N lat. 11° 14′, W long. 15° 44′. It is 11 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 4 m. in average breadth. On its NE side is Damiong bay. It is moderately high, with an excellent soil of decomposed lava.

KANADEI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. SSW of Simbirsk, district and 38 m. W of Syzran, on the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,800. It contains 2 churches.

KANAGA, an island of the North Pacific, in the group of the Andrianov islands, Aleutian archipelago, to the E of the island of Tanaga. It has no port, nor does it possess a single tree, and its inhabitants do not exceed 30 in number, but it is much resorted to by the hunters of sea fur-bearing animals, which abound upon it and in the vicinity. In a geological point of view, the island is remarkable for its volcano and hot springs. The latter are employed by the inhabitants to cook their food.

KANAJA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Tutomi, 120 m. SW of Yedo. It contains about 200 houses.

KANAJEE, a village of Beluchistan, on the road from Beila to Kelat, 35 m. N of the former town, in a hilly locality, near the E bank of the Purally.

KANAKA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Kutsuke, 30 m. N of Yedo.

KANA-KAMIN (Bay), an indentation of the S coast of Arabia, 160 m. ENE of Aden. The Shab, a considerable river, flows into it.

KANAKANIC, a township of Milwaukee co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 404.

KANALI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of Janina, 7 m. N of Previsa, on the shore of the Ionian sea.

KANAR. See Goggra.

KANARA. See Canara.

KANARAH, or Kinear, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, sanj. and 24 m. N of Kirk-Kilissia, on an affluent of the Telee. Fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

KANARUK, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, 18 m. N of Juggernauth, and 48 m. SSE of Kuttack, amid sand hills, near the shore of the gulf of Bengal. It derives its name from a famous temple of the sun, called the Black Pagoda. This edifice, which was erected in 1241, is now, with the exception of a small portion, in ruins: what remains of it is a square building, with walls of amazing thickness and 50 ft. high, supporting a pyramidal roof. It is situated among sand-hills, about 2 m. from the sea.

KANARY (Great), an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, to the NW of Mysol, in S lat. 7° 11′ 30″, and E long. 129° 41′ 30″.

KANAWHA, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 2,000 sq. m., watered by Kanawha river, and its tributaries Elk and Coal river. It contains abundance of coal and highly productive salt-springs, extending over an area 15 m. in length, and affording annually 1,500,000 bushels of salt. Pop. in 1840, 13,567, of whom 2,560 were slaves; in 1850, 13,354. Its capital, which sometimes bears the same name, and also that of Charleston, is on the N bank of the Great Kanawha, at the junction of the Elk river. Pop. 390. The K. is here 300 yards in width and 20 ft. deep at low water.

KANAWHA (Great), or New River, a river of the United States, which has its source in North Carolina, in the ridge of the Blue mountains; runs into the state of North Carolina; directs its course, with considerable sinuosities, first N, then NW, and falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant, 252 m. below Pitsburg. Its principal affluents are Greenbrier, Gauley, and Elk rivers on the r.; and on the l. the Blue-stone and Coal rivers. About 100 m. from its mouth are the Great falls, where the river descends perpendicularly 50 feet. Near Charleston, 66 m. from its mouth, are the Kanawha salt-works, which produce an annual quantity of 1,500,000 bushels of

salt, and give employment to about 1,000 men. The river is here 155 yards in width.

KANAWHA (Little), a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., which has its source in Lewis co., runs first WNW, then NW, through Wood co., to the Ohio, which it joins at Parkersburg.

KANAWHA-SALINE, a village of Kanawha co. in the state of Virginia, U. S., 307 m. WNW of Richmond, on the NW side of Kanawha river. It consisted in 1840 of about 25 dwellings.

KANAZAVA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Kanga, 180 m. WNW of Jedo, on a small river which flows into the sea of Japan. This is said to be one of the most important towns in the empire.

KAN-BADAM, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanat and 60 m. W of Kokan, on the road from that town to Samarcand, and about 10 m. S of the Sihun. It is surrounded by a river, and commanded on the N by a mountain. It was formerly noted for its almonds.

KANBARSKOI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 165 m. SW of Perm, district and 90 m. SW of Osa, on the l. bank of the Kama. Pop. 1,174. It has extensive iron-works.

KANCABA, or Kaniaba, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Manding, 45 m. SW of Bammaku, on the l. bank of the Joliba. It has an extensive trade in gold.

KANCHANG-JUNGA. See Kinchin-Junga.

KAN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se. The div. comprises 2 districts, viz., Woo-kung-heen and Yung-show-heen. The town is on an affluent of the Hoei-ho, 60 m. NE of Se-gan-fu.

KAN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kean-se. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is 95 m. S of Keih-gan, and 225 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Kan-keang, near the confluence of the Tung-ho, in N lat. 25° 52′ 48″, and 1° 40′ 54″ E of Pekin. The banks of the K. are here of great elevation, and are surmounted by a high wall. Access to the town is obtained by means of several flights of stone stairs, which rise from landing-places on the river. A strong wall, defended by square bastions, surrounds the town. The streets are broad, and the houses handsome. The shops, excepting those of tea merchants, are generally small. The principal public buildings are the banks, the architecture of which corresponds to that of the finest Chinese temples; and the temples, of which there are two, one dedicated to Confucius, and the other to Kwang-fu-tse. At the junction of the rivers is a bridge of boats, and at its centre a custom-house. The trade of the town is extremely active. Ink and varnish form its chief articles of manufacture. The latter is grown in large quantities in the environs. At some distance from the town is a tower 9 stories in height, and near it a pagoda for Chinese mariners, who here present their offerings to the genii of the river for a safe passage through the rocks which obstruct the rapid course of the Kan-keang.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 3 districts, viz., Foo-ting, Chang-yih-heen, and Shan-tan. The town is 270 m. NW of Lan-chu-fu, near the NW extremity of China, and not far from the Great wall, in N lat. 39° 0′ 40″, and 15° 32′ 30″ W of Pekin. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in skins and wool, brought by the caravans from Western Tartary. This town is the Kampion or Kan-pian, or frontier of Kan, mentioned by Marco Polo as containing several Christian churches.

KANDA, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, 45 m. NE of San Salvador.—Also a town of Japan, in the island of Sikoko, prov. and 15 m. N of Awa.

KANDAHAR. See Candahar.

KANDAHR, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, in the prov. and 66 m. N of Beeder, near the l. bank of the Manhat.

KANDAIROH, a village of Buhawulpur or Daodpetra, in the desert, 150 m. SW of Buhawulpur.

KANDAL, a town of Java, on the N coast, to the W of Samarang.

KANDALASK, a gulf of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, in the W part of the White sea. It is 135 m. in depth, and 42 m. in breadth, and is connected by the Kovda with Lake Kovdozero. On its banks is a village of the same name.

KANDALEN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. SE of Hamadan, on the road thence to Ispahan.

KANDAU, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, 55 m. W of Riga.

KANDEISH. See Candeish.

KANDEL, one of the highest summits of the Schwarzwald mountains, in Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 9 m. NE of Freyburg. It rises to the height of 650 toises = 1,385 yds. above sea-level.

KANDEL, or Langen-Kandel, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 9 m. SSE of Landau, on the l. bank of the Otterbach. Pop. 3,542.

KANDELA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, eparchy of Cyllenice, 5 m. E of Kalavrita.

KANDELAY. See Candelay.

KANDEPAN, a state of the island of Celebes, in the W part of the northern peninsula. It is of considerable extent, and abounds in gold. It has a town of the same name, situated on the N coast.

KANDER, a river of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Bern. It has its source in a glacier of the same name, in the Bernese Alps, on the confines of the cant. of the Vallais; runs in a generally N direction; receives the Simmie on the l., and several other streams; and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into Lake Thun, 2 m. S of the egress of the Aar. Previous to the year 1714, the K. flowed directly into the Aar, near Thun, and occasioned disastrous inundations by the quantity of debris with which it is loaded. The road from Thun to Bern, by the Gemmi pass, runs through the valley of the K.

KANDERN, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 23 m. SSW of Freyburg, on the Kanderbach. Pop. 1,320. It has several blast-furnaces, manufactories of ribbon and of soap, extensive paper-mills, and a tile-work.

KANDERSTEG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, SE of Frutigen, on the Kander, at an alt. of 3,220 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 300.

KANDILI, a headland of Greece, on the E coast of Egripo or Negropont, in N lat. 38° 47′, and E long. 23° 42′.—Also a mountain near the W coast of the island, 14 m. NNW of the town of Egripo.—Also a village of Asia Minor, in the sanj. of Kodjalli, 8 m. NE of Skutari, on the shore of the Bosporus.

KANDOVIMA, a mountain in Albania, in the sanj. of Delvino, near the confines of the sanjaks of Avlona and Janina.

KANDULLAGUDY, a town of Hindostan, in the Southern Carnatic, prov. and 50 m. N of Tinnevelly.

KANDY, a town and military station in the island of Ceylon, in N lat. 7° 21′, E long. 80° 48′, 72 m. NE of Colombo, near the extremity of the mass of hills of which the centre of the island is composed, and at an elevation of 1,467 ft. above the level of the sea. It is situated in the district of Yattineura, in a valley bounded on the SW by an artificial lake, and encircled on the W, N, and E, at the distance of about 2 m., by the windings of the Mahavelle-ganga.

Beyond this, two lofty and precipitous mountains rise to the height of 3,192 and 4,380 ft. respectively; while others of less elevation stretch around in every direction, leaving, in the centre of the valley, a level strip of land, not exceeding a ½ m. in diameter, on which stands the town, embosomed as it were in an amphitheatre of rocky hills densely wooded to their very summits. The present town consists of two main streets running E and W, with another street intersecting these from N to S, and a bazaar at the point of intersection. The hall of audience of the ancient palace is now employed as a court-house and chapel. A fine pavilion erected by Sir E. Baines stands at the NE extremity of the town. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, have each a chapel here, and there are one or two Mahommedan mosques. As might be expected from the elevation, the climate differs considerably from that of the sea-coast; the therm. seldom rises above 80°, and the mean throughout the year is 7° under that of Colombo; the breeze is also more frequent, and absolute calms are seldom experienced. Owing to the confined nature of the position, the power of the sun within the amphitheatre of hills is at times very oppressive, particularly in dry weather, but the mornings and evenings are cool and pleasant. The climate is influenced, by both monsoons, more equally here than in the low grounds. The SW commences about the latter end of April or beginning of May; the NE about the end of October or beginning of November; the irregularities of the surface, however, cause the direction of the wind to appear more variable than on the sea-coast. Fogs are also more frequent, especially towards the close of each monsoon, and often linger in the valleys for the greater part of the day. Rain falls in considerable quantities during every month of the year, but is always heaviest about the commencement of the monsoons. The annual average of three years, during which it was carefully measured, amounted to 82 inches; heavy showers and fine weather rapidly succeed each other, like the April weather of Britain; the alternations of temperature are also very considerable, as will be seen by the following table:

Months.	Highest temperature.		Lowest temperature.		Fall of rain in each month on average of 3 years.
	1817.	1819.	1817.	1819.	
January, .	80	80	67	53	4·5
February, .	80	84	68	57	1·7
March, . .	80	87	68	53	5·5
April, . .	83½	87	69	63	8·
May, . .	84	84	70	67	4·4
June, . .	79	83	67	68	7·6
July, . .	78	81	70	68	9·
August, . .	80	84	67	68	4·7
September, .	81	84	67	68	7·2
October, . .	78	83	68	65	10·3
November, .	78	82	67	61	7·
December, .	80	82	68	64	12·4
					82·3

The soil around K. consists principally of silicious and argillaceous particles, the detritus of the neighbouring mountains, mixed with small portions of calcareous matter. Mica also abounds in it, and near the artificial lake before referred to, rich iron ore and beds of loam or potter's clay have been found. The pop., which in 1819 amounted to 3,000, is now at least double that number: exclusive of 750 military. The barracks of the white troops are on a slight elevation on the W side. The European hospital stands on the banks of the lake, about 1 m. from the barracks, having the town interposed between; and the military magazine is situated on an island in the lake.

KANDYN, or Canjeo, a town and port of Annam, prov. of Dongnai, 30 m. SSE of Saigon, in the delta of the Saigun river, and on its r. or W bank, 9 m. from the opposite point of Cape James. It consists of about 300 miserable huts. The inhabitants, who chiefly support themselves by fishing, are said to be faithless in character and revoltingly filthy in their habits.

KANE, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yeniseïsk, which has its source in the Sayansk mountains, near the Chinese frontier; runs N to Kansk, then NW; and joins the Yeniseï, on the r. bank, 75 m. NE of of Krasnoïarsk, after a course of about 300 m.

KANE, a county of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising an area of 1,296 sq. m., watered by Fox river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 6,501; in 1850, 16,716.

KANEGORUM, a village of Afghanistan, in the Damaun, 70 m. NW of Dera-Ismail-Khan.

KANELA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 53 m. ESE of Lipovetz.

KANEM, an extensive territory of Nigritia, bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by Dar Saley, Wada or Bergu; on the S by Beghermi and Bornu, from the latter of which it is separated by Lake Chad; and on the W by Bornu. It contains the Bahr-el-Gazel, and the Bahr-Bottali, and in the S are several small fresh-water lakes. The banks of Lake Chad are studded with numerous villages. The chief town, Mau, lies to the NW of the Bahr-Bottali, but its precise situation is not yet ascertained. The inhabitants are named Kanembus, or, according to Hornemann, Kojam. They possess numerous herds of horses and cattle, and are said to subsist chiefly on meat and milk. They are partly Mahommedans and partly Pagans. The lance, poniard, and buckler, form their principal arms. The women wear the hair in loose tresses strung at the extremities with grains of copper, or small silver rings.

KANENAVISH, a tribe of North American Indians, who inhabit the district extending between the Missouri and Yellow stone rivers, and between 41° and 43° N lat. They are estimated at about 6,500 in number, and to possess 1,800 fighting men.

KANETI, or Haneti, a place in Independent Tartary, on the road from Bokhara to Kokan.

KANEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 71 m. SE of Kiev, district and 32 m. ENE of Bojouslav, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 2,570. It has 2 churches and a convent. It was formerly fortified.

KANEVTSY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, district and 14 m. ESE of Zolotonocha.

KANFAKOI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and SE of Silistria.

KANGA, a prov. of Japan, in the island of Nifon, bounded on the N by the prov. of Noto; on the E by those of Yetsiou and Fida; on the S by the prov. of Yetsizen; and on the W by that prov. and the sea of Japan. The soil is sterile, and its productions scarcely suffice for the consumption of the locality. It possesses, however, considerable industry, consisting chiefly in the manufacture of silk fabrics and of vinegar. It has also several distilleries. The prov. is divided into 6 districts.

KANGARAH, a village of Nigritia, in the territory of Kanem, on the NE shore of Lake Chad.

KANGAROO, a river of Van Diemen's Land, in Pembroke co., a branch of Coal river.—Also a river of New South Wales, in Camden co., an affluent of the Shoalhaven.

KANGAROO HEAD, a promontory on the NE coast of Kangaroo Island, in S. Australia, in S lat. 35° 43′ 0″, E long. 137° 58′ 31″, 11 m. SE of Cape Jervis, and 17 m. WNW of Cape Willoughby.

KANGAROO ISLAND, an island off the coast of S. Australia, discovered by Flinders in 1802, and so named by that navigator from the great number of kangaroos which he found on it. It extends about 80 m. in length from W to E, and is 32 m. broad on the meridian of Cape Gantheaume, or 137° 29′ E, which is nearly its central meridian. The parallel of 35° 50′ S intersects it centrally. Its coast-line presents numerous headlands and bays. Between Point Marsden, its N extremity, and Kangaroo-head, lies Nepean bay; between Kangaroo-head and Cape St. Alban's, Antichamber bay; between Cape St. Alban's and Cape Willoughby, Pink bay. The headlands on the S coast, from E to W, are in succession Cape Willoughby, Cape Linois, Cape Gantheaume, Cape Kersaint, Cape Bouguer, and Cape Du Conedie. The S and N extremities of its W end are respectively Capes Bedent and Borda. The rocks generally are devoid of stratification, and belong to the trap class. Its area has been estimated at 2,500,000 acres. The greater part of the surface is covered with matted bush, which swarms with snakes, tarantulas, scorpions, and mosquitoes. The trees principally belong to the classes of Eucalyptus and Casuarina. The few streamlets which flow N are dried up in summer; but a few on the S side flow permanently. Some patches of grain of good quality are grown, and about 2,000 sheep are at present depastured upon it. Stone is occasionally brought from it to Port Adelaide; also fine cray-fish, and salt, which is supplied by several extensive lagunes. A light-house has been erected on Cape Willoughby, its SE extremity, which is 16 m. SSE of Cape Jervis.

KANGAROO POINT, a village of Van Diemen's land, in Monmouth co., on the Derwent river, opposite Hobart-town.

KANGAWAR, or Concobar, a small town of Persia, in the district of Ardelan, 40 m. SW of Hamadan. It contains the ruins of a temple of Diana.

KANG-CHAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Kin-chan, 195 m. SE of Han-yang.

KANGELANG, an island in the Sunda archipelago, NE of the island of Java, in S lat. 6° 50′, and E long. 115° 30′. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and about 15 m. in breadth, and is surrounded by numerous islets and rocks. Its form is irregular, and in the S it is indented by several deep bays.

KAN-GEN, a town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Keun-che-fu or Hainan, in N lat. 18° 50′, and E long. 108° 20′. It is situated on the SW coast of the island, to the S of the Nan-lung-kiang, and is surrounded by a wall 756 yds. in circumference. At the distance of 21 m. NE of the town are several thermal springs.

KANG-KAO, or Hatien, a river of Cambodia, which falls into the gulf of Siam in N lat. 10° 14′, E long. 104° 55′. Its embouchure is wide but shallow. It is connected with the lower part of the Meinam-kong by a natural channel, which has of late years been artificially deepened into a navigable canal, 20 fath. broad, and 15 ft. deep.

KANGLACHEM, a pass from Nepal into Tibet, in N lat. 27° 55′, E long. 87° 41′. It ascends the W head-stream of the Yangona, a branch of the Tambur, and attains an elevation of 16,000 ft.—*Hooker.*

KANGOXIMA, a town of Japan, on the S coast of the island Kiusiu, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Satzouma. It was at this port that the Portuguese first landed on their discovery of Japan in 1543.

KANGRAH, Kote-Kangrah, or Nagorkote, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 32° 15′, E long. 75° 22′, on the river Ravi. It was formerly called Bhime or Bhimnagur; and was taken in 1010 by the famous Mahmud of Ghizni, who found therein immense riches, the accumulated wealth presented to the idols of Nagorkote. It is situated on the top of a steep mountain, is well supplied with water, and contains sufficient ground to raise subsistence for a numerous garrison; but like many other hill-forts in India, is very unhealthy.

KANG-TCHU, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Kin-Shan, 170 m. SE of Han-yang.

KANHAN, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, which runs SE through the district of Nagpore, and joins the Bain-ganga, on the r. bank, after a course of about 100 m.

KAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kan-chu-fu.

KAN-HIA-TCHIN, a town of China, in the prov. of Quang-tong, 62 m. SE of Hoei-tchu.

KANICZY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 24 m. NNW of Saraj, on the l. bank of the Besed.

KANIEV, or Kaniov, a small town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Kiev, on the Dnieper, 70 m. S by E of Kiev.

KANIJI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 5 m. S of Rhadunpore.

KANIKA, a town of Bambarra, on the Niger, 100 m. WSW of Sego, on the l. bank of the Joliba.

KANIN-NOS, an isthmus or tongue of land running out into the Frozen ocean, between the White sea and the bay of Tscherkoja-Guba, between 66° 30′ and 68° N lat.

KANISA, or Kanisza (Nagy), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szalad, 21 m. NNE of Kopremitz, on the frontier of Styria, near the r. bank of the Kanisa, a small affluent of the Mur. Pop. 8,470, of whom about one-fifth are Jews. It has large cattle fairs.

KANISA, or Kanisza (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bacs, near the l. bank of the Theiss, in N lat. 46° 3′, 54 m. ENE of Zombor. Pop. 9,137.

KANISS, a small town of Dongola, on the W bank of the Nile, 25 m. ESE of Dongola.

KANITZ, or Kaunitz, a small town of Moravia, on the r. bank of the Iglau, 10 m. SW of Brunn. Pop. 2,644.

KANK, or Gang, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. NW of Czaslau, and 1½ m. N of Kuttenberg. Pop. 610. In the environs is a mine of silver.

KANKAH (El), a small town of Lower Egypt, 15 m. NNE of Cairo, on the skirts of the eastern desert.

KANKAKE, the southern head-branch of the Illinois river, which rises in a tract of swampy ground to the S of Lake Michigan, and flowing nearly W for about 100 m., unites with the Des Plaines or Maple river, a stream nearly as large as itself, a few rods below the point where another stream, called the Otokakenog or Du Page, coming from the NW, mingles with it.

KANKAN, a district and town of Sudan, in about 10° 30′ N lat., and 8° 50′ W long., between Sangara on the W, and Wassalo on the E; and watered by several streams, tributaries of the Joliba. The town is situated at the distance of two gunshots from the l. bank of the Milo, a fine river, flowing from the S, and fertilizing the country of Kissi, where it has its source. It runs to the NE; and discharges itself into the Joliba, 2 or 3 days' journey from K. It is broad, deep, and fit for the navigation of canoes drawing 6 or 7 ft. water. In August it overflows, and fertilizes the neighbouring country. The following are the names of the villages which Caillie was informed are dependent on K.: Carfamondeya, Diocana, Boucalan, Nafadi, Bacouco, Foussé, Sofino, Dio-Samana, and Kiémorou. The town of K. is

situated in a fertile plain of grey sand. None but very small hills are visible in the distance. It is surrounded by thick quickset hedges, which protect it better than a mud or earth wall. The pop. does not amount to more than 6,000. In every direction there are small villages for the slaves, surrounded by fine plantations of yams, maize, rice, foigné, onions, gombo, and pistachio-nuts. The inhabitants of K. are governed by a chief, called *Dougou-tigui;* but who never pronounces any decision without first convoking the council of elders. "I was often present at these meetings," says Caillie. "The greatest silence prevails; and, contrary to the usual practice of the Negroes, each speaks in his turn. They are always very cautious in coming to a decision, and deliberate leisurely." They are all Mahommedans, and entertain a mortal hatred of all pagans or infidels. A market is held at K. three times a-week, at which all sorts of merchandise and necessaries of life are sold. The Mandingoes are all traders, and travel a great deal. They go on foot to Sierra-Leone, Kakondy, Gambia, Senegal, and even to Jenné. Their proximity to Bouré renders them comparatively rich, for they bring large quantities of gold from that country. In time of peace the women of K. go to Bouré to sell rice, millet, and various other articles of food, which they barter for gold. The men travel to Kissi, where they procure handsome slaves, who are usually purchased for a cask of gunpowder of 25 lbs., a bad musket, and a few yards of pink silk. A Mandingo who possesses 12 slaves may live at his ease without travelling, merely by taking the trouble to superintend them. A brisk trade is carried on between K. and the neighbouring countries; and it receives from the Wassouli white cloth of native manufacture, which is highly valued in commerce. The inhabitants possess some hairy sheep, goats, and abundance of horned cattle. These last have a hump on the back, like those belonging to the Moors who inhabit the banks of the Senegal. The country also furnishes handsome horses, which however are far from attaining the excellence of the Arabians. In their household affairs the natives of K. are particularly neat and clean, and always dress in very white cloth. They manufacture fine calico from cotton which their women spin. Every dwelling is surrounded by a fence of straw or a thorn hedge. Within this enclosure are the huts; and on the outside of it is a small garden, in which the women and children cultivate maize and tobacco. The streets are broad and clean; and the town is shaded by numerous date-trees, papaws, bombyces, and boabobs.

KANKANFODEA, a province of Futajallon, in W. Africa, inhabited by Mandingoes, and subject to the *almami* of Timbo. It is fertilized by the inundations of the Tankisso, which meanders southwards through it, and then flows NE to the Joliba. Its surface is level, and it is surrounded by hills rising from 400 to 600 ft. above the level of the plain, and inhabited by pastoral Foulahs, who rear numerous flocks.

KANKARU, a small town of the Mandingo territories, situated on a river falling into the Niger, 40 m. S of Bammaku.

KAN-KEANG. See KANK-HO.

KANK-HO, or KAN-KIANG-HO, a large river of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, flowing from S to N through the centre of the prov., and conveying its whole drainage into the great Poyang lake, into which it empties itself by numerous mouths. It forms a continuation of the great water-communication reaching from Pekin southwards for upwards of 1,000 m.; and on crossing the Meling, a chain of mountains on the S frontiers of the prov. of Kiang-si, travellers reach the Pe-kiang, another large river, which conveys them to Canton. The waters of the Kank-ho are very clear; but its bed is rocky, and the navigation sometimes dangerous. Its principal affluent is the Eu-ho, which it receives on the l. The cities of Kan-chu, Ki-ngan, and Nan-chang, are situated upon its banks.

KANKYLABY, a small town of Senegambia, in the country of Futajallon, 45 m. SE of Laby, near the sources of the Bafing.

KAN-NGEN, a town of China, of the third rank, on the W coast of the island of Hai-nan, in N lat. 18° 50′.

KANNYA, a village of Ceylon, on the road between Trincomalee and Nillavellé, about 6 m. from the latter place, celebrated for its hot-springs, which are 7 in number, and are resorted to as warm baths.

KANO, an important town of Sudan, in N lat. 12° 0′, E long. 9° 20′, the emporium of the kingdom of Haussa. Captain Clapperton, who was hospitably received here in 1824, and resided more than a month with its governor, was of opinion that this city may contain from 30,000 to 40,000 resident inhabitants, of whom, however, the majority are slaves, besides a very large fluctuating pop. attracted hither by mercantile pursuits. It is surrounded by a clay wall, 30 ft. high, with a dry ditch on both sides, and enclosing an irregular oval-shaped territory said to be 15 m. in circuit; but not more than one-fourth of the space within the walls is occupied by houses, much of it being laid out in fields and gardens, and a large portion consisting of a morass which intersects the city from E to W. "The houses are built of clay, and are mostly of a square form, in the Moorish fashion, with a central room, the roof of which is supported by the trunks of palm-trees, where visitors and strangers are received. The apartments of the ground-floor open into this hall of audience, and are generally used as store-rooms. A staircase leads to an open gallery overlooking the hall, and serving as a passage to the chambers of the second story, which are lighted with small windows. In a back court-yard, there is a well and other conveniences. Within the enclosure in which the house stands, there are also a few round huts of clay, roofed with the stalks of Indian corn, and thatched with long grass. These are usually very neat and clean, and of a much larger size than those of Bornu. The governor's residence covers a large space, and resembles a walled village. It even contains a mosque, and several towers 3 or 4 stories high, with windows in the European style, but without glass or frame-work. The *sug* or market is well supplied with every necessary and luxury in request among the people of the interior. It is held on a neck of land between two swamps; and as this site is covered with water during the rainy season, the holding it here is limited to the dry months, when it is numerously frequented as well by strangers as by the inhabitants: indeed, there is no market in Africa so well regulated. The sheikh of the sug lets the stalls at so much a-month, and the rent forms a part of the revenues of the governor. The sheikh also fixes the prices of all wares, for which he is entitled to a small commission, at the rate of 50 cowries on every sale amounting to 4 dollars or 8,000 cowries, according to the standard exchange between silver money and this shell currency. There is another custom, regulated with equal certainty and in universal practice: the seller returns to the buyer a stated part of the price, by way of 'blessing,' as they term it, or of 'luck-penny,' according to our less devout phraseology. This is a discount of 2 per cent. on the purchase money; but if the bargain is made in a hired house, it is the landlord who receives the luck-penny.

Particular quarters are appropriated to distinct articles; the smaller wares being set out in booths in the middle, and cattle and bulky commodities being exposed to sale in the outskirts of the market-place. Wood, dried grass, bean-straw for provender, beans, Guinea-corn, Indian-corn, wheat, &c., are in one quarter; goats, sheep, asses, bullocks, horses, and camels, in another; earthenware and indigo in a third; vegetables and fruit of all descriptions, such as yams, sweet potatoes, water and musk melons, pappaw fruit, limes, cashew-nuts, plums, mangoes, shaddocks, dates, &c., in a fourth; and so on. Wheaten flour is baked into bread of three different kinds; one like muffins, another like our twists, and the third, a light puffy cake, with honey and melted butter poured over it. Rice is also made into little cakes. Beef and mutton are killed daily. Camel-flesh is occasionally to be had, but is often meagre; the animal being commonly killed, as an Irish grazier might say, to save its life: it is esteemed a great delicacy, however, by the Arabs, when the carcase is fat. The native butchers are full as knowing as our own, for they make a few slashes to show the fat, blow up meat, and sometimes even stick a little sheep's wool on a leg of goat's flesh, to make it pass with the ignorant for mutton. When a fat bull is brought to market to be killed, its horns are dyed red with henna, drummers attend, a mob soon collects, the news of the animal's size and fatness spreads, and all run to buy. The colouring of the horns is effected by applying the green leaves of the henna-tree, bruised into a kind of poultice. Near the shambles, there is a number of cook-shops in the open air; each consisting merely of a wood fire, stuck round with wooden skewers, on which small bits of fat and lean meat, alternately mixed, and scarcely larger than a penny-piece each, are roasting. Everything looks very clean and comfortable; and a woman does the honours of the table, with a mat dish-cover placed on her knees, from which she serves her guests, who are squatted around her. The interior of the market is filled with stalls of bamboo, laid out in regular streets: here, the more costly wares are sold, and articles of dress, and other little matters of use or ornament, are made and repaired. Bands of musicians parade up and down to attract purchasers to particular booths. Here are displayed coarse writing paper, of French manufacture, brought from Barbary; scissors and knives of native workmanship; crude antimony and tin, both the produce of the country; unwrought silk of a red colour, which they make into belts and slings, or weave in stripes into the finest cotton tobes; armlets and bracelets of brass; beads of glass, coral, and amber; finger-rings of pewter, and a few silver trinkets, but none of gold; tobes, turkadees, and turban shawls; coarse woollen cloths of all colours; coarse calico; Moorish dresses; the cast-off gaudy garbs of the Mamelukes of Barbary; pieces of Egyptian linen, checked or striped with gold; sword-blades from Malta, &c., &c. The market is crowded from sunrise to sunset every day, not excepting their Sabbath, which is kept on Friday. The market is regulated with the greatest fairness, and the regulations are strictly and impartially enforced. If a *tobe* or *turkadee*, purchased here, is carried to Bornu, or any other distant place, without being opened, and is there discovered to be of inferior quality, it is immediately sent back, as a matter of course—the name of the *dylala*, or broker, being written inside every parcel. In this case, the dylala must find out the seller, who is forthwith obliged to refund the purchase money. The slave-market is held in two long sheds, one for males, the other for females, where they are seated in rows, and carefully decked out for the exhibition. Slavery is here so common, or the mind of slaves is so constituted, that they always appeared much happier than their masters; the women, especially, singing with the greatest glee all the time they are at work. People become slaves by birth or by capture in war. The Felatahs frequently manumit slaves at the death of their master, or on the occasion of some religious festival. The letter of manumission must be signed before the cadi, and attested by two witnesses; and the mark of a cross is used by the illiterate among them, just as with us. The male slaves are employed in the various trades of building, working in iron, weaving, making shoes or clothes, and in traffic; the female slaves, in spinning, baking, and selling water in the streets. K. is famed all over Central Africa for the dyeing of cloth, for which process there are numerous establishments. They show some ingenuity in the manufacture of leathern jars, fashioning them upon a clay mould out of the raw hide, previously well soaked: these jars serve to contain fat, melted butter, honey, and bees'-wax. They are also acquainted with the art of tanning, in which they make use of the milky juice of a plant called in Arabic *brumbugh*, and in Bornuese *kyo*. The women of this country, and of Bornu, dye their hair blue, as well as their hands, feet, legs, and eyebrows. The unmarried girls, whether slaves or free, and likewise the young unmarried men, wear a long apron of blue and white check, with a notched edging of red woollen cloth. It is tied with two broad bands, ornamented in the same way, and hanging down behind to the very ankles. This is peculiar to Sudan, and forms the only distinction in dress from the people of Bornu. Blindness is a prevalent disease. Within the walls of the city, there is a separate district or village for people afflicted with this infirmity, who have certain allowances from the governor, but who also beg in the streets and market-place. Their little town is extremely neat, and the coozees are well-built. With the exception of the slaves, none but the blind are permitted to live here, unless on rare occasions a one-eyed man is received into their community. I was informed the lame had a similar establishment; but I did not see it. Every one is buried under the floor of his own house, without monument or memorial; and among the commonalty, the house continues occupied as usual; but among the great, there is more refinement, and it is ever after abandoned. The corpse being washed, the first chapter of the Koran is read over it, and the interment takes place the same day. The bodies of slaves are dragged out of town, and left a prey to vultures and wild beasts. In K. they do not even take the trouble to convey them beyond the walls, but throw the corpse into the morass or nearest pool of water."

KANOBIN, a celebrated Maronite monastery in the pash. of Tripoli, situated in a magnificent ravine of immense depth, about two-thirds down the precipitous bank. It is 3 hours distant from the convent of St. Anthony at Kasheya.

KANSAKI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 28 m. SW of Meaco.—Also a town of Ximo, in Japan, 15 m. SW of Ikua, and 60 m. NW of Nagasaki. It consists of about 700 houses.

KANSAS, a river of the Missouri territory, U. S., which rises in the vast plains between the Arkansas and the Platte, in two head-streams, the Smoky-hill and Republican-fork; and after a course, generally towards the E, of about 150 m., falls into the Missouri, on the r. bank. Its banks consist of low meadows, with high grass; the whole adjacent country abounds in salines, so that many branches of this river are so impregnated with salt as to be unfit for use. The K. is 340 yds. wide at its mouth where it

joins the Missouri in N lat. 38° 31′, though it is wider a short distance above. The point of union with the Missouri is low, and subject to inundations for about 250 yds. It then rises a little above high water-mark, and continues so as far back as the hills. On the S of the K. the high lands come within 1 m. of the river; on the N of the Missouri, they do not approach nearer than several miles; but on all sides the country is fine.—The Kansas, a small Indian tribe, a branch of the Osages, take their name from, or have given their name to, this river.

KANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, on the l. bank of the Kane, 120 m. E of Krasnojarsk.

KAN-SU, or Kan-so, a province in the NW of China, comprising the W part of Shen-si, and a part of Chinese Turkistan or Little Bukharia. It formerly extended no further W than the pass called Kiayü-kwan, in the Great wall, near Suh-chu; but since its erection into a distinct prov., its limits have been extended across the desert of Gobi to the confines of Sungaria on the NW, and the borders of Tibet on the W. Its name is formed by joining the names of two of its largest towns, Kan-chu-fu and Suh-chu. It is bounded on the N and NE by Gobi and the country of the Mongols; on the E by Shen-si; on the S by Se-chwen; on the SW by the Koko-nor and the Desert; and on the NW by Cobdo and Ili. It extends across 12 degrees of lat., and 21 degrees of long.; and comprises a large part of the ancient kingdom of Tangut. Its entire area cannot be much less than 400,000 sq. m., the greater part of which is a howling desert. The quantity of land in cultivation is estimated at only 3,556,626 acres; and the land-tax at 280,652 taels of silver. The pop. has been estimated at 15,200,000. The natives are a strong, hardy, mixed race, who to the westward freely intermarry with the Calmucks and Mongols. The country is mountainous, some of the peaks rising 10,000 ft. The principal chain is a spur from the Peh-ling, called Lung mountains on some maps, which, running NE, bounds the valley of the Yellow river on its E, and forces its waters northward; it also forms the E water-shed of the Wei and other tributaries of the Yellow river in Shen-si. The Yellow river flows through the prov. in a NE direction, and receives a few large affluents in its course, as the Ta-tung-ho and Chau-ho, both of which join it near Lan-chau-fu. Near the termination of the Great wall, a range of hills, called Ki-lien-shan, forms the water-shed between the valley of the Ta-tung and a number of small rivers which flow N into the Desert. —The climate of K. is colder than that of Shen-si, and its inhabitants make much use of skins and furs in their clothing. The country E of the Yellow river is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, millet, and other edible plants. Wild animals are frequent, whose chase affords both food and peltry; large flocks and herds are also maintained by the Tartars living within the prov. The mountains produce copper, cinnabar, almagatholite, jade, gold, and silver. The cap. of the prov. is Lan-chu-fu, which lies on the S side of the Yellow river, where it turns NE, in N lat. 36° 8′, W long. of Pekin 12° 33′. At Si-ning-fu, about 200 m. E of Tsing-hai, the superintendent of Koko-nor resides. The political importance of this district has largely increased its trade within the last few years. Ming-hai-fu, in the NE of the prov., is the largest town on the borders of the Desert. The pass called Kiayü-kwan is gradually rising in importance, from its being the first settlement reached by travellers coming from the Desert. Duties are levied here, and a garrison maintained. West of this pass lie the towns of Barkul, Hami, Turfan, and Orumtsi, with other settlements, ruled partly by Chinese officers, and partly by the chieftains of the various tribes. Orumtsi is more than 2,000 m. from Pekin, and the communication between them is constant.

KANSUTI, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Ajmir, flows through Narnul, and joins the Sabi on the l., 48 m. WSW of Delhi, after a course from SW to NE of 80 m.

KAN-SZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Keun-chu-fu, or Hai-nan.

KANT, a small town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. WSW of Breslau. Pop. 1,200.

KANTA, a district of Cutch, extending along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and watered by a number of small streams.

KANTAL, a lofty mountain in the NE of Cashmere, to the S of the Bultul pass, between the valleys of the Lidur and the Sind.

KANTENS, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, NW of Delfzyl. Pop. 1,720.

KANTERA (El), a village of Tunis, 14 m. S of Tunis.

KANTEZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Bachte-Maria-Leerne. Pop. 207

KANTH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 14 m. WSW of Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 1,710. It is surrounded by walls, now in a ruinous state, and has a suburb. It contains a Catholic church and an hospital, and has manufactories of pottery and small wares. Agriculture forms also an important branch of local industry. A sanguinary battle between the Prussians and French was fought in 1813 under the walls of this town.

KANTO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Isumo, 378 m. W of Yedo.

KANTOR, or Contor, a territory of Senegambia, on the S side of the Gambia, along which it extends between the territory of Tenda on the E, and Tomana on the W, and by which it is separated from Wulli on the N. Its chief town, Kantor, is about 10 m. S of the Gambia.

KAN-TSEUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Yang-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Yen-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 24″, and E long. 108° 13′.

KANTURK, a town of co. Cork, in the ps. of Clonfert, Kilroe, and Castle-Magner, on the road from Mallow to Newmarket, at the confluence of the Dallua and Allua, 3 m. above their junction with the Blackwater, and 4 m. SE by E of Newmarket. This town is remarkable for the general superiority in character and appearance which it bears in comparison with other small Irish towns more favourably situated. Pop. 4,388.

KAN-YU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Hae-chu, in N lat. 34° 52′, and E long. 119° 28′.

KAO, Oghao, or Grain Mountain, a volcanic island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Friendly islands, in S lat. 19° 41′, and E long. 175° 10′. It is smaller than, and lies about 3 m. NE of the island of Tufoa. It affords excellent water, and is inhabited. It was discovered by Tasman.

KAOU, a district of the island of Hawaii, in the group of the Sandwich islands, in the W part of the island. It contains the volcano of Vororai, and is generally sterile.

KAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, district of Ho-nan-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Szechwen, div. of Seu-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shantung, div. of Lae-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 18′, and E long. 104° 33′.

KAOU-CHAN-LI-KHOTON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Ping-gan, on the l. bank of the Ya-lu-kiang, 270 m. NNW of Han-yang.

KAOUCHANY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 14 m. S of Bender, on the l. bank of the Botna. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by walls; and has 2 churches, a Greek and an Armenian, a synagogue, and several public baths and fountains, and a few shops and cafés. The streets are narrow and dirty, some of them are paved, and all have footways. The houses are built of wood and mud. This town was formerly extremely flourishing, and contained 20,000 inhabitants. It has suffered much from the ravages of war. The Turks were defeated by the Russians in its vicinity in 1789. The little trade which it now possesses is in the hands of the Jews.

KAOU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 18 m. ESE of Shing-ting-pe, in N lat. 38° 5′, and E long. 114° 59′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, near the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 47′, and E long. 115° 26′.

KAOU-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Suy-chu-fu.

KAOU-LAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. of Lan-chu-fu.

KAOU-LIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 30′, and E long. 109° 4′.

KAOU-LING, or Kory, a town of China, on the S coast of the Great Lu-chu island, in the Lu-chu archipelago.

KAOU-LING-KHOTON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Heën-king, on the l. bank of the Toumen, 390 m. NNE of Han-yang.

KAOU-MEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Lae-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 23′, and E long. 119° 11′.

KAOU-MING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 48 m. WSW of Canton, in N lat. 22° 51′, and E long. 111° 18′.

KAOU-MING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 30 m. NE of Yun-nan-fu, near a lake.

KAOU-MING-SSE, a temple of China, in the prov. of Kiang-su, 75 m. NE of Nan-king, on the Imperial canal. It is dedicated to Fo, and has 200 priests. It is of great antiquity, and is under the special patronage of the emperor.

KAOU-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tsih-chu-fu, 24 m. S of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. 35° 45′, and E long. 112° 53′.

KAOU-TAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. of Suh-chu, in N lat. 39° 25′, and E long. 100° 17′.

KAOU-TANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu, 48 m. WNW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 36° 58′, and E long. 116° 24′. Near the entrance of this town are numerous tombs, and a tower 11 stories in height, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; and two triumphal arches of wood mark the approach to one of the suburbs. The town appears to be of large extent, and to possess an active trade.

KAOU-YANG, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Kiang-yuen, 69 m. S of Han-yang, in the E part of the peninsula.

KAOU-YAOU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu.

KAOU-YEW-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Yang-chu-fu, 72 m. NNE of Nan-king, on the E bank of a lake of the same name, in N lat. 32° 47′, and E long. 119° 20′. The lake of K. is nearly 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 15 m. in breadth, and is connected on the E with the Hoang-ho, on the S with the Yang-tse-kiang, and by numerous streams, with several small lakes and the Yellow sea.

KAOU-YIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-li, div. of Chaou-chu, 39 m. S of Ching-ting, in N lat. 37° 40′, E long. 114° 47′.

KAOU-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsing-chu-fu, 72 m. NE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 10′, E long. 118° 12′.

KAOU-YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Paou-ting-fu.

KAPACH, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 26 m. SE of Silistria.

KAPADU, a town on the SE coast of the island of Madura, 18 m. NW of Pamakassang.

KAPALANY, a town of Turkey, in Romania, 8 m. S by E of Uscup.

KAPELLA, a chain of mountains in Croatia, a portion of the Dinaric and the Julian Alps. See Croatia.

KAPELLO. See Capello.

KAPFENBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 2 m. NNE of Brugg, on the Murz. Pop. 600.

KAPINI, a small uninhabited island, about 25 m. in circumf., lying off the W coast of Sumatra, nearly under the equator. In some charts it is named Batu.

KAPITAN, a summit and pass in the Aldan mountains, in the Russian gov. of Yakutsk, in about N lat. 60°, E long. 140°. The pass, over which the road from Yakutsk to Okhotsk is carried, has an alt. of 4,200 ft. above sea-level; and the highest crags of the mountain rise about 30 ft. above it. Larches with tall and well-grown stems, and heath-plants, clothe the pass. Its geological constitution is greywacke.

KAPITI. See Entry Island.

KAPLITZ, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. SSW of Budweis, on the l. bank of the Malsch. Pop. 1,400.

KAPNIK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar, 12 m. E of Nagy-Banya.

KAPNIK, or Banya-Kapnik, a small town of Transylvania, in the district of Kövar, 37 m. N by E of Clausenburg.

KAPORNAK (Nagy), a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Szalad, 48 m. WSW of Wesprim.

KAPOSVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemeg, 21 m. SW of Koppany, on the Kapos, an affluent of the Sarviz. Pop. 2,500.

KAPOUL, one of the Sulu islands, NE of Borneo, in N lat. 6° E long. 121° 23′.

KAPPEL, or Windisch-Kappel, a small town of Carinthia, 18 m. SE of Klagenfurt, on the r. bank of the Fella. Near it are the quicksilver mines of New Idria.

KAPPEL, a town of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, 3 m. NW of Ettenheim, on the r. bank of the Elz. Pop. 850.

KAPSDORF, or Kaposztafalu, a village of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips, 26 m. NNW of Cassovia. Pop. 900.

KAPUVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. E by S of Oedenburg, in N lat. 47° 35′ 14″, between two arms of the Raab.

KAR, a town of Irak, in Persia, 156 m. N of Ispahan.—Also a district of Nigritia, near Darfur.

KARA, a river of Russia, which rises in the Urals, and flowing N and NW, separates the European gov. of Archangel from the Asiatic gov. of Tobolsk, and falls into the sea of Kara, after a course of 150 m. —Also a district of Arabia, in the prov. of Jafa or Jaffea, governed by an independent sultan.

KARA (Sea of), or Karskoe More′, a name given by Russian geographers to that portion of the Arctic ocean which lies

to the S of Nova Zembla, between the coasts of European and Asiatic Russia. It is bounded by the island of Nova Zembla on the NW, and by a peninsular projection of the Asiatic gov. of Tobolsk on the SE. It lies between the meridians of 58° and 77° E, and the parallels of 69° and 76° 30′ N. On the SE it is prolonged by a deep indentation called Karaskaia bay; on the SW it communicates by two channels, the straits of Kara and of Waygatz, with the sea to the W of Nova Zembla. The river Kara, which gives its name to the bay and gulf, discharges itself a little to the W of the bay of the same name.

KARABAGH, a province of Russian Armenia, intersected by the Kur, and occupying the space between the Kur and the Aras, immediately above the junction of these two rivers. Its interior is mountainous, being traversed by branches from Mount Ararat, and well-watered by the Kargar, Terter, Intcha-chai, Kara-chai, and Bazar-chai, in addition to the Araxes and Kur. It has a superficies of 5,250 sq. m. It produces wine, tobacco, silk, flax, wheat, maize, millet, and cotton; but is without manufactures, and has no commerce. The pop., Armenians and Moslems in nearly equal numbers, is estimated at about 100,000. Its cap. is Shusha or Shushi.—Also a district and town of Afghanistan, 35 m. SW of Ghuzni, at an alt. of 7,426 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 33° 10′.

KARABAND, a town of Persia, in Kurdistan, 9 m. N of Kermanshah, on the Kerkhah.

KARABIGNAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 20 m. S of Akserai.

KARABLA, an island in the Euphrates, 6 m. above Anna. An irregular shelf of rocks extending throughout the course of the river about 600 yds. towards Anna, with only 2 ft. water over it in some places, here presents a very formidable impediment to navigation in the dry season.

KARABOGHAZ, a bay on the E side of the Caspian sea, on the coast of Independent Tartary, 40 m. long, and 25 m. broad. Its entrance, in N lat. 41° 5′, is narrow and dangerous. The great salt lake of Kuli-Deria communicates with this bay.—Also a small river which flows into the Caspian about 6 m. to the N of the NW extremity of this gulf.

KARABONARI, a small town of European Turkey, 30 m. SE of Selimno.

KARABSHEH, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, on the Caspian, 60 m. E of Fehrabad.

KARABULAKI, a village of Georgia, in the prov. of Kartuel, 45 m. S of Gori.

KARABUNAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 40 m. ESE of Koniyeh, at the SW foot of the Karaja-Tagh, inhabited chiefly by Turkomans. There are saltpetre works here.

KARACHI. See Kurachi.

KARADERA, a village of Persia, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, 10 m. SSE of Merdin.

KARADIVE, or Karetivoe, an island off the W coast of Ceylon, 9 m. N of Calpentyn, in N lat. 8° 20′, separated from the mainland by a channel from 5 to 8 m. broad. It is about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad. In the middle is a large pond; and both extremities are covered with jungle, which affords shelter to herds of deer.—There is another island of the same name, but sometimes marked Amsterdam in charts, off the NW extremity of Ceylon, 12 m. NNW of Jaffnapatam, and separated by a shallow fordable channel from the district of Welligamo. It is about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. broad; and is said to contain a pop. of 5,500, who maintain themselves by agriculture and fishing.

KARADRO, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 50 m. WSW of Selefke.

KARAGATCH, a fine bay on the E shore of the Ægean, in the sanj. of Mentesha, separated from that of Marmorice by a sandy isthmus not exceeding 1 m. in breadth. It is land-locked, and has within it several well-sheltered nooks. The mountains rise abruptly from the water, in some places wooded from their base to their summits. At its upper extremity, a point of land separates two broad basins of calm water, and a considerable stream empties itself by a number of mouths. There is no modern town within the bay, but only a few scattered cottages of wood-cutters and hunters.

KARAGOL, a town of Great Bukharia, 45 m. SW of Bokhara, on a lake of the same name which discharges itself into the Jihun, on the r. bank.

KARAGOL (Cape), a promontory on the NE coast of the island of Corfu, opposite to the point of Butrinto.

KARAGUL, a village of Armenia, on the Morad, 75 m. SE of Erzerum.

KARAHISAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 20 m. SSW of Kaisariyeh, in N lat. 38° 21′ 20″, in an extensive plain, in which are several lakes that become mere marshes in summer. This plain has an elevation of 3,420 ft. above sea-level, and does not send out a stream in any direction.—Also a town in the pash. of Sivas, 65 m. SW by W of Gumishkana, and 48 m. S of Tereboli, on the Black sea. It is built near the summit of a high hill, and is overhung by a perpendicular rock crowned with a fortress. It contains about 2,500 mud-built houses, of which 500 are inhabited by Armenians, and 50 by Greeks. The bazaars are extensive, and well-stocked with country-made cotton cloths.

KARAHISAR. See Afium-Karahisar.

KARAHOTUN, a town of Mongolia, in Western Tartary, 120 m. NW of Pekin.

KARAJAH-TAGH, a mountain ridge of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. 37° 40′, E long. 33° 55′, between the Hasan-Tagh on the NNE, and the Kara-Tagh on the SSW.

KARAJEHLAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 36 m. SW of Kastamuni.

KARAJINSK, or Karaji, an island off the E coast of Kamtchatka, between the parallels of 59° 15′ and 50° 28′. It is nearly 60 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and from 6 to 12 m. broad. In the summer-months it is visited by the inhabitants of the ostrogs or hamlets on the adjacent main for the purpose of hunting black and red foxes, reindeer, and game.—The river Kuraja, which descends from the Palau ridge, flows in a SSE course into the bay of K. on the main, opposite Cape Semenov on the W coast of this island.

KARAK, or Karrack, a small rocky island in the Persian gulf, the *Icarus* of Alexander. It contains about 12 or 13 sq. m., and affords a safe anchorage at all seasons, but more particularly during severe gales which blow from the NW, the prevailing winds in this sea. The greater part of the island is so rocky that little use can be made of it; but the E side being somewhat lower than the others, is capable of being cultivated. The pop. does not at present exceed 300; but under the Dutch it is said to have amounted to 2,000 or 3,000. They manufacture a coarse kind of cloth, and subsist upon the produce of their gardens and fishing-nets. Sir John Malcolm, in 1808, strongly recommended that the British should occupy and fortify K., as a defensive position, and one from which trade might be securely carried on with the neighbouring coasts of Persia and Arabia: at present it is in the possession of the Persians, and a dependency of Bushire. The best pilots for Bassora may be procured here; and there is also a good supply of water.

KARAKAGI, a village of Georgia, 80 m. SE of Tiflis.

KARAKAL, or Karakalla, a small town of

Wallachia, 85 m. WSW of Bucharest, and 65 m. ESE of Widdin.

KARAKAL. See CARAKAL.

KARAKALDERIN, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, 25 m. W of Silivria.

KARAKALPACS, a people of Tartary, who inhabit the country to the E of the Aral, and to the N of the Sihun or Jaxartes. This district was called GHAZ by the Arabs, and sometimes GHAZNAH; and it probably extends to the N of the Syr, and joins the desert of Burruk. It is 7 days' journey from E to W; and 10 from N to S. The K. call themselves Kara-Kiptchaks, or 'Black Kiptchaks.' They are called Mankats by Abulghazi; but Kyrillow, in his map of the Russian empire, makes the Mankats a distinct people from the Kara-Kalpaks. However this may be, the nomades so called were divided into two hordes, the greater and the lesser; and in 1742 the latter tribe, then consisting of 15,000 families, having sought the protection of Russia, were almost annihilated by the Kirghisians for calling in foreign aid. They are Mahommedans, and employ themselves in cultivating the ground, which possesses a considerable degree of fertility. They have khans, but pay more respect to certain supposed descendants of Mahomet, whom they call Seits, than to their princes.

KARAKAN, a village of Kurdistan, 10 m. SW of Betlis.

KARAKAR, a village of the Nedjid, in Arabia, 150 m. NE of Hajar.

KARAKASH, or KARADEREAS, a town of Khoten, on a river of the same name, 20 kos E of Yarkund, and 10 kos W of Elechi. It was represented to Moorcroft as containing 3,000 houses. At the distance of 7 kos from K., on the way to Choulak, the face of the country is covered with a fine light sand, which often effaces all in direction of the road, and renders it necessary to have its line marked out by a double row of wooden posts which extend without interruption to K.—The river K. flows first from E to W 24 kos, and then N for 12 kos, when it receives the Toghrisu. After this increase it turns to the NE, till it reaches the city of K., which is upon its r. bank, and about 9 days' journey from its source. Pursuing its course in the same direction, it passes Yurungkash, on its r. bank, and receives at that city a tributary of the same name. It afterwards joins the river of Yarkund. This river is reported to contain very fine agates, which are carefully reserved for the Chinese court.

KARA-KERMAN, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 44° 34′, at the point where the S channel of Lake Rassein discharges itself into the sea.

KARAKI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the N coast of the gulf of Ismid.

KARAKILISSA, a village of Azerdbijan, 15 m. S by W of Maku, on an affluent of the Dalykla.—Also a village in the khanate of Nakshivan, on an affluent of the Arpachai, 35 m. N by E of Nakshivan.—There are several other villages and hamlets of this name in Russian Armenia and in Asiatic Turkey.

KARAKITA, a small island in the Eastern seas, to the S of Sangir, in N lat. 3° 7′, E long. 125° 26′. It is about 6 m. in circumf., and inhabited.

KARAKONISI, an island of Turkey, in the gulf of Arta, connected with the N shore of the gulf by two strips of sand,—one attaching it to the coast near Salagora, and about 3 m. in length,—the other meeting the shore about 2½ m. to the NE. The island is covered with olive-trees and prickly oaks, and has upon it a small convent, and a Greek chapel.

KARAKORUM PASS, a pass of Central Asia, in the mountain-range between Ladak and Yarkand, at the head of the valley of the Shayok. It was estimated by Dr. Thomson, who ascended it in 1848, at 18,604 ft. above sea-level. It was quite free from snow, and even on the slopes above there were only a few snowy patches. It led over a mass of dry stones without a vestige of vegetation, nor did anything of the kind, whether phenogamous or cryptogamous, appear till at least 500 ft. below. To the N, a small stream commencing just below the pass could be traced for about a ½ m., at the end of which distance it disappeared amongst hills by which the view is limited in this direction. The road to Yarkand lies along this small stream. The name K. is confined to the range N of the table-land, and in particular to this pass. This range nowhere exceeds 20,000 or 21,000 ft., and seems an offset from a snowy range 20 or 30 m. further W.

KARA-KUBAN, a river of Eastern Circassia, which descends from the N flank of the Caucasus, and joins the Kuban, on the l. bank, 6 m. SE of Yekaterinodar, after a course of 150 m. from SE to NW.

KARA-KUBAN. See APHIBS.

KARALEIJANGO, a town of Kaarta, in W. Africa, 105 m. E of Kemnu.

KARALUKALA, a village of Turkish Armenia, 30 m. E of Erzerum.

KARAMAK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, which flows NW, and joins the Volga on the l. bank, after a course of 60 m.

KARAMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 45 m. SSE of Koniyeh, containing about 1,000 houses. It was formerly called LARANDEH from the ancient *Laranda*.

KARAMAN. See CARAMAN.

KARAMANIA. See CARAMANIA.

KARAMANKIES, a tribe of S. Africa, located in the NE branch of the Orange river and its affluents. They are probably a branch of the Koranas.

KARAMIT, or KEREMIT, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Adalia, 30 m. ENE of Macri, on the Phoneka river.

KARAMNA. See CARMANASSA.

KARAMURAD, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 32 m. N of Mangalia.

KARAMUSAL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the sea of Marmora, 36 m. NNE of Brusa.

KARAMUSTAFALAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 20 m. N by E of Philippopoli.

KARAMYCH, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, which rises about 40 m. N of Kamychin, and, after running successively E, N, and W, joins the Medvieditza, on the l. bank, at the small v. of K., after a course of 75 m.

KARANEVACZ, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Morava, 22 m. NW of Kursumblia.

KARANG-SAMBONG, a considerable inland town of Java, 168 m. SE of Batavia, situated on a fine river which is navigable for large prows, and runs through Indramayo into the sea.

KARANGAN, a village of Borneo, about 140 m. E of Pontianak, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Landak.

KANANKULLA, a town of Kaarta, in W. Africa, 10 m. SW of Kemnu.

KARANSEBES, or SEBES, a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the Temes, 51 m. SE of Temesvar, on the Wallach-Illyrian military frontier. Pop. 2,837. There are several schools here, as in all the principal places on the frontier. A great quantity of Thracian, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins, have been dug up from time to time in the vicinity of this place, which was included in the Roman prov. of *Dacia Ripensis*.

KARAPUNAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 15 m. S of Burgas.

KARAS, or KARASCH, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Eastern Carpathians, on the SE frontiers of the com. of Krassova; flows S through that com., and then forms its frontier with Temesvar, and joins

the Danube, on the l. bank, 45 m. E of Belgrade, after a course of 75 m. prevailingly from NE to SW.

KARASI, or Quaraçi, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the sanj. of Bigha; on the E by that of Khodavendikar; on the S by Sarukhan; and on the W by the Ægean sea. It is traversed from E to W by the Demirrji range. Its NW section is traversed by a river which falls into the gulf of Adramyti; and its SW by the Bergama-su or *Caicus*. It comprises the island of Mitylene, and the districts of Balikesri, Adramyti, Sandarli, and Ayasmund.

KARASICZA, or Karasschicza, a river of Hungary, in the com. of Werowitz, formed by the union of the Vuchinska and the Csagavicza. It flows E, and joins the Drave, on the r. bank, at Petrovitz, 9 m. NW of Eszek, after a course of 40 m.—Also a river in the com. of Baranya, which rises NE of Funfkirchen; flows S; and joins the Danube, on the r. bank, after a course of 54 m.

KARASJI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. 17° 26′, and E long. 75° 28′. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahommedans.

KARASJOKI, a village of Finmark, on the r. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tana, in N lat. 69° 26′, 75 m. SE by E of Altengaard.

KARASS, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, district of Georgievsk, at the foot of the Bechtau, 7 versts from Petigorski. It was selected as the site of a mission from Scotland about the beginning of the present cent.; but a ukase of the Russian government broke up the mission, and the village is now the seat of a colony of Germans.

KARASSINSKAIA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 114 m. E of Cheliabinsk. It has extensive iron-works.

KARASU, a mountain-range in European Turkey, in Romania, which forms the E boundary of Macedon. It corresponds to the *Mons Pangæus* of the ancients.—Also a river of European Turkey, the source of which is on the W side of Mount Rhodope. It falls into the Archipelago, opposite the island of Thasos.—Also a considerable river of Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Taurus, and falls into the Kizil-Irmak. Though broad, it is forded with difficulty.—Also a river of Azerdbijan, which rises on the W frontier of the khanate of Ardebil; flows past the town of Ardebil; enters the district of Karadagh; and flows into the Aras, on the r. bank, in N lat. 39° 22′. Its principal affluents are the Sambur-chai and the Aharchai.—Also a river in the khanate of Erivan, which joins the Aras, on the r. bank, at a point 20 m. E of the Little Ararat, after a course of about 30 m., nearly parallel to the Aras.—Also a river in the pash. of Trebisond, which rises in the Almali-Tagh, and flowing N, joins the Gumishkanah.—Also a river of Russia, in the Crimea, an affluent of the Salgher, which it joins 3 m. N of Tokur, after a course of 60 m.—Also a stream of Afghanistan, which descends from the Sufid-Koh, and falls into the Surkhrud, an affluent of the Cabul.

KARASU. See article Euphrates.

KARASU AVOGLI, a village of Azerdbijan, in Persia, 6 m. NW of Tabriz.

KARASU-BASAR, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, situated in a valley, 36 m. W of Kaffa, and 25 m. ENE of Simferopol, on the r. bank of the Karasu. Its inhabitants, partly Russians and Greeks, but chiefly Tartars and Armenians, amount to 3,500. They manufacture Turkey and other leather, and traffic also in saltpetre, cattle, and agricultural produce. The town is the great mart of the Crimea for fruit and wine.

KARAT, a small town of Oman, in Arabia, 190 m. SW of Mascat.

KARA-TAGH, the southern and lower range of the Taurus Proper, which diverges from the Zagros, and runs WNW to the Derbend pass near Sulimaniyeh, whence it runs onward to the Pirman.—Also a lofty mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. 37° 21′, E long. 33° 20′, 15 m. N by W of Karaman.

KARA-TAGH. See Montenegro.

KARATAOU, a chain of mountains in Independent Tartary, in the N of the khanate of Khokan, near the Kirghiz frontier. It runs from NW to SE, and joins the Alatagh.

KARATAYA, a river of Hindostan, in the E part of Nepal, which rises in the mountains of Sikkim, and flows into the Mahanaddi, on the r. bank, after a course from N to S of 60 m.

KARATCHEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orel, on the river Sneja, 50 m. W by N of Orel, 27 m. ESE of Briansk. Pop. 6,000. It is a place of active commerce.

KARATEGHIN, a small mountainous territory of Independent Tartary, 120 m. S of Khokan, inhabited by Taujiks, and watered by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Vakhshab.

KARATEPEH, a village in the pash. of Bagdad, S of the Zengabad hills, and 7 hours from Kifri. The environs are watered by a cut from the Diala, and produce cotton, *dari* or Indian corn, and rice.—Also a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Andkhu, in N lat. 36° 15′, E long. 64° 48′.

KARATOPE, a town of Khamil, in Chinese Tartary, 30 m. W of Hami.

KARAT-SIRIM, a village of Kurdistan, 40 m. SE of Kerkuk.

KARATUIN, a village of Irak, in Persia, 40 m. SE of Hamadan.

KARATUPPEH, a village of about 200 houses, in the Persian prov. of Mazanderan, about 3 m. from the coast, on the road from Ferrabad to Ashrif, and 7 m. NE of the latter place. It is built on a dark-coloured *tuppeh* or earthen mound, rising abruptly from the plain, and evidently of artificial formation. The inhabitants, who are of Afghan descent, cultivate rice, barley, and wheat, in neatly enclosed fields.

KARAULI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 30 m. W of Silivria.

KARAVARSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharhov, 21 m. SSE of Valki.

KARAVI, a mountain of Turkey, in the pash. of Trikala, on the N frontiers of Greece, 5 m. W of Mount Afendico, and 6 m. NNW of Mount Bugiaki, in N lat. 39° 18′, E long. 21° 37′.

KARBEN (Gross), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, and bail. of Nidda, 7 m. S of Fridberg, and 8 m. NNE of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the l. bank of the Nidda, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 733. It has several oil and tobacco-mills. In the environs are 2 mineral springs.

KARBITZ, or Karwice, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Leitmeritz, on the Strade. Pop. 1,046. It has a calico printing-mill, and in the environs are several coal-mines.

KARBOLE, a village of Sweden, in the laen of Gefleborg, on the Ljusne, SE of Ytter.

KARBONARA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 10 m. NE of Valona, on the l. bank of the Vojutza or Poro.

KARBONATES, an assemblage of villages in Albania, in the sanj. of Valona, 15 m. NW of Berat.

KARBONERO-EL-MAYOR, or Carbonero-el-Mayor, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. NNW of Segovia. Pop. 2,051.

It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

KARBUCCIA, or Carbuccia, a commune of Corsica, in the arrond. and 15 m. NE of Ajaccio, near the l. bank of the Gravone. Pop. 3,334.

KARBUS-ABAD, a town, consisting of about 60 houses, in Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, and district of Kaskin, on the road from that town to Teheran. In the vicinity is the royal castle of Kiazha.

KARCABUEY, or Carcabuey, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Cordova, and partido of Priego. Pop. 3,996. It has two churches, several convents, an hospital, a classical and an elementary school, a custom-house, and a public granary. It was founded by the Arabs, and contains some Roman remains.

KARCACI, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Catania, district and 24 m. ESE of Nicosia, near the r. bank of the Simeto.

KARCAGNA, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Amhara, prov. of Mailsha, on a river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Dembea, and 90 m. SSW of Gondar.

KARCAMISSAS (Sierra de), a mountain of Cuba, to the W of the town of Holgum, and forming a portion of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its entire length.

KARCAR, or Carcar, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SSW of Pamplona, partido and 14 m. S of Estella, on a hill at the foot of which flows the Ega. Pop. 1,472. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactories of linen. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

KARCARANA, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E bank of the Parana, in La Plata, between the 32° and 33° S lat.

KARCARTON. See Meangis.

KARCEDO, or Carcedo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 17 m. NNE of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Omino.

KARCHI, Kurshi, or Nakhsheb, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 100 m. SE of Bokhara, on a river of the same name, and on the great caravan route from Samarcand to Afghanistan. Large quantities of skins, chiefly those of the martin, fox, and lamb, are imported thither from the S part of Bokhara, and an active export trade is carried on in cotton, spun and raw tobacco, silk, and dried fruit. A garrison of from 2,000 to 3,000 men is constantly maintained here by the khan. In the vicinity are several small towns belonging to the jurisdiction of K.—The river Karchi makes a considerable sweep from E to W, passing in its course Shehri-Subz, and loses itself in the sand, a little to the W of Karchi.

KARCHUT, or Kharshoot, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source in the W part of the pash. of Erzerum, passes Gumishkhana, traverses the pash. of Trebisonde, and falls into the Black sea at Tireboli, 50 m. W of Trebisonde, and after a total course, in a generally NW direction, of about 120 m.

KARCINA, or Carcina, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. N of Brescia, on the l. bank of the Mella, in the valley of Trompia. Pop. 415. It has a paper-mill and a forge.

KARCZEW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazow. and obwod of Stanislawow, on an affluent of the Vistula.

KARDAMUM, an island in the group of the Lakadive islands, in N lat. 11° 12′, E long. 73° 18′.

KARDANAH. See Belus.

KARDANO, or Cardano, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 26 m. NW of Milan, district and 1½ m. SW of Gallarate. Pop. 1,244.

KARDASCH, a small district and town of Nubia, in the territory of the Kenons, on the l. bank of the Nile, 30 m. SSW of Es-Souan. It contains the ruins of a temple.

KARDASCH-RESCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. SSE of Tabor, and 8 m. WNW of Neuhaus. Pop. 800.

KARDEDEU, or Cardedeu, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Barcelona, and partido of Granollers-de-Vales.

KARDEH-DUN, a valley of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gurwal, extending between the Jumna and Sutledge, and to the N of the town of Nahan. It possesses a highly productive though marshy soil, and affords luxuriant pasturage, but it is extremely unhealthy, and has been suffered to become overgrown with jungle. It is supposed to have formerly been populous and well cultivated. In 1815 the total number of houses was 280, and these contained only 606 inhabitants, who periodically migrated during the rains. The pasturing of cattle forms the chief source of local emolument.

KARDELAR, or Cardelar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Grenada, and partido of Iznalloz.

KARDEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. NE of Kochem, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 415.

KARDENAS, or Cardenas, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Logrono, partido and 5 m. SSW of Najera, on the r. bank of a river of the same name.

KARDENOSA, or Cardenosa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 8 m. NNW of Avila. Pop. 816. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses some manufactories of common linen fabrics.

KARDIKI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 14 m. N of Delvino, in the midst of steep mountains, on the l. bank of the Bilitza.—Also a town in the sanj. of Janina, 15 m. SE of Kalerites.

KARDO, a village of Sind, on the r. bank of the Kori arm of the Indus, 22 m. SSW of Kotri.

KARDSZAG, Kardszag-uj-Szallas, or Kun-Kardszag-uj-Szallas, a town of Hungary, capital of a privileged district of Great Cumania, 38 m. WSW of Debreczin, and 96 m. E of Pesth. Pop. 11,424. It occupies a wide extent of surface, and contains 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Lutheran. The environs are noted for their melons.

KAREE, or Karree Mountains, a chain of mountains in South Africa, on the N confines of the district of Beaufort. It appears to form a portion of the Nieuwveld range, and rises with remarkable uniformity to the height of about 1,000 ft. above the level of the plateau on which it stands, which is estimated at the height of 5,300 ft. above sea-level. These mountains present a variety of curious forms, and are generally wild and sterile in aspect.

KAREEKA, or Karreeka. See Camtoos.

KARELI, an ancient district of Russia in Europe, now comprised in the govs. of Viborg, Kuopio, Olonetz, and Archangel. The inhabitants are of Finnish origin, and speak a dialect named Karelin, compounded of the Russ and Finnish languages. They profess adherence to the Lutheran and Greek churches. During the Russian civil wars a large portion of this territory fell to Sweden, but in 1710 was restored by the treaties of Neistad and Abo to Russia. The name is now restricted to a small tract of land in the environs of Kesholm, gov. of Viborg.—Also a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, prov. of K'arthle, 12 m. W of Gori. Pop. 500.

KARENS, Kariaines, Karians, or Karrans, a pastoral people

of Birmah, who inhabit the mountain-regions of the S and E parts of Birmah Proper, and parts of the Tenasserim provs., extending as far as the W parts of Siam, and thence northwards among the Shians. Their numbers probably amount to 35,000. They are divided into tribes, among which the principal appear to be the Sgaus or Chegaws, and the Pos or Pgwos. The missionaries who have resided amongst them represent them as much superior in moral character to all the surrounding tribes, as universally practising integrity and hospitality, and as treating their women with respect. They cultivate the ground with industry, raise hogs and poultry, and procure large quantities of game in the forests. Their chief article of dress is a long coarse cotton shirt, made loose and without sleeves, and descending below the knees. They are fond of ornaments, and wear a great variety on their necks, arms, and ankles.

KARETIVA. See KARADIVE.

KARGAHOI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and NE of Tchirmen, on the Tundja.

KARGALINSKAIA, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Caucasus, district and 15 m. SW of Kizliar, on the l. bank of the Terek.

KARGALKA (UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER), three small rivers in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Orenburg, which flow through a tract of country abounding with copper, and discharge themselves into the Sakmera, to the NE of Orenburg. The course of the largest does not exceed 36 m.

KARGANTSK, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district of Kaïnsk, in the E part of which it has its source. It runs SW, and, after a course of about 180 m., falls into Lake Tchany, on the E bank, 75 m. S of Kaïnsk.

KARGE, KARGOVA, or UNRUHSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 54 m. SW of Posen, and circle of Bomst, on the Ombra. Pop. 1,970. It is well built, and has a suburb and a Lutheran church. It possesses some manufactories of cloth, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

KARGHALIK, a large village of Chinese Turkestan, 36 m. S of Yarkand, on a river of the same name. It has a military school, and possesses a weekly market for horses, cattle, carpets, &c. The river, which also bears the name of Mazar, descends from the N side of the Yagni or Kukeyar mountains, flows N, and joins the Yarkand, at the town of that name.

KARGHEN, or KARKUN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and sanj. and 24 m. NNW of Sivas, on the road from that town to Tokat. The manufacture of fine leather forms the chief branch of local industry.

KARGOPOL, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz. The district occupies the eastern portion of the gov. The soil is cold and damp, and possesses little fertility. Its chief productions are timber and game. Pop. 44,500. The town is 150 m. ESE of Petrozavodsk, on the l. bank of the Onega, 6 m. from the egress of that river from Lake Latcha. Pop. 5,000. It is well-built, and contains 20 churches and convents. This town is of great antiquity. Its founder and the epoch of its foundation are both unknown. It has been the asylum of several eminent Russian exiles.

KARGOUCH-KEGHICH-TAOU, three mountains of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg. They belong to a branch of the Ural chain, and are near the villages of the Bashkirs-Muzalars. They are remarkable for the fires which have for years past been burning within them, and which have calcined the rocks and destroyed the vegetation with which they were formerly covered.

KARGOVA. See KARGE.

KARHNI, GARNI, or GUERNI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Armenia, 9 m. E of Erivan, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Aras. It was formerly a town, founded, according to Armenian tradition, by Kegham, one of the ancient princes of the country, and a magnificent palace was erected in it in the 3d century by Tiridates. The surrounding district is named from it Karhnudsor, or the valley of Karhni.

KARIATEIN, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 80 m. ENE of Damascus, on the road from that town to Palmyra, and on the confines of the desert.

KARICAL, or CARICALA, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district of Tanjore, 8 m. S of Tranquebar, and 78 m. S of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, near the mouth of a branch of the Cavery which bears the same name, in N lat. 10° 55′, and E long. 80° 4′. It is defended by ramparts and by a fort; and contains a church, several Hindu temples, and extensive store-houses. It has several large manufactories of cotton fabrics, and building-docks, and carries on an active trade in rice. The territory of K. consists of 4 maganoms or districts, and comprising 113 villages. Pop. in 1836, 44,191, of whom 40 were whites, 46 half-cast, and 44,105 Indians. It is watered by several branches of the Cavery, and is very fertile, a rich and finely cultivated diluvium being deposited by the rivers over the sand, which forms the substratum of the locality. Its principal production is rice. On the coast are several *salines*, which form also an important branch of industry. This town was ceded to France in 1739 by the sultan of Tanjore. It was taken by the English in 1803, but restored in 1814, by the treaty of Paris, to the French.

KARIMATA. See CARIMATA.

KARIMON. See CARIMON.

KARIN, a village of Irak, in Persia, 15 m. S of Kashan.

KARINABAD, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, 20 m. W of Aidos.

KARINJA, a town of India, in the Deccan, 60 m. S of Ellichpur.

KARIPTSCHA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Tchermen, S of Jamboli.

KARITENA, a town of Greece, in the eparchy of Gortynia, 17 m. W of Tripolitza. Pop. 1,000. It is situated in a strong pass, at the N extremity of the valley of the Upper Alpheïus; and is defended by a castle on the summit of a high rock. The whole surrounding district is mountainous, but fertile in wheat, barley, and maize.

KARITZA, a small town of Greece, in the district of Magnesia, about 2½ m. NE of Thanaton, at the foot of a mountain. It contains 150 houses.

KARK, or ESKI-BAGDAD, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 80 m. NNW of Bagdad.

KARKA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 30 m. S of Tokat.

KARKAR, a mountain-chain of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, 30 m. S of Oran.

KAR-KARKARALI, a Russian settlement in the Kirghiz steppes, at the base of the Alatan mountains, in N lat. 50°, E long. 75°. A sort of patriarchal government is formed among the Kirghiz in the neighbourhood of this place. Their magistrates are chosen among themselves, and guaranteed by the Russians, who pay an annual salary to the president, who is assisted by a divan, of whom half is chosen by the Russians, while his authority is maintained when necessary by Cossack bayonets.

KARKARLANG, a small island in the Pacific, belonging to a cluster called Meanguis, in N lat. 4° 45′.

KARKEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 4 m. NW of Heinsberg.

KARKISSA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, in N lat. 35° 8′.

KARKOD, a town of Nubia, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 48 m. SE of Sennaar.

KARKOV. See KHARKOV.

KARLA (Lake), a lake in the Turkish pash. of Trikala, which receives the drainage from the Karadagh on the S and SW, and the Macrovouni chain on the NE. It is 15 m. in length from SE to NW, and has a breadth varying from 1 to 3 m. It discharges itself by the Asmak into the Karachair lake, which communicates with the Salembria river on the r. bank, 5 m. below Larissa.

KARLEBY (Gamla), or Old Karleby, a town of Russian Finland, on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 75 m. NE of Wasa, and 18 m. NE of Yakobstad, in N lat. 63° 51′, E long. 23° 8′. It has a good port. Pop. 1.800.

KARLEBY (Ny), or New Karleby, a town of Russian Finland, in the gov. and 48 m. NE of Vasa, on the Lapjoki, which forms a haven here, at its embouchure in the gulf of Bothnia. Tallow, timber, and butter are exported from both Old and New K.

KARLINSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, 15 m. NNE of Karsun. Pop. 850.

KARLOPAGO. See Carlopago.

KARLOWITZ. See Carlowitz.

KARLSBURG. See Weissenburg.

KARLSCRONA. See Carlscrona.

KARLSTADT. See Carlstadt.

KARM-EL-ARAB, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S of Benisuef.

KARMELIS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 15 m. E of Mosul, near the Khazir, an affluent of the Great Zab.

KARMIN, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 25 m. NE of Zareng.

KARMINA, or Kermina, a town of Independent Tartary, in the valley of the Miankal, 48 m. E of Bokhara.

KARMOE, an island of Norway, at the entrance of Karm sound. It is divided into 4 parishes, the inhabitants of which subsist chiefly by fishing. The sound is 15 m. in length, and is bordered by walled masses of grey rock from 300 to 800 ft. in height.

KARN-AL-MANSIL, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 50 m. SSE of Mecca.

KARNABAT, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 40 m. W of Burgas.

KARNAK, a village of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, opposite Medinet-Abu, and 1 m. NE of Luxor, in N lat. 25° 44′ 15″, E long. 32° 40′ 5″. It is celebrated for its magnificent ruins. "From the village of Luxor," says Mr. St. John, "we proceeded across the plain to K. Cultivation has not here, as about the site of Memphis, covered the fields with verdure, or raised living avenues of date-palms, to replace the fallen obelisk and column: the country is nearly desert, and the date woods are few and scanty. So much the more impressive, however, are the ruins. Even a sheikh's tomb, or a dilapidated caravanserai, on this dreary and abandoned plain, would be an object of interest; and it will therefore be easy to imagine the effect, in such a situation, of the most prodigious masses of ruin anywhere existing on the globe. The great propylon [nearly 400 ft. in length], with its gigantic portal, commands admiration from afar. Presently we reach the commencement of that long avenue of colossal sphinxes by which we approach the entrance looking towards the S. These mysterious symbolical figures, intended to represent the united beauty and strength of two natures, couching on either side of your path, awaken, in spite of time and violence, which have leagued together against them, strong emotions of pleasure, touched with melancholy and mingled with regret. You behold them extending one beyond another in vast files to the portal of the temple. But the traveller is at first distracted by the multitude of objects around him; and, before he examines any portion minutely, passes hastily through the whole, enjoying rather than observing. The plan of this vast scene of ruins has never been satisfactorily made out." "I thought," says another recent visitor to the ruins of K.,—"I thought that Ibsambul had filled the measure of my astonishment at the prodigies of Egyptian art, but what is it compared to K.?—to that confusion of stupendous structures, amidst which the sublime hypostyle rears its lofty columns in gigantic symmetry,—a colossus amidst colossi! Here the eye wanders from marvel to marvel,—from obelisk to propylon,—from long avenues of shattered sphinxes to prostrate statues and ruined sanctuaries,—and yet always returns to that matchless hall with increasing admiration. Nothing that remains of the architecture of ancient Greece or Rome can vie with the tranquil majesty of the scene that presents itself, as, approaching the ruins of K. by the great W entrance that faces the river, the eye pierces through a long vista of propyla, colonnades, peristyles, and obelisks, following each other in almost endless succession, and terminated by a distant perspective of the Arabian hills, seen as through a magnificent frame of sculptured stone. You enter, and, on either side, prostrate columns, mutilated colossi, headless sphinxes, and huge fragments of stone, that have toppled down from the lofty roofs, and carried destruction in their fall, lie scattered around; and then the hypostyle, the giant hall of Osirei, bursts upon you, like a forest of columns, each one,—and there are now 128 of them standing,—measuring 34 ft. in circumf., lofty in proportion and covered with a lavish profusion of painted sculptures, representing the deities and the sacred animals of Egyptian Pantheism mingled with the ovals of the greatest among the Pharaohs. In the centre runs a double row of columns, still larger and loftier than the lateral ones, surmounted by graceful lotus-flower capitals, and embellished with the same sacred subjects. The bas-reliefs and sculptures on the walls of the palace of K. are descriptive of the campaigns of its founder, Osirei, in Asia, and are executed in the best style of the best period of Egyptian art; in short, all that meets the eye is of surpassing beauty; and no words can do justice to the effect produced by this amazing structure, in which grandeur of conception and delicacy of detail are so happily united. The colosseum of Rome, and the Christian temples of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and of the Iglesia Mayor in Seville, mighty as they are, shrink into littleness when measured by the standard of K.; and Champollion, enthusiast as he was in all that concerned the creations of the Pharaohs, did not exaggerate when he averred, that 'Aucun peuple, ancien ni modern, n'a conçu l'art de l'architecture sur une échelle aussi sublime, aussi large, aussi grandiose que le firent les vieux Egyptiens; ils concevoient en hommes de cent pieds de haut, et l'imagination, qui, en Europe, s'élance bien au dessus de non portiques, s'arrête et tombe impuissante aux pieds des cent quarant colonnes de la salle hypostyle de K.' Temple or palace, whichever it was, this mighty structure stands unrivalled in beauty and grandeur, worthy of the genius and magnificence of its founder, the Pharaoh Osirei; whose name is encircled with a double halo in the annals of Egyptian history, as having bequeathed to his country the greatest temple and the greatest sovereign that it ever possessed—K., and his son, Rhamses Sesostris! Here everything speaks of the glorious eighteenth dynasty; the famous race of Theban kings, who registered their great deeds upon the walls of their palaces and of their tombs, and left those solemn and mighty chronicles to unfold to succeeding ages—to new races—and to the followers of new faiths,—the history of the oldest civilization, of the most extraordinary people, and of the most mystical religion that the world ever produced. But although Osirei was the sole creator of the matchless hypostyle, the storied walls and columns of K. possess the portraits, and record the achievements of many succeeding Pharaohs; among them, Sheshonk, the Shishak of the Bible, the conqueror of Reboboam, who is represented returning in triumph to Thebes, after having sacked Jerusalem, and bringing in his train the captive Jewish king, with his arms bound behind his back, together with the numerous Hebrew prisoners he had taken, all of them bearing the peculiar and distinctive traits of the Jewish physiognomy. There are also Ptolemaic remains at K.; a temple dedicated to the Egyptian Venus, Athor; and a beautiful propylon, approaching more nearly to the form of a triumphal arch than anything I have seen in this country." [*Mrs. Romer* in 1845.] Sir G. Wilkinson has furnished a minute description of these magnificent remains in the 2d vol. of his *Modern Egypt and Thebes.*

KARNATIC. See Carnatic.

KARNICAR, a village of Great Bukharia, 20 m. NE of Termed.

KARNOW. See Jagerndorf.

KARNTEN. See Carinthia.

KARNUL, a district of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut, bounded by the Tumbudra and Krishna. Its cap., of the same name, is a strongly-fortified town, situated on the S side of the Tumbudra, in N lat. 15° 44′, E long. 78° 2′. Pop. in 1816, 1,600.

KAROLEZ, a beautiful Tartar village of the Crimea, in the vicinity of Mangup, celebrated for its fine springs and romantic mountain scenery.

KAROLY (Nagy), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar, 54 m. NNE of Grosswardein, in N lat. 47° 40′ 10″, E long. 22° 28′. Pop. 8,000.

KARORI, a district and village at the S end of the north island of New Zealand, a little to the NE of Wellington. It is an undulating table-land, at an elevation of 591 ft. above sea-level, and surrounded by higher hills. The New Zealand Company have a prosperous settlement here.

KAROS, or Chero, an island in the Grecian archipelago, SE of Naxos, and W of Amorgo, in N lat. 36° 53′ 29″, E long. 25° 39′ 38″. It is 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

KAROTEKOTY, a town of Hindostan, in Gurwal, 51 m. N of Serinagur.

KAROTSHA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kursk, 30 m. NE of Bielgorod, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name. Pop. 7,000.

KAROTTA, a small island in the Pacific, belonging to the Menguis group, in N lat. 5°, E long. 127° 10′.

KAROUANIE, a river of French Guayana, an affluent of the Mana.

KARPATHES. See CARPATHIANS.

KARPENITZE, a town of Greece, in the eparchy of Eurytania, 27 m. SW of Zeitun.

KARPFEN, KORPONA, or KRUPINA, a mining town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Sohl, and 15 m. S of Altsohl, in N lat. 48° 21′ 50″, E long. 1° 49′. Pop. 3,000, mostly Bohemians of Slavonic origin. The Piarists, a Catholic order, charged with the education of youth, have here a church, a gymnasium, and college. This town was greatly devastated by fire in 1824.

KARPFSTOCK, a mountain of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Glaris, SE of the Glarnisch. Alt. 1,176 toises = 1,286 yds.

KARPOVKA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 24 m. WSW of Zaritzyn.

KARPUT, or CHARPOTE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, at the E extremity of the fertile valley of Sophene, 36 m. E of Malatia.

KARPUZLI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Mentesha, 30 m. NE of Melasso.

KARQUINES (STRAIT OF), a channel connecting Suisun bay, into which the Sacramento river discharges itself, with the outer bay of San Francisco, in California. It runs nearly E and W for the distance of 8 m., and at its narrowest point is a ½ m. wide, with from 12 to 17 fath. water. The banks on both sides are high, and composed of free-stone. See article FRANCISCO (BAY OF).

KARRISTHAN, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 7 m. SE of Castalborgas.

KARROOS (THE). See article CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, p. 284.

KARS, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the pash. of Akhalzikhe; on the E by Russian Armenia; on the S and W by the pash. of Erzerum. Its NW section is intersected by the Kur. The Aras skirts its S, and the Arpachai its E frontier. The Childer-Tagh intersects it from SW to NE. The climate is severe, but the plains produce abundant crops of wheat and barley, and pasture numerous herds of fine cattle.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 40° 32′, E long. 43° 35′, 95 m. NE of Erzerum, and 100 m. SW of Tiflis, on the Arpachai, in a fertile and well-cultivated plain. Some years ago it was a thriving town, and contained from 6,000 to 8,000 families; but the forcible expulsion of the Armenian pop., at the close of the last war between Turkey and Russia, destroyed its trade and robbed it of its wealthiest and most industrious inhabitants. It is still a place of transit for Georgian produce and that of Erivan into Turkey, and of Turkish goods from Erzerum to the Russian frontiers. Its citadel is built of unhewn stone, and lines the face of a steep hill, at the foot of which the straggling town commences, but is commanded by heights within musket-range, on the opposite side of the deep ravine in which the Arpachai runs. Two stone bridges unite the two portions of the city divided by the river, which is here about 25 paces wide, and flows in a shallow bed. The Russians held this place for nearly two years.

KARSEK, an island near the W coast of East Greenland, in N lat. 60° 35′.

KARSKOE MORE. See KARA.

KARST, a high mountain of Illyria, in the interior of Carniola, to the E of Trieste, forming part of the Julian Alps. It consists of a mass of barren chalk, not of great height, but very steep, and presenting numerous dark clefts and caves.

KARSUN, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, 60 m. WSW of Simbirsk, on the l. bank of the Barych. Pop. 3,500.

KARTAL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the sea of Marmora, 55½ m. W of Ismid. It is surrounded by gardens, which supply the market of the capital with tomatoes, capsicums, onions, grapes, and peaches; and has a harbour for small vessels.

KARTALINIA, or KARTHLI, the most western prov. of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, bounded on the E by Kakheti, and on the W by Imeretia. It occupies both banks of the Kur; and comprehends the greater part of the ancient *Iberia;* but no longer boasts of the fine cities, embellished with sumptuous edifices, which it contained in the time of Strabo. Its general aspect, indeed, has become that of a wild uncultivated country. It produces a little wine, cotton, and silk. Its chief town is Gori.

KARTBIRT, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 48 m. WNW of Diarbekir.

KARTES, a town of Whydah, on the Slave coast of Guinea, 12 m. E of Sabi.

KARTHAUS, a village of Clearfield co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 114 m. NW of Harrisburg.

KARTUM. See KHARTUM.

KARUAH, a river of New South Wales, flowing into Port Stephens.

KARUKU, a small island in the Eastern seas, 3 m. E of Amboyna. It is principally allotted to the culture of the clove tree.

KARUN, or KURAN, a river of Persia, the ancient *Eulæus*, rising in abundant springs on the Kuh-i-Zerd or Zardah-Kuh, near Ispahan; traversing the Bachtiyari range by several deep valleys; passing Shuster, Bundikir, Wais, and Ahwaz; and disemboguing into the Persian gulf by several channels, one of which joins the Euphrates. Its principal tributaries are the Abi-Gargar, and the Dizful, which it receives on the r. bank, at Bundikir. After the union of these streams the K. becomes a noble river, "exceeding in size the Tigris or the Euphrates" [*Layard*], and well suited to steam-navigation.

KARUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Coimbatore, on the l. bank of the Amravati, in N lat. 10° 53′, E long. 78°. It contains about 1,000 houses.

KARURA, one of the Pelew group, in the Pacific.

KARYES, a town on the peninsula of Mount Athos, at nearly equal distance from its E and W shores, in N lat. 40° 14′, E long. 24° 15′.

KARYSTO, or CASTELROSSO, a small town of Greece, at the S extremity of the island of Eubœa, near the head of the gulf of Karystos. Pop. 3,000.

KARZAUT, AKARIZAUT, or REDONDO, one of the Curia Muria islands, off the S coast of Arabia, between Helaniyah and Jebeliyah. It is a small rocky isle, rising to 210 ft. in alt.

KAS (EL), or RAS KASARUN, a mountainous cape of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 3 m. N of Catieh, in N lat 31° 10′, E long. 33° 4′.

KASABI, a village of Syria, on the Euphrates, 25 m. E of El Der.

KASAH (RAS), a promontory on the Oman coast of Arabia, in N lat. 26° 14′, E long. 56° 30′.

KASAKURA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 22 m. ESE of Taisero, 70 m. WNW of Nagasaki.

KASALA. See CASAL.

KASAMANSA. See CASAMANZA.

KASAN, an extensive government of European Russia, lying between 46° 20′ and 49° 40′ E long., and 54° and 57° N lat.; and bounded on the N by the gov. of Viatka; on the E by Orenburg; on the S

by Simbirsk; and on the W by Novgorod. Its territorial extent is 23,970 sq. m. Its pop. in 1846 was returned at 1,342,900, partly Chuvatshes, partly Russians, and partly Tartars, though of very mixed origin. It is divided into 12 circles, and consists for the most part of an immense plain, with few elevations, except towards the E, where lateral branches from the Ural produce considerable inequalities. The rivers are the Volga, the Kama, the Sura, the Viatka, and the Kasanka; besides smaller streams, and a great number of lakes. The soil is in some parts of clay, in others a black mould; and, though cultivated with little skill or industry, is in general fertile. The climate is temperate in summer, but in winter severe: the rivers freezing in November, and continuing shut up till the end of March. The vegetable products are rye, wheat, fruit, hemp, and hops. Among the minerals of most frequent occurrence are copper and alabaster. The rearing of cattle is extensively prosecuted. In the towns there are manufactories of cloth, soap, leather, &c. Upwards of one-half of this gov. belongs to the Crown.—During the flourishing time of the Tartar empire, K. was a country of great celebrity. The grandson of Jenghis-Khan founded the khanship of Kaptschak, which comprehended most of the country lying along the Volga, the Ural, and the Don. The son of this prince built the city of K. in 1257, and it became the cap. of the khanship. In 1441 the khan of K. asserted his independence, and erected his prov. into a kingdom, which subsisted as such till 1552, when it was conquered by Ivan II., and annexed to Russia, of which it has formed a part ever since. The Tartars of K. form the majority of the inhabitants of this prov., and are found also in other govs., particularly in those of Simbirsk, Riasan, Viatka, Perm, and Orenburg; but their number, though considerable, is far below what the accounts of ancient historians would lead us to infer. They are superior in several respects to the other Tartar tribes. In former ages, before the irruption of the Mogul Tartars, this country was called Bulgaria or Volgaria, from its lying along the river Volga. At the epoch of the migration of the northern tribes the ancient inhabitants quitted their country, and after several successes and reverses, founded a new state on the banks of the Danube, in the prov. now called Bulgaria. The emperors of Russia still retain among their titles the appellation of sovereign of Bulgaria.

Kasan, the capital of the old kingdom of Kasan, and since 1781 of the above Russian prov., is situated on the river Kasanka, about 4 m. above its junction with the Volga, 208 m. E by S of Nizni-Novgorod, and 345 m. ESE of Kostroma; in E long. 49° 21′ 9″, N lat. 55° 47′ 51″, at an elevation of 148 ft. above sea-level. It chiefly stands on elevated ground, between the l. bank of the Kasanka and its affluent the Bulak. The streets are irregular but spacious; the lower part of the town, along the Bulak, is frequently covered with water. A great part of the houses are built of brick. It consists of three parts,—an antique Tartar fortress, the town proper, and the surrounding villages. The *Kreml* or fort is built of stone, close to the steepest part of the bank on which the city is built: a wide gate gives access to it from the middle town. It contains within its walls the barracks, prisons, criminal-workhouses, and the cathedral. The *gostinoi-door* or bazaar is of great size; and the university is a fine modern building of white hewn stone. Cottrell estimated the pop. of K. in 1820 at 65,000, of whom a fifth part were Tartars. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a university founded in 1803, and attended by about 250 students in 1848. It has also a theological seminary, 2 gymnasia, a school for the children of Tartar converts to Christianity, and one for the children of soldiers, an observatory, and a normal school. It has large soap-works and tanneries; also manufactories of woollen cloth, cotton, lace, steel, and earthenware. Its boots, made of pieces of different coloured leather inlaid, are famous throughout the empire; and its gold and silver embroideries employ many workmen. With these articles, and the corn, wax, honey, dried fruits, skins, tallow, black and white caviar, and potash, &c., brought from the surrounding country, and furs and Chinese tea from Siberia, it carries on an active trade, for which its situation for an inland town is favourable: it being in a manner the central point between St. Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astrakhan, Moscow, and Orenburg. The great fair of Macariev is another important channel for the merchandise of this place. At a little distance from K. is an admiralty establishment, with a navigation-school, magazines, and a dock-yard, in which galliots are constructed, which are sent down the Volga to the Caspian sea. The mouth of the Kasanka is, according to Erman, only 28·9 ft. above sea-level. K. had been already nearly burnt down three times before its devastation by fire in 1774, when all its ancient archives perished. In 1815 it was again de vastated by fire, when nearly the whole town, except the castle and a few churches, was destroyed, most of the houses being built of wood. In 1842 it again suffered severely from fire. The extent of the old Tartar city appears to have been hardly less than that of the K. of the present day. It offered a desperate resistance to the Russians in 1552.

KASANIK, a small town of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, khanate of Tarki, 75 m. NW of Derbend, on the Osen.

KASATCHIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, 21 m. NNW of Bogodukov, on the Vorskla.

KASBERG, a mountain of Lower Austria, on the borders of Styria, to the N of Priel, having an elevation of 5,800 ft. above sea-level.

KASCHAU—in Hungarian Kassa—a town of Hungary, the cap. of the com. of Aba-ujvar, situated on the r. bank of the Hernad, 96 m. NE of Pest. Pop. in 1837, 12,468, of whom 10,600 were Catholics. It is a handsome town, and is much resorted to by the nobles of the northern districts of Hungary as a winter-residence. It has a royal Catholic academy and library, an episcopal seminary, an arsenal, a theatre, a military asylum, and barracks; and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Erlau. Its great architectural ornament is its Gothic cathedral, which was begun in 1324, and finished by Mathias Corvinus. In its great square is a statue of John Nepomak. K. is a place of active industry. Pottery, hats, paper, turnery ware, and tobacco, are among its manufactures; and it has a lively trade in wines, corn, gall-nuts, and salt.—In its vicinity are mineral springs.

KASCHIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, on the Kaschinka, a small affluent of the Volga, 112 m. ENE of Tver. It contains 3,600 inhabitants, and has some trade, particularly in leather.

KASCHIRA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the S bank of the Oka, 73 m. S by E of Moscow.

KASHAN—pronounced Kaushun—a large and ancient city of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, in N lat. 33° 54′, E long. 51° 17′. Its pop. has been recently estimated at 30,000. It is encompassed with a wall, which extends nearly 2 m. from E to W, and 1½ m. from N to S. It is said to contain 30 mosques, 12 baths, and 10 madressahs. It is famed for the excellence of its weavers, and for its manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and copper utensils. It is celebrated also for its apricots, melons, pears, figs,

and grapes. The surrounding plain has a very high temp. in summer, and is said to be infested with scorpions of a large black species.

KASHGAN, a river of Persia, in Luristan, formed by the union of several streams in about N lat. 33° 22′, and E long. 47° 50′, and flowing SSW to the Kerkhah, which it joins on the l. bank 10 m. below Jaidar.

KASHGAR, or KHASHGHAR, the most western division of Chinese Turkistan, now comprehended in the district of Yarkund, which also includes that of Khotan. The capital, of the same name, was for many ages the seat of an independent prince; in later times the residence of the Karakitayan khans; and subsequently that of Jagatay-khan and his successors, till subdued in 1683 by the Eluths. It is situated, according to the Jesuits' maps of 1760, in 39° 25′ N lat., and 76° 0′ 45″ E long. of Greenwich, on the banks of a river which derives its name from the city; and was at one period a place of great celebrity both as a royal city and a commercial entrepôt. Before the rebellion of 1826 and 1827, this city was supposed to equal Amritsir, then the capital of Runjit Singh, in size, containing 10,000 houses, and being crowded with population and thronged with strangers. K. is called ORDUKEND, or 'the city of the horde,' by Abulfeda; and HASIKAR in the Jesuits' map; and KIH-SHĬ-KO-URK by the Chinese.

KASHKAR, or KHAUSHKHAUR, a river of Afghanistan which rises in the snowy peak of Pushtikhur, being separated merely by an intervening ridge from the source of the Oxus to the N. From this point it runs SW, having two ranges of lofty snow-clad mountains bordering its course all the way to the Hindu-kush. Near Drush it receives the Shisha, a large stream, from the NE; and then, passing through a gap of the Hindu-kush, it enters the district of Kuttore, or Kafiristan, having on its r. the S projection of that range, and on its l. mountains of great elevation but not bearing perpetual snow, running parallel to it. Having passed the snowy peak of Kund to the SW, it pierces the subalpine ranges to the S, and rushes with great violence into the valley of the Cabul river, which it joins at the village of Kamma, after a comparative course of 330 m.

KASHMIR. See CASHMERE.

KASI-KUMUKS, a Circassian tribe inhabiting the N part of Daghestan, and speaking a Lesghi dialect.

KASIMOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Riazan, on the l. bank of the Oka, which is here 620 yds. wide, 75 m. ENE of Riazan. Pop. 6,500, chiefly of Tartar descent, who conduct a considerable commerce in furs, silk, and cotton goods.

KASIN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, 30 m. WNW of Ahar, containing 200 families.

KASKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, 60 m. SSW of Vasa, on the gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 400.

KASKAREL MELIK, a village of Persia, in Irak-Arabi, 36 m. N of Bagdad.

KASKASKIA, a town of Randolph co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the r. bank of the river of the same name, 11 m. from its mouth, and 7 m. from the Mississippi, in a direct line. It consists of about 200 houses, scattered over an extensive plain. It was founded by the French in 1683, and a large proportion of the inhabitants are French.—The river of K. has its source in Champaign co., in the extensive meadow-land between the Illinois and the Wabash. Its course is nearly SSW, and 300 m. in length. It enters the Mississippi 100 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, and 84 m. below the Illinois. It is navigable for nearly 130 m., and waters a very fine and fertile country.

KASKI, a town of Nepal, on the l. bank of the Setiganga, 45 m. NW of Gorkha.

KASKINOMPA, a small river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, from the state of Tennessee, in N lat. 36° 45′, 20 m. below the Ohio.

KASKOE, or KASKOEN, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the district of Korsholm, on an island in the gulf of Bothnia over against the town of Wasa, in N lat. 62° 22′ 10″, E long. 21° 10′ 35″.

KASMARKT, or KAISERSMARKT, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips, on the l. bank of the Poprad, 3 m. NNW of Leutschau, and 164 m. ENE of Presburg, in N lat. 49° 7′, E long. 20° 27′. The situation is pleasant; but the vicinity of the Carpathians, and of the rugged Tatra, renders the temp. variable. It is surrounded by a double wall. Excellent linen is manufactured here; the woollen trade is also considerable. Pop. 4,000.

KASMIAH, a river of Syria, in the pash. of Acre. It rises near Baalbec; and flowing SW, through Cœle-Syria, falls into the Mediterranean a little to the NE of Sur, after a course of 105 m. It is the ancient *Leontes*. Its upper course is sometimes known as the Nahr-el-Letane.

KASPLIA, a river of Russia, which rises in the W part of the gov. of Smolensk; and flowing W passes Porietch, enters the gov. of Vitebsk, and joins the S. Dwina, on the l. bank at Suraz, after a course of 90 m.

KASR, a village of Upper Egypt, 6 m. NNW of Ashmunein.

KASR (AL), a fortress of Sistan, in Persia, 60 m. SE of Dergasp.

KASR-ABDULLAH, a fortress of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 42 m. NW of Kornah.

KASR-AHMED, a village of Tripoli, 100 m. E of Tripoli.

KASR-ESSAIAD, a fortress of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 20 m. W of Ghenneh.

KASR-GEDID, a fortress of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 8 m. S of Denutar.

KASR-IBN-HOBEIRA, a fortress of Persia, in Irak-Arabi, 12 m. SSW of Hillah.

KASR-KEND, a village of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Mekran, on the l. bank of the Nagher.

KASR-KIASSERA, a port of Egypt, the ancient *Nicopolis*, 5 m. NE of Alexandria.

KASR-SHIRIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 96 m. NE of Bagdad, on the Holwan.

KASR-TERANE, a fortress of Egypt, 18 m. NW of Cairo.

KASSANDRA. See CASSANDRA.

KASSAR, an island in the Baltic, in N lat. 58° 48′, E long. 22° 50′, SE of Dago.

KASSEGOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 7 m. WNW of Blatna. Pop. 1,000.

KASSEN, a fortified town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, on the Gambia, 36 m. NW of Pisania. It has an active trade in salt.

KASSENBER, a town of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 63 m. SE of Halfay.

KASSINA. See CASHNA.

KASSON, a kingdom of Western Africa, on the upper part of the Senegal, having Kaarta on the E. and Kajaaga on the SW. It is reported to extend about 50 m. from N to S, and nearly the same from E to W. It is a beautiful level country, with the exception of its E frontier, where it becomes mountainous; and it surpassed in pop. and culture any of those which Park had seen in coming from the coast. Its cap. is Kuniakary, on a river flowing into the Senegal on the r. bank.

KASSYE-GOPANG, a town of Sind, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 25° 46′.

KASTAMUNI, or KASTEMONI, a sanjak of Asia-

tic Turkey, under the pasha of Angora; bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the E by Janik; on the S by Kankari; and on the W by Boli. Its S part is intersected from W to E by the upper course of the Kizil-Irmak. It nearly corresponds to the ancient *Paphlagonia*. — Its chief town, of the same name, stands on the Karasu, 6 m. above its junction with the Dadahi, in N lat. 41° 21′, E long. 33° 56′, at an elevation of about 2,400 ft. above sea-level. It is reputed to contain 12,000 houses, and a pop. of 48,000. It has 36 minarets, and 24 public baths; but its houses, although of two stories, are in general ill-built; and its streets are narrow and dirty. Its principal trade is in wool. Its inhabitants also work largely in copper, print and dye cottons, and tan-leather.

KASTELRUTH, a village of Tyrol, in the circle and 10 m. ENE of Botzen. Pop. 1,600.

KASTRI, the ancient *Delphi*, a village of Greece, situated some 5 or 6 m. from Scala-de-Salona on one side, and 3 hours' walk from Arracova on the other, upon the sides of a mountain-range which about 8 or 10 m. further terminates in the summit of *Parnassus*. It is "a miserable collection of ruined cottages and mud hovels; but is seated in a bold situation, and the general aspect of the village proves the accuracy of Pausanias's description of the site of the ancient town. It is built on terraces of masonry, rising above one another in regular gradation, and having all the features of great antiquity. On the r. as you enter the v. are the foundation walls of an old temple, forming a square of about 100 yds. each way, in the centre of which stands a miserable Greek church. The amphitheatre is an immense work, whose seats, hollowed out of the rock, are still almost perfect. The 'Castalian spring' rises at the foot of what have been long celebrated as the double peaks of Parnassus: but in fact, the summit of Parnassus, properly so called, is some miles off, and not even visible, being concealed by a bare precipitous rock which rises, immediately behind the fountain, 100 or 150 ft. in height; and up the face of which extends a rugged cleft that at the top separates the rock into two sharpish peaks, which though of a height comparatively insignificant, hide, by means of their proximity, the rest of the mountain. It is these peaks which are commonly, but erroneously, called the double head of Parnassus; for the mountain itself, which we saw from several points, has nothing like a double summit. On the face of the rock are 3 semicircular-headed niches, which have a formal and unromantic appearance; on the r., very little above the level of the ground, is a fourth of larger dimensions,—in fact a shallow cave, which is now converted, by the addition of a poor shed with a lean-to roof, into a small rude chapel, dedicated to St. John, on the walls of which are inscribed the names of several visitors, and amongst them that of 'Byron' with the date 1809. The Castalian spring itself appears in the unpoetical shape of a parallelogram," or a square basin with steps leading down to it, "which has been obviously formed for the purpose of a bath (a very shallow one), in which, as we read, the Pythia performed her ablutions before she ascended the sacred tripod." [*Gifford.*] The surrounding rocks are covered with ivy and dwarf evergreens, and an old fig-tree shades the spot with its branches.

KASTRICUM (Cape), a cape on the NE coast of Company's island, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 46° 30′.

KASTROSARVI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 32 m. NW of Adrianople.

KASTUS, a small island of the Ionian group, to the SW of Kalamo, in N lat. 38° 34′, E long. 20° 55′. It is 5 m. in length from N by E to S by W, and from a ½ m. to 1 m. in breadth. It is separated from Kalamo by a channel about 2 m. in breadth; and its N point is distant from the main about 4 m. On its W coast is a hamlet called Karpini; and off its N point lies Provati, a small rocky islet.

KASZONY, a branch of the Carpathians, in Transylvania, between the basin of the Bardocza and the K., a tributary of the Aluta.

KASZONY (Mezo), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Beregh, 50 m. SE of Kaschau.

KAT RIVER, a river of South Africa, which descends from the S side of the Little Winterberg, in the N part of the Ceded territory; runs generally SSE; and after a sinuous course through a beautiful and picturesque district, joins the Great Fish river, at Kriegers and on the confines of Albany district.

KATA (Nagy), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 36 m. ESE of Pesth. Pop. 4,000. It is of large extent, and contains a castle and a Catholic church. It has large cattle markets.

KATABA, a district and town of Arabia, in Yemen, near the frontier of Hadramaut. The town is 93 m. NNW of Aden, and 114 m. SSE of Sana. It is surrounded by a wall, and is the residence of a sheik. The district produces large quantities of coffee and grain.

KATACHI, a village of Afghanistan, 90 m. SE of Herat, near the source of the Khansh.

KATADIN, or Katahdin, a mountain in the state of Maine, U. S., between the E and W branches of Penobscot river. It stands alone, and rises abruptly to the height of 5,300 ft. above sea-level, visible from Bangor distant 70 m. in a NNW direction, commanding a view of great extent.

KATAFRICO. See Cataphrico.

KATAIKE, a village of Hindostan, in Bahawalpur, near the l. bank of the Ghara, 15 m. W of Gurjeanuh.

KATAKOLO (Cape), a headland of Greece, in the Morea, and eparchy of Elis, enclosing a bay of the same name on the W, in N lat. 38° 22′ 30″, and E long. 21° 19′. On the NW side of the bay is a village of the same name, about 5 m. W of Pyrgo, which has a port and custom-house.

KATAKUM, a territory and town of Sudan, in Houssa. The district is bounded on the N by the territory of Aweak; on the E by that of Bedee; on the SE by the territory of Shina; on the S by that of Bobyra; and on the W by the territories of Zegzeg and Kano. The principal rivers by which it is intersected are the Yeou and its affluent the Shashum. Its produce and trade consist chiefly in grain and cattle. Traffic in slaves is also carried on in this territory to a great extent. The cowry forms the medium of exchange. It is said to be able to bring into the field 4,000 horsemen and 20,000 foot soldiers, armed with bows, lances, and swords.—The town is on the l. bank of the Yeou, a little below the confluence of the Shashum, 150 m. ENE of Kano, and 240 m. WSW of Kouka, in N lat. 12° 18′, E long. 11° 15′. It is square in form, and is surrounded by 2 parallel walls of reddish clay, 20 ft. in height and 10 in thickness at the base, and by 3 dry ditches 20 ft. in breadth and 15 in depth, one of which is between and the two others on either side of the walls. The city is entered by 4 gates, which are regularly opened at sun-rise and closed at sun-set, and which are defended by a platform within. The principal buildings are the residence of the governor, which stands in the centre of the town within an enclosure 1,500 ft. square, and surrounded by a mud wall 30 ft. high, and divided by four lower walls into four parts. In the same vicinity is a mosque, now much dilapidated. The pop. of the town, exclusive

of traders and of slaves belonging to the governor, is estimated at about 8,000.

KATANA, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 10 m. WSW of Damascus.

KATASTARI, a village of the island of Zante, on a bay of the E coast of the same name, 9 m. WNW of Zante, and about the same distance SE of Cape Skinari. In the environs are extensive salines.

KATAUN, a Dutch settlement on the SW coast of Sumatra, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 m. NW of Benculen.

KATAV-IVANOVSKOI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 84 m. E of Oufa, on the l. bank of the Jourzen. It has large iron-works.

KATAVOTHRA, a mountain-range of Greece, in Lavidia, in the eparchy of Phthiolis, running SW from the gulf of Zeitun, between the Ellada and Mauropotamo, and uniting with Mount Aninos on the SW. It is the ancient *Œta*.

KATCHA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, in the Crimea. It has its source in the mountains in the SE of the peninsula; runs WNW; and throws itself into the Black sea a little below Mamachai, and 18 m. N of Sebastopol, after a course of 45 m.

KATCHAL, an island of the bay of Bengal, in the group of the Nicobar islands, in N lat. 7° 55′, E long. 93° 35′.

KATCHELINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 42 m. NE of Novo-Cherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

KATCHIANIK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak and 18 m. NW of Uskup, on the l. bank of the Stagoudiré, near the confluence of that river with the Lepentz, at the foot of the Chardagh, which is here traversed by a natural gallery, of sufficient breadth to admit two carriages abreast. The town consists of about 100 houses. This place was until 1807 a stronghold of brigands.

KATCHINTSIS, a people of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yenisei. They inhabit the banks of the river from which the gov. takes its name, to the N of Abakansk. They live in huts, covered with straw or bark, and are the dirtiest and fiercest of the nomadic tribes of Asiatic Russia. The care of their flocks and the chase form their chief employments; they have no trade nor any species of manufacture. Their language is that common to the Tartar tribes, with a considerable admixture of Mongolian. They are divided into 6 hordes, each of which is commanded by a chief named bashlik. The tribute in furs, exacted by the Russian government, is conveyed by the bashliks to Krasnoïarsk, and in return each receives the present of a horse and of a certain quantity of brandy. The number of this people paying capitation is estimated at 6,000. They were formerly subject to the Eleuthes.

KATCHRODE, or KACHRODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 30 m. NW of Ougein, at an alt. of 1,638 ft. above sea-level. It has a large and well-stocked bazaar.

KATER (CAPE), a headland of the NW coast of Cockburn's island, on the E side of Prince Regent's inlet, in N lat. 71° 55′, and W long. 90° 4′.

KATER ISLANDS, a group of islets in the Asiatic archipelago, belonging to the Bonin or Arzobispo group.

KATER'S PEAK, a pointed mountain on the coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 55° 51′ 55″, W long. 67° 33′ 50″, close by Wigwam cove. Alt. 1,742 ft. At the height of 1,000 ft, on this mountain, vegetation presents very diminutive forms; and the last 200 ft. show only bare rocks with lichens. The summit is a loose pile of greenstone rock.

KATERI, or KATRIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Trikali, 40 m. N of Larissa, and in a fertile valley, about 4 m. from the W side of the gulf of Saloniki. Pop. 1,500. There are extensive dye-works in this town.

KATERLI, a town of Asia Minor, in the sanj. of Kodjalli, on the S side of the gulf of Ismid, 45 m. WNW of Iznik.

KATESVILLE, a small settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Adelaide, on Bear creek, containing in 1846 about 30 inhabitants.

KATEYCHE-LE-GHURRE, a fort of Afghanistan, 30 m. ESE of Kahun, near the source of the Illiassi.

KATHARINE (POINT SAINT), a headland of the island of Corfu, on the N coast, in N lat. 39° 50′, and E long. 19° 50.

KATHARINENBERG, or KATERBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 26 m. NNW of Saatz, and 10 m. N of Gorkau, in a mountainous locality, on the Schweitz. Pop. 1,238. Toys for children are extensively manufactured here, and in the environs are mines of silver and copper.

KATHARINENBERG, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. and 9 m. ESE of Grünhayn, and 51 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 1,480. It has manufactories of silk fabrics, lace and playing-cards, and a paper-mill.

KATHEE. See MUNIPUR.

KATHMANDU, the capital of Nepal, in N lat. 27° 41′, E long. 85°, at an alt. of 4,140 ft. above the Tariyani river, and 4,784 ft. above the level of the Bengal plains. Colonel Kirkpatrick estimates the pop. at from 30,000 to 40,000; but Dr. Hamilton is of opinion it cannot exceed half that number. The houses are of brick or tile, two or three stories in height, with pent roofs. The streets are narrow and filthy.

KATHOGUBE, or CODOCOPUEI, or ST. ANDREW ISLANDS, two small islands in the N. Pacific, to the SW of the Pelew islands, in N lat. 5° 20′, and E long. 132° 15′.

KATIA, a village of Sind, 20 m. SE of Umercote, on the road thence to Suigong.

KATIFA (EL), or EL KUTAIFEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 21 m. ENE of Damascus, on the confines of the desert. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, a caravanserai, and a public bath.

KATIFF (EL), or EL KATYF, a district and town of Arabia, in the district of Lahsa. The district comprises 9 fortified and 7 open villages, and possesses 25,000 inhabitants. The town lies in a bay, on the W shore of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 50′, 246 m. ENE of El Derréyéh, and 354 m. SSE of Bassora. It is fortified, and is also defended by a citadel. Its situation is unhealthy, but its port is one of the most important on the gulf. Its trade is extremely active, and the adjacent pearl-fisheries render it the resort of numerous foreigners. Its pop., inclusive of its suburbs, is estimated at about 6,000.

KATLABOUGHA, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 12 m. ENE of Ismaïl. It is 18 m. in length, and 6 m. at its greatest breadth, and discharges itself by several outlets into the Danube.

KATO-KOSTRON, a fortified town of the island of Andros, Grecian archipelago, on the W coast, at the mouth of a small river, 5 m. WSW of Andros.

KATOR, a village of Sind, 110 m. NNE of Hydrabad, near the E bank of the Narra.

KATOUNSKAIA, a village and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 12 m. S of Biisk. The village contains about 60 houses.

KATOWIZ, a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prague, W of Pisek.

KATREE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 20 m. W of Narnol.

KATRINE (LOCH), a lake in the Highland district of the co. of Perth, beyond the great mountain-chain or barrier which separates the Highlands from

the Lowlands. It is distant about 10 m. from Callander, 21 m. from Dumblane, and 48 m. from Glasgow. It is about 10 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. In its whole extent it is surrounded by lofty mountains; and it forms a receptacle for the hundreds of streams which, after rain, foam down their rugged sides. "white as the snowy charger's tail." It discharges its waters by a stream at its E extremity, which runs into Loch Achray, afterwards into Loch Vennachoir, and ultimately into the Forth, about 3 m. above the bridge of Stirling. The scenery of Loch Katrine was, comparatively speaking, but little known, notwithstanding its magnificence, till the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake,' but the splendid descriptions of that fine poem soon spread its fame as far as the English language is understood, and it is now visited by almost every stranger who makes the tour of Scotland. It is usually called Loch Katrine by the inhabitants of the Lowlands, who have adopted this spelling on the authority of Sir Walter Scott; but it is pronounced *Ketturn* or *Ketturrin* by the natives of the district. In the map by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, published in Bleau's Atlas, 1653, the name is spelt Kennerin; and in the map prefixed to the *Itinerarium* of Alexander Gordon, published in 1727, it is spelt in the same manner.

KATSCHER, or KETTRE', a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 42 m. S of Oppeln, circle and 12 m. SE of Leobschütz. Pop. 1,900. It has 2 Catholic churches and an hospital, and possesses some linen manufactures. This town and the surrounding district, which bears the same name, belongs to the archbishop of Olmütz.

KATSCHIKO, a village of Turkey, in Albania, in the sanj. of Janina, NW of Arta.

KATSCHKAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, W of Kroben.—Also a village in the prov. of Silesia, and circle of Breslau, N of Guhran. Pop. 330.

KATSI. See KHOR-KATCHI.

KATSI-OULAN-MOUREN, a river of China, which has its source in Mount Lesier-oulan-dabsounoola, runs ESE along the confines of the territories of the Koko-Nor and Khor-Katsi, and joins the Mourous-oussou on the l. bank.

KATSKILL. See CATSKILL.

KATTA, a town of Birmah, situated to the N of Ava, on high rolling ground, on the W side of the Irawaddi. It contains about 200 houses. To the E and S is spread out a fertile valley, of great extent, spotted here and there with villages; to the N and W the country is uneven, and mountains are seen in the distance. Several Chinese have grouped themselves in one part of the town, and one of the principal things in which they trade is a kind of intoxicating spirit, manufactured in China, and brought here upon mules. There is a respectable-looking bazaar in this quarter. The whole interior, E and W of the river, is inhabited by Shans.

KATTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Selzaete. Pop. 514.

KATTE (DE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Westroosebeke. Pop. 180.

KATTE-ET-KROONE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Hustert. Pop. 660.

KATTEGAT. See CATTEGAT.

KATTENBOSCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Lommel. Pop. 258.

KATTIWAR, or KHATIWAR, a central division of the peninsula of Gujerat in Hindostan. Its surface is rugged, and in some places covered with forests. Its soil is sandy, and produces only the coarser grains. The natives, called Khaties, are a rude predatory race. Iron-ore is dug in some places; and about 150 tons of iron are annually manufactured.

KATTREGAM, a village of Ceylon, in the district of Lower Ouva, on the l. bank of the Yalle, 9 m. N of Paltou-pané, and 90 m. SE of Kandy. It was formerly celebrated for a temple, now rapidly falling into ruins.

KATUGA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Great Wallachia, in the sanj. of Ilfow, NE of Bucharest.

KATUMBA-MENARESSI, a district of Turan, on the sea of Aral.

KATUNGA. See EYEO.

KATUNGWA, a walled town of Sudan, in Haoussa, on the road from Katagum to Kano, 60 m. ESE of the latter. The surrounding country is well-cultivated, and affords large quantities of dates.

KATWYK. See CATWICK.

KATWYK-SUR-MER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, on the coast, in N lat. 52° 12′ 15″, E long. 22° 23′ 30″. Pop. 2,500. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Cattorum vicus*.

KATWYK-SUR-RHIN, a village of Holland, on the l. bank of the Old Rhine, 1 m. E of Katwyk-sur-Mer. Pop. 1,200.

KATZ (UPPER and UNDER), two villages of Saxe-Meiningen, to the NW of Meiningen. Pop. of Upper K. 377; of Under K. 416.

KATZ (KLEIN), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 10 m. NNW of Dantzic, on the W coast of the gulf of Dantzic, N of Oliva. Pop. 226.

KATZANES, a village of Greece, 30 m. NNW of Tripolitza, and 8 m. SSE of Calavrita, on a stream of the same name which joins the Cleitor, a little below Mazi, and is perhaps the ancient *Aroanius*.

KATZBACH, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, which rises near Schönau; runs NNE, passing Schönau, Goldberg, Liegnitz, and Parchwitz; and 3 m. below the latter v. falls into the Oder, on the l. bank, after a course of 52 m. On the r. bank of this river, between Goldberg and Liegnitz, the French and Prussians fought a severe battle on the 26th April, 1813.

KATZENELNBOGEN, a town of the German duchy of Nassau, 8 m. SE of Nassau. Pop. 800.—In its neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient chateau of the counts of C., whose dominions are now comprised in Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau.

KATZENKOPF, one of the summits of the Black Forest chain, in the grand-duchy of Baden, near the frontiers of Würtemberg, 15 m. NE of Offenburg. Alt. 1,087 yds.

KATZHUTTE, a village of Germany, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 7 m. SSW of the Konigsee, at the confluence of the Katz and the Schwarz. Pop. 1,050.

KAUADI, an island in Lake Bourlos, in Lower Egypt, 13 m. NE of Foua.

KAUB, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 2 m. SSE of Saint-Goarshausen, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,480.

KAUDERN, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 8 m. N of Lorrach. Pop. 1,356.

KAUERNIK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SE of Marienwerder, on the l. bank of the Drewenz. Pop. 622.

KAUERZINA, a village of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, 20 m. ESE of Yeniseisk.

KAUFBEUREN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on the Wertach, 38 m. SSW of Augsburg. Pop. 3,700. It has manufactories of flannels, cotton, and paper, and a considerable trade in wheat.

KAUFFUNGEN, a large village of Hesse-Cassel, on the Losse, 5 m. SE of Cassel. Pop. 2,036. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

KAUFUNG, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, 18 m. SW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,700. In the neighbourhood is a cave with a number of subterraneous passages, which form an intricate kind of labyrinth.

KAUKEBAN, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on an almost inaccessible mountain, 18 m. W of Sanaa.

KAU-IL-KUBBARA, a village of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 7 m. N of Tatta.

KAULARGAIN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, on the l. bank of the Doudna, 42 m. ESE of Aurungabad.

KAULSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 17 m. from Lauenstein. Pop. 360.

KAUMBORG, a town of Austria, in the gov. of Vienna, circle and 18 m. SE of St. Polten. Pop. 341.

KAUNITZ, or Lower Kanitz, a village of Moravia, on the Iglau, 6 m. SSW of Brunn. Pop. 441. Here is the family-residence of the princes of the name.

KAURZIM, a circle of Bohemia, lying between the Elbe on the N, and the Muldau on the W, and traversed by the Sazawa. It is 1,080 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 193,791, in 1831, who speak the Bohemian language. The surface is in general level; and though part is covered with forests, a considerable proportion is fertile in corn and fruit. The breeding of cattle is followed up here with more attention than in other parts of Bohemia. Some gold mines were formerly wrought, but they appear to be exhausted. The circle contains 3 royal towns, 15 inferior towns, and 679 villages.—Its cap., of the same name, is an old and inconsiderable town, 28 m. ESE of Prague, and 43 m. WSW of Koniggratz. Pop. 1,860.

KAUTOKEINO, a parish and hamlet of Norway, in Finmark, near the source of the Alten river, 65 m. direct distance S of Altengaard. Much of the road between the two places runs over a flat country, which seems to be a lake or marsh in summer, with low hills covered with small birch on each side. It is frequented by the merchants of Tornea, who hold fairs here for the supply of the Lapps.

KAUTZEN, a small town of Lower Austria, on the borders of Bohemia, 9 m. N of Waidhofen.

KAVADAZZI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 40 m. S by E of Uscub.

KAVALA. See Cavallo.

KAVARNA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 25 m. NE of Varna, on the Black sea.

KAVELECHT, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 15 m. WSW of Dorpat, on a small affluent of the Embach.

KAVOMURA, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of the island of Japan, in the prov. of Foki, 120 m. WNW of Meaco.

KAVSCHANI, a small town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kotna, 12 m. S of Bender. It was formerly an opulent place, but is now inhabited only by a few Jews: its baths are the only remains of its grandeur.

KAWAU, or Kawhaw, an island on the E coast of the North island of New Zealand, off Manakana, on the W side of the estuary of the Thames. It is from 6 to 7 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. It has a safe harbour with good anchorground. It is or was the property of the North British Australasian company, and has been reported to be rich in copper-ore.

KAWEN, a group of islands, 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 11 m. in breadth, discovered by Kotzebue in 1817. The largest island is situated in N lat. 8° 54′, W long. 189° 11′, and is about 2½ m. length, and ¾ m. broad.—Also one of the harbours of Fisher's island, on the SE coast of Lapland. It has good anchorage.

KAWIA, a village and harbour on the W coast of the N island of New Zealand, in S lat. 38° 5′. The harbour has an entrance of about 1¼ m. in breadth; and forms an irregular basin into which the Awaroa and the Kauri rivers, descending from the coast-range, discharge themselves.

KAY, a village of Prussia, in the Mark of Brandenburg, 7 m. WNW of Zullichau, celebrated for a victory obtained near it by the Russians over the Prussians in 1759.

KAYADERE, a village of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, 5 m. ENE of Vourla.

KAYADEROSSERAS, a mountain-ridge in the state of New York, U. S., extending about 60 m. between the Schroon branch of Hudson river and Lake George. They are from 800 to 1,200 ft. high, but subside towards their S extremity.—A stream of the same name takes its rise upon them, and flows SE into Saratoga lakes.

KAYANG, a river of Celebes, which runs E into Boni bay, in S lat. 4° 59′.

KAYANS, an aboriginal people of Borneo, who are divided into numerous tribes, which appear to be all nearly related, and are distinguished in many respects from the Dayaks of the W and NW coasts of that island. The late Mr. Robert Burns, who spent several months amongst them, and in their vicinity, and who collected various notices of these people, and their territories, in the NW of Borneo, says that they inhabit the interior of the country comprised between the mouths of the rivers Baram and Rajang; that those, with the smaller ones intervening, are the only rivers by which the K. have egress to the sea from the NW division of the island. Their boundary and high road S from the Rajang is marked by the Jinian, the main tributary of the former. The confluence of these rivers takes place above the town of Siriky; and thence the Jinian traverses the country angularly to near the head of the Kapwas branch of the Pontianak river, in the vicinity of which its source is. Northward, the K. have latterly made conquest of the upper parts of the river Bruni, to within two days' journey, or about 40 m., of the city of that name, driving before them the fugitive Muruts or Dyaks. About 30 m. inland from the coast, the greater portion of the country is low, and densely covered with forests, but generally not swampy; after this it becomes very mountainous, and rises irregularly in ridges to the centre of the island, about which is the situation of the great mountain of Tibang, from or in the vicinity of which rise the majority of the great rivers of the island, namely the Káyán or Tidan, flowing E and falling into the straits of Macassar; the Coti flowing to the SE; the Banjar flowing to the S; the Pontianak to the SW; and lastly the Rajang, which though little spoken of by writers on Borneo, is the finest river that flows to the NW coast, and perhaps the largest on the island. See Rajang. On this coast the Baram is the next river of importance inhabited by the K., more so however from the amount and value of its produce than for its navigable qualities, the bar at its mouth having only about 10 ft. at high water. Of the other rivers, the Bintulu, Tatau, Balinian and Muka, the former in lat. 30° 13′ 30″ N, and long. 113° 3′ 15″ E, is the deepest, having at high water from 12 to 14 ft. at the bar. —Of the wild animals inhabiting this part of the highlands of Borneo, the rhinoceros is the largest, and is found about the upper parts of the Rajang, where also the largest species of the orang-utang is said to exist. In many parts of the hilly country the leopard and bear abound, and the wild hog and deer are plentiful in all parts; the goat also is found in a wild state. In the K. language there is no name for the lion, elephant, horse, cow, and many other well-known animals; but there is a proper name for the tiger, which animal the K. describe as being of a large size, and which they say does exist in several districts of the interior. In the interior of Rajang the two species of monkey which produce the *batu nakit* or bezoar stone abound. One is a large black monkey, with a long tail, called *nakit;* the other is large and red, but has no tail, and is called *basi.*

Besides the mongrel Malays of the coast, there are eleven other tribes located between them and the K.,—namely the Kanawit, Bakatan, Lugat, Tanyong, Tatau, Balinian, Punan, Sakapan, Kajaman, Bintulu and Tilian—the majority of whom are tributary to the K. The six first mentioned are all more or less tattooed, both male and female, and certainly have all sprung from the Kanawit, who closely assimilate to the Dyaks of Saribus, whose neighbours they are. The tribes Punan, Sakapan, and Kajaman are the chief collectors of camphor and birds' nests; they are next in locality to the K., with whom they partially agree in customs, especially in that of the disposal of the dead. Those only of Bintulu and Tilian adopt the Malay *saluar* as an article of dress, but are not Islamites; all their dialects widely differ, but are easily traced to a common origin. Their

numbers average from about 500 to 600 in each tribe. Of the above-named tribes, the Bakatan and Lugat are the most predatory and mischievous. Gipsy-like, having no settled abode, they roam at will through the jungle, subsisting on its produce, and on what they procure by theft from the other tribes; they are the slave-merchants of the country, stealing the members of one tribe to sell them to the next. They are elaborately tattooed from head to foot, and are the chief manufacturers of the sumpitan. The head-hunting mania, so extravagantly spoken of by Sarawak historians, does not exist among the K. people, nor are the heads of their enemies more valued by them than were such trophies by the warriors of Europe during the reign of feudalism. Of the K. of the NW, there are two grand divisions,—the Belawi or Rajang, and the Talang-Husan or Baram. Occupying an immense district, the inhabitants of the Rajang division do not exceed 7,000 in number; those of the Baram amount to about 10,000. These districts are ruled by hereditary chiefs, for whom the people have great reverence. In the Rajang district there are three principal chiefs. The K. of the NW say they immigrated to and made conquest of the localities which they at present occupy from the river Káyán or Tidun of the charts; but further than this they do not pretend to trace their origin. In stature they are generally below the standard of Europeans; but they are robust and strong of body, have finely arched foreheads with a pleasant expression of countenance, want the nasal flatness so characteristic of the Malay, and in complexion are if anything fairer than the latter. The most prevalent diseases amongst them are fever, fever and ague, rheumatism, dysentery, and smallpox: the last appears amongst them as an epidemic, visiting the country every 12 or 15 years, and carrying off vast numbers of every age. Unless with a few of the chiefs, who have latterly adopted the Malay custom of a plurality of wives, polygamy is not practised amongst the K. The sexes are about equal in number; and, as in more civilized countries, there is no particular restraint on their social intercourse. Marriage generally takes place at an early age. Amongst the women unchastity would seem to be of rare occurrence. Independent, and possessed of a small degree of refinement of feeling, the K. is proud and susceptible of slight or insult, but altogether wants the mean servility of the Malays and other tribes of the coast, to whom they consider themselves superior. The men do not tattoo; but many of the higher classes have small figures of stars, beasts, or birds, on various parts of their body, chiefly the arms, distinctive of rank. The highest mark is that of having the backs of the hands coloured or tattooed, which is only conferred on the brave in battle. With the women, the arms, from the elbows to the points of the fingers, are beautifully tattooed, as are also the legs from the thighs to a little below the knees, and likewise the upper parts of the feet; those of very high rank have in addition one or more small spots on the breasts. With both sexes, while very young, the lobes of the ears are perforated, and large rings of copper, brass, or tin inserted, by which that part of the organ is extended from 5 to 7 inches, and even more. As the loss of her flowing locks to an European belle, so to a K. beauty would be the deforming or breaking of her pendant ear-lobes. The ear-rings are commonly in weight about 20 oz. each pair! The dress of the women consists of an oblong piece of cloth variously ornamented, called *kombong*. It is tied by two of the corners about the loins, and encompassed by a girdle of beads; it reaches to near the ankles, but leaves part of one of the legs uncovered. The higher classes have generally a second one reaching to the knees, and tied on the opposite side. The Malay *sarong* is also common amongst them. They wear the hair divided in front as European women generally do; and round the head is worn a fillet of yellow bark cloth, scarlet woollen cloth, or any other kind fancied by the wearer. When travelling or doing the work of the field, they wear a tight-fitting jacket made from a fine description of bark, and also of different sorts of cloth. The men wear the *chawat* of bark cloth, but more commonly of European cotton cloth, generally about 18 ft. long. A skull cap formed of rattan variously ornamented, and jackets made of bark or skin, are worn when travelling or in war. In war they fight with a spear, sword, and shield. The sumpitan is not a national weapon; nor is it used by them save in killing birds and monkeys. The K. youth from an early age practise throwing the spear and the use of the sword. In swimming and wrestling, which are their principal games, they excel. Both males and females of all classes take part indiscriminately in the labour of the field, for the cultivation of rice, tobacco, and various sorts of vegetables in use, but only in sufficient quantities for their own consumption. In preparing and keeping the grounds clear where vegetables are planted, a small kind of hoe is used; but in sowing rice the tedious method of dibbling is universally adopted. Twice in ten months they sow and reap the rice harvest. Their year consists of five months, or the space of time taken to prepare the ground, sow and reap the rice. The K., though an emigrating and conquest-loving people, are not frequently engaged in petty wars like other tribes in Borneo. They are industrious, and to a degree laboriously so, which is shown by the massive and substantial construction of their houses, which, besides being otherwise strongly built, generally have boarded sides and floors, and neatly shingled roofs, and also by their knowledge of manufacturing iron and steel from the native ore. From native iron they make their wood-cutting implements, spears, swords, and many other articles in use. Commonly at every village there is a place for smelting iron, in all the process of which the community mutually partake. The coal and iron fields of the Balawi or Rajang are more extensive than any yet discovered on the island. From the river Baram coal is traced to the upper parts of the Bintulu, and thence S to the Rajang, on the l. bank of which, at Tujol Nang, there is a seam exposed upwards of 13 ft. in thickness. It is again found in the river Lang Pila,—a distance from the former place of about 50 m.,—where it is extensively exposed on the surface, and has been in a state of ignition for several years. Iron ore, of a quality yielding from 60 to 80 per cent. of iron, abounds in the Balawi or Rajang district, from about 40 m. from the coast, to the source of the river, or over a district comprising nearly one-half of the extreme breadth of the island. The iron manufactured from the ore of the above district is much preferred to that of Europe by the Malays and other natives of Borneo.

The K. strenuously deny the practice of human sacrifice at the present day, but it would seem to have been prevalent amongst them formerly, and they acknowledge that an instance of this custom took place about two years ago on the occasion of one of their chiefs taking possession of his new house: the victim was a Malay slave girl. The custom practised in some parts of Europe of raising a cairn or heap of stones over the grave or about the place where a person has been murdered, is superstitiously observed by the K. The K. name for God is Tanangan, whom they hold to be invisible and supreme; they have no idols nor any apparent representation of the deity, no priests, no castes, nor any ostensible ceremonial system of religion. The tombs of the chiefs are built of hard wood, supported by nine massive posts from 12 to 14 ft. high, and which, with the other parts, are elaborately carved. Several articles which belonged to the deceased are conveyed to the tomb with the corpse, but are not deposited with it. The relatives lay aside all apparel of foreign manufacture, and wear only a kind of bark cloth instead, for a prescribed number of days after the funeral.

KAYAYE, a large commercial town of Sudan, whose existence was reported to Caillie. It appears to be situated about 80 m. S of Sego, and the same distance E of Bamaku.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the Yani territory, 18 m. W of Pisania.

KAYBI, a country of interior Africa, 33 journeys to the N of Ashantee, and 9 beyond Kong. It was described to Bowdich as very populous, with a chalky soil.

KAYCOS. See Caycos.

KAYE, a town of Lower Guinea, in Loango, 10 m. NW of the town of Loango.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an island in the N. Pacific, near the W coast of North America, in N lat. 60°. It is about 30 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth. The cliffs are composed of a bluish stone or rock, in a soft or mouldering state, except in a few places. Small valleys and gullies, through each of which a river or torrent rushes down with considerable impetuosity, intersect the shores. These valleys are filled with pine trees, which grow down close to the entrance, but only about one-half way up the higher or middle part of the island.

KAYI, a large village of Kajaaga, in Western Africa, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 50 m. E of Gallam.

KAYLI, a district of Upper Guinea, on the Gaboncourt, between the rivers Mounda and Ogouawa, to the S of the Imbiki territory.

KAYMAN, a small river of S. Africa, in the district of George, flowing into the sea, after a short course, about 6 m. E of Pacalsdorp. It receives the Zwart, on which the village of George is built; and passes through a deep rugged chasm of red sandstone rock, and singularly picturesque scenery.

KAYO, one of the Molucca islands, near the W coast of Gilolo, in N lat. 0° 5′.

KAYOR, a district of Senegambia, stretching along the Atlantic from the mouth of the Senegal to Cape Verd; and bounded on the N by the Wallo territory; on the E by the Barb-Joloff territory; and on the S by Baol. The greater part of the surface is covered with thick forests, in which the tamarisk, the baobab, and the mimosa, are the prevailing trees. The cultivated productions are sorgho, cotton, and indigo. The pop. has been estimated at 150,000; and the government is represented to be well-organized, though despotic.

KAYSERSBERG. See Kaiserberg.

KAYTS, a village and port in the island of Mandetivoe, opposite Jaffnapatam, near the NW point

of Ceylon. Its harbour is formed by a channel about a ½ m. wide, between Karadive and Mandetivoe. The greater part of the inhabitants are fishermen.

KAYU, a town of Bambarra, on the l. bank of the Niger, 60 m. ENE of Bammaku.

KAYWERRI, or KAYRI, a reported town of Sudan, in a district called Melli, in about 11° 20′ N lat., immediately N of Kabi, and 36 journeys N of Ashantee. The people of this place and the surrounding country are represented as a savage race, subsisting by rapine.

KAZAKH, a district of Russian Georgia, in the circle of Elisabethpol; bounded by the dividing ridge between the Jora and the Kur on the N; by the district of Shamshadilo on the E; by the circle of Erivan on the S; and by the districts of Bambuk and Bortshali on the W. Area 1,056 sq. m. Pop. 32,000. The declination of the surface is NE towards the Kur; and the principal affluent which that river receives in this district is the Astafa or Aghoisteroi, which, rising in the Eshak-Midani mountains, on the S frontier, in two main head-streams, flows NNE throughout the E section of the district to the Kur, which it joins at Poilju.

KAZAN. See KASAN.

KAZARIN, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, which rises in a small lake near Pernau, and flows into the gulf of Einvik, after a course of 40 m. from ESE to WNW.

KAZBEK. See CAUCASUS.

KAZERUN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, 60 m. W of Shiraz, in N lat. 29° 38′. It is situated in a valley about 30 m. long, and 7 or 8 m. broad, bounded on the N by a salt lake, and fertilized by a number of rivulets. Its crops are therefore abundant, unless when destroyed by locusts, to which scourge all this part of Persia is subject. The buildings are of stone joined together with white cement, and the walls of most of the houses are whitewashed. In nearly every yard there are palm-trees, a feature quite peculiar to K., which is the first place to the W of Shiraz where the palm prospers. K. has been almost entirely depopulated, partly by an earthquake, and partly by civil war; and its inhabitants do not at present exceed 3,000 or 4,000, nearly all Mahommedans, and about 40 Jewish families.

KAZIMIERZ, or CASIMIR, a small town of Poland, on the r. bank of the Vistula, 25 m. W of Lublin. Pop. 580.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 16 m. WNW of Posen.—Also a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 21 m. S of Lenczy, on the r. bank of the Ner. Pop. 180.

KAZ-TAGH. See IDA.

KAZYM, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which joins the Obi, on the r. bank, at Kuchevatskoi, after a prevailingly W course of 120 m.

KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu, in N lat. 35° 38′, E long. 114° 21′.

KE-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 36 m. S of Paou-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 27′, E long. 115° 26′.

KE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 28′, E long. 111° 18′.

KE-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 60 m. S of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 28° 56′, E long. 106° 49′, at the confluence of the Tsing-ki-ho and Sung-hang-ho.

KE-MIM-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-why, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 55′, E long. 115° 48′.

KE-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Tung-seang-fu, in N lat. 34° 20′, E long. 107° 40′.

KE-SHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Pu-chu-fu.

KE-TAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, div. of Chin-se-fu.

KE-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 30 m. NNE of Yung-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 30′, and E long. 111° 44′, on the l. bank of the Siang-kiang.

KE-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-fu.

KEA, a village of Bambarra, in Africa, 65 m. NE of Sego.

KEA (SAINT), a parish of Cornwall, 3½ m. SSE of Truro. Area 7,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,261.

KEA-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Yu-lin-fu, in N lat. 37° 5′, and E long. 109° 51′.

KEA-E-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. of Tae-wan-fu.

KEA-HING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-kiang. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 48 m. NE of Hang-chu, in N lat. 30° 52′ 48″, and E long. 120° 32′ 41″, on a canal between the sea and the Taï-hou, or great lake. It is large and well-built, and its streets are adorned with arcades. Numerous handsome bridges cross the canals by which it is intersected, and it has several triumphal arches, both within the town and in the suburbs, which are of large extent. It is celebrated for its silk manufactories. The trade is considerable, and the pop. is supposed to amount to 270,000. The surrounding country is fertile, and to a great extent covered with mulberry-trees.

KEA-HING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-kiang, div. of Kea-hing-fu.

KEA-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 50 m. SSW of Kwei-yang-chu, on the l. bank of the Heng-kiang.

KEA-SEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tse-ning-chu, in N lat. 35° 32′, and E long. 116° 30′.

KEA-SHEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Kea-hing-fu, in N lat. 30° 53′, and E long. 120° 40′.

KEA-TSING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The division comprises 8 districts. The town is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Yang-kiang and Min-kiang, in N lat. 29° 27′ 36″, and E long. 103° 54′, or 12° 33′ 30″ W of Pekin. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KEA-YING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 240 m. E of Canton, in N lat. 24° 10′, and E long. 116° 3′.

KEA-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Wu-chang-fu, in N lat. 30°, and E long. 113° 47′.

KEACH, a river of Cardiganshire, which falls into the Tyvy below Kennarth.

KEADUE, a village of co. Roscommon, in the p. of Kilronan, 2½ m. W by S of Drumshambo. Pop. in 1841, 220.

KEADY, a parish and village of co. Armagh, pleasantly situated on the river Callen, 7 m. SSW of Armagh. Area 15,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,082; in 1841, 9,865.—The v. is 6 m. S by W of Armagh. There are large flax-spinning mills and bleaching-fields in the p.; and rich lead-mines.

KEAE-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 2 districts.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 4 districts.

KEAE-HEW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. and 24 m. SSE

of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 37° 5′, and E long. 111° 51′.

KEAH (Mount), an extinct volcanic mountain on the E declivity of the central table-land in the island of Hawaii, or Owhyhee, in the Sandwich group. Its summit has an alt. of 13,587 ft. above sea-level.

KEAL (East), a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. SW of Spilsby. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 382.

KEAL (West), a parish adjoining the above, 3 m. SW of Spilsby. Area 2,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1841, 576.

KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Keang-chu, in N lat. 35° 29′, and E long. 111° 40′.

KEANGAN, a town of Great Bokhara, 75 m. NW of Anderab.

KEANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 192 m. S of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 35° 37′ 32″, and E long. 111° 12′ 30″.

KEANG-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 18 m. SW of Ching-keung-fu, on the W bank of a lake, in N lat. 24° 32′, and E long. 102° 58′.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-haï, 180 m. NNW of Han-yang.

KEANG-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 27 m. E of Lu-chu, on the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, in N lat. 28° 42′, and E long. 105° 8′.

KEANG-HEA-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Wu-chang-fu.

KEANG-LING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of King-chu-fu.

KEANG-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Keang-ning-fu, or Nan-king.

KEANG-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su. The div. comprises 7 districts. See Nan-kin.

KEANG-PU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kean-su, div. and 9 m. W of Nan-king, near the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, in N lat. 32° 5′, and E long. 118° 39′.

KEANG-SE, or Kyang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Keang-nan, from which it is separated by the Yang-tse-kiang river; on the E by Fo-kyen and Che-kiang; on the S by Kwan-tung; and on the W by Hu-pi and Hu-nan. It extends from the parallel of 24° 30′ to 30° 10′, and from 1° 50′ to 3° W long. of Pekin. Its area is estimated at 72,176 sq. m., and its pop. at 30,426,000. The N part of it is flat, and full of rivers, lakes, and marshes; the S districts are mountainous; on the SW a majestic chain separates it from Kwan-tung. The principal river is the Kank-ho or Kan-keang. [See Kank-ho.] The Poyang lake, in the N part of the prov., is from 70 to 80 m. in length, receives 4 large streams, and is connected with the Yang-tse-kiang. The soil is in general a red or yellowish sand on a substratum of clay. Rice, and more particularly wheat and sugar, are abundantly produced, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the overflowing pop. The mountainous districts yield gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, vitriol, alum, and crystal. Tallow, paper, and varnish are important articles of export, and so, it may be said, are wives; for as the women of this prov. have not adopted the absurd custom of crippling their feet, and are of a robust make, they are much employed in field-work; and a Chinese farmer, when he wants a profitable wife, goes, it is said, and purchases one in K. Its capital, Nanchang-fu, in 28° 40′ N lat., and 115° 50′ E long., is a place of considerable trade; so much so, that Lord Macartney's embassy had reason to believe that there were 100,000 tons of shipping, independently of small craft, lying near it, when they passed through the place. The village of King-te-ching, famous for its porcelain manufactory, belongs to the district of Faou-chu-fu in this prov. Lin-kiang, on the Yu-ho, is proverbially desolate; "one hog," say the Chinese, "would feed all its inhabitants for two days:" but the neighbouring hills abound in medicinal herbs, for which the great mart is in one of its subordinate villages. Kanchu-fu, at the confluence of two rivers, has a bridge formed by 130 boats, connected by iron chains; but two or three in the middle can be removed at pleasure to let vessels pass through. The varnish used in japanning is yielded by a kind of tree, found near this place.

KEANG-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 24 m. SW of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 47′ 20″, E long. 118° 50′ 33″.

KEANG-SU, or Kiang-tshu, an important coast province of China; bounded on the N by Shan-tung; on the E by the Eastern sea; on the S by Che-keang; and on the W by Ngan-hoei or Gan-why. Its area is about 45,000 sq. m.; and its surface consists, with little interruption, of level tracts interspersed with lakes and marshes, through which flow two noble rivers, at once the sources of the extraordinary fertility of this region, and of destructive inundations, while they supply the lower portions with irreclaimable marshes. The region of Kiang-nan, or Keang-nan, as this and the adjacent prov. of Gan-why, which was formerly administratively united to it, are still called, is that in which the beauty and riches of China are most amply displayed. "Whether we consider," remarks Gutzlaff, "their agricultural resources, their great manufactures, their various productions, their excellent situation on the banks of the two largest rivers in China, their many canals and tributary rivers, they doubtless constitute the best territory of China." The staple productions are grain, cotton, green tea, silk, and rice; and most of the manufactures of China are here carried on to the greatest perfection. The people have the reputation likewise of possessing superior intelligence; and although the prov. has long ceased to possess a court, its cities still present a gayer aspect, and are adorned with better structures than any others in the empire. Probably no other region of equal extent is better watered than the prov. of K. The Great river, the Yellow river, the Grand canal, with many small streams and canals, and a succession of lakes along the line of the canal, afford easy communication through every part. The sea-coast, between the rivers, is low, and scarcely visible from the sea. It is rich alluvial land, and is rendered arable by constructing dykes to prevent the overflow of the ocean. There are no hills of consequence in the prov. The largest lake is the Hung-tsih-hu, about 200 m. in circumf., at the confluence of the Hoang-ho and the Great canal. To the S of it is the Kaou-yu-hu, and on the E side of the canal opposite Panying lake, both of them broad sheets of water. Numerous small lakes lie around them. The Tai-hu, or Great lake, on the S, lies partly in K. and partly in Che-kiang, and is the largest body of water in the prov., next to the Tung-ting-hu. Its borders are skirted by romantic scenery, and its bosom broken by numerous islets, affording convenient resort to the fishermen who get their subsistence from its waters. Kiang-ning-fu, better known abroad as Nankin, in N lat. 32° 4′ 30″, E long. of Pekin 2° 18′ 34″, is the cap. of the prov., and well situated for the metropolis of a kingdom; but the city of Su-chu, in N lat. 31° 23′, E long. of

Pekin 4°, now exceeds Nankin in size and riches. It is situated on islands lying in the Great lake, and this sheet of water affords water communication along its shores with all the more important points in the prov. The walls of the city are about 10 m. in circumf., and outside of them are 4 suburbs, besides which there is an immense floating population. The whole country between the Great river and Lake Tai is so cut up by natural and artificial channels, that it is not easy for large craft to reach the city of Su-chu; and Admiral Parker, who during the late English expedition reconnoitred the passages leading to it in the Medusa steamer, lost so much time from having taken a wrong channel, that he did not reach the city, though the smoke of the steamer was descried from the walls, causing no little consternation to its inhabitants.—The rich city of Chin-kiang-fu, situated at the junction of the Grand canal with the Yang-tse-kiang, has lately become well-known from its being taken possession of by the English expedition, and held for some time, during the late war. Its position renders it the key of the country in respect to the transport of taxes and provisions for Pekin; for when the river and canal are both blockaded, the supplies for the North and South are to a great extent intercepted. The grain junks, with the largest part of the supplies for the capital, had passed across the river before the arrival of the English. The country in the vicinity of Chin-keang-fu is well-cultivated, and is described by Captain Loch as presenting a pleasing variety. "On the SE the hills broke into an undulating country clothed with verdure, and firs bordering upon small lakes. Beyond stretched the vast river we had just ascended. In the other direction, the land in the foreground continued a low and swampy flat, leaving it difficult at a little distance to determine which of the serpentine channels was the main branch; there were innumerable sheets of water separated by narrow mounds, so that the whole resembled a vast lake intersected by causeways. Willows grew along their sides, and dwellings were erected on small patches somewhat higher than the common surface." The Manchu garrison of this city made a vigorous resistance to the English expedition in July 1842; and the general in command, finding the city taken, seated himself in his office, in the midst of his papers, and set fire to the house, making it his funeral pyre. His ashes, and those of his wife and grandson, were afterwards collected, and an honorary fane ordered to be erected to his memory at public expense.—The banks of the Yang-tse-kiang, in this prov., are described by travellers as not so populous and well-cultivated as might be supposed in a region said to be so densely inhabited. This absence of large cities between the embouchure of that river and Nankin, may perhaps be owing to the danger they would be in from the freshes, inducing the inhabitants to remove from the banks, as is the case along the shore of the Yellow and Pearl rivers.—The largest seaport in K. is Shang-hai or Seang-hae, which is likely ere long to become one of the leading emporia in Asia. It lies on the N shore or l. bank of the Wusung river, about 14 m. from its mouth, in N lat. 31° 14′, E long. 121° 30′, at the junction of the Hwang-pu, and by means of both streams communicates with Su-chu, Sung-kiang, and other large cities on the Grand canal; while by the Yang-tse-kiang it receives produce from Yunnan and Sze-chuen. In these respects its position somewhat resembles that of New Orleans.—The town of Wusung is placed at the mouth of that river, there about 1 m. wide, and 2 m. beyond lies the district town of Pau-shan. The course of the river is nearly N and S, and its banks gradually widen out as they approach the Yang-tse-kiang, until they are blended with those of the latter river. The remaining cities and districts of K. present nothing worthy of special remark. No towns of note occur on the Yellow river when proceeding up its stream before reaching Hwai-ngan-fu, on its S shore, 6 m. distant; and this city, like Kia-fung-fu in Ho-nan, "is in imminent danger of being drowned; for the ground on which it stands is lower than the canal, which in several places is supported only by banks of earth."—The island of Tsung-ming, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, constitutes a single district. It is about 60 m. long, and 16 m. wide; and has an area somewhat exceeding 900 sq. m.; and is supposed to have been gradually enlarged by the constant deposits from the river. It is flat, but contains fresh water, and trenches are dug to assist in irrigation. It is highly cultivated and populous; though some places on the N side are so impregnated with salt, and others so marshy, as to be useless for raising food. It possesses no harbour, nor any place of size besides the district town of the same name.

KEANG-PIH-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Zze-chuen, div. of Chun-king-fu.

KEANG-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 15′, E long. 106° 20′.

KEANG-TU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Yang-chu-fu.

KEANG-YIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

KEANPAN HEAD, a cape on the E coast of the island of Lewis, forming the NE. point of the peninsula of Aird, in N lat. 58° 15′.

KEAOU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 36′, E long. 112° 6′.

KEAOU-HO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 30 m. SSE of Ho-keen-fu, on the l. bank of the Tcham-ho, in N lat. 38° 6′, E long. 116° 20′.

KEAOU-KE′, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-haï, on the Yellow sea, near the W coast of the peninsula, 90 m. W of Han-yang.

KEARSLEY, a township of the p. of Dean, in Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Great Bolton. Pop. in 1831, 2,705; in 1841, 3,436. There are considerable spinning and bleaching establishments in this township.

KEATS (Port), an inlet on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 13° 59′ 20″, E long. 130° 34′. The channel within the heads is from 2 to 4 m. wide. The port gradually contracts as it approaches the narrow mouth of the inlet to 1½ m.; it then trends S for 6 m., where it is divided into two arms that run up for 6 or 7 m. more to the foot of a range of wooded hills.

KEBAN-DAG, a lofty range of mountains in Kurdistan, bounding the plain of Erzerum to the SE. On this range are the sources of numerous rivers. Those on the N side flow into the Black sea, while those on the S are tributary to the Euphrates.

KEBAN-MADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. NW of Kharput, on an affluent of the Murad-chai, or Upper Euphrates. It stands in a narrow ravine, and is enclosed by barren mountains of great elevation. It contains from 400 to 500 families, the greater number Greeks, who are all employed in the working of a large mine of argentiferous lead in the vicinity.

KEBBY, a river of Monmouthshire, which falls into the Uske, near Abergavenny.

KEBELON, a lake of Lower Wallachia, in the district of Jalomintza. It is 9 m. in length and 5 m.

in breadth, receives the Saltava, and discharges itself into the Danube, on the l. bank.

KEBET, a small island in the Eastern sea, in S lat. 7° 10′.

KEBRINAZ, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. NE of Isbarteh.

KECHAN, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 30 m. N of Gallipoli, on the l. bank of the *Apsinthus*.

KEDAH, a river of the Malay peninsula, which rises in the mountains that form the water-shed between the E and W coasts, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the head of the straits of Malacca, in N lat 6°. It runs, in the lower part of its course, through an extensive level tract of country. At its mouth it is 300 yds. wide, and it is navigable some distance for vessels of 300 tons. The tide rises in it from 5 to 6 ft. See also JERAI-GUNONG.

KEDAR, a village of Syria, on the river Jarmuk, 50 m. N of Jerusalem. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Gadara*.

KEDARNATH, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage, situated in the mountains of Serinagur, 24 m. NW of Bhadrinath, near the source of the Kaligunga, in N lat. 32°, E long. 79° 19′. The most peculiar of the ceremonies at this place is that of the widows shaving their heads, having previously bathed and purified themselves in the infant Ganges, which is here a very narrow stream.

KEDDINGTON, a parish in Lincolshire, 1½ m. NE of Louth. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1841, 157.—Also a parish partly in Essex, partly in Suffolk, 10 m. NW by N of Castle-Hedingham. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 625; in 1841, 710.

KEDE, or QUEDE, a village of Western Africa, in the country of the Fulahs, 40 m. W of Kayor.

KEDEH-FARAH, a small town of Asia Minor, in the pash. of Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak, 30 m. W of Samsun.

KEDERCU-KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkhas, in N lat. 43° 48′, E long. 105° 22′.

KEDESH, a village of Palestine, in the pash. of Damascus, 9 m. SW of Banias.

KEDINGEN, a district of Hanover, in the prov. of Bremen, between the Elbe and the district of Hadeln. It consists of a rich tract of alluvial soil called marsh-land, and produces abundance of corn with excellent pasture. The inhabitants are also employed in navigation and fishing.—Also a small town in the interior of Holland, prov. of Overyssel.

KEDJE, a town of Beluchistan, the capital of the prov. of Mekran, on the l. bank of the Muliani river, which before its confluence with the sea assumes the name Dusti, in N lat. 26° 20′, E long. 62° 15′. It was formerly subject to the khan of Kelat, but appears to be now in the hands of an independent chief. It was at one time a large and opulent place, but has fallen into decay.

KEDJERI, or KEDGEREE, a town of Bengal, near the mouth of the Hugli, on the W bank of the river, surrounded by a swampy and unhealthy district. An electric telegraph now works between this place and Calcutta, a distance of 71 m. It is carried across the Huldi river by a gutta-percha wire secured in the angles of a chain-cable, and across the Hugli in the same way. A branch line, 11 m. in length, connects Bishlopore and Moyapore.

KEDLESTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. NW of Derby. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 102.

KEDOE, or KEDU, a Dutch residency near the centre of the island of Java. Area 826 sq. m. Pop. 197,000. Its cap., Magellan, is 38 m. SSW of Samarang.

KEDOUS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 32 m. W of Kiutaya.

KEDRON, a stream in Syria which rises to the NE of Jerusalem; and flowing between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, pursues its course to the Dead sea. It has a total length of 24 m.

KEEFAH, a village of Algiers, 6 m. NE of Tipsa.

KEEL, a village in the district of Achill, co. Mayo, 4 m. from Dugort.

KEELANG, a small island, about 20 m. in circumf., lying off the W extremity of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 15′.

KEELBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6½ m. W by N of Great Grimsby. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 719.

KEELE, a parish of Staffordshire, 2½ m. W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,130; in 1841, 1,182.

KEEL FOSS, a cataract of Norway, in a valley opening into the Soigne-fiord, near the great road from Bergen to Christiania. It is said to descend 2,000 ft. in an unbroken line; but that it does not afford any very imposing view, except when it brings down a more than ordinary volume of water after rain.

KEELING. See Cocos.

KEELWICK, a good harbour in Norway, on the S side of the island of Mageroe.

KEEMA-KEDAN, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of the island of Leyta, in N lat. 10° 30′.

KEEN-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 63 m. SE of Nan-kang-fu, on the Keen, in a mountainous locality, in N lat. 27° 33′ 36″, and E long. 116° 40′ 48″. It consists of only a few miserable houses, with a triumphal arch in a ruinous condition, and is but scantily populated.

KEEN-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. and 36 m. N of Nan-kang-fu, near the l. bank of the lake of Pho-yang, in N lat. 29° 5′, and E long. 115° 43′.

KEEN-CHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of She-nan-fu, in N lat. 30° 42′, and E long. 109° 45′.

KEEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Paou-ting-fu, in N lat. 32°, and E long. 105° 38′.

KEEN-CHUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Le-keang-fu.

KEEN-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. of Keen-ning-fu.

KEEN-KIANG, a river of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, which has its source near the confines of the prov. of Kwang-tung, runs N, and joins the Takiang, on the r. bank, at Teng, and after a course of about 135 m.

KEEN-LANG, a town of Tibet, in the country of Urna-Desa, near the r. bank of the Sutledge, at the foot of the Kailas mountains, NW of Lake Kawan-Rhud, and 60 m. ESE of Deba. It consists of about 100 houses, built of dried brick and painted grey.

KEEN-LE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of King-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 49′, and E long. 112° 48′.

KEEN-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is in N lat. 27° 3′ 36″, and E long. 118° 27′ 55″, on the Min-ho, at the confluence of two small streams, 105 m. NW of Fuh-chu-fu. It is of little extent, but its situation renders it a place of great commercial importance, as possessing easy means of transit for the black teas which are grown in the surrounding territory. At the epoch of the Tartar conquest this town sustained two sieges, but

it was sometime after taken by assault, and all its inhabitants were put to the sword. It has never since regained its former importance.

KEEN-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. of Shaou-wu-fu, 174 m. WNW of Fuh-chu, in N lat. 26° 48′ 30″, and E long. 116° 58′ 50″.

KEEN-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Kwang-tih-chu, in N lat. 31° 12′, and E long. 119° 5′.

KEEN-TCHING, or KENSION, a town of the Lu-chu islands, on the W coast of the prov. of Chan-nan, in the island of Great Lu-chu.

KEEN-TIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Che-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 16′, and E long. 117° 3′.

KEEN-TIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chĕ-keang, div. of Yen-chu-fu.

KEEN-WEE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-fu.

KEEN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. and 30 m. NW of Keen-ning-fu, in N lat. 27° 22′ 44″, and E long. 118° 12′ 30″.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Yuen-chu-fu.

KEENE, a township in Essex co., New York, U. S., 138 m. N of Albany. Pop. 730.—Also a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 80 m. WNW of Boston. Pop. 2,610.—Also a township in Coshocton co., in Ohio, 99 m. NE by E of Columbus.

KEEPER, a mountain in co. Tipperary, which forms a conspicuous object over a great extent of country, having an alt. of 2,265 ft. above sea-level. It is 7 m. SW of Nenagh.

KEERVES, two islets in Ballyteigue bay, in co. Wexford, 2½ m. E by S of Bannow harbour.

KEER-WEER (CAPE), a slight projection of the land of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 13° 42′ 45″.

KEESVILLE, a village of New York, U. S., 130 m. N of Albany. Pop. 2,000.

KEETEN (GROOT and KLEIN), two villages of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, the one 4, and the other 6 m. S of the Helder.

KEEVIL, a parish of Wiltshire, 4 m. E of Trowbridge. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 773.

KEFA. See KAFFA.

KEFALOS, an islet of Greece, in the gulf of Arta, lying N of Cape Panagia, in N lat. 38° 58′, E long. 20° 52′.

KEFF, a considerable town in the interior of the territory of Tunis, situated near the E bank of the Mejerdah, 70 m. WSW of Tunis. It lies, as its name imports, on the declivity of a hill, overlooking a wide plain to the S and W; and on the N defended by a deep valley. It was anciently called *Sicca*, or *Sicca Veneria*. It must at one time have contained a much larger pop. than at present, for a considerable space within the walls is either covered with ruins or unoccupied. In the civil wars, about the beginning of the 18th cent., the greater part of the citadel was blown up, but was afterwards rebuilt with augmented strength and beauty. It is built on the highest point at the N angle of the city, and commands a fine view of the singularly wild outlines of the Constantine mountains.

KEFFING (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands in the Eastern seas, situated close to the SE extreme of Ceram, to which they are joined by reefs under water. Little K. is well-peopled, and contains several villages.

KEFIL, or KEEFA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, which the Jews and Mahommedans hold in peculiar veneration as containing the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel. It is 14 m. S of Hillah; and has a pop. made up of about 24 Jewish families, and a few Madans or Arabs of the Marshes. The Jews form a kind of convent, and are supported chiefly by the contributions of their richer brethren in Bagdad. They assert that their ancestors have resided here in continuous succession since the days of Ezekiel.

KEFKEBEH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. NE of Eskishehr.

KEFKEN, a small island of the Black sea, off the coast of Asiatic Turkey, in N lat. 41° 14′, 3 m. NE of a village of the same name, in the sanj. of Kodjah-Ili.

KEFR-IL-BATIC, a village of Lower Egypt, 2 m. S of Damietta.

KEFR-SULIEMAN, a village of Lower Egypt, 5 m. SSW of Damietta.

KEFSUD, or KEBSUD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Khodavendikar, on an affluent of the Susighirli-su, in N lat. 39° 39′, 50 m. SW of Brussa.

KEGER POINT, the NW extremity of Fisher's island, on the coast of Lapland, 25 m. SE of Wardhuis. It has a good harbour, and was formerly the station of the Danish fish staples.

KEGWORTH, a parish and town of Leicestershire, pleasantly situated on an airy eminence near the river Trent, 6 m. NW of Loughborough. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,821; in 1841, 1,945. The North Midland railway intersects the p., and has a station here about 1½ m. distant from the town, and 10 m. from Nottingham.

KEHL, a town of Baden, in the circle of Kinzig, 10 m. NW of Offenburg, on the l. bank of the Kinzig, and near the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg, 2 m. E of that city. Its pop. is only 1,400, but it is of great importance in a military point of view, having a bridge across the Rhine, and a fort in the immediate vicinity, which was built by Vauban in 1688. The old fort stood at a considerable distance from the river; but the present one is situated close to the influx of the Kinzig. At the peace of Ryswick in 1697, this fortress being ceded by France, was given to the margrave of Baden, on condition that the garrison should consist of troops of the empire. In the wars with Germany, the possession of K. being of the greatest importance, partly for the defence of Strasburg, and more for offensive operations on the r. bank of the Rhine, the French have always endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, and generally with success. They took it in 1703 and afterwards in 1733; in 1793 they bombarded it, and in July 1796, when preparing to advance into the heart of Germany, under Moreau, the capture of K. was the first exploit of the army. In September following it was taken by the Austrians, but the French advancing by the bridge leading to Strasburg, which the Austrians neglected to break down, speedily retook it. It was taken 10th January 1797, by the Austrians, after a very obstinate defence. In the succeeding April, the French, resuming the offensive, retook this fort, and continued to possess it till 1814, when it was restored to the grand duke of Baden. At present the bridge across the Rhine belongs partly to France and partly to Baden. The Basle and Baden railway has a short branch to this town.

KEHLEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Luxemburg. Pop. 2,400.

KEHOA, a small seaport of Tonquin, near the mouth of the Kuasu, in N lat. 19° 12′.

KEI (GREAT), or KNEBIA, a large river of S. Africa, formed mainly by the union of the Schwarze K. and the Weisse K., or the Black K. and the White K.; the former rising in the Winterberg, and flowing first NNE and then SE, and the latter descending from the Sturmberg on the N frontier of the Tambukie

country. These two rivers, after having each received several affluents, unite their waters in about S lat. 32° 12′, E long. 27° 25′, and the united stream, under the name of the Great K, flows SE, to its junction with the Somo, a large river, also coming from the NW; whence the course of the K. is prevailingly SE, defining the SW frontier of the Amakosa territory, to its embouchure in S lat. 32° 38′. A little above the junction of the Somo, it receives the Kabusi, on the r. bank, and about 10 m. below, the Gamka. On the l. bank, its tributaries below the Somo are the Deba-Kazi, Bombane, and Goa. When the British frontier on the E was advanced in December 1847, from the Great Fish river on the W, the territory between that river and the Black K. and Great K. on the E, was divided into the districts of Victoria, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Sussex, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Bedfordshire; and, with the exception of the first-named division, parcelled out amongst such of the Caffre tribes as were willing to acknowledge British sovereignty.

KEICHMA. See KISHM.

KEIG, a parish of Aberdeenshire, on the Don river, 10 m. WSW of Inverury. Pop. 662.

KEIGAN, a town of Corea, 30 m. SE of Coufou.

KEIGHLEY, a parish and market-town of England, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the S bank of the river Aire, and on the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and of the Leeds and Colne branch of the Midland railway, which has a station here, 9¼ m. from Bradford, and 20¼ m. from Colne. The parish is 6 m. long and 2 m. broad. Area, 10,160 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,745; in 1831, 11,176; in 1841, 13,413. The church is a spacious building, in the Grecian style of architecture. There are several handsome dissenting chapels, especially a new Wesleyan chapel. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, and presents a neat appearance, the houses being almost wholly built of stone. Woollen cloth, cottons, linseys, and worsted goods, are very extensively manufactured here. The stuff goods are sold principally in the piece-halls of Bradford and Halifax, and pass through the hands of the Leeds merchants to the foreign or domestic consumer. The neighbourhood is adorned with many handsome residences. At Steeton is a mineral spring, known as Whitley-Head spa, or New Brighton.

KEIH-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. and 60 m. W of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat. 36° 6′, and E long. 110° 34′ 30″.

KEIH-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 10 districts, and is fertile and well-watered. The town is 132 m. SSW of Nan-chang, on a height, near the l. bank of the Nan-kiang, in N lat. 27° 7′ 54″, and E long. 114° 54′ 25″. It is enclosed by a wall, which comprises a large area covered to a great extent with gardens, meadows, &c. The houses are detached, and are mean-looking, but the public buildings are large and handsome. The industrial portion of the inhabitants reside chiefly in the suburbs, and possess extensive manufactories of nankin, silk-spinning mills, numerous shops well-stocked with varieties of merchandise, and a fruit-market. The navigation of the river is dangerous in the vicinity of the town.

KEIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Wei-hwuy-fu.

KEIH-LANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Leang-chu-fu.

KEIH-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. and 12 m. NE of Keih-gan-fu, in N lat. 27° 16′, and E long. 115° 2′, on the r. bank of the Kank-ho. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, enclosing a considerable area covered partly with gardens, but exhibiting many tracts destitute of cultivation. The houses are poor and ruinous, and the shops little better. The ruins of several triumphal arches indicate that the town was formerly one of importance. The surrounding country is pleasant, and the banks of the river are well-cultivated.

KEILLS, a fishing-village in Knapdale, in Argyleshire, on the E shore of the Sound of Jura. There is a road from Lochgilphead to K.; and a ferry from this point to Larg in Jura of about 6 m.

KEIM-KHOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, 550 m. ENE of Pekin.

KEINTON-MANSFIELD, a parish of Somersetshire, 3½ m. ENE of Somerton. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1841, 586.

KEIR, a parish of Dumfries-shire, 12 m. NNW of Dumfries; 8 m. in length, and from 2½ to 3 m. in breadth. More than one-third of the parish is hilly, affording excellent sheep-pasture. Pop. in 1831, 1,084; in 1841, 984. Keir-hill, a ridge on the SW verge of the p., stretches for 4 m., and attains a height of 800 ft. above sea-level.

KEISD, or KAYSD, a town of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, 7 m. E of Schäsburg, on an affluent of the Grand-Kockel. Pop. 1,400.

KEISENLIK, or KESANLIK, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 50 m. NE of Philippopolis, near the source of the Tondja.

KEISKAMMA, a considerable river of Southern Africa, which rises in about S lat. 32° 35′, E long. 27° 17′, to the E of the Amatola mountains, in the Amakosa territory; and flowing in a SSW direction to a point a little to the E of Fort Cox, is joined within that distance by the Goola and the Temara, on the r. bank, and by the Isobolo on the l. It then makes an abrupt bend towards the NW, to its junction with the Amatola, 2 m. NW of Fort Cox; and then flows to the W of S, to its junction with the Chumie, 6 m. NE of Fort Willshire. From this point it pursues a remarkably tortuous but prevailingly SE course, to its embouchure in S lat. 33° 14′, E long. 27° 17′, 28 m. to the ENE of the mouth of the Great Fish river, and about 65 m. WSW of the mouth of the Great Kei river. From its junction with the Chumie, the K. defines the E frontier of the British territories. But the country lying to the eastward, between the K. and the Great Kei, was taken possession of in December 1847, under the name British Caffraria, and allotted to certain Caffre chiefs and tribes, to be held by them under British protection; while a strip of territory lying immediately to the W of the Chumie and the K., and a portion of country to the NE, between the Black Kei and the Klip-Plaat rivers, was reserved, under the name Victoria, for the location of frontier military villages, and such Fingoes, Hottentots, or Caffres, as had been for a length of time subject to British law. These arrangements, though acquiesced in at first by the Caffre tribes, were disastrous in the issue, and seem to have provoked the present costly struggle with the whole Caffre force. At its mouth the K. is nearly as broad as the Thames at Woolwich; but the entrance is guarded by a bar of sand, upon which the surf breaks with great violence.

KEITH, a parish of Banff, in the district of Strathisla, about 6 m. in length. Pop. in 1831, 4,464; in 1841, 4,456.—There are five villages in this parish, namely, Old K., New K., and Fife-K., described under the following article, and the old and new town of Newmill. In these towns flax-dressing, weaving, bleaching, tanning, distilling, and other manufacturing operations, are carried on. There are several lime-works in the p.; and a grey variety

of fluor spar, one of the rarest of our Scottish minerals, has been found here associated with green antimony in calcareous spars.

KEITH, a town in the above p., divided into the three distinct villages of Old K., New K., and Fife-K., all situated on the banks of the Isla, surrounded by hills, 8 m. E by S of Fochabers, and 20 m. SW of Banff. Old K. is at least 500 years old; and was, at one period, superior in consequence to Banff, Cullen, and Fordyce, then the only other towns in the co.—New K. was begun to be built about 1750, on the declivity of a gentle eminence SE of Old K., on the same side of the Isla, then forming part of a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, consisting of five principal streets, intersected by lanes, with the market-place, a spacious square, near the centre of the town. A considerable trade in yarn and linen manufactures was carried on here, till the general introduction of the cotton manufacture. A weekly market is held here on Friday for grain and other agricultural produce. Its summer-eve fair is by far the greatest fair in the North for cattle and horses; and forms the point whence cattle-dealers were accustomed to calculate the commencement of the journey of their cattle from the North to Barnett fair, the great metropolitan market, on the Great North road, in the vicinity of London, this point being in a manner a key to the Highlands of the north of Scotland and the fertile plains of Morayshire. The journey from Keith to Barnett occupied 34 days,—the average number of miles travelled each day being 16. Since the introduction of steam-vessels to the N parts of Scotland, especially the Moray frith, and of railways, the transit of cattle to the metropolis has become a matter of easy accomplishment.—Fife-K. has risen since 1816. It is situated on the N bank of the Isla, opposite Old Keith, and consists of a principal street, on the high road from Aberdeen to Inverness; and a handsome crescent facing the Isla, over which there are here two bridges connecting Fife-K. with Old K. The pop. of the united villages of K. and Fife-K., in 1841, was 2,382.

KEITH-HALL AND KINKELL, two united parishes in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, on the NE banks of the Don, and its tributary the Urie. Pop. in 1801, 853; in 1831, 877; in 1841, 913.

KEITH-INCH, a promontory in the p. of Peterhead, co. of Aberdeen, bounding the bay of Peterhead on the N.

KEITUM, a parish and village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, near the centre of the isle of Sylt. Pop. 1,430.

KEJ. See KEDGE.

KEKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo, 15 m. NNW of Satsuma.

KEKKO, or BLAUENSTEIN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neograd, 15 m. SSE of Karpfen, on the l. bank of the Kürtös.

KELABYN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Reha, 9 m. W of Mardin. The name, signifying 'the thousand fold,' is derived from the richness of the land in its vicinity.

KELAIA, a village of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 50 m. ESE of Kalaat-el-Moilah.

KELANG, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 17′, E long. 128° 7′.

KELAT, a province of Beluchistan, bounded on the W, N, and NE by the prov. of Sarawan; on the S and SE by Jalawan. It is about 100 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth; and throughout a great part of its surface has a high elevation above sea-level, and therefore experiences considerable severity of temp. in winter.—The capital, of the same name, which is also the cap. of Beluchistan, stands on a high hill commanding an extensive prospect, in N lat. 28° 52′, E long. 66° 29′; at an alt. of 6,000 ft above sea-level. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the houses built of half-burnt brick, the upper stories nearly joining across the street. It is, notwithstanding, very populous; contains above 2,500 houses; and has several good bazaars. It is the centre of a considerable caravan-trade between different ports on the Indian ocean and the markets of Cabul and Central Asia. Its principal articles of manufacture are matchlocks, swords, and spears. The inhabitants are a mixture of Baluchis, Afghans, and Hindus. The latter are the principal merchants of the place. In 1840, the British took possession of this place; but their garrison was overpowered in the following year. It was retaken in 1841, but the British force was subsequently withdrawn.

KELAT-KADIRI, a fortress of Persia, situated in a very mountainous district in Khorassan, 40 m. NE of Meschid, on the top of a high hill, accessible only by two narrow paths, for the defence of which two towers are built. These are the only fortifications of K.; but the rock itself is steep and difficult of access. It commands a view over a very beautiful and fertile plain.

KELB (NAHR-EL), or NAHR SALIB, a small stream of Syria, in the ejalet Akka, descending from the coast-range of Lebanon, and flowing into the sea between Beirut and the port of Juneh, or Kesrowan-Kafr-Djouni. It was anciently called *Lycus*.

KELBIE′, a mountain-range of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, to the SE of Latakieh. It is connected on the N with the ridge of El-Chara.

KELBRA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Helme, 27 m. N of Erfurt. Pop. 1,600. In the neighbourhood is found white and red alabaster admitting of a fine polish.

KELEBERDA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 24 m. SW of Kobyliaki, on the l. bank of the Dnieper.

KELEH, a village of Upper Egypt, 3 m. NW of Edfu.

KELENDRI. See CHELINDREH.

KELETCH, a town of Bokhara, on the r. bank of the Jihun, 36 m. SW of Karchi.

KELHAM, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. NW of Newark. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 169.

KELIKDNI, or ERMINAK, a river of Asia Minor, in the sanj. of Itshil, the ancient *Calycadnus*, which rises on the S flank of Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean near Selefkeh. It is nowhere fordable.

KELIUB, a town of Egypt, situated 9 m. N of Cairo. There is here a large government cotton factory, and an iron foundry.—The town gives name to a prov. abounding in grain, pasturage, and woods of various kinds. Its villages are numerous and large; and the inhabitants are represented as generally more easy and comfortable in their circumstances than in most other parts of Egypt.

KELKOM, a village of Senegambia, in the Wallo territory, to the E of St. Louis.

KELLA-SHAH-KANI, a castle of Kurdistan, in the district of Ardelan, forming the rendezvous of the Gheshki, a tribe of banditti, who are regarded by the Khurds as the most expert and daring robbers of their nation.

KELLAH, a pass in the mountains of Abyssinia, in the Dixan territory, 75 m. E of Axum.

KELLAMANGALOM, a town of India, in the district of Barramahal, 24 m. N of Caverypatam. It contains about 300 houses, and is defended by two small forts. A considerable quantity of opium is produced in its neighbourhood.

KELLAN, a parish of Cardiganshire, 1 m. ENE of Lampeter. Pop. 575.

KELLAWAYS, a parish of Wilts, 2½ m. NE of Chippenham. Area 260 acres. Pop. 35.

KELLET (Nether and Upper), two townships in the p. of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire, 6½ m. N by E of Lancaster. Pop. 737.

KELLHEIM, a small town of Bavaria, in the angle formed by the Altmuhl and the Danube at their junction, 46 m. NNE of Munich, 12 m. SW of Ratisbon. Pop. 2,800. The boats used in the navigation of the Danube, from Ratisbon to Vienna, are mostly built here.

KELLI, a town and fortress of the S of India, in the district of Tanjore, in N lat. 10° 20′.

KELLING, a parish and village of Norfolk, 2½ m. N by E of Holt. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 213; in 1841, 223.

KELLINGHAUSEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 34 m. SW of Kiel, on the r. bank of the Stör.

KELLINGTON. See Callington.

KELLINGTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of Pontefract. Area 6,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,388; in 1841, 1,493.

KELLISTOWN, a parish in co. Carlow, 3½ m. W by N of Carlow. Area 4,406 acres. Pop. in 1831, 662; in 1841, 684.

KELLMUNZ, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. N of Memmingen, on the r. bank of the Iller. Pop. 950.

KELLO, a rivulet of Dumfries-shire, falling into the Nith, 1½ m. below Kirkconnel, after an E and NE course of 8 m.

KELLOE, a parish in the co. and 6½ m. SE of Durham. Area 10,970 acres. Pop. in 1841, 11,223.

KELLS, a parish in the district of Glenkens, Kirkcudbrightshire, stretching from a little above Craig-Nilder on the NW, to the confluence of the Dee and the Ken on the SE 16½ m.; and from the confluence of the Ken and the Carsphairn on the NE, to the confluence of the Dee and Cooran-Lane on the SW, 9¼ m. Over 5 m. from the S extremity, is the fine scenery which overhangs Loch Ken; but the greater part of the surface of this extensive parish is wildly upland, and at intervals repulsively dreary in aspect. On the SW side stretches a range of high hills, which press close upon the Dee, and have a breadth or base of 3 m. inland. These hills are one solid mass of naked granite. On the NW and N sides of the p. extend for about 9 m. the Rhinns of Kells, visible at 40 m. distance, capped with snow during eight and sometimes nine months in the year, carpeted on their lower acclivities with coarse grass, and stretching at mid-distance between the W and E seas of Scotland. The turnpike from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire traverses the whole length of the p. up the vale of the Ken, and that from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart traverses 6½ m. from E to W. Pop. in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1,728; in 1841, 1,121.

KELLS, one of the two great divisions of co. Meath. It comprehends all the parts of the co. which lie W of the Boyne.—Also a village in the p. of Connor, co. Antrim, on the Glenwherry river, adjoining Connor. Pop. in 1841, 248.—Also a coast-guard station, on the S side of Dingle bay, co. Kerry.—Also a parish, co. Kilkenny. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,658; in 1841, 1,831. The village of K. stands on King's river, 4¼ m. E of Callan. Though now an obscure place, it was formerly a town of some importance, and still attracts notice by the ruins of its old abbey, founded in 1193.—Also a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 8,597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,839; in 1841, 7,648. The surface is watered by the Blackwater and the Moynalty rivers.—Also a corporate town, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the p. of Kells, co. Meath, near the river Blackwater, 6½ m. N of Athboy, and 31 m. NNW of Dublin. The aggregate appearance of the town's interior is neat and agreeable. A small lace factory here employs upwards of 100 women and girls. The general trade is inconsiderable; and in 1838 the only article of local consumption noticed as large was whisky. Pop. in 1831, 4,326; in 1841, 4,205. In 1152 a memorable synod was held at K., by John Paparo, cardinal of St. Laurence, and legate of the Pope.

KELLY, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. ESE of Launceston. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1841, 258.

KELLY, a township of Union co., in Pennsylvania, 9 m. N of New Berlin, watered by Buffalo creek. Pop. 788.—Also a township in Ottawa co., in Ohio.

KELLYNELLYCOLTA, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 33 m. S of Tanjore, in N lat. 10° 17′.

KELMARSH, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5½ m. S of Market-Harborough. Area 3,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 163.

KELMSCOTT, a chapelry in the p. of Broadwell, in Oxfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Farringdon. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 179.

KELPURI, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, bounded on the N by the Kumaon mountains. Its capital, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 28° 59′.

KELSALL, a parish in Suffolk, 1 m. N of Saxmundham. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,126.—Also a township in the p. of Tarvin, in Cheshire, 9 m. E by N of Chester. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1841, 686.

KELSEY (North), a parish of Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SE of Glenford-Bridge. Area 5,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1841, 767.

KELSEY (South), a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 m. W of Caistor. Area 4,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 632; in 1841, 622.

KELSHALL, a parish in Herts, 4 m. SW by S of Royston. Area 2,090 acres. Pop. in 1841, 276.

KELSO, a parish in the NE division of Roxburghshire. Area 4,400 acres. The Tweed comes in on the W, forms for 1 m. the boundary with Roxburgh, makes large bends for 2 m. till it passes the town of K., and then goes away 1¼ m. NE to the point of its leaving the parish. The Teviot, after tracing for ¾ m. the W boundary, comes in at a point only ¼ m. S of the Tweed, and makes a confluence with it opposite the town. The Tweed, in its transit, averages about 440 or 450 ft. in width, and the Teviot about 200 ft. The Teviot—more subject to floods than the Tweed, and nearer the mountain-land where its waters are gathered—is liable to rise with a suddenness which in 10 or 15 minutes will increase fourfold its volume. The whole district is rich in the features of landscape which strictly constitute the beautiful, unmixed with the grand, or, except in rare touches, with the romantic. About 19 parts in 22 of the parish are arable ground, and the rest of the surface is disposed in plantation, pasture, and the site of the town.—Several years ago an act of parliament was obtained for a Kelso and Berwick railway; but this important link of communication was not gained until the execution of the North British line, which has now a branch from its S terminus at Berwick to the town of K. Pop. in 1801, 4,196; in 1841, 5,328.

Kelso, a burgh-of-barony, the largest town in the eastern border cos. of Scotland, and, both in itself and in its environs, one of the most beautiful of its size in Europe, stands in 55° 36′ N lat., and 1° 20′ W long., 42 m. S by E of Edinburgh; 23 m. W from Berwick-upon-Tweed; and 4½ m. W from the boundary line with England. It is delightfully situ-

ated at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot, on the l. bank of the former; and stretches along a plain in the centre of the gently rising and magnificent amphitheatre formed by the basin-configuration of its parish. The town mainly consists of a spacious central square or market-place, and divergent streets and alleys. The town-house is a large edifice of two stories, adorned with a pediment supported by Ionic pillars. The bridge carrying across the Tweed the Berwick and Carlisle highway, including the approaches, is 494 ft. in length. It consists of 5 elliptical arches, each 72 ft. in span, with intervening piers each 14 ft. The grand architectural attraction of K. is its ruinous abbey, of Saxon or early Norman architecture, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which are Gothic.—Tanning, currying, weaving of flannel, woollen cloth, and linen, and the manufacture of candles and shoes, have a place in the town, but do not jointly employ 200 workmen. It has a very important trade in corn and cured pork, and a weekly market for the sale of corn by sample. K. was the birth-place of the famous Ballantyne press, and the scene on which was printed the first edition of the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border;' and, at various periods, it has displayed an energy and an amount of literary enterprise altogether beyond the proportion either of its pop. or of the advantageousness of its position. It is, for some months in the year, the resort of the lovers of field-sports from a wide extent of country around it. Races are run in spring and autumn on a course about a mile from the town. Pop. in 1841, 4,594. Kelso, originally written Calchow,—a word identical in meaning with Chalkheugh,—in its ancient history figures as a rendezvous of armies, as a place of international negotiation, and as a scene of frequent conflict. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem to have in some way temporarily enthralled the town to the Lord of Hume, and to have been the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of its magnificent abbey. In 1684, the town was totally consumed by an accidental fire, and sixty years later it suffered in the same way, and to nearly the same extent.

KELSO, a village of New South Wales, on the Macquarie river, in the co. of Roxburgh, 112 m. from Sydney. Pop. 500.

KELSO, a township in Dearborn co., in Iowa, 84 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,450.

KELSTERBACH, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, on the l. bank of the Maine. Pop. 879.

KELSTERNE, a parish of Lincolnshire, 5 m. WNW of Louth. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1841, 211.

KELSTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. WNW of Bath. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 255.

KELTAN, a town of Tibet, 40 m. ENE of Lassa.

KELTIE, a small river in the co. of Perth, which descends from Stuic-a-chroin, and flowing SE and S, falls into the Teith, 2¾ m. below Callander.

KELTON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, stretching along the Dee, and containing 9,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,877; in 1841, 2,875.—Also a village of Dumfries-shire, 3½ m. S of Dumfries, on the E side of the Nith, forming the port of Dumfries.

KELTSCH, or Kelcze, a town of Moravia, 14 m. E of Prerau, on the l. bank of the Jushina.

KELVEDON, a parish of Essex, 12 m. NE of Chelmsford. Area 3,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,463; in 1841, 1,483. The Eastern Counties railway has a station here, 41¾ m. from London.

KELVEDON-HATCH, or Kelveton, a parish in the same county, 3 m. S by E of Chipping-Ongar. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 430.

KELVEH, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Jalawan, 90 m. S of Kelat.

KELVIN, a river which has its rise in Stirlingshire, in the p. of Kilsyth; flows SW, and, after a circuitous course, falls into the Clyde, at the village of Partick, 2 m. below Glasgow. In passing through the p. of East Kilpatrick, it flows under the aqueduct bridge of the great canal, which is 350 ft. in length, 57 ft. broad, and 57 ft. from the top of the parapet to the surface of the river.

KELWOW, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 21 NE of Opoczno. Pop. 350.

KELZENBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. WSW of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,250.

KEM, or Kemi, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, on the coast of the White sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which flows out of Lake Nijni-Kunto, 192 m. N of Petrovadsk. Pop. 1,400.

KEMAKH, a mountain-town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Erzerum, 26 m. SW of Erzingan, on the Karasu.

KEMAON. See Kumaon.

KEMAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Karasi, 8 m. S of Sinope.

KEMBACK, a parish of Fifeshire, on the Leven, 4 m. E of Cupar. Area 1,850 acres, of which more than 1,500 are arable. Pop. in 1841, 778.

KEMBERG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 6 m. S of Wittenberg, and 15 m. ESE of Dessau. Pop. 2,147.

KEMBERTON, a parish of Salop, 2½ m. SSW of Shiffnal. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 256.

KEMBLE, a parish in Wilts, 7½ m. NNE of Malmesbury. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. 597.

KEMER, a district of Transylvania, in the N part of the com. of Kraszna.—Also a cape on the S coast of the Black sea, 60 m. E of Trebizond.

KEMERTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 4 m. NE of Tewkesbury. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. 561.

KEMEXHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond of Liege. Pop. 529.

KEMEYS, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NW of Usk. Area 480 acres. Pop. 81.

KEMEYS (Lower), a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NE of Caerleon. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. 132.

KEMI, or Kimi, a town of Russian Finland, in the district of Uleaborg, 15 m. ESE of Tornea, on the r. bank and 2½ m. above the mouth of a river of the same name, which rises at the foot of the Nuortunturi, in N lat. 68° 20′; runs S, NNW, and SW; and flows into the gulf of Bothnia, 15 m. ESE of Tornea, after a course of 250 m.

KEMINUN, a town of Fuladu, in Western Africa, situated on the Bali or Kokoro, 95 m. NW of Kamalia. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded with three walls and a ditch.

KEMJA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and district of Kirensk, an affluent of the Tunguska.

KEMLET, a small river of Salop, which falls into the Severn below Cherbury.—Also a river of Denbighshire, which falls into the Tanot below Place-Yeba.

KEMLYN-BAY, a bay in Anglesey, Wales, 8 m. NNW of Llanerchymedd, celebrated for a quarry of marble, of green, black, white, and dull purple, partaking of the nature of jasper.

KEMMATEN, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the Hausruck circle, 9 m. W of Wels, on the r. bank of the Ilm.

KEMMEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. of dep. 1,535; of com. 1,485.

KEMMELBACH, a small town of Lower Austria, 3 m. S of Ips.

KEMMU, a town of Western Africa, the capital of the kingdom of Kaarta, situated in an open plain 130 m. W of Elimane. Park was here hospitably received.

KEMNATH, a small but well-built town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, on the l. bank of the Haidnab, 15 m. ESE of Baireuth. Pop. 1,500. In the neighbourhood are manufactories of glass and hardware.

KEMNAY, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 3 m. W of Kintore. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1841, 637.

KEMNITZ (Alt), a large village of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. W of Hirschberg, with 1,300 inhabitants. Neu K., an adjoining v., has a pop. of 500.

KEMPEN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, 17 m. NW of Dusseldorf, and 15 m. NW of Ruremonde. Pop. 3,970, who carry on a considerable linen manufacture. It has a castle, and 2 Catholic churches. It is remarkable as the birth-place of Thomas Hamerken or Malleolus, better known as Thomas-à-Kempis.

KEMPEN, or Kempno, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. S of Kalisch. Pop. 6,200, of whom one-half are Jews.

KEMPER, a county in the E part of Mississippi, U. S. Area 750 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 12,517.

KEMPLEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW of Newent. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. 332.

KEMPSEY, or Kemsey, a parish of Worcestershire, 4 m. S of Worcester. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,314; in 1841, 1,367.

KEMPSFORD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. S of Fairford. Area 4,740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 998.

KEMPSING, a parish of Kent, 4 m. NE of Seven Oaks. Area 2,090 acres. Pop. in 1841, 433.

KEMPSTON, a parish of Bedfordshire, 3 m. SW of Bedford. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,571; in 1841, 1,699.—Also a p. of Norfolk, 1½ m. S of Litcham. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 52.

KEMPSVILLE, a township of Princess Anne co., Virginia, on the E branch of Elizabeth river, 116 m. SE by E of Richmond. Pop. 250.

KEMPTEN, the ancient *Campodunum*, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on the l. bank of the Iller, 61 m. WSW of Munich. Pop. 7,788. It consists of two parts, the old town and the Stifts-stadt; and contains a public theatre, an aqueduct, a fine collegiate church, a gymnasium, and a public library; and has manufactures of cotton and linen, and some trade by the Iller, which here becomes navigable.

KEMSCKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Termond. Pop. of dep. 1,532; of v. 390.

KEN, a considerable river of Galloway, which takes its rise in the mountains of Kirkcudbrightshire, between Blacklarg and Longrigg hills, whence it flows S and SW, receiving many tributary streams on either hand, and at length expands into Lake Ken, a sheet of water 5 m. in length, and from a ½ m. to ¾ m. in breadth. Running from this lake, it is joined by and merges its name in the Dee.—Also a river of Westmoreland and Lancashire, which rises NE of Ambleside, passes Kendal, and falls into Morecombe bay.—Also a river of Devonshire, which falls into the Ex below Exeter.

KEN. See Cane.

KENA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 15 m. ESE of Vilna.

KENAGH, a small village in the p. of Kilcommock, in co. Longford, agreeably situated on a rivulet of the same name, 4 m. SE by S of Killashee. Pop. 370.

KENAISKOI. See Cheligoff.

KENAPUSSAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 5° 12′.

KENARDINGTON, a parish in Kent, 6 m. E by S of Tenterden. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. 163.

KENARY, or Kanary, a small island of Hindostan, situated about 15 m. S of Bombay, and 2½ m. from the mainland, in N lat. 18° 42′ 12″. It was formerly covered with wood, and considered of so little value as not to be occupied; but in 1678 the Mahratta chief Sevaji took possession of it, and having placed a garrison in it, and erected batteries, greatly annoyed the trade of Bombay.

KENBAAN, a headland on the coast of co. Antrim, 2½ m. NW by W of Ballycastle. The snowy whiteness of its chalky cliffs renders it a conspicuous object from a distance.

KENCHESTER, a parish of Herefordshire, 6 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 99.

KENCHRES, or Kenkhries, the ancient *Cenchreæ*, a small seaport of the Morea, in Argolis, on the gulf of Ægina, 7 m. W by S of Corinth. The quay, as well as a tower in the neighbourhood, are formed of ancient blocks of granite.

KENCHURCH, a parish in Herefordshire, 10 m. SW of Hereford. Area 3,810 acres. Pop. 295.

KENCOTT, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. SSE of Burford. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 196.

KENDAL, or Kirkby-in-Kendal, a parish and parliamentary borough in Kendal ward, Westmoreland, in the valley of the Kent, and intersected by that river, with which the Lancaster and Kendal canal communicates, and connected by a short branch with the Preston and Carlisle railway, by which it is 50 m. from Carlisle, and 40 m. from Preston. The p. comprises the chapelries of Crook, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugil, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Natland, New Hutton, Over Staveley, part of Old Hutton-with-Holmscales, Selside-with-Whitwell, Underbarrow-with-Bradley-field, and Winster, with the townships of Dilliker in Lonsdale ward, Docker, a portion of Fawcet-forest, Kendal, Kirkland, Lambrigg, Nether-Graveship, Nether-Staveley, Over-Staveley, Patton, Scaithwaiterigg-Hay-with-Hutton-i'-th'-Hay, Skelsmergh, Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and Whinfell. Area 68,360 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,458; in 1831, 17,427; in 1841, 18,027, of whom 10,225 were in the borough.—The town is situated along the W bank of the Kent, over which there are here three bridges. It consists in a great measure of one long street on the line of the Carlisle road, and a lateral street leading down to the river on the Appleby road. It is in general well-built, clean, and agreeable, most of the houses being neatly whitened, and the roofs covered with blue slates. About the centre of the town many of the streets are narrow; but those which run thence in various directions to the extremities, are more spacious. The principal public buildings and institutions are the churches and chapels, the town-hall, the county house-of-correction, the house-of-industry, a theatre, assembly-rooms, a number of trades' halls, the markets and shambles, a mechanics' institute, and the schools. On the top of a hill, W of the town, are the ruins of an ancient castle; the hill is finely verdant, and the ruins form a picturesque and conspicuous object from most parts of the vale. The hills which surround K. form part of the ridge sometimes called the English Apennines. Looking up the valley, beyond the town, are the high mountains among which the Kent takes its rise. The most remarkable of these is Hill-Bell,—a mountain with a conical and verdant summit, which forms a beautiful and commanding object from the lake of Windermere. Dr. Garnett suggests that the extraordinary quantity of rain which falls at K. may pro-

bably be owing, in a considerable degree, to the high hills in this vicinity: the annual mean or average quantity deduced from the observations of 5 years, is no less than 61·2235 inches. The vicinity of K. abounds with limestone. The income of the borough in 1839 was £1,404; in 1847, £815. K. was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. It is the only parl. borough in the co.; Appleby, though formerly returning 2 members, having been disfranchised by the Reform act. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 348; for 1848, 368. K. is a polling-place at the county elections. It is the seat of an ancient woollen manufacture, to which it was long indebted for prosperity. This manufacture was founded in the 14th cent., when Flemish weavers were invited to settle here. The woollens made here were principally coarse 'green druggets,' and went by the name of 'Kendal cottons,' and 'Kendal greens,' at a much earlier period than the real cotton manufacture was known in England. Of late years the manufacture of coarse woollens has given place to a finer kind of goods, consisting principally of fancy waistcoatings. A number of hands are also employed in combing and spinning wool; and many valuable improvements have been made in machinery applicable to the various processes of the manufactures in this flourishing town. Leather is extensively prepared in K.; and there are here establishments for the cutting and polishing of marble, of which several kinds are found in Kendal-fell. Gunpowder is manufactured in the vicinity; and on the river Kent are corn and paper-mills, dye-works, &c. As the country-people for many miles round attend the market at K., it combines the character of an opulent manufacturing place, with that of the centre of an agricultural district.

KENDAL, a county in the NE part of the state of Illinois, U. S. Area 324 sq. m. It is watered by Fox river. The cap. is Yorkwila. Pop. in 1850, 7,730.—Also a township in Orleans co., in the state of New York, 249 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 1,692.—Also a village in Logan co., in Ohio, 79 m. NW by W of Columbus.—It is likewise the name of a v. in Van Buren co., in Michigan; in Beaver co., in Pennsylvania; in Marshall co., Virginia; in Allen co., Iowa; and in Clay co., Missouri.

KENDER, a village of Kurdistan, 28 m. SW of Betlis.

KENDERCHURCH, a parish of Herefordshire, 10 m. SSW of Hereford. Area 890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1841, 102.

KENDSADAM, a town of Turkistan, on the Sihun, or Jaxartes, 80 m. NW of Tashkund.

KENE, or Iniskin, a parish in co. Louth, 3 m. NNW of Dundalk. Area 750 acres. Pop. 363.

KENEBECASIS, a navigable arm of the St. John river, in New Brunswick, 18 m. long, with a medium breadth of 2 m. It branches off from the main stream 2 m. above the falls.

KENEH, or Ghenneh, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 34 m. NNE of Thebes, on the site of the ancient *Cœnopolis*, and opposite the ruins of *Tentyris*. There are here a government cotton factory, and a government school. It is also noted for its manufacture of a porous kind of water-bottle and pipe-bowls. Indian articles may be met with occasionally in its bazaars, and a great variety of beautiful shells from the Red sea and the shores of Arabia. Most of the goods destined for India are brought up the Nile in boats to K., where they are landed and carried over land to Cosseir, a distance of 120 m., which is generally traversed in 4 days, whence they are embarked on the Red sea. As this branch of trade, however, has vastly declined since the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, K. does not rival the importance of its predecessors, *Coptos* and *Kous*, where the same commerce was conducted at different eras. It is now chiefly supported by the great caravan from Western and Central Africa, which passes annually through it, bringing numerous pilgrims destined for Mecca and Medina. Those cities, as well as their port of Jidda, being situated in a very barren country, pilgrims are obliged to supply themselves at K. with provisions and other necessaries. Many travellers to and from India prefer this route to that of Suez, as it affords them an opportunity of seeing something of the Nile and of visiting Thebes. The steamers running between Suez and India touch at Cosseir regularly out and home for the purpose of landing or embarking such as may prefer this route. The distance from K. to Cairo may be accomplished by the river, on the average, in about 12 days.

KENEF, a village of Khorassan, in Persia, 45 m. N of Herat.

KENGALL, a mountain of New South Wales, to the S of the Murrumbidgee, in S lat. 35° 7′, and E long. 147° 17′.

KENGIS, a hamlet of Sweden, in N. Bothnia, at the confluence of the Muonio with the Tornea, to the E of the church of Paiala, and 120 m. NNE of Lulea. It has a large saw-mill.

KENGUN. See Congun.

KENIA. See Kænia.

KENIK, or Kinik, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, sanjak of Sarukhan, near the l. bank of the Grimakli-kaïki, 12 m. ESE of Bergamo, and 50 m. NNE of Smyrna. It is noted for the quantity of cotton grown in the environs.

KENILWORTH, a parish and market-town in the co. of Warwick, 5 m. N of Warwick, and 95 m. NW of London, on the Coventry and Leamington branch of the London and North-western railway. Area 6,460 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,968; in 1831, 3,097; in 1841, 3,149. The town principally consists of an irregularly built street, extending nearly a mile along the turnpike road. The church is an ancient building, with a square embattled tower and a spire. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of horn combs; there are also chemical works for the preparation of volatile salts and hartshorn. The magnificent ruins of an ancient baronial castle, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton in the reign of Henry I., attract special interest. At the commencement of the civil wars this edifice was in all its glory; but Cromwell bestowed the property upon some of his officers, who demolished the castle, and sold such of its materials as could be removed. On the restoration of Charles II., the estate and ruins of the castle were granted to Lawrence, Viscount Hyde, second son of the lord-high-chancellor; and by the marriage of a female heiress descended from him, passed in 1752 into the possession of Thomas Villiers, Baron Hyde, son of the earl of Jersey, who was advanced in 1776 to the dignity of earl of Clarendon; by whose family it is still possessed. Vast portions of the ancient pile are still standing; but they are now in a ruinous condition, and covered and overhung with ivy and other clinging shrubs. The walls of the great hall are still standing,—a magnificent apartment 86 ft. in length, by 45 ft. in width, with a series of lofty windows on each side, and spacious fire-places at both ends. Another remarkable part of the ruin is a tall dark-coloured tower, called Cæsar's tower, near the centre, supposed to have been built by Geoffrey de Clinton, and to be the only portion of his castle now existing. The walls, composing the other parts of this majestic ruin, are those of the buildings

erected by the duke of Lancaster and the earl of Leicester.

KENIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Lessines. Pop. 650.

KENINGHAM, a hamlet in the p. of Mulbarton, Norfolk, 7 m. SSW of Norwich.

KENKELN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak of Philippopolis, W of Tatar-Bazardjik.

KENLEY, a parish in the county of Salop, 4 m. W by N of Much-Wenlock. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 281; in 1841, 294.

KENLOWIE, a small river in Fifeshire, which forms the line of division between the parishes of Kingsbarns and St. Andrews, and after a course of 6 m. falls into St. Andrew's bay.

KENMARE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Kerry. Area 22,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,963; in 1841, 5,839. The surface includes the lower part of the vale of the Roughty, the N screen of the estuary part of K. bay, and the S screen of part of the bay itself. About 3 or 4 m. E of K. are the copper and lead mines of the K. Mining association, the former at Ardtully, the latter at Shonagarry.—The town of K. stands on the N side of the estuary of the Roughty or head of Kenmare bay, on the coast-road from Cork to Cahirciveen, 16 m. W by S of Ballyvourney. It is a neat and an improving place. A suspension-bridge carries the road across the K. estuary, at a contraction of it near the town, bearing the name of the Sound. This work is 410 ft. in length. A baronet of the name of Browne was created Baron Castlerosse and Viscount K., in 1689, by James II. The peerage thus created was never legally acknowledged; yet Valentine, the fifth Viscount according to the unrecognised patent, was made Baron Castlerosse and Viscount K. in 1798, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of K. in 1800. Pop. of the town in 1831, 1,072; in 1841, 1,339.

KENMARE, a large and far-penetrating bay, belonging partly to co. Cork, but chiefly to Kerry. It is popularly and generally called Kenmare river. Its entrance, extending S from Lamb's head to Cod's head, has a stretch of 5½ m. The bay, measured inward from this entrance, penetrates the land 16 m. ENE, and is then continued 2½ m. farther by the small estuary of the Roughty. It, on the whole, diminishes gradually from its entrance width of 5½ m. to an ultimate width of less than 1 m.; but makes several expansions and contractions, and from Castlecove on the N to the head of Quolagh-bay on the S, has an extreme breadth of 8 m. The bay, in a general view, is clean and safe for navigation, and presents hardly any of the difficulties which often encumber sea-loughs of equal or even less extent. Its chief creeks are Rossmore-bay and Blackwater-creek, on the N, and respectively 7 and 4 m. from Kenmare; Quolagh or Cualoc bay, immediately within Cod's head on the S; and Ardgrom and Kilmichaelogue harbours, near the middle of the S side. Good-sized hookers can go with the tide, from the bay up the Roughty estuary, as far as to Roughty bridge. The entire screens of the bay are rough and lofty mountains; those along the S climbing up in tiers and masses of rock to the summit-lines of Slievemiskish and Caha, and those in the N soaring aloft to the alpine summit-line of the great Dunkerrin range. The S shore, to the extent of 9 m. inward from Cod's head, belongs to co. Cork; and all the remaining shore belongs to co. Kerry. A deposit of metalliferous limestone, several miles in length, lies along one side of the bay. Several of the islands and islets toward the head of the bay are of fine limestone formation, and yield beautiful specimens of variegated marble, white and red in their ground colours, and clouded or spotted with yellow, green, and purple.

KENMORE, a parish in the district of Breadalbane, in Perthshire, of which the main body may be regarded as forming the framework of the beautiful mirror of Loch-Tay. The length of the whole p., exclusive of intervening territories, is about 20 m.; its greatest length, measured across these territories so as to include them, is 30 m.; its greatest breadth is 7 m.; and its superficial area, 62 sq. m. The main body of the parish takes its tone and configuration from the river which intersects it, and which here expands into the beautiful stripe of waters forming Loch-Tay. Tay river, emerging from Loch-Tay, a few yards above the pleasant little village of K., has a course of 2 m. within the p.; and at the point of leaving it, is joined by the Lyon, after the latter having run 1½ m. along the NE boundary. At the lower extremity of the lake, from the narrow efflux of Tay river, the surface gradually expands into a beautiful plain, about a mile wide, occupied by the princely mansion and domains of Taymouth-castle. A wide aggregate expanse of the surface, comprehending 4,500 or 5,000 acres, is covered with wood, chiefly Scotch fir, but composed also of oak, larch, lime, beech, sycamore, and other species. Upwards of 12,000 sheep, chiefly the black-faced sort, and about 3,000 black cattle, principally the West Highland kind, are maintained on its pastures. Limestone abounds, and is wrought in various quarries. Several building-stones of remarkable beauty are quarried. A stone which combines the characteristics of chlorite and of talc slate, and which assumes a smooth surface from the arts of the mason, has been used in the construction of the modern or principal part of Taymouth castle.—There are 3 villages within the p.: Sronfernan, Acharn, and Kenmore.—Sronfernan stands on the N bank of Loch-Tay, 2¾ m. above the efflux of the river Tay; and has a pop. of about 150. Acharn, a neat quiet-looking, tree-shadowed village, stands on the S bank of Loch-Tay, 1¾ m. above the efflux of the river; and has a pop. of about 90. It is celebrated for its falls, formed by a small burn in its course through the overhanging woods above the village. Kenmore occupies a charming site on a peninsula projecting into the NE extremity of Loch-Tay, on the S side of the river, at the point of its efflux, 16 m. ENE of Killin, and 23 m. WNW of Dunkeld. The village, with its neat white cottages, its commodious inn, its handsome bridge across the new-born Tay, and its close proximity to the finest scenery of Loch-Tay, is well-known to tourists as one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,846; in 1831, 3,126; in 1841, 2,539.

KENN, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. S of Exeter. Area 6,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1841, 1,078.—Also a parish in the co. of Somerset, 10 m. N of Axbridge, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1841, 322.

KENN, Khess, or Gis, an island of the Persian gulf, near the coast of Laristan, in Persia, 80 m. W of the island of Kisme, and 15 m. SE of the port of Siraf, in N lat. 26° 30′, E long. 54°. It is of small extent; rises but little above water-level; and is surrounded by reefs of coral and of shelly rock. The subsoil is calcareous; but it possesses considerable fertility, producing cotton, dates, tobacco, a species of asparagus, and several other kinds of pot-herbs. Water is abundant at a small depth from the surface. Its inhabitants are Arabs, and number about 300. They find their chief subsistence in fishing, and in the produce of their flocks. It has a village and a harbour. This island formerly possessed a flourishing trade, and is still much frequented by vessels for supplies; but was abandoned by the East India company on account of its insalubrity.

KENN, a reef in the South Pacific, to the NE of New Holland, in S lat. 21° 9′, E long. 155° 49′. It consists of rocks and sand-banks extending over a space in a NW direction of about 9 m., with a breadth of about 8 m. It was discovered in 1824 by Captain Kenn.

KENN, or Khann (Cape), a headland of Persia, in Farsistan, on the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 58′, 9 m. S of the embouchure of the Sita-Rhegian. About 70 m. W of this cape is a small inhabited island of

the same name, called also Keyn or Araby. It is much frequented by pirates.

KENNAIL, a lake 2 m. E by N of Granard, partly in the co. of Westmeath, and partly in that of Longford. It is 1¾ m. in length, and 1 m. in extreme breadth, and has a surface elevation of 212 ft. above sea-level.

KENNARTH, a parish of Carmarthenshire, 12 m. NNW of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 1,935; in 1841, 2,044.

KENNARTON, TALFORD AND BADLAND, a township in the p. of Old Radnor, Radnorshire, 3 m. NE of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 246; in 1841, 241.

KENNEBEC, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., which has its principal source in the SW part of Moosehead lake, near the centre of the co. of Somerset; runs S; traverses the county of the same name; flows thence into Lincoln co.; and after a course of about 200 m. flows by a large estuary into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are Dead river, by which it is joined 20 m. below its egress from Moosehead, and which may perhaps more properly be deemed its head-stream, and the Androscoggin. It is navigable for large ships to Bath, a distance of 12 m.; for vessels of 150 tons as far as Hallowell, nearly the head of tide-water. It has several important falls, and is crossed by bridges at Augusta, Canaan, and Norridgewock. During 4 months of the year it is generally closed in the greater part of its course with ice. The country through which it flows is fertile, and it is the medium of an extensive trade. The most important towns on its banks are Bath, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and Norridgewock.—Also a county situated in the centre of the same state, comprising an area of 1,050 sq. m., intersected by the river of the same name, and containing many small lakes and ponds. It has an undulating surface, and possesses great fertility. Pop. in 1840, 55,823; in 1850, 62,524. Its cap. is Augusta.

KENNEBEC, a township of Upper Canada, in the Midland district. Stretching across its interior are two lakes which form the chief sources of Salmon river.

KENNEBUNK, a township and port of entry in York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 75 m. SSW of Augusta, on the SW side of the embouchure of a river of the same name. Pop. in 1840, 2,323.

KENNEBUNKPORT, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 78 m. SSW of Augusta, on the NE side of Kennebunk river, opposite the town of that name. Pop. in 1840, 2,768.

KENNEDY (MOUNT), a ridge in Australia, in S lat. 26° 2′, E long. 148° 10′, 10 m. from the l. bank of the Maranoa.

KENNEDY'S ISLAND. See MATTOOETEE.

KENNEDYSVILLE, a village of Bath township, Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 223 m. SW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200.

KENNERI. See SALSETTE.

KENNERLEY, or KENWARDLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N by W of Crediton. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1841, 118.

KENNET, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 5 m. ENE of Newmarket. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1841, 228.—Also a river in Berkshire, which has its source near East Kennet, flows chiefly E, and joins the Thames at Reading.

KENNET, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 28 m. SW of Pennsylvania. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Red Clay creek. Its soil consists of calcareous loam, and is well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,220.

KENNET (EAST), a parish of Wiltshire, 5 m. WSW of Marlborough, near the source of the Kennet. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1841, 75.

KENNET-PANS, a village of Clackmannanshire, 2 m. S of Clackmannan, on the Firth of Forth.

KENNET-SQUARE, a village of Kennet township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 74 m. ESE of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

KENNETHMONT, or KINNETHMONT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,131; in 1841, 1,107.

KENNINGHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. E by S of East Harling. Area 3,660 acres. Pop. 1,389.

KENNINGTON, a chapelry and township partly in the p. of Radley, and partly in the p. of Sunningwell, Berkshire, 4¼ m. NNE of Abingdon, on the Isis.—Also a parish of Kent, 2 m. NNE of Ashford, on the Stour. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1841, 585.—Also an extensive precinct of London, in the parish of Lambeth, 1½ m. SSW of St. Paul's, on the Brighton road. Great part of the district is now laid out in streets connecting it with Southwark. Kennington common, to the W of the Zoological gardens, is an enclosed tract of ground annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

KENNOWAY, a parish in Fifeshire, 3½ m. in length from E to W, and rather more than 2 m. in breadth from N to S; comprising an area of 3,750 imperial acres, of which 3,470 are arable. Pop. in 1831, 1,721; in 1841, 1,549.

KENNYTHORPE, a township in the p. of Langton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of New Malton. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1841, 72.

KENOL, a parcel in the p. of Llanfihangel-Cwmdu, Brecknockshire. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1841, 246.

KENOUS, or BARABRAS, a territory of Nubia, extending northwards along both banks of the Nile, from the Wady Nuba to the frontier of Egypt. It is inhabited by an independent nomadic people of the same name, who are said to have migrated hither from Nedjid, but who speak the vernacular language of their present location.

KENSINGTON, or ST. MARY ABBOTS, a parish and village in the Kensington division of Middlesex, 4¾ m. W by S of St. Paul's. The parish includes the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, Kensington-Gore, and Gravel-pits, with part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace of Kensington is within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,556; in 1831, 20,902; in 1841, 26,834. The village of K. is large and populous. It is situated on the great western road, about 1½ m. W of Hyde Park corner. By means of the intervening hamlet of Knightsbridge, it is connected by an almost uninterrupted range of buildings with the metropolis.—K. Palace is the chief seat in this vicinity, though not properly within the limits of the parish. It was originally the mansion of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord-high-chancellor and earl of Nottingham, but was purchased from his son by William III. It was subsequently the favourite residence of Queen Anne, George I., and George II.; but it was afterwards entirely deserted by the reigning monarchs. It is a spacious, irregular building, comprising three quadrangles built of red brick, and ornamented with columns, quoins, and cornices of stone. The state apartments consist of a suite of 12 rooms, in which are a considerable number of paintings by eminent masters. The gardens adjoining to Hyde Park are about 3½ m. in circumf., and contain many magnificent trees. To the W of the palace, on the Brentford road, is Holland-house, a large brick building, affording a good specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture.—The Hippodrome, or new race-course, consists of a large tract of ground adjoining Notting-hill. In the centre of the ground is a hill appropriated to pedestrians, on which about

30,000 persons may stand. — The Kensal Green cemetery, belonging to the General or National cemetery company, incorporated in 1832, occupies an area of nearly 50 acres at Kensal-green. It is laid out after the manner of the Père la Chaise near Paris, in walks and shrubberies. Adjoining the N boundary wall is a long colonnade, beneath which are the entrances to catacombs capable of containing 5,000 coffins. To the right of this cemetery the London and Birmingham railway is conveyed by a short tunnel under the turnpike road from London to Harrow.—The K. observatory was established, some years since, at the expense of Sir James South, who erected in it a magnificent telescope possessed of magnifying powers of extraordinary intensity. Under favourable circumstances, it will bear a magnifying power of more than one thousand, and even in bad nights one of above seven hundred.

KENSINGTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 41 m. SE of Concord. Pop. in 1840, 665.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 100 m. E by S of Harrisburg. It constitutes a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware, but has a separate government. Pop. 22,314. [See PHILADELPHIA.] —Also a village of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, 35 m. NW of Detroit, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

KENSWICK, a chapelry in the p. of Knightwick, Worcestershire, 4½ m. NW by W of Worcester. Pop. in 1831, 15; in 1841, 27.

KENSWORTH, a parish in Herefordshire, 2½ m. SSE of Dunstable. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 732; in 1841, 842.

KENT, a maritime county in the SE of England, including the angle next to France, from which its nearest point is about 24 m. distant. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. It is bounded on the N, except a small tract on the Essex side, by the river Thames and the German ocean; on the E, and partly on the S, it opens to the German ocean, and the British channel, in the straits of Dover; on the S and SW it is skirted by Sussex; and on the W by Surrey. On the W side its bounding limits are chiefly artificial; on the SW and S they are principally formed by smaller branches of the rivers Medway and Rother. The extreme length of the co., reckoning from Deptford to the point of the North Foreland, is about 63 m.; and its greatest breadth, from the North Foreland to Dungeness-point, about 40 m. Its circumference is 170 m., and square area, according to parliamentary returns, 972,248 acres. Boys, in his 'View of the Agriculture of Kent,' estimates it at only 832,000 acres; others carry it as high as 1,200,000 acres.

Coast-line, islands, harbours, &c.] The NW limits of this co. are bounded by the river Thames, which, though not properly belonging, for any part of its course, to Kent, is nevertheless of great importance in its influence on the trade and commerce of the co. From Deptford this "first of rivers" passes Greenwich, opposite the reach called the Isle of Dogs, hence it flows in a bold sweep to Woolwich, and thence towards Erith. Between Erith and Long reach, the united waters of the Cray and the Darent, which drain the W district of the co., empty themselves into the Thames, which thence rolls onward in a stream about 1 m. in breadth, between Tilbury in Essex, and Gravesend in Kent. Thence rapidly increasing in width as it proceeds, the coast-line of this co. leads it NE through a channel called the Hope, till, opening due E, it passes the isle of Graine, and flows into the German ocean at the Nore, where it mingles its stream with the waters of the Medway. Here the coast-line of this county becomes broken more or less completely into islands, the principal of which, besides the isle of Graine, is Sheppey isle, including or adjoining Harty isle, and the isle of Elmley. The coast-line from the isle of Sheppey to Foreness-point, at the E extremity of the isle of Thanet, runs in nearly a straight line ENE. The isle of Thanet was, in the time of the Romans, separated from the rest of Kent by a navigable channel through which the Roman fleets sailed on their way to and from London. It has since become marsh-land, with small streams running through it. The Goodwin sands lie opposite this part of the Kentish coast. They are about 10 miles in length, and are in some parts 3. and in others 7 m. distant from the shore. That they are a remnant of land, may be presumed from the fact that, when the erection of a light-house on this shoal was in contemplation in 1817, it was found by borings that the bank consisted of 15 ft. of sand, resting on blue clay. From the North Foreland, the coast-line runs S by Ramsgate, and forms Peg-well bay, into which the river Stour empties its waters; it then rounds outwards again by Deal, off which is the celebrated roadstead called the Downs, to the South Foreland, whence it retreats towards Dover, Folkestone, Hythe, and New Romney, and again projects S to Dungeness, whence it runs WNW to the mouth of the Rother, which bounds the co. with Sussex on the S coast. Along this whole line of coast there are other records of wasting action. "It will hardly be disputed," says Mr. Lyell, "that the ocean might have effected a breach through the land which, in all probability, once united our country to the continent, in the same manner as it now gradually forces a passage through rocks of the same mineral composition, and often many hundred feet high, upon our coast. The greatest depth of the straits between Dover and Calais, is 29 fath., which only exceeds by one fath. the greatest depth of the Mississippi at New Orleans. If the moving column of water in the great American river, which does not flow rapidly, can obtain an open passage to that depth in its alluvial accumulations, still more might a channel of the same magnitude be excavated by the resistless force of the tides and currents of the 'ocean stream.'"

General aspect.] From the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety of the verdure, the general aspect of K. is very beautiful. "The whole county," says Hasted, "excepting the marshes and the weald, is a general cluster of small hills; two chains of which higher than the rest run through the middle of K. from W to E, in general at about 8 m. distance from each other, and extending from Surrey to the sea. These are called the Upper and Lower hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and woodlands. The Weald of Kent is a considerable tract stretching along the S side of the co., from Romney-marsh to Surrey. When viewed from the adjoining hills it exhibits a delightful landscape, highly cultivated, and animated by farm-houses, seats, and villages promiscuously scattered among towering oaks and other trees. Romney-marsh, an extensive level tract of rich land on the S coast, comprehends about 33,925 acres; but when described, as it frequently is, in connection with Welland marsh, adjoining it on the SW, and Denge marsh, which connects with the latter on the SE, it includes about 43,326 acres; of these 16,489 are contained in Welland marsh, and 2,912 in Denge marsh. The whole level, however, is yet more extensive; for Guilford marsh, which adjoins Welland marsh on the W, comprises 3,265 acres: most of this latter tract is in Sussex. In the summer-season the entire surface of this level is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and covered with flocks of sheep and droves of cattle.

Rivers.] The principal rivers intersecting this co. are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent. The Medway and its numerous tributary streams are calculated to overspread a surface of nearly 30 sq. m. in the very midst of K. The tide flows in it nearly as high as Maidstone; at Rochester bridge it is strong and rapid; and below that, all the way to Sheerness, the bed of the river is so deep, and the reaches so convenient, that the largest line-of-battle-ships are moored here when out of commission. See MEDWAY. The Greater Stour rises in this co. in two streams, about 10 m. each in length, which unite near Ashford. Its whole length is about 40 m.; and it is navigable as far as Canterbury. See STOUR.—The Darent rises on the Sussex border near Westerham, whence flowing NE, and then NW, it becomes navigable at Dartford for small craft, and under the appellation of Dartford creek flows onward to the Thames, which it enters near Long-reach, having first had its current enlarged by the waters of the Cray.—Amongst the minor streams intersecting this co. are the Cray, the Ravensbourne, and the Leebourne. The Rother more properly belongs to Sussex than to K.—There are numerous

mineral springs in this co., most of which are chalybeate. Of these Tonbridge Wells are the most celebrated. At Sydenham, near Dulwich, are saline springs resembling those of Epsom.

Canals.] The artificial navigation of this co., exclusive of improvements in the natural channels of its rivers, is limited. The Grand military canal, formed during the revolutionary war with France, to aid in the defence of the coast, as well as to facilitate the transit of goods and merchandise, runs from Shorne cliff, along the coast to Hythe, and thence round the interior margin of Romney marsh to the Rother, at Cliffe end, on the Sussex border of the co., a distance of about 23 m. A short canal runs from the Stour at Sandwich, WSW to the British channel; and a cut runs across the neck of the isthmus formed by the winding of the Stour near Sandwich. The Croydon canal, which skirted this co. on its W border, has had its bed converted into a railway line by the Croydon railway company. The Thames and Medway, or Gravesend and Rochester canal, shortens the navigation of the Thames for small craft by nearly 23 m. It begins at Gravesend reach, almost opposite to Tilbury fort, and terminates in the Medway, near Rochester bridge, by a tunnel 2 m. 1 furl. in length, cut through the chalk hills. 'The Dartford and Crayford Ship canal,' to connect Dartford and Crayford with the Thames, and to be capable of admitting steam and other vessels of 400 tons burden at all times of tide, is a recent projection.

Roads.] The principal road between London and the continent runs through this co. It enters at New Cross, 3¼ m. from London, and runs ESE through Deptford, Greenwich, Dartford, and Gravesend, by Chatham and Rochester, and through Sittingbourne and Canterbury, to Dover, a distance of 71 m. The road from London to Hythe branches off from the Dover road at New Cross, runs SE through Eltham, Farningham, Wrotham, Maidstone, Lenham, Charing, and Ashford, to Hythe, a distance of 65 m. The road to Hastings runs through this co., branching off from the Hythe road beyond New Cross, and running S through Bromley, Seven Oaks, Tonbridge, and Lamberhurst, where it crosses part of Sussex, and finally quits this co. near Flimwell.—a distance of 45 m. The returns of turnpike trusts for 1836 show a total expenditure of £73,729 by 50 turnpike trusts in this co.; and the highway returns for 1839 an expenditure of £48,364 on 4,194 m. of road.

Railways.] The principal railway intersecting this co is the South-eastern, or London and Dover.—a very important line, now constituting the chief thoroughfare between England and France. It enters this co. from Surrey, near Edenbridge, and running by Tonbridge to Ashford, bends by Marsham towards Hythe, to the N of which it runs, and by Folkestone, along the face of the cliffs and through a tunnel cut in the Shakspeare-cliff to Dover. The length of this railway, from its junction with the Brighton at Redhill, 20 m. by railway from London to Dover, is 66¼ m. It sends off branches from Tonbridge to Maidstone, and from Ashford along the valley of the Stour, to Canterbury and the isle of Thanet, the main line terminating at Ramsgate, with a branch to Margate. The North Kent railway runs through the co. from London, by Woolwich and Gravesend, to Stroud, a distance of 31 m. A short railroad runs from the N side of Canterbury adjoining the Stour, to the Thames estuary at Whitstable bay, opposite the E point of the isle of Sheppey. Its length, 6¼ m., is formed into a series of inclined planes with stationary engines.

Geological structure.] Viewed with reference to its geological formation, K. consists of five parallel belts, extending nearly in the direction of its length, and occupied by different formations, succeeding each other in regular order from N to S. 1. The London and plastic clays occupy the district between the Thames estuary and the N. Downs, running from W to E as far as the marshy valley surrounding the isle of Thanet. 2. The chalk formation consists of the range of the N. Downs, which varies in breadth from 3 to 6 m., W of the valley of the Stour which divides them, to the whole breadth of the co., N of a line running from Wye to Folkestone, and E of the Stour. The southern slope of this range is steeper than the northern, and some of the hills are of considerable height, the higher varying from 400 ft., the height of the cliffs of Dover, to 642 ft., the height of Paddlesworth-hill, NW of Folkestone. 3. The blue clay or chalk marl, varying from 300 to 400 ft. in thickness, and the green sand formation, S of the N. Downs, constituting a belt of land varying in breadth from 2 to 7 m., and skirting the chalk range across the whole co. 4. The Weald clay. 'The valley of the Weald' is held by geologists to comprehend all "the region intervening between the N. and S. Downs," the latter of which run through Sussex to the sea at Beachy-head. In this comprehensive sense the third belt, already noticed, is included. The Weald clay is composed for the most part of clay without intermixture of calcareous matter, but sometimes includes thin beds of sand and shelly limestone. It forms a belt averaging 5 m. in breadth and 300 ft. in thickness, and extends throughout the co. from the border of Surrey to the edge of Romney marsh. 5. The Hastings or iron sand, within the limits of this co., forms another belt occupying the remainder of its S border, but running into Sussex, and indeed forming the central nucleus of the great Weald district. In its geological structure it thus appears that this co. is divided into three parallel ranges of hills formed by the S borders of the chalk and the green sand, and by the ridge of the Hastings sand formations; the Homesdale valley lying between the chalk and the green sand eminences; and the Weald clay valley, between the latter and the Hastings ridge, the iron sand of which was extensively used in the manufacture of iron in this vicinity, till the use of coal in iron-works was established. Pyrites abound in the rocks of the isle of Sheppey. Besides abundance of ragstone, an inferior kind of grey turbinated marble is occasionally met with; and beds of limestone occur in the green sand formation, and are quarried near Maidstone.—The soil of the marshes is a clay mixed with sea-sand and small shells. The soils in the upland farms of E. Kent vary much. They consist principally of chalk, loam, and clay, intermixed with flint, gravel, and sand. The flat lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, consist of a rich sandy loam, in which sand prevails in different proportions, and a stiff wet clay. The hop-grounds which extend from Maidstone to Canterbury, and thence to Sandwich, consist for the most part of a rich loam, with a sub-soil of a deep brick earth. The isle of Sheppey consists, for the most part, of a deep, still, strong clay. The upland farms of W. Kent consist of a great variety of soils. The Weald of K. consists principally of clay of different degrees of tenacity and fertility. The South-eastern railway runs directly through this district. The soil of Romney marsh is a fine, soft, rich loam, and clay.

Agriculture.] In the isle of Thanet the principal produce is wheat, with pease or beans in place of fallow. Canary-seeds are likewise grown here in great quantities, as well as radish, spinach, and mustard, with cabbage and other esculent plants, for the London markets. The marsh lands are principally applied to the fattening of sheep and cattle: the sheep are chiefly of the Romney marsh breed; the cattle of the Welsh. Numerous pigs are also reared. The woodlands in the E part of Kent are principally dispersed between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the Chalk-hills from Folkestone by Charing to Delting. These furnish the adjacent country with fire-wood, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most material part of their produce is an immense quantity of hop-poles, which are generally cut from chestnut, ash, willow, or maple wood at 10 to 14 years' growth. When properly managed, the wood of these plantations will sell for from £50 to £60 per acre every 10 or 12 years. The rich flat lands about Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, are almost entirely arable; the loams producing abundance of wheat, oats, barley, beans, and pease; the clays, wheat, beans, and canary-seed. In the vicinity of Sandwich are numerous orchards.—The hop-grounds of K. are very productive, and under a good system of management, though in general different from that followed in Herefordshire. They are here generally planted on mounds, and under spade-cultivation. Nearly one-fourth of the whole produce of the hop-duty is paid from the plantations in K. The average number of acres annually occupied as hop-grounds, is about 21,350; of weight of hops grown, 17,053,048 lbs. "Early in September commences the great business of hop-picking. The plant is, generally speaking, ready to be picked at the end of the third year of its growth. By the second week of September hop-picking is universal. It thus follows the corn-harvest: so that the labourers of K. have as it were the advantage of two harvests. Hop-picking is a work at which all can engage—old and young—men, women, and children. It is an important time for the poor of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey,—the comforts of the ensuing winter depending, in the case of most of them, upon the joint-earnings of the family during the brief time for which the work lasts. The hop, when ripe, is a precarious product, and must be picked with all possible expedition. Hence it is that all are pressed into the service,—children, 7 years old and upwards, being then of service in the hop-garden. Such of the schools as are open at the time are sure to be deserted until the hops are picked." Besides its hop-grounds, the vicinity of Maidstone is also celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts. The garden-grounds of Kent are chiefly situated in that part of the county nearest to London, as about Deptford, and on the road from Rochester to London.

In the isle of Sheppey excellent wheat, beans, &c., are alternately grown on the arable lands, which are in a high state of cultivation. Much clover is also grown here both for hay and seed. The Weald still contains some extensive and flourishing woodlands, producing oak of the best quality. The farms are all on a small scale throughout the Weald. Romney Marsh is a district almost entirely appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle. Every grazier here has two sorts of land, namely, breeding land and fattening land, and the breed of sheep is scientifically attended to and encouraged. The sheep are larger than those of the South Down or West country breeds, though not so large as those of Lincolnshire and the lower districts of Norfolk. Their wool is fine and long. The produce is estimated at 5 lb. per sheep, and the whole quantity annually produced at 4,000 to 5,000 packs. Landed property is in this co. divided into a large number of freeholds: these are said to be about 9,000 in number, exclusive of the estates of the ecclesiastical and corporate bodies. Copyhold estates are rare. The most remarkable circumstance connected with landed property in K. is the custom of what is termed 'Gavel-kind,' or the inheritance of land by all sons in equal proportions, and failing them by all daughters. The widow likewise inherits a certain share. All brothers may jointly inherit the estate of a deceased brother; and, where no nearer heirs intervene, all nephews share alike. All lands in the co. are regarded as subject to this, unless a special act of parliament can be adduced to prove the contrary.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufactures conducted in this co. are various, though not particularly extensive. The weaving or clothing trade, which once gave employment to great numbers of its inhabitants, is now almost extinct. Calico-printing and bleaching are carried on at Crayford. There are extensive paper-mills at Boxley, Dartford, &c. Ship-building is actively followed at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, and other places on the coast. The well-known Tonbridge-ware is manufactured at Tonbridge. Salt is produced at Sandwich, and in the isles of Thanet and Graine. Gunpowder is made at Faversham and Dartford, and there are large copperas works at Deptford and Whitstable. Iron is manufactured at Crayford and Dartford. The commercial traffic with London and elsewhere, in agricultural produce, particularly corn and hops, is very extensive. Of the various kinds of fish caught on the coasts, much is sold in the London markets.

Population.] The pop. of the co., in 1700, was 153,800; in 1750, 190,000; in 1801, 307,624; in 1821, 426,016; in 1831, 479,155, consisting of 97,142 families; of whom 31,667 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 29,419 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 36,056 otherwise occupied. In 1841, the pop. was 447,115; and in 1851, 484,972; being an increase of 86·03 per cent. in 50 years from 1801 to 1851; or an annual rate of increase of 1·25 per cent. The number of inhabitants to 100 statute acres was, in 1841, 55, or 27·9 per cent. above the average for all England and Wales.

Administrative divisions, &c.] For local purposes, this county has long been divided into the two districts of West K. and East K. West K. contains the subdivisions or lathes of Sutton-at-Hone and Aylesford, and the lower or southern part of the lathe of Scray: East K. contains the lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway, including Romney marsh liberty, and the upper part of the lathe of Scray. Within these lathes are comprehended all the smaller divisions or subdivisions, as hundreds, liberties, bailiwicks, &c. The hundreds are subdivided into 415 parishes, containing two cities—Canterbury and Rochester; the Cinque-ports of Dover, Hythe, New Romney, and Sandwich; the parliamentary boroughs of Chatham, Greenwich including Woolwich and Deptford, and Maidstone, and 26 market-towns. —The ecclesiastical jurisdiction has hitherto been divided between the archbishopric of Canterbury, comprehending the metropolitan see of all England, and the bishopric of Rochester. The dio. of Rochester is confined to the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, and part of that of Aylesford, in West K.; the dio. of Canterbury comprises the remainder of the co. The number of savings' banks on 20th November, 1838, was 20; total number of depositors, 23,494; total amount deposited, £664,377. In Nov. 1849, these banks were 23 in number; the number of depositors 34,583; total amount deposited £887,263. —The poor-rate returns, for three years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £41,997 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £215,397; for 1832, of £364,361; for 1839, of £193,800; and for 1847, of £208,258. The rate of expenditure for relief of the poor in the last named year, per head of the estimated pop., was 7s.: the average for all England being 6s. 1½d.—The total annual value of assessed property in 1815 was £1,644,179; in 1842–3, £2,907,605.

Franchise, &c.] This county returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the eastern division, who are polled for at Canterbury, Sittingbourn, Ashford, New Romney, and Ramsgate, the principal place of election being Canterbury; and 2 for the western division, who are polled for at Maidstone, Bromley, Blackheath, Gravesend, Tonbridge, and Cranbrook, the principal place of election being Maidstone. The number of electors registered for, and polled at the general election in, 1837, was for the W division, 8,432; for the E, 6,635. In 1848, the electors registered for the E division were 7,251; for the W, 9,271. Besides the county-members, the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, the cinque-ports of Dover and Sandwich with Deal, Walmer, &c., and the borough of Greenwich with Deptford and Woolwich, return each 2 members; the cinque-port of Hythe with Sandgate, Folkestone, &c., and the town of Chatham, 1 each.—K. is included in the home-circuit, with the exception of the parishes of Charlton, Eltham, Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, St. Nicholas, and St. Paul, at Deptford, Plumstead, and Woolwich, all in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in criminal affairs under the jurisdiction of the central criminal court. The assizes are held at Maidstone, where the county-jail and house-of-correction are situated.

History.] From its proximity to the continent, this part of the country was the first to obtain distinct historical notice. Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Ptolemy, and others, call it *Cantium;* the Saxons named it *Cant-guarlandt*, or, 'the country of the people inhabiting Cantium.' *Caint* is a British word descriptive of a country abounding with clear, fair, or open downs, and this is the general characteristic of K. At the landing of Cæsar the *Cantii* bravely resisted the invader; but afterwards became firmly attached to the Roman government. After the final departure of the Romans, Vortigern was elected king. He had recourse, for resistance against the Scots and Picts, to the aid of two German princes, Hengist and Horsa, who landed with 1,500 men at Ebbesfleet, in the isle of Thanet, about the year 449. By their assistance, the Picts and Scots were driven back into their own country; but Hengist, captivated by the fruitfulness and beauty of the land, succeeded in effecting a permanent settlement, and was at last invested by Vortigern with the entire government of K. Ethelbert, a descendant of Hengist, was one of the most celebrated kings in the Saxon heptarchy. His reign became memorable by the introduction of Christianity into K., under the auspices of his queen, Bertha, daughter to Charibert, king of Paris, and the subsequent conversion of himself and principal subjects to that faith,—an event that prepared the way for its further progress through all the Saxon kingdoms. During the reigns of Ethelbert and Ethelred, and in part of that of Alfred, the Danes continued to infest this co., and often wintered in the

isles of Thanet and Sheppey. On the death of Hardicanute, the fourth king of the Danish line in England, the Saxon race was restored in the person of Edward, surnamed the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma of Normandy, in whose reign K. was included in the earldom of the celebrated Godwin. At the great battle of Hastings, the men of K. formed the vanguard of the Anglo-Saxon army; it being their privilege to occupy that post. Wat Tyler's rebellion broke out in K. in 1381; and in 1450, Jack Cade's insurrection also broke out here.

KENT, a county in the Western district of Upper Canada, comprising 21 townships. Pop. in 1836, 9,316; in 1848, 14,816.—Also a county of Maryland, U. S., on the E shore of Chesapeake bay. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,842; in 1850, 11,357. Its cap. is Chester.—Also a county of Rhode Island, lying S of Providence county, on the W side of Narragansket bay. Area 186 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,083; in 1850, 15,068. Its cap. is E. Greenwich.—Also a central co. of Delaware, bounded by Delaware bay on the E. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 19,872; in 1850, 22,471. Its cap. is Dover. The lands in this co. are esteemed the richest in the state. It is well-watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware.—Also a co. in the W part of Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,587; in 1850, 12,018. Its cap. is Kent or Grand Rapids.—Also an island in Queen Ann's co., Maryland, the largest in Chesapeake bay. It is 12 m. from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.—Also a township in Litchfield co., Connecticut, 10 m. W of Litchfield, on the Housatonic river. Pop. in 1840, 1,759.—Also a township in Putnam co., in New York, 99 m. S of Albany. Pop. 1,830.

KENT, a maritime county of Western Australia, bounded on the W by Plantagenet and Hay cos.; and watered by the Salt and Smooth rivers.—Also a maritime co. of Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the N by the Huon river, and on the S and W by the Southern ocean; and watered by the Huon, Arve, Pictou, Esperance, Kermande, Catemarra, and D'Entrecasteaux. Its cap. is Ramsgate on Recherche bay.

KENT. See KEN.

KENT'S GROUP, a small cluster of islands on the SE coast of Australia, at the E entrance of Bass's strait, consisting of one steep island, 1 m. in length, two smaller round islets, and two or three rocks. Their vegetation is scanty, though more copious than on some of the surrounding islands.

KENTFORD, a parish of Suffolk, 4½ m. ENE of Newmarket. Area 710 acres. Pop. 152.

KENTISBERE, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. E of Collumpton. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. 1.184.

KENTISBURY, a parish of Devonshire, 8 m. NE of Barnstaple. Area 3,480 acres. Pop. 422.

KENTISH TOWN, a chapelry in Middlesex, in the p. of St. Pancras, forming a northern suburb of London. It is on the road to Highgate, and NE of Camden-town. It has of late greatly increased in size and pop.

KENTON, a parish of Devonshire, at the confluence of the river Ken with the Ex, 6 m. SSE of Exeter. Area 4,850 acres. Pop. 2,313.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. WNW of Framlington. Area 2,270 acres. Pop. 287.—Also a township in Northumberland, 3 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 819.

KENTON, a county in the N part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 150 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,816; in 1850, 17,063. Its cap. is Independence.—Also the cap. of Hardin co., in Ohio, 71 m. NW of Columbus, on the N side of the Scioto river. Pop. 299.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, situated towards the centre of the older part of the union on the table-land of the Western country, between the parallels of 36° 30′ and 39° 10′ N, and the meridians of 82° and 89° 35′ W; and bounded on the NW and N by the Ohio river, which separates it from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; on the E by the Big-Sandy river, and the Cumberland mountains, which separate it from Virginia; on the S by Tennessee; and on the W by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri. Its length from E to W is 400 m.; breadth from N to S 175 m. Its area is 40,500 sq. m., or 25,920,000 acres. Its outline, except in its S border, is very irregular; and, as delineated on maps, has been compared to that of a cumulated mountain.

Rivers.] It will be seen from the boundaries above-mentioned that K. is nearly insulated by large rivers. The Ohio washes its N margin for the space of 600 m.; the Mississippi, its W limit, for 74 m.; the Big-Sandy, which forms its E limit for nearly 200 m. The Licking and the Kentucky fall into the Ohio, the one opposite Cincinnati, and the other 77 m. above Louisville; the Salt river, Green river, Trade-water river, and Cumberland river, are all tributary to the Ohio. The Tennessee runs about 75 m. in Kentucky, and then joins the Ohio; and the Kaskinampas, which falls into the Mississippi, waters the W extremity of the state. There are, besides, numerous smaller streams, principally tributary to the Ohio. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue too low for navigation until November, when the autumnal rains swell the rivers and replenish the whole country with water. After heavy rains, the rivers rise between the high limestone banks from 10 to 30 ft.

General aspect.] The flats which border the shores of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big-Sandy river, average about 1 m. in breadth, and produce beech, sugar, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, pawpaw, and honey-locust.—Parallel to the Ohio, and in the rear of these flats, lies a strip of country, from 5 to 20 m. wide, which is cut into deep valleys and high hills by the numerous creeks which enter the Ohio. Between this strip, Big Sandy and Green rivers, and the eastern cos., lies the garden of the state. This valuable tract is about 150 m. long, and from 50 to 100 m. wide; and is intersected by Little-Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, and their numerous forks. The soil of this district is black and friable generally, but sometimes of a deep vermilion hue, or of the colour of strong ashes. These lands produce black walnut, black cherry, honey-locust, buck-eye, pawpaw, sugar-tree, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, white thorn, with a grape vine encircling almost every fourth tree. The depth of the soil is always greatest on the summits of the ridges and hills. There is little or no underwood; but its place was supplied, when the country was first settled, by the reed-cane, which covered all the rich lands. This part of the state is not so well watered as the hilly strip near the Ohio, and the broken country near the Virginia boundary-line; yet almost every farm has a durable spring.—The cos. bordering on the Virginia and Tennessee frontiers, in the E and SE parts of the state, are broken by the spurs and lateral branches of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains. These hills are covered with oak, chestnut, hickory, gum, and poplar; the valleys with beech, sugar-maple, elm, poplar, black walnut, and hackberry. In the bottoms of the deep glens, or 'coves' as the inhabitants call them, the trees grow to an extraordinary size, particularly poplars, which frequently measure 8 ft. in diam. The areas of these 'coves' are from 1 to 50 acres, perfectly level at the bottom, and covered, when in a state of nature, with a thick growth of cane. They have gaps or outlets on one side only, through which flows the brook created by the numerous springs issuing from the surrounding hills. The sides of the surrounding hills, when not too steep for the plough, yield good crops.—The coun-

try between Green and Cumberland rivers is called the Barrens. In 1800 the legislature of the state bestowed this tract gratuitously on actual settlers; it has proved to be not only well-adapted to grazing purposes, but also good grain land.

Climate, &c.] The Cumberland mountains, which form the SE boundary of the state, exercise a most important influence on the climate of K. In this state, indeed, as also in that of Tennessee, the climate differs more in an equal distance E and W than N and S. In the W part of K. some cotton is made, but with difficulty; another circumstance that proves the climate of K. to approximate more to the northern than the southern atmosphere is the successful manufacture of maple-sugar. It has been asserted that the climate of K. is not so liable to those extremes of heat and cold which prevail in some of the neighbouring states: other accounts, however, contradict this assertion. The summer continues nearly till the middle of October, and the autumn or mild weather till Christmas; when frequently cold and frost set in and continue till February. Spring then commences; and by the beginning of March several shrubs and trees begin to shoot forth their buds; by the middle of the month, the buck-eye or horse-chestnut is clad in summer's array; and by the middle of April, the foliage of the forest is completely expanded. In Lexington, near the centre of the state, the heat of summer seldom exceeds 80°; and in winter, the temp. scarcely ever recedes below 25°. The mean annual temp. is about 58°.—The whole of the state below the mountains resting on an immense bed of limestone, and considerably elevated above the rivers, there are no swamps or large bodies of stagnant water.

Productions.] Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and buckwheat, are cultivated. Maize, however, is the principal grain raised for home consumption. Hemp and flax succeed in many parts extremely well. The potato grows abundantly, and a variety of garden vegetables. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums, are the fruits most commonly cultivated. Hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco, are the principal staples of commerce. The produce of wheat in 1840 was 4,803,152 b.; in 1847, 6,000,000 b. In the former year, 39,847,120 b. of Indian corn were raised; in 1847, 62,000,000 b. In 1840 the produce of oats was 7,155,974 b.; in 1847, 14,100,000 b.—Domestic animals are here large and beautiful, particularly the horse. Cattle are raised in great numbers in every part of the state; large droves are annually bought up for the newly settled territories, and the Atlantic markets. Sheep have greatly multiplied since 1810. Hogs are raised with great ease and in vast numbers on the oak and chestnut lands in the southern cos. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 395,853 horses and mules; 787,098 horned cattle; 1,008,240 sheep; and 2,310,533 pigs. The quail is the most common of the feathered tribe. Wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. Bears, deer, wolves, and foxes, are numerous in the E and S cos. Rabbits and grey squirrels are plentiful.

Minerals.] The mineral resources of K. include iron ore, coal, salt, and lime. The geological character of the rock-formations, the horizontal or slightly inclined position of the strata which have been much furrowed by the agency of currents of water, and the nature of the included minerals, show that this state forms a section of the great Trans-Alleghany region of newer secondary deposits, whose extent has never been ascertained. Bituminous coal is widely diffused, and valuable seams are often exposed on the river-cliffs and other places, where the strata have been cut through. Some iron is made in different quarters, but the amount is inconsiderable. Salt springs are found in almost all parts of the state, and several hundred thousand bushels of salt are made at different works; but as this article is furnished at a cheaper rate from the Kanawha salines, it is not manufactured in large quantities. Saltpetre-earth, or nitrate of lime, is found in many of the caves which abound in this region, and during the war it was extensively used for making saltpetre. The salt springs received the name of *licks* from the early settlers, on account of their being the favourite resort of the wild animals, which were fond of licking the saline efflorescences so abundant around them; the same name is also applied to the sulphuretted fountains, which are very numerous. The hunters who first visited this region found them the favourite resort of the bison, elk, deer, &c.; and from the gigantic bones which have been discovered at Big-Bone lick, and have given that spot its name, it appears that at an earlier period they were frequented by huge animals of extinct races. This lick occupies the bottom of a boggy valley, kept wet by a number of salt springs, which rise over a surface of several acres.—Burning springs occur in the E mountainous district; these are currents of carburetted hydrogen gas issuing from the earth, which on the application of fire will sometimes burn for a great length of time. Oil or petroleum springs are found near Burkesville, in Allen co., and other places; and the oil is collected by the people, who attribute to it great and various medicinal virtues. It is well known further E under the name of Seneca oil.—Like Tennessee, this state has a great number of caverns. Many of them are of a prodigious depth. The Mammoth cave, near Green river, has been explored to the distance of about 3 m. Most of these caverns are in the SW part of the state, and are situated in a broken and hilly but not mountainous country. In this state are also many singular cavities or depressions in the surface of the ground, called 'sink holes.' They are commonly in the shape of inverted cones, 60 or 70 ft. in depth, and from 60 to 300 ft. in circumf. at the top. Their sides and bottoms are generally covered with willows and aquatic productions. The ear can often distinguish the sound of waters flowing under them, and it is believed that they are perforations in the bed of limestone below the soil which have caused the earth above to sink. The common people imagine them to have been huge wells, at which the mammoths of former times quenched their thirst. Sometimes the ground has been opened, and disclosed a subterraneous stream of water at the bottom of these cavities, and in one instance a mill was erected over the invisible river. Considerable streams disappear in several places and afterward rise again to the surface at some distance below, having evidently flowed through these subterraneous channels.—The quantity of iron manufactured within the state in 1840 was 29,236 tons of cast iron, and 3,637 tons of bar iron. Of bituminous coal, 588,167 bushels were wrought in 1840.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufacturing capital of the state in 1840 was 5,945,269 dollars. The manufactures consist of cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, machinery, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, cotton-bagging, paper, distilled spirits, oil, salt, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. Almost every plantation has a sugar camp. The quantity of maple sugar produced in 1840 was 1,377,835 lbs. The foreign trade of the state is chiefly conducted through ports belonging to other states. The only port of any consideration within the state is Louisville on the Ohio.—In 1846 there were 17 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of 7,119,160 d.

Canals and railroads.] In 1835 a board of commissioners was created for the purpose of organizing a regular system of internal improvement, superintending the works authorized to be executed by the state, and subscribing in the name of the state in aid of such works undertaken by individuals as should meet their approbation. The improvement of the navigation of the Green, Kentucky, Licking, Big-Sandy, and Cumberland rivers by a series of dams and locks, is already in progress in conformity with the laws of the state, and macadamized roads have been constructed or are constructing in different quarters under the same authority. The Louisville and Portland canal, passing round the falls of the Ohio, is one of the most important works in the country; for although only 1½ m. in length, it is 200 ft. wide at the surface, and 50 ft. at the bottom; and from the peculiar difficulties encountered in its construction, is estimated to be equivalent to about 75 m. of ordinary canals. It has 4 locks, capable of admitting steamboats of the largest class, and a total lockage of 22 ft. It is constructed in the most solid and durable manner, and the cost of construction was 750.000 dollars.—The Lexington and Ohio railroad extends from Louisville through Frankfort to Lexington, 96 m.—The Green River railroad from Hopkinsville to Eddyville, on the Cumberland river, 48 m., is in progress.—The projected route of the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad extends through this state from Cumberland-gap by Lexington, to Newport or Covington. The total number of miles of railroad completed and in operation within the state on 1st January 1852 was 93; and 414 m. were reported to be in course of construction at that date.

Population.] The progress of the population of this state, and its decennial rate of increase, has been as follows:

	Population.	Rate of increase.
In 1790	73,077	
1800	220,955	202·5
1810	406.511	84·0
1820	564,317	38·8
1830	687.917	21·8
1840	779.828	13 3
1850	993,344	27·3

The number of slaves in 1840 was 182,258; in 1850, 211,237.—In 1847, the Baptists had 685 churches, and 60,371 communicants, in this state; the Methodists, 26,710 members; the Anti-Mission Baptists, 192 churches, and 10,186 members; the Presbyterians, 154 churches, and 8,128 members. The Episcopalians have a bishop and 22 clergymen.—In 1840 this state possessed 116 academies and grammar-schools, with 4,906 students; and 952 primary schools, with 24,641 pupils. In 1850, 73,110 children were returned as being at school within the state; while the total number between 5 and 16 years of age was 202,840.

Government and finances.] The present constitution of the state was adopted in convention in March 1851, and ratified by the people in June 1851, and went into operation on 1st September 1851. It provides that senators and representatives shall be chosen biennially. They must be residents of their respective districts one year next preceding the election, unless absent on the public business of the state or of the United states. No person convicted of embezzling public funds, or who shall be in any way concerned in a duel, shall hold office. Any 2 members may call for the yeas and nays. Members shall have the usual privileges of speech and from arrest. No member shall during his term and for one year after, be eligible to any office which is created or the pay of which is increased during his term. No money shall be paid by special act or any claim, unless by a two-thirds vote of the members elected. No new county shall contain less than 400 sq. m., and no county shall be reduced below that amount. In all elections, the vote of the assembly shall be *viva voce*. Lotteries and the sale of lottery-tickets shall be for ever prohibited. Imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, shall be abolished. When private property is taken for public use, compensation therefor shall be first made in money, the amount to be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owners. A governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary-of-state, auditor, treasurer, and an attorney-general shall be elected on the 2d Tuesday of October biennially, by a plurality of votes, the auditor for 4 years, and the others for 2 years The governor shall have power to grant pardons, &c., for all crimes and offences except treason and cases of impeachment, but shall report each case to the assembly, and his reasons therefor.—There shall be a supreme court, consisting of 5 judges, chosen by the people at large, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in *quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year, at the seat of government. After the first election under the new constitution, the judges shall be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 4 years, and one for 5 years; and at all subsequent elections the term of each of the judges shall be for 5 years. The state shall be divided into 9 common pleas districts, of which the co. of Hamilton shall form one, to be subdivided into three parts, from each of which one judge, to reside while in office in his district, shall be chosen by the electors of each subdivision for 5 years. Courts of common pleas shall be held by one or more of the judges, in every co., as often as may be provided by law, and more than one court may be held at the same time in each district. District courts, composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and one of the judges of the supreme court, any 3 of whom form a quorum, shall be held in each co. therein, at least once in each year. The district courts shall have the same original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. There shall be a probate court, with the usual probate jurisdiction, in each co., open at all times, holden by one judge, chosen by the voters of each co., for 3 years. Justices of the peace shall be elected in each township for 3 years. All other judges shall be chosen by the voters of their judicial district, for not more than 5 years.—Every white male citizen of the United states, 21 years old, resident in the state one year next preceding the election, and in the county, town, or ward, in which he lives, such time as may be provided by law, may vote; and all elections shall be by ballot. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from voting, or from being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime. No idiot or insane person shall be allowed to vote. All white male citizens, residents of the state, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United states, as may be prescribed by law. The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands or other property granted or intrusted to the state for educational and religious purposes, shall for ever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations. A thorough and efficient system of common schools shall be secured throughout the state. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the state. The trustees of benevolent and other state institutions shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement. It may contract debts to meet casual deficits in the revenue, or expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate of such debts shall never exceed 750,000 dol. It may further contract debts to repel invasions, &c., or redeem the present outstanding debt, but the money arising therefrom shall be applied to the purposes for which it was raised, and to none other. The credit of the state shall not be lent to any individual or corporation, nor shall the state become a stockholder in any association, or assume any debt, except such as may have been incurred in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the state in war. Every ten years after 1851, there shall be an appointment of the state for members of the general assembly. The ratio for a senator shall be found by dividing the whole pop. of the state, as ascertained by the federal census, by 35, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. For the house of representatives it is found by dividing such population by 100. Every co. with a pop. equal to one-half of said ratio can have one representative; if equal to the ratio, and three-fourths over, 2 representatives; if three times said ratio, 3; and so on; requiring after the first 2, an entire ratio for each additional representative. If three-fifths of the members elected to each house pass any amendments to this constitution, they shall be entered on the journals with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each co., if one is published therein, for six months preceding the next general election, and at such election the amendments shall be separately submitted to the people, and if a majority vote therefor, they shall become a part of the constitution. If two-thirds of those elected to the assembly think it necessary to call a convention to change the constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election to vote for or against a convention. If a majority vote for a convention, the assembly at its next session shall provide for calling one; which shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, to be elected in the same manner as they, and to meet in three months after their election for such purpose. At the general election in 1871, and every twentieth year thereafter, the question "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution?" shall be submitted to the people.

Revenue.] The ordinary revenue of the state for the year ending 4th October 1846, including a balance from 1845, was 428,810 dollars; for 1849, 471, 554 d. The expenditure for 1845 was 408,307 d.; for 1849, 367,508 d. A tax of 17 cents on every 100 d. worth of property, was collected in 1850, when the taxable property was returned at 299,381,809 d. Of this tax $\frac{12}{17}$ths are devoted to ordinary expenses of government, $\frac{4}{17}$ths for a sinking fund, and $\frac{3}{17}$ths as a school fund. The slaves were valued in 1850 at 65,190,835 d.; but their numbers were returned at only 196,841.—The condition of the public debt,

from the 18th of October 1848, to the 10th of October 1849, was as follows:—

Whole amount of public debt outstanding October 10, 1848,		4,552,313 d.
Amount paid into the treasury by trustee of Craddock fund, June 15, 1849,		500
		4,552,813
Amount redeemed, from the 10th October to December 31, 1848,	19,400 d.	
Amount redeemed, from 1st Jan. to 10th October, 1849,	36,231	
Error in statement of amount of internal improvement outstanding,	30	
		55,661
Whole debt, (exclusive of school bonds,) outstanding October 10, 1849,		4,497,152 d.

Of this sum, 3,661,152 d. bears 6 per cent. interest; 836,000 d. bears 5 per cent. interest; and 1,690 d. of the 6 per. cent debt are due.

Of the funded debt, this state holds in bank-stock 1,270,500 d.; in annual revenue of 400 m. turnpike roads, 24,000 d.; in railroads, 20 m., which rent for 17,000 d.; and about 290 m. of slackwater navigation, which yields 30,000 d. annually.—The state is at present divided into 101 cos., and has a congressional representation of 10 members.—The capital is Frankfort, on Kentucky river, in N lat. 38° 14′, W long. 84° 40′.

History.] K. remained unnoticed by the whites until 1766, when John Finley, an Indian trader, travelled through it, and on his return to North Carolina, represented to Colonel David Boone the beauty and fertility of the country. In 1769, in company with some others, they agreed to travel there, and explore it more fully; but were attacked by the Indians, and killed or dispersed, with the exception of Boone, who remained a solitary inhabitant of the wilderness until 1771, when he returned to his family on Yadkin river. In 1775, he and his family, with 5 other families, joined by 40 men from Powell's valley, arrived on the banks of the Kentucky, and erected a fort which they named Boonsborough; and so rapidly was the state settled, that it was erected into an independent state by an act of congress, Dec. 6, 1790, and taken into the union two years after.

KENTUCKY, a river of the United States, which has its rise towards the SE corner of the above state, in the Laurel mountains, and interlocks with the head-waters of Licking and Cumberland. After a course, generally to the NW, of 200 m., it falls into the Ohio at Fort William, in N lat. 38° 20′. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats 150 m. This river traverses the most fertile, most populous, and best cultivated part of K.; and for a great part of its course flows between lofty perpendicular cliffs of limestone.

KENTY, a town of Galicia, in the gov. of Leinberg, circle and 15 m. W of Wadowice, on the r. bank of the Sola. Pop. 3,200. It has extensive manufactories of linen and cloth, and several tanneries.

KENWYN, a parish of Cornwall, to the N and partly within the borough of Truro. It is intersected by a small river of the same name, which falls into Falmouth river at Truro. Area 7,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,492; in 1841, 9,555.

KENYON, a township in the p. of Winwick, Lancashire, 3 m. E by N of Newton-in-Makerfield, near the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and intersected by the Kenyon and Leigh junction line. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1841, 323.

KENZINGEN, a walled town of Baden, cap. of a bail. of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 m. NNW of Friburg, on the Elz, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. (Catholic) 2,600. Wine and hemp are extensively cultivated in the environs. In the vicinity are the mineral baths of Kirnhalden. Pop. of bail. 11,490.

KEOHALOM, or Köhalom, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Oedenburg, 24 m. E of Friedburg, and 7 m. NNW of Güns.

KEOKSUM, a town of Burmah, in the district of Jo or Yo, on the r. bank of the Irawadi, 90 m. SW of Ava.

KEOKUCK, a village of Lee co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., on the W side of the Mississippi river. It covers an area of about a square mile, and in 1840 contained nearly 100 inhabitants.

KEONTHUL, or Kyonthal, a small principality of Hindostan, on the Sutledge, one of the Barra Thakuria, or 12 chieftainships situated between the Jumna and Sutledge rivers.

KEOWEE, or Seneca, a river which has its source in the Blue ridge, in the state of North Carolina, U. S.; runs thence S into South Carolina through Pendleton and Anderson districts; and joins the Tugaloo river on the confines of the state of Georgia, after a course of about 50 m. It receives numerous tributary streams, and has on its banks a town of the same name.

KEOZY, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mranma, 90 m. SW of Ava, on the l. bank of the Irawadi. It is well-built, and possesses several fine temples.

KEPHALO, an ancient fort of Turkey in Europe, near the SE coast of the island of Paro, on an eminence. It was defended with great intrepidity by the Venetians against the forces of Barbarossa. It now forms a convent.

KEPHISIA, Kefsa, or Kevisia, a village of Greece, in Livadia, in the eparchy of Attica, 6 m. NNE of Athens, on an affluent of the Cephissus. It has a mosque. It was formerly noted for the purity of its waters, and is still a favourite resort to the inhabitants of the capital. It is noted as the birthplace of the poet Menander, and as the retreat of the Platonic philosopher Herod Atticus, when disgraced by the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

KEPINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medvieditza, 18 m. ENE of Glazunoviskaia, on the l. bank of the Medvieditza. It is periodically deserted by its inhabitants during the inundations of the river in spring.

KEPPEL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 9 m. S of Zutphen, cant. and 5 m. SE of Doesburg, on the l. bank of the Vieil-Yssel. In the environs is a mine of iron.

KEPPEL BAY, an indentation of the E coast of Eastern Australia, formed by Capes Manifold and Capricorn, in S lat. 23° 28′, E long. 150° 25′. Its banks are muddy, and abound with oysters, amongst which the pearl species is occasionally found. The surrounding country, which is covered with rocky mountains and saline marshes, affords large quantities of wood. Fresh water is found near the coast. The inhabitants are nearly black, wear no clothing, and subsist entirely on crabs, turtles, and roots. Kangaroos and bustards are common in the woods. K. bay was discovered by Cook in 1770.—Also a group of islands in the N part of the bay, to the S of Cape Manifold. They are 4 in number, and are inhabited. The largest and the most southerly is about 15 m. in circumf.

KEPPEL CAPE, a headland on the bay of the same name, in N lat. 23° 29′.—Also a cape on the S coast of Boothia Felix, in N lat. 69° 49′, W long. 92° 14′.

KEPPEL ISLAND, an island in the group of the Friendly islands, in S lat. 16° 15′, W long. 174° 15′.—Also an island off the E coast of Australia, at the mouth of the bay of the same name.

KEPPELEN, or Keppeln, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle and 11 m. SE of Kleves. Pop. 1,300.

KEPWICK, a township in the p. of Over-Silton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNE of Thirsk. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1841, 173.

KER (Nagy), a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Batsch, NW of Neusatz.

KERAC-MOBA, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 156 m. SSW of Damascus, sanj. and 51 m. SE of Jerusalem, on a mountain near the E bank of the Dead sea. It is surrounded by walls, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. The castle by which it was formerly defended is now in ruins.

KERAH, Kerkhah, Karasu, or Hawizah, a river of Persia, which has its source in Kurdistan, in the district of Ardelan; runs first S, then SSE, through Irak-Ajemi; passes through the mountains of Luristan into Khuzistan; waters the town and district of Hawizah; and about 50 m. WSW of the town of that name falls into the Shat-el-Arab. Its principal affluents are the Moré on the r., and on the l. the Gomassi and Rumis-Kun. The chief town which it passes in its course is Kirmanshah.

KERAKH, a district of Russia in Asia, in the SE part of the khanat of Shirvan Proper. It consists of an extensive plain, watered by the Persaigat, and infested with tarantulas and scorpions. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Turcomans, are nomadic in their habits in summer, but in winter they settle in the villages of the locality, the chief of which is Navaga.

KERAR, or Kurar, a town of Hindostan, in the territory and 30 m. SSE of Sattara, at the confluence of the Kiyna with the Kistna, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley. Pop. 8,000. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort, and has 2 fine Hindu temples. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics, and possesses some trade.

KERASTARANA, a small district of Persia, in the W part of Mazanderan, on the S shore of the Caspian sea.

KERASUN, or Keresun, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Trebizond, 120 m. ESE of Samsun, on a gulf of the Black sea bearing the same name, in N lat. 40° 57′ 10″, E long. 38° 23′ 27″. It is built on an elevated rocky promontory which bounds the bay, and is supposed to be the ancient *Cerasus*. It consists of about 700 ruinous houses, of which 500 are inhabited by Turks, 150 by Greeks, and 50 by Armenians, the only industrious part of the community. The mountains approach close to the town, and there is little or no cultivated land in the vicinity.

KERATZAISKA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 140 m. S of Irkutsk, on an affluent of the Selinga.

KERBEH (El), a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Girgeh. It contains the ruins of a temple of Osiris, and several other ancient remains.

KERBELA, a large and populous town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, near the W bank of the Euphrates, with which it is connected by a noble canal. The environs of the town and borders of the canal are shaded by extensive plantations of palm-trees; and the walls are upwards of 2 m. in circumf. The town has 5 gates, a well-supplied bazaar, and 7 caravanserais; and is adorned with a noble mosque, and the tomb of Hossein, which Nadir-Shah embellished with a gilded cupola. Its ancient name was *Vologesia;* but its chief lustre is derived from Hossein, the son of Ali, by Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, who was slain near this place, and from whom it is often called Meshid-Hossein. It is the resort of numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali, who continually flock to it from all quarters, but particularly from Persia.

KERCHA, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 30 m. NW of Suster.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Eastern seas, named Karkalang by Valentyn, and known also under the appellation of Tolour or Tulur Isle. It is the largest of the Salibabo islands, and lies in N lat. 4° 10′, E long. 126° 40′. Forrest estimates its circumf. at only 30 m.; while others state it at from 80 to 100 m. The surface is diversified by steep hills, with extensive valleys interspersed. It is well cultivated and populous, and every part covered with trees and verdure. The inhabitants are mostly Mahommedans. Their houses, which are erected on posts, are neatly built and thatched. The Dutch had formerly a flag here; but about 1773, the inhabitants of Magindanao exercised a juridiction over the island, and exacted a tribute which was usually paid in slaves.

KERDEKAN, a village of Kirman, in Persia, 22 m. NW of Kirman.

KERDISTAN, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 90 m. ESE of Shuster.

KERDISTIN, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. ESE of Foulsham. Area 1680 acres. Pop. 201.

KEREBYN, a fort of Nubia, 110 m. S of Sennaar, on the road to Denka, in a wild and mountainous locality.

KEREDE, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Kartchin, in N lat. 42° 14′, 270 m. NE of Pekin.

KEREDGE, a village of Persia, in Irak, 15 m. SW of Sava.

KEREK, or Karak, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 45 m. SE of Jerusalem, near the E coast of the Dead sea.

KERELI, a village of Asia Minor, in Caramania, in the sanj. of Bey-Shehr, 50 m. WNW of Koniyeh, near the N bank of a lake of the same name. It is the ancient *Carallia*, and contains several ruins.

KERELI, Karayli, or Bey-Shehr, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 50 m. E of Koniyeh. It is about 26 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth. It contains several islands, and is connected on the SE with Lake Soglila.

KEREMPEH (Cape), a cape on the coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kastamuni, 27 m. W of Ineboli, in N lat. 42° 2′ 1″.

KEREND, a village of Persia, in Kurdistan, 45 m. W of Kirmanshah. Pop. 1,800.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, 81 m. NNE of Tambov, on the river Vad. Pop. 5,000.

KERERA, or Kerrera, an island of Argyleshire, in the sound of Mull, about 7 m. E of the island of Mull, and 1 m. from the mainland of Lorn, with which it contributes to form the excellent harbour of Oban. It is 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Its surface is hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. It possesses two good harbours. Pop. 187.

KERESLEY, a hamlet of Warwickshire, 2½ m. NNW of Coventry. Pop. 436.

KERESZT. See Heiligenkreuz.

KERESZTUR, or Bodrogh-Keresztur, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Semplin, 6 m. S of Canischa.

KERESZTUR, or Szekely-Keresztur, a town of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, on the Great Kokel river, 54 m. NE of Colosvar.

KERET, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, district of Kem, 18 m. E of Lake Tapozero. It is 21 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

KERFEUNTEUN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1 m. N of Quimper. Pop. 1,800.

KERGANARUD, a district and town of Persia, in Ghilan. The district is bathed on the E by the Caspian, and bounded on the W by the mountains of

Tarim. The town is on a small river of the same name, 50 m. NW of Reshd.

KERGAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, div. of Bundelcund, 10 m. NE of Teary, on an affluent of the Dessaun.

KERGUELEN ISLAND, an island in the Southern Indian ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman, in 1772, and visited in 1779 by Cook, whose ships were the first that ever anchored in any of its numerous harbours. The French discoverer, with some reason, imagined this to be a projecting part of the southern continent, which the philosophers of the time considered necessary to maintain the balance of the earth; but this was disproved by Cook's companion vessel having crossed the meridian of the island 50 m. S of Cape George. The position of Christmas harbour, at the N extremity of the island, is S lat. 48° 11′, E long. 69° 3′. The general direction of the mountain-ranges is SW and NE, and they vary in height from 500 to 2,500 ft. The whole island is deeply indented by bays and inlets, and intersected by lakes and water-courses. Fossil-wood and coal are abundant. While the flora of Melville island boasts of 67 species of flowering plants, and Spitzbergen of 45, K. contains but 18; but besides these, the botanist attached to Sir James Ross's antartic expedition discovered 3 ferns, 25 mosses, 10 jungermanniæ, a fungus, and several lichens and sea-weeds. The animals found here are all of the marine kind, and use the land only as a resting-place and for breeding. The most considerable are seals; no other quadruped, either of the sea or land kind, was seen; but a great number of ducks, petrels, albatrosses, shags, gulls, and sea-swallows.

KERIE, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 18 m. ENE of Seharanpur, on an affluent of the Ganges. It was formerly fortified.

KERIN, or KERIN-PIRA, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs E, and falls into the Amur on the l. bank, in N lat. 50° 44′, after a course of 240 m.

KERINJA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, 30 m. SW of Umravatie. It was nearly ruined during the war with the Nizam.

KERIOG, a river of Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee 5 m. above Wrexham.—Also a river of Merionethshire, which falls into the Dovy near Llanweryng.

KERIS, a village and fort in Little Tibet, at the confluence of the Shayok with the Indus.

KERIST, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 106 m. SSE of Shiraz.

KERITY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SE of Paimpol. Pop. 1,080.

KERJENITZ, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Kostroma, 45 m. ENE of Yurievetz-Povolskoi, and flows into the Volga, on the l. bank, 3 m. E of Makarief, after a course of 125 m. from NNW to SSE. Its principal affluents are the Koseletz and the Mokna on the l., and the Sanakhta on the r.

KERK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Exel. Pop. 348.

KERKA, or TIZIO, a large and navigable river of Dalmatia, which rises in the chain of the Vellebitch, flows S, forms several lakes near Sebenico, and soon after falls into the gulf of Venice, opposite the island of Slarina. It is less a river than a series of lakes, connected with each other by a succession of five water-falls. Its estuary is navigable for large coasting vessels. It is the ancient *Titius*.

KERKAH. See KERAH.

KERKDRIESCH (WESTERGEM-ET), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Wondelgem. Pop. 409.

KERKDYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Overpelt. Pop. 110.

KERKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint-Antelinckx. Pop. 156.

KERKELAN, a village of Sivas, in Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. WSW of Amasieh.

KERKENEYND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Calmpthout. Pop. 373.

KERKENVYVER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lede. Pop. 250.

KERKER, a small town and fortress of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Marash, on the Euphrates, 45 m. NE of Samisat.

KERKEYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Uytbergen. Pop. 234.

KERKHA, a village of Persia, on the Karasu, 15 m. N of Shuster.

KERKHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Marke-Kerkhem. Pop. 577.

KERKHOCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Welden. Pop. 727.

KERKHONCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Proven. Pop. 402.

KERKHOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai, watered by the Scheld. Pop. 1,467. It has several manufactories of linen.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Bievene. Pop. 163.

KERKINES (THE), KARKENAH, or KERGUENAH ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of Tunis, in the gulf of Cabes, in N lat. 34° 43′, 9 m. E of Sfakkus. They are three in number: Ramla, which is the largest, in the centre; Gherba to the SW; and Shraga to the NE. They are all extremely low, and are covered with date and other fruit trees. They are the *Circinæ insulæ* of the ancients.

KERKOM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Velpe. Pop. 713.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Limbourg, arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Beck. Pop. 333.

KERKSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Berchem. Pop. 152.—Also a commune in the prov. and dep. of Lombeke. Pop. 105.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Thielen. Pop. 131.

KERKU, a village of Little Tibet, 70 m. WSW of Lih.

KERKUK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the largest in Lower Kurdistan, on the Kerkuksoi, 90 m. SE of Mosul, the ancient *Corcura*. It is situated on a commanding eminence, and still retains the appearance of a Roman fortress. The population is estimated by Kinneir at 13,000—Turks, Armenians, Nestorians, and Kurds. There are 12 mosques in the town and suburbs; but the streets are narrow and filthy, and the houses mean. The country around is hilly.

KERKUKSUI, a river of Asiatic Turkey, an affluent of the Little Zab, which it joins on the l. bank, 21 m. above its confluence with the Tigris, after a course of 72 m.

KERKWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Adegem. Pop. 954.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Afsne. Pop. 235.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Baeyghem. Pop. 123.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Lovendegem. Pop. 1,091.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Mariakerke. Pop. 333.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Meerendre. Pop. 453.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Melle. Pop. 573.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Somergem. Pop. 2,034.

KERKXKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Audenard. Pop. of dep., 1,328; of village, 375.

KERLOACK, one of the Grampian mountains, in

Kincardineshire, near the river Dee, in the p. of Banchory-Ternan, elevated 1,890 ft. above the level of the sea.

KERLOGUE, a parish in co. Wexford, 1¼ m. S of Wexford. Area 269 acres. Pop. 116.

KERLON. See AMUR.

KERMAN. See KIRMAN.

KERMANSHAH. See KIRMANSHAH.

KERMELKSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Resegem. Pop. 127.

KERMISE′, a village of Arabia, 65 m. SSE of Jemama, in the Nedjid.

KERMIYAN. See KUTAHIYAH.

KERMPT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Demer. Pop. 579.

KERNIEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep., 508; of com., 448.

KERNILIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. N of Plabennec. Pop. 1,500.

KERNS, a town of Switzerland, on the Melch, in a beautiful plain, 11 m. S of Lucerne.

KERNUK, or LOGGUN, a town of Sudan, in the Loggun territory, on the l. bank of the Shary, 160 m. SE of Kouka, in N lat. 11° 7′. It is watered and contains good houses, which in one quarter form a handsome and regular street. The pop. was estimated at 15,000 by Clapperton.

KEROWLY, or KAROULI, a town and district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, on the Potchpery river. It is governed by a Hindu chief, who was in alliance with the rajahs of Judpore and Jyenagur, but has been recognised by the English government. —Also a small town 12 m. WSW of Agra.

KERPEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, on the Erft, 10 m. ESE of Juliers. Pop. 2,540.

KERRAPAY, an extensive region on the Gold coast of Africa, bordering on Whidah. It contains several independent kingdoms and states, of which the principal are Tadu, Akottim, Tettaytoku, and Quitta. It has a language peculiar to itself; and its natives are of a very daring and desperate character, and always found very untractable as slaves.

KERRUND, a small town of Persia, with a hill-fortress near it, 55 m. SW of Kirmanshah.

KERRY, a maritime county of the province of Munster, in Ireland; bounded, on the N, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the E, by the cos. of Limerick and Cork; on the S, by co. Cork, and the lower part of the Kenmare estuary; and on the W, by the Atlantic. About 16 m. of its boundary-line with Limerick and Cork is formed by the water-course of the nascent rivers Feale and Blackwater; and nearly all the remainder is carried along the summit-line of lofty mountain-ranges. It lies between 51° 41′ and 52° 35′ N lat., and 9° 7′ and 10° 30′ W long. Its greatest length is 55 m.; its greatest breadth, exclusive of islands, 41½ m. Its area comprises 414,614 acres of arable land, 726,775 acres of uncultivated ground, 11,169 acres of compact plantations, 807 acres of towns, and 32,761 acres of fresh-water,—in all, 1,186,126 acres.

Surface.] The N district of the co. is open or champaign country, diversified only by a ridge of low hills along the boundary with co. Limerick, and a series of undulations in the interior. A plain of about 16 sq. m. in extent, called the plain of Ardfert, extends from the SW extremity of the former district, along the N side of Tralee bay; and this, in a general view, is opulent in natural character. The Clanruddery mountains, a chain of about 7½ m. in length, and of very considerable average breadth, occupy the E part of this district. The Stacks mountains rise in low-browed heights, on the E side of the plain of Ardfert. A broad band of champaign country extends from near the sources of the Maine W to Castlemaine harbour, and sends off a broad and beautiful dingle W by N from Castle-Island to Tralee; and a spacious wing or expansion S down the Owenreagh. This great district possesses, in the judgment of the mere agriculturist, about two-thirds of all the beauty and worth of the co. The Slievenish mountains rise suddenly and boldly up 3¼ m. W of Castle-Island; separate the dingle of Tralee from the lower part of the valley of the Maine; and are continued W by the mountains of Cahirconree and Bautregaun,—the latter 2,784 ft. of alt. above the level of the sea. The upland and peninsular barony of Corkaguiney commences with the western declivities of Bautregaun; and may be summarily described as a great backbone of mountain, falling off in rapid lateral gradients to the sea, and terminating in soaring domes and alpine masses which frown majestically over the Atlantic. The principal summits in the direct line of this peninsular water-shed are Ballyvalder, Cappaclough, Binsheehy, Binbroe, Croskerdagh, Connor, and Sugarloaf: of these, Binsheehy has an alt. of 2,710 ft.; and Brandon mountain, going away in a great spreading mass to form a peninsula of its own in the N, of 3,126 ft. above the level of the sea. These districts contain nineteen-twentieths of the scenery which has already made K. so celebrated among tourists. The principal vales which intersect these districts are the Roughty to the head of the Kenmare estuary; the Inny to the head of Ballinaskelligs bay; and the Fartin river to the head of Valentia harbour. They all stretch down in a SW direction. The mountains of the region have their culminating-point on the summit of Carran-Tual, the loftiest ground of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, situated 7½ m. W of Turk lake, and possessing an alt. above sea-level of 3,404 ft.—The principal points of the coast-line are described under the heads BRANDON BAY, VALENTIA, KENMARE, TARBERT BAY, and TRALEE.—The principal islands are Carrigafoyle, at the W side of the mouth of Ballylongford estuary; Fenit, between Ballyheigue bay and Tralee bay; the Blasquet islands, off the termination of the peninsula of Corkaguiney; Valentia islands, screening Valentia harbour; Lamb island, in the N entrance of Valentia harbour; Puffin island, screening part of the NW side of St. Finan's bay; the Skellig rocks, W by S of Bolus head; Hog and Scara islands, S of the entrance of Ballinaskelligs bay; Two-Head, Rossmore, and Dunkerrin in the Kenmare estuary.

Streams and lakes.] The Cashen is formed by the Geale, the Feale, and the Brick, and flows NNW to the sea. The Maine rises in two head-streams on Knockanadirive, and flows WSW to the head of Castlemaine harbour. The Flesk comes in from co. Cork, and flows W and WNW to the lower lake of Killarney. The Owenreagh flows S to the Flesk. The Lane issues from the foot of the lower lake of Killarney, and flows NW to Castlemaine harbour. The Fartin or Ferta flows WSW to the NE corner of Valentia harbour. The Cununara rises on the N side of Gweebane, and runs SW through the lakes of Derryana and Currane, to the E side of Ballinaskelligs bay. The Sneem, the Blackwater, and the Finchy run, at the distance of 4 m. from each other, to the NW side of the Kenmare estuary. The Roughty runs SW to the head of Kenmare estuary. The Sheen runs N to Kenmare estuary. The lakes, *par excellence*, of K., and even of Ireland, are the lakes of Killarney, Upper, Middle, and Lower; but the two lakes of Carra, on the W border of Dun-

kerrin, deserve more celebrity than they possess. The other principal lakes—as to either magnitude, scenery, or some remarkable property—are Currane, on the S coast; Derryana and Lannan, within the basin of the Cununara; the Devil's Punch-bowl near the summit of Mangerton; and the numerous ponds and loughlets of the Caha mountains.—The mineral springs of the co., longest known to fame, are Killarney spa, near the town of Killarney; Iveragh spa, on the strand of Valentia harbour; Dingle, Castlemaine, and Tralee spas.

Climate.] The climate is very variable in itself, and very different in different districts. The low boggy country of the N,—the sudden declivities and lofty acuminations of seaboard upon the Atlantic in the W and SW,—the warm, well-sheltered champaign country around Killarney, and thence to Castle-Island in the centre,—and the dense agglomerations of heathy and alpine moorland in the E, are great physical divisions of the co., each of which may be said to possess a climate quite distinct in character from that of the others.

Geology and soils.] Old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and grey clay slate, occupies, with the exception of a stripe in the vale of the Roughty, all the district of the county S of a line drawn from Mill-street in co. Cork, to the head of the lower lake of Killarney, down the l. side of that lake, and down the basin of the Lane within 2 or 3 m. of the bed of that river. A narrow belt of transition rocks, about 10 m. in length, lies along the SE edge of the Corkaguiney portion of the preceding formation. Old red sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, occupy a district of about 8 sq. m. at Kerry-head, a district of about 18 sq. m. on the S side of Dingle bay, and a district comprising the E half of Corkaguiney, and a small part of Trughenackmy. Yellow sandstone and conglomerate occupy a district of about 22 sq. m. on the coast of Clanmaurice. Carboniferous limestone occupies the bottom of the lower part of the vale of the Roughty, the vale of the Lane, the E side of the lower lake of Killarney, the lower part of the vale of the Maine, the valley or dingle from Castle-Island to Tralee harbour, a belt on the N shore of Corkaguiney, the greater part of the plain of Ardfert, and a broad curving band of country from Ballyheigue bay, round by Listowel to the mouth of the Cashen river. The coal-formation occupies all the sea-board of the Shannon district down to near the mouth of the Cashen, and all the E and central districts of the county S to the line of the old conglomerate formation.—The vicinity of Killarney was celebrated for its mines so early as the 9th cent., and continued, till the date of smelting iron ore with coals, to be a scene of the manufacture of iron; but it has ceased, in every economical sense, to be a mineral field. The principal mines at present in operation, are a small copper-mine at Kilcrohane, near Cahirciveen, and an extensive and valuable quarry of flags and roofing-slates on the island of Valentia. The mineral formerly called *Lapis Hibernicus*, or Irish slate, distinguished for its powerfully astringent or copperas taste, is found in the vicinity of Castle-Island. "The gems called Kerry stones," says Dr. Smith, "are transparent regular crystals; many of them are so hard as to cut glass. They are harder, larger, and have a better lustre than those from Bristol." Very fine amethysts have been found in the cliffs at K.-head.—The soil of the arable portions of the SW district is very generally an adhesive loam, formed out of the detritus of clay-slate, and suited to the cultivation of cereal crops. The soil of the best parts of the central champaign district is a rich loam; that of the northern arable districts, except of the tracts of reclaimed bog, is for the most part a stiff and retentive clay. The soil of a large proportion of the lands subjected to tillage during the last 25 years, is either a peaty gravel or a slightly calcareous bog.

Animals.] The quadrupeds which walked the wilds of K. previous to the exterminating processes of hunting and husbandry, were in all respects the same as those which inhabited the other mountainous districts of Ireland. A small bird, called the Irish ortelan by the English, and the gourder by the Irish, is believed to be peculiar to the Blasquet islands. It is somewhat larger than a sparrow, and is web-footed. Pheasants are more numerous in K. than in Cork or Waterford. Woodcocks are exceeding numerous in the woodlands near the Shannon. Grouse, eagles, hawks, and other alpine birds, abound in the great and lofty mountain-district of the S, and in the chief uplands of the coast. Sea-fowl of all kinds abound on the coasts and islands.—The dairy cattle of the co. are of a useful breed, and are continually improving. The cattle on the mountains are less in size, and inferior in all other points. The common horses are light-boned, active animals, but not equal in strength to those of the neighbouring cos. The few sheep that are kept are in general strong and coarse. In 1841 the live stock, together with the estimated value of each, were 17,972 horses and mules, £143,776; 3,246 asses, £3,246; 103,034 cattle, £669,721; 98,277 sheep, £108,105; 51,501 pigs, £64,376; and 310,493 poultry, £7,762. Grand total of value, £996,986. But these statistics are exclusive of the civic districts of the co. In 1848, on 27,710 holdings, there were 14,372 horses, 5,026 mules and asses, 138,620 cattle, 68,550 sheep, 26,395 pigs, 15,617 goats, and 201,239 poultry.

Plants and woods.] The *arbutus* or strawberry-tree, so beautiful an exotic ornament to the shrubberies of England and Scotland, and nowhere else but in K. known to be indigenous in higher latitudes than those of the S countries of Europe, adorns the woods of Killarney and of Bantry with its rich evergreen foliage and its copious red berries, and attains such perfection, that a trunk has been measured of 9½ ft. in circumf. The *Pinguicula grandiflora* or large-flowered butterwort, also elsewhere indigenous no farther N than the southern countries of Europe, is a native of K. Other indigenous plants, both remarkable for beauty, and singularly indicative of the genial character of the climate and the soil, are *Menziesia polifolia*, *Saxifraga umbrosa* or London pride, and *Arenaria ciliata* or fringed sandwort.—In 1841, the plantations within the co. amounted to 13,036 acres.—The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 148,249: viz., under wheat, 4,939; oats, 32,440; barley and rye, 12,197; pease and beans, 21; potatoes, 34,455; turnips, 5,498; mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,510; flax, 243; meadow and clover, 56,946.

Manufactures and trade.] The woollen manufacture is diffused over the greater part of the co., and consists principally in the production of coarse fabrics for domestic use. The linen manufacture was formerly of considerable note in the town and vicinity of Dingle, and is still carried on there with some activity.—The export trade of the co. is conducted to so considerable an extent by means of inland carriage to the neighbouring cos. of Limerick and Cork, that its amount cannot be very proximately estimated.

The roads of the S and W of K., till a very recent period, were in many instances totally impracticable for wheeled carriages, and in others so ill-made and acclivitous as to be travelled with both difficulty and danger; and even yet the roads of a considerable part of the district situated between Kenmare and Cahirciveen are traversible only by pedestrians or well-mounted horsemen. One new line of road made by government, 25 m. in length, connects Listowel and the district around it with Newmarket in co. Cork; another line, 20 m. in length, connects Castle-Island with Newcastle in co. Limerick; and a new line connecting central K. with central Cork, by way of King-William's-Town, has enormously increased both the facility and the amount of intercommunication by inland carriage. A fourth new line comes in from the Bantry and Bere mountains in co. Cork, crosses the head of the Kenmare estuary by a magnificent suspension-bridge, and spans and perforates it across the fissures and through the abutments of the K. mountains S of Killarney. The amount of roads under the surveyor's charge in 1841 was 993 m. The only one of the Commissioners' proposed lines of railway which directly affects K. is the Shannon line; and even this terminates at Tarbert. Another proposed line deflects from the Dublin and Cork line at Mallow, comes up the valley of the Blackwater to the frontier of K., passes down to the vicinity of Killarney, makes a detour round the

foot of the lower lake of Killarney, descends W to near the S side of the entrance of Castlemaine harbour, and thence curves along the coast of Iveragh to Valentia harbour at Cahirciveen.

Divisions.] K. is politically divided into the baronies of Iraghticonnor in the extreme N; Clanmaurice, immediately S of Iraghticonnor; Trughenackmy, immediately S of Clanmaurice; Corkaguiney, projecting peninsularly W from Trughenackmy, and along the N side of Dingle bay; Magonihy, immediately S of Trughenacmy; Glanerought, in the extreme SE; and Iveragh, and Dunkerrin, principally in the great peninsula between Dingle bay and the Kenmare estuary.—The co., as to ecclesiastical division, now coincides exactly with the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The 8 baronies are subdivided into 87 parishes.

Statistics.] The number of children attending schools within the co. in 1841 was 15,751; in 1848 there were 134 national schools in operation within the co., attended by 23,927 children. In 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences was 817; in 1849, 2,706.—The constabulary are distributed through 39 stations; 3 stipendiary magistrates are stationed in the co., and have their head-quarters at Listowel, Tralee, and Kenmare. The county-jail is at Tralee; and the district bridewells are at Kenmare, Killarney, Milltown, Castle-Island, Tarbert, Listowel, Dingle, and Cahirciveen. The assizes are held at Tralee; and quarter-sessions at Tralee, Cahirciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney, and Listowel. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £355,466. Eight members went from K. to the Irish parliament,—2 from the co. at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs Tralee, Dingle, and Ardfert; but the members to the imperial parliament are only 2 from the co. and 1 from Tralee. In 1841, the total co. constituency was 1,401; in 1849 it was only 771. The pop. of K. in 1792, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort, was 107.000; in 1813 it was 178,622; in 1821, 216,185; in 1831, 263,126; in 1841, 293,880; in 1851, 238,241. Houses in 1792, 19,395; in 1813, 31,749; in 1821, 35,597; in 1831, 41,294; in 1841, 46,628; in 1851, 35,385.—Families employed chiefly in agriculture, in 1831, 34,043; in manufactures and trade, 4,621; in other pursuits, 6,360. First-class inhabited houses in 1841, 601; second-class, 4,398; third-class, 13,757; fourth-class, 27,872. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 39,985; in manufactures and trade, 7,749; in other pursuits, 3,859. Clergymen of the establishment, 42; Methodist ministers, 4; Presbyterian ministers, 2; Independent ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 63.

History.] The word *Kerry* is supposed by some writers to be a corruption of *Carruidhe* or *Cair-Reeght*, which signifies 'the Kingdom of Ciar.' A considerable part of K. was formerly a distinct co. in itself, called Desmond. On the first arrival of the English they found the O'Connors possessed of the northern tract of this co., from which family that part still retains the name of Iraghticonnor. The middle part of the co. was also then in the possession of the Moriarty family; and the southern parts were occupied by the O'Sullivans. In 1329, Maurice Fitzgerald, the great-grandson of the first lord of K., was created earl of Desmond, with a royal jurisdiction or palatinate in the country of Desmond. K. had been made shire-ground in 1210 by King John; and, excepting the church-lands, which still remained under the sheriff, the whole co. passed under the new palatinal jurisdiction. The subsequent history of the co., down to near the close of the 16th cent., is nearly identical with the family and public history of the earls of Desmond. The rebellion and overthrow, in the reign of Elizabeth, of Gerald, 16th earl of Desmond, occasioned the final suppression of the Desmonds' authority, and the permanent confiscation of their estates. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, the native Irish took arms, and remained in possession of the co. till 1652, when Ludlow again reduced them. Extensive confiscations followed. Among the new proprietors was Sir William Petty, who obtained a large grant of lands in the neighbourhood of Kenmare, and commenced the smelting of iron, which was carried on with vigour while timber lasted. A colony of Protestants was planted by Sir William Petty round the head of Kenmare river, who were attacked by the native Irish in 1688, and compelled to abandon their possessions. A detachment of King William's army under Brigadier Levison entered the co. in 1691, and finally reduced it. The confiscations consequent on the last rebellion amounted to 90,116 acres. The principal proprietors at present are the marquis of Lansdowne, in whom the Fitzmaurice and Petty estates centre; Lord Kenmare, the representative of the Brown family; Lord Headley, Lord Ventry, and the Knight of Kerry.

KERRY, or Ceri, a parish and village of Montgomeryshire, 3 m. E by S of Newton. Pop. in 1831, 2,199; in 1841, 2,104.

KERRY-HEAD, a peninsular promontory, in co. Kerry, enclosing the estuary of the Shannon on the S, and 7½ m. S of Loop-head. It is 3¼ m. in length, and 1¾ m. in mean breadth, and has a lighthouse. Its summit is named Doon-hill.

KERSEY, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. NW by W of Hadleigh. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1841, 787.

KERSHAW, a central district of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 792 sq. m., drained by Wateree river, Lynch and Little Lynch creeks, and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 12,281, of whom 8,040 were slaves; in 1850, 14,474. Its capital is Camden.

KERSHOPE, a rivulet of Roxburghshire, which rises on the E side of Whiteknowe, and after a course of about 8½ m., joins the Liddel 2¾ m. below the village of Castletown.

KERSWELL (King's), a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Newton-Bushel. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1841, 845.

KERTON, Garewdun, or Gurdon, a district and town of Nepal. The town is on the r. bank of the E branch of the Goggra, near a pass of the Himalaya chain, in N lat. 30° 35′, and E long. 81° 10′. It is an important trading emporium. A fair is held here annually in November, which is attended by merchants from Cashmere and Ladak, who bring shawls, goats' hair, &c., to exchange for gold dust, wool, woollen fabrics, silk handkerchiefs, and tea.

KERTSH, Kertch, or Kjerch, by the Russians sometimes called Vosper, a port and fortress of European Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, on the E coast of the Crimea, in N lat. 45° 21′ 30″, E long. 36° 29′ 33″. It stands on the bight of a small bay, on the strait to which it gives name, leading from the Black sea into the sea of Azof, and has a good harbour. The streets are good, the houses are built of stone and generally neat, and the shops are well-supplied with merchandise. The pop. is about 12,000, Russians, Tartars, Jews, and government *employes*. This fortress, and that of Yenikale, about 8 m. to the ENE, are of importance as commanding the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Azof. As seen from the sea it is a picturesque town. The bay is semicircular, and the principal buildings are situate on the waterside, which is bounded by a noble quay faced with hewn stone. The chief street runs at right angles to the quay. At the back of the town there is a remarkable conical hill of some elevation, on the top of which is a small Grecian building of stone, surmounted by a cross, and said to mark the resting-place of Mithridates, but which has been lately used as a guardhouse. The houses of the Russian citizens are pure white, or gaily tinted with washes of various colours over the stonework; many of them attain the dimensions and almost deserve the name of palaces. The Tartar houses are mere wigwams, but they are all whitewashed, and their position does not render them very conspicuous. To the l. or W of the town, facing it from the sea, are extensive magazines, stores, and government factories, sawmills, manufactories, and bakeries. To the r. with a large front of public and private buildings intervening along the waterside, are the dockyard, the bat-

tery, and military and naval establishments. Three or four spires rise above the mass of houses in the background. It is rising in importance, as the trade of the sea of Azof is now carried on by vessels which discharge their cargoes at K. into smaller craft for the sea of Azof; and the whole quarantine establishment of the Crimea is concentrated here, about 2 m. E of the town, on the l. of the bay. Its exports are salt, salt fish, and fish-oil. In the neighbourhood of K. stood the ancient town of *Panticapæum*. K. was taken by the Russians in 1771, and confirmed to them in the following peace. On the 27th of May, 1855, it was captured by the allied French and English forces.

KERTZFELD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Benfelden, on the r. bank of the Schur. Pop. 570.

KERUN, Korn, or Querun (Birket-el), a large shallow lake of Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum, 35 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth. It is 125 ft. below the level of the river at Benisuef. See Fayum.

KERVENHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, regency of Düsseldorf, circle and 10 m. NNW of Geldern, in a marshy locality. Pop. 700.

KERVIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. NE of Port-Louis. Pop. 1,900.

KERZER, a range of mountains in the central part of Transylvania. They cover a portion of the comitat of Kockelburg, extending between the Great and Little Kokel.

KERZERZ, or Chietres, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. N of Friburg, bail. and 5 m. NE of Morat. Pop. 1,058. It was the *Ad-Carceres* of the Romans.

KESARIR, a town of Kordofan, 35 m. SW of Obeit, on the road to Koldagi.

KESGRAVE, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. E by N of Ipswich. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1841, 88.

KESH, or Kish, a village in the p. of Magheraculmoney, co. Fermanagh, on a rivulet of the same name, ½ a m. above its entrance into lower Lough Erne, and 11½ m. N by W of Enniskillen. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1841, 248.

KESH, or Shehri-Subz, a town of Bokhara, in a district of the same name, 120 m. E of Bokhara, on the S side of the Karchi. It is noted as the birthplace of Timur.

KESHIN, a town and port of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, on the Indian ocean, 300 m. ESE of Sana, and 35 m. SW of Ras-Fartak. Pop. 400. It is the capital of a Mahrah chief, but possesses only a small number of well-built houses, and suffers from scarcity of water. Incense forms the chief article of local trade.

KESIL-BACHI-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, in Sungaria, in the military division of Tarbagataï. It is separated from the head-stream of the Irtish by a mountain-range; and receives on the SE the Ourungon, which descends, under the name of the Bulgan, from Mount Kamur in the great Altai chain. It is about 45 m. in length, and from 30 to 36 m. in breadth. Its banks are frequented by wandering tribes, who come hither to the caravans to exchange their camels, horses, and sheep for clothing and other commodities.

KESKHER, Kairab, or Gesher, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 24 m. NW of Reshd. It is inhabited by about 400 families of the Talidjs tribe.

KESROWAN, a territory of Syria, in the NW part of the pash. of Acre. It is covered to a considerable extent with a mountain-range of the same name, a branch of the Lebanon chain. It is divided into several districts, and is inhabited by Maronites and Druses. It produces excellent wine, and is said to contain mines of iron. With the exception of a tribute which is here received for the pash. by the emir of the Druses, the territory is independent of the Porte.

KESSEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines, watered by the Deux-Nethes. Pop. 1,687.

KESSELLOO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 1,746.

KESSELSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 6 m. W of Dresden. Pop. 385. In 1745 the Saxons were here defeated by the Prussians under Leopold-de-Dessau.

KESSELSTADT, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov., and circle, and about a mile W of Hanau, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 649. In its vicinity are the castle of Philippsruhe belonging to the counts of Hanau, and the ferruginous springs and baths of Wilhelmsbad.

KESSELSHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and N of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 470.

KESSELT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, dep. of Veldwezelt. Pop. 280.

KESSENICH, a department and commune of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Itterbeek. Pop. of dep., 1,023; of com., 576.

KESSINGLAND, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. SSW of Lowestoft, on the shore of the North sea. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 666; in 1841, 658.

KESTANE-DAGH, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aïdin. It extends from the gulf of Scala-Nova on the W to the Ak-dagh on the E, a distance of about 45 m.; and forms a line of separation between the beds of the Little Mendere on the N, and the Mendere on the S. It is the *Messogis* and *Pactyas* of the ancients.

KESTER, a village of the duchy of Nassau, NW of Welmich, on the Rhine.

KESTERBEEK-BOSCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Buy-Singen. Pop. 191.

KESTERGAT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Pepinghen. Pop. 252.

KESTERICH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. SE of Aachen, circle and 4 m. NNE of Montjoie. Pop. 812. It has some manufactories of cloth.

KESTON, a parish in Kent, 5 m. S by E of Bromley. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 568.

KESWEH (El), a village of Syria, in the pash. and 10 m. S of Damascus.

KESWICK, a market-town in the p. of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, 24 m. SSW of Carlisle, at the N extremity of K. lake or Derwent-water, and at the junction of the rapid river Greta with the Derwent. Pop. in 1801, 1,350; in 1831, 2,159; in 1841, 2,442. The vale of K. is situated in a romantic tract of country, environed by lofty mountains, and interspersed with woods, lakes, and waterfalls; and the town of K. is the metropolis of the lakes, where tourists often take up their head-quarters, and whence they visit all the surrounding lakes and mountains. It is the largest and most central town of the district, has better sources of amusement in unfavourable weather than any other, and enjoys the most magnificent situation. It consists principally of one long street, protected from the N winds by the lofty Skiddaw, at the foot of which it is situated. The houses are generally of stone, and well-built. Here are two museums containing specimens of most of the minerals and fossils with which this part of Cumberland abounds. The principal manufacture consists of

woollen goods, such as blankets, kerseys, and swan-downs. Greta-hall, long the residence of Southey, is in the vicinity of K.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SSW of Norwich. Area 960 acres. Pop. 117.

KESWICK (East), a township in the p. of Harewood, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Wetherby. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1841, 465.

KESWICK-LAKE. See Derwent-Water.

KESZTHELY, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Salad, on the Platten-see or Balaton, 23 m. S of Vazarhely. Pop. 7,500. It has a Georgicon or school of rural arts and agriculture in which are taught mathematics, natural history, botany, economics, and mechanics. The inhabitants are supported partly by woollen manufactures, partly by the culture of vineyards; but the town and surrounding country are the property of the counts of Hunyadi. There are warm baths in the neighbourhood, near the source of the river Heviz.

KET, a small river of Wigtonshire, which, passing Whithorn, runs into the sea at Port-Yarrock.

KET, or Keta, a considerable river of Siberia, which rises in the mountains of the gov. of Tomsk, to the S of Yeniseisk, and falls into the Obi, on the r. bank, not far from Narym. Its banks are covered with forests, abounding in game.

KETCHEN, or Ket-shing, a people of Tartar origin, who inhabit the E part of Manshuria, in the prov. of He-loung-kiang, between the Amur, on which the greater number of their villages are situated, and the gulf of Tartary. They do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, but gather the hair into a net at the back of the head. The dialect they speak is distinguished by the name of Fiatta. Martin-hunting forms their chief occupation, a certain number being annually required as tribute by the Chinese.

KETCH-HISSAR, a town of Caramania, in Asia Minor, in the sanj. and 12 m. SW of Nigdeh. It contains some fine ruins, particularly a beautiful aqueduct of granite extending for 7 or 8 m. The foundations of several large edifices are to be seen in different parts of the town; and shafts, capitals, and pedestals of pillars, lie half-buried under ground. This place is supposed by Kinneir to be the ancient *Tyana*, described by Strabo as one of the most ancient cities in Cappadocia. The modern town contains a large manufactory of gunpowder, the materials of which are furnished by the nitre with which the whole of the neighbouring country is impregnated.

KETCHIKTEN, or Kesikten, a country of Chinese Tartary, intersected by the 43d parallel, inhabited by two standards of Mongol Tartars, who chiefly reside about the upper branches of the Sira-Muren.

KETCHIUK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 12 m. NW of Akshehr. It is surrounded by gardens; and is supposed to be the city described by Xenophon, in the plain of Cayster, where Cyrus first met the queen of Cilicia.

KETEK. See Cuttack.

KETELBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Oycke. Pop. 178.

KETELHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Bevere. Pop. 198.

KETEMBER, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 6° 12′.

KETH, one of the Pelew islands, in N lat. 8°, E long. 134° 54′.

KETHELY, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemeg, 34 m. S of Vasarhely.

KETLEY, a township of Salop, 1 m. E of Wellington. Pop. 2,462.

KETOI, one of the Kurile islands, near the coast of Asia, in N lat. 47° 20′, E long. 152° 20′, NE of Simusir. It is about 20 m. long, and 7 m. broad; is covered with wood, and abounds with white foxes, seals, and sea-calves.

KETSCHDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg of Leignitz, circle of Schönau. Pop. 795.

KETSCHENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lubben. Pop. 228.

KETSELBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Lembeke. Pop. 138.

KETSKEMET, or Kekskemet, a large town of Hungary, in the com. and 54 m. SE of Pest. It is the residence of many families of rank possessing property in the surrounding country. Here are some manufactories of soap and leather; but the property of the district consists chiefly in cattle and sheep, fed in the adjoining levels, or on the heath of K., which is the largest in Hungary. The pop. was estimated some years ago at 25,000.

KETSMAR, a small salt lake in the desert of Bahiuda, in Nubia, 102 m. NE of Obeid.

KET-SURANY, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 10 m. SE of Güns. Pop. 700.

KETTENHOF, a village of Lower Austria, 6 m. SE of Vienna. Pop. 1,500. There is a very large muslin manufactory here.

KETTENIS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Eupen. Pop. 674.

KETTERING, a parish and market-town in Northamptonshire, 15 m. NNE of Northampton. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,099; in 1841, 4,867. The town is situated on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream that empties itself into the Ice, a branch of the Nen. The church is a handsome building in the later style of English architecture. The principal trade consists of wool-stapling and combing. The manufacture of shoes gives employment to a considerable number of persons; there are two brush manufactories; and many of the inhabitants are also employed in weaving silk plush for hats.

KETTERINGHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. E by N of Wymondham. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 246.

KETTERMUYT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Saint-Nicolas. Pop. 163.

KETTINS, a parish in the SW of Forfarshire, stretching along the N side of the Sidlaw hills, and partly in the valley of Strathmore, to the E of Cupar-Angus. Pop. in 1831, 1,193; in 1841, 1,109.

KETTLE, or King's Kettle, an extensive parish of Fifeshire, 5½ m. SW of Cupar, in the vale of the Eden, comprehending a surface of about 9 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,071; in 1841, 2,312, a considerable proportion of whom are linen weavers. The village of K., on the road from Cupar to Kirkcaldy, has a pop. of 550.

KETTLE, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, in N lat. 43°.

KETTLEBASTON, a parish of Suffolk, 6½ m. NW of Hadleigh. Area 960 acres. Pop. 203.

KETTLEBURGH, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SW of Framlingham. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. 355.

KETTLESHULME, a township of Cheshire, 7 m. NE of Macclesfield. Pop. 236.

KETTLESTHORPE, a parish of Lincolnshire, 9 m. NW of Lincoln. Area 3,280 acres. Pop. 219.

KETTLEWELL, a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. NE of Settle. Area 8,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1841, 685.

KETTMANNSHAUSEN, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 19 m. SE of Gotha.

KETTON, a parish of Rutlandshire, 4 m. WSW of Stamford. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 820.

KETTWIG, or Kettwyk, a town of Prussian Westphalia, circle of Duisburg, on the Roer, 3 m. WNW of Werden. Pop. 2,700.

KETTWIGER-UMSTAND, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Duisburg. Pop. 493.

KETZIN, a small town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Ost-Havelland, on the r. bank of the Havel, 8 m. NW of Potsdam. Pop. 800.

KEU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 53′, E long. 106° 53′.

KEUCHERSFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Elberfeld. Pop. 328.

KEUCHINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Merzig. Pop. 310.

KEU-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of E-chu-fu.

KEU-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 120 m. SSW of Hang-chu-fu, pleasantly situated on the Tcheng-tang-chiang, between two affluents of that river, in N lat. 29° 2′ 33″, E long. 119° 3′ 42″. It has an active trade with the prov. of Fo-keen. The transit-trade alone is said to give occupation to 10,000 individuals.

KEUH-TSING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 75 m. ENE of Yun-nan, in N lat. 25° 32′ 24″, E long. 103° 30′. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and watered by numerous canals.

KEUH-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Ping-yang-fu.

KEULA, or Kulowz, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Leignitz, circle of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 157.

KEULA, or Kuja, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Leignitz, circle of Rothenburg, on the Lechnitzka. Pop. 246. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

KEULA (Gross), a town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, seignory and 16 m. W of Sondershausen. Pop. 1,509. It contains a castle and a church, and has a large annual market.

KEULA (Klein), a village of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, NW of Volkenroda.

KEULEN, a mountain of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the confines of Lausatia, SE of Königsbrück.

KEULENAER-SPARRENHOF-ET-LEPELHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 143.

KEU-LU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-teh-fu, in N lat. 37° 17′, and E long. 115° 11′.

KEUMIE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep., 363; of com., 235.

KEUN-CHE-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises the island of Hai-nan, and contains 13 districts. The town, which is the capital of the island, is in N lat. 20° 2′ 26″, and E long. 109° 48′ 10″, or according to the charts of the British admiralty, 19° 56′, and E long. 110° 15′, 3 m. from the N coast of the island, on the l. bank of the W branch of the Nan-tou-ta-kiang, at its entrance into Pe-cha-kiang bay. Pop. 103,000. It is surrounded by a good wall, 40 ft. in height, and has 3 gates. Another wall separates the town into two parts. The streets are generally broad and paved with flagstones. The gates of the town, as well as those of the streets, are regularly opened at sun-rise and closed at 8 o'clock in the evening. It contains a large public library, 2 colleges, and a temple dedicated to the genius of fire. In the vicinity is a large Buddist temple, named Phou-ming-szu. It possesses manufactories of articles, chiefly teapots, formed of cocoa-nut shells, and carries on an active trade with Macao, Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siam, and by Haï-kheou-so, a port a little to the N of Singapore. The environs are populous and well-cultivated, and contain quarries of red marble. On the coast is a pearl fishery.

KEUN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Fang-yang-fu.

KEUN-LEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Seu-chu-fu.

KEUN-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, island of Hai-nan, div. of Keun-che-fu. Pop. in 1819, 133,526. It has manufactories of articles in tortoise-shell.

KEUPRI-BAZAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Tékéili, a little to the SE of Adalia, on the l. bank and near the embouchure of the E branch of the Dudon.

KEUPRI-RAVENATZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 21 m. ESE of Kragojévatz, and 10 m. NW of Parahin-Palanka, on the r. bank of the Morava.

KEUPRIS, or Kupris, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, capital of a jurisdiction and residence of an aga, in the sanj. and 55 m. S of Banjaluka, and 32 m. WSW of Trawnik, on an elevated plateau near the Merissa. Pop. 400. It is surrounded by an old wall, partly built of wood and partly masonry, and flanked with towers, now much dilapidated. The plateau of K. belongs to the Prolog chain, and is 21 m. in diameter. It affords excellent pasturage, and is studded with numerous hamlets. Snow falls abundantly in winter, and does not disappear until the heat of summer.

KEUPRI-SUI. See Zab (Little).

KEUSCHBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Merseburg, on the r. bank of the Saal, 6 m. SE of Merseburg. Pop. 310.

KEUSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Tronchiennes. Pop. 703.

KEUTELWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Gontrode. Pop. 84.

KEUTSCHEN, or Keitschen, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 234.

KEU-YAY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 27′, and E long. 116° 16′.

KEU-YE-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Mongolia, in the country of the Ordos, runs SE, cuts through the great wall, enters the prov. of Shen-si, and joins the Hoang-ho, 21 m. N of Kea, and after a course of nearly 120 m.

KEU-YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Keang-ning-fu, or Nankin, in N lat. 31° 58′, and E long. 119° 9′.

KEVELAER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 4 m. from Gueldres. Pop. 1,320.

KEVENNY, a river of Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Usk at Abergavenny.—Also a river of Anglesea, which falls into the sea on the S side of the island.

KEVERNE (Saint), a parish of Cornwall, 9 m. S by W of Falmouth. Area 9,650 acres. Pop. 2,469.

KEW, a parish and village in Surrey, 7 m. W of London, on the S bank of the Thames, over which there is here a bridge of 7 arches, besides a land-arch on each side, erected in 1789. Area of p., 230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1841, 923. The village occupies a pleasant position on the Thames, and is chiefly distinguished for its gardens. The freehold was purchased by George III., who greatly improved and enlarged the gardens, which contain 120 acres, and a noble collection of exotic trees and plants. In the old palace at K., most of the family of George III. were born and brought up, and here Queen Caroline died.

KEW (Saint), a parish in Cornwall, 4½ m. NE by N of Wadebridge, on a branch of the river Camel. Area 7,530 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,095; in 1841, 1,429.

KEW-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is in N lat. 31° 9′ 36″, and E long. 109° 45′, on the N bank of the Ta-kiang, at the confluence of the Fen-shwy-ho. It carries on an active trade.

KEW-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Ling-tsing-chu.

KEW-KEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 69 m. N of Nan-kin, near the r. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 15 m. above its junction with the lake of Pho-yang, in N lat. 29° 54′, and E long. 116° 4′ 30″. It is of considerable extent, and is surrounded by good walls. The streets are paved, and contain numerous shops. The houses are generally plain in appearance, and are interspersed with extensive gardens and fields. At the entrance of the town is a tower 7 stories high and a pagoda. The Yang-tse-kiang is here broad and deep, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. The harbour is good, and the trade extensive.

KEWSTOKE, a parish in Somerset, 9 m. NW of Axbridge, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1801, 349; in 1841, 545.

KEXBOROUGH, a township in the p. of Darton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NW of Barnesley. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 548; in 1841, 625.

KEXBY, a township in the p. of Upton, Lincolnshire, 5 m. SE of Gainsborough. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 269.—Also a township in the p. of Catton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. E by S of York. Pop. 159.

KEXHOLM, a small town of European Russia, in Finland, formerly the capital of the Swedish prov. of Carelia, in N lat. 61° 1′. It occupies two islands at the influx of the Woxa into Lake Ladoga; on one stands the town, containing 2,000 inhabitants, and on the other the fortress.

KEYBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lede. Pop. 286.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Sichem. Pop. 255.

KEYBERG (Voske-et), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Heestert. Pop. 270.

KEYEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes, on the canal d'Yser. Pop. 1,084.

KEYENBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Erkelenz. Pop. 585.

KEYHAM, or Keame, a chapelry in the p. of Rothley, Leicestershire, 5½ m. E by N of Leicester, on a branch of the Wreak. Area 940 acres. Pop. 184.

KEYINGHAM, or Kayingham, a parish and village in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. E by S of Hull. Area 3,210 acres. Pop. in 1841, 728.

KEYLAER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Geldern. Pop. 553.

KEYMER, or Kymere, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. E by S of Hurst-Pierpont, intersected by the London and Brighton railway, and Hastings branch railway. Area 4,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 681; in 1841, 1,364, but this return included 450 persons then employed on the railway lines.

KEYNE (St). See Kean (St).

KEYNSHAM, a parish and market-town in Somerset, 5 m. ESE of Bristol, and 7 m. W by N of Bath, on the river Avon, over which there is here a bridge. Area 3,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,142; in 1841, 3,330. The town consists principally of one street. The woollen manufacture once flourished here, but the chief trade now consists in malting At K. is a station on the Great Western railway, which here emerges from a tunnel 1,012 yds. in length, cut in hard sandstone, and passes close to the town.

KEYNSTON-TARRANT, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3¼ m. SE by E of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1841, 334.

KEY-SIMA, an island of Japan, between Corea and the W coast of Nifon.

KEYS, a group of islands in the Eastern seas, between the 5th and 6th parallels of S lat., and in about 133° E long. Great K. is said to be 50 m. in length and from 5 to 12 m. in breadth; Little K. is about 60 m. in circumf.; and Key-Watela about 45 m. in circumf. They are well-peopled, and carry on a trade with the Banda isles.

KEYSD, or Szavd, a small town of Transylvania, 7 m. E by S of Schäsburg, with 2,000 inhabitants.

KEYSOE, a parish of Bedfordshire, 9½ m. N by E of Bedford. Area 3,510 acres. Pop. 757.

KEYSTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 6 m. NW of Kimbolton. Area 3,510 acres. Pop. 757.

KEYTELDRIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Huysse. Pop. 1,234.

KEYTONE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 12 m. E of Kotah.

KEYWORTH, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 7 m. SSE of Nottingham. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. 576.

KEYZERSHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Beerst. Pop. 120.

KEZDI-VASARHELY, a town of Transylvania, 30 m. NE of Okna, the head-quarters of the 2d regiment of Szekler infantry. Pop. 5,000.

KEZIL. See Kizilosen.

KEZIL-KAIA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 25 m. S of Isbarteh.

KHABNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 78 m. NW of Kief, on the r. bank of the Uz.

KHABUR, a river of Turkey in Asia, which rises 20 m. W of Mardin, and, flowing SE, joins the Euphrates, on the l. bank, near Kerkissa, after a course of 240 m. Its principal affluents are the Hermas, the Nahr-el-Sinjar, and the Holi.—Also another river of Turkey in Asia, which rises 20 m. to the NE of Julamerik, and flowing S, and SW, about 15 m. below Zakho, is joined by the Hazir-su, after which it assumes the name of the Peishabur, and, pursuing a WSW course, enters the Tigris near Peishabur. It is the *Nicephorius* of the ancients.

KHACHI, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, 150 m. WNW of Kathmandu, in N lat. 28° 4′. It consists of about 300 houses, and is the cap. of a small rajahship.

KHACHINKARO, a mountain of Nubia, in the territory of Fazogli, in about N lat. 10° 55′, E long. 34° 50′.

KHADARAH (El), a large ruined town of Algiers, the *Chadra* of Edrisi, and perhaps the *Colonia Augusta* of Ptolemy, situated on an eminence near the l. bank of the Sheliff, 55 m. SSW of Algiers. Its ruins are about 3 m. in circumf.; a little to the E are the remains of a large stone bridge, probably the only one that was ever thrown over the Sheliff.

KHAFALUN, a town of Tibet, at the confluence of the Shayuk with the Leh, 90 m. NW of Leh. Pop. about 12,000.

KHAI, a large village of Sind, consisting of about 500 houses, 10 m. E by S of Shikarpur, near the r. bank of the Indus, and the ferry of Bhatar, in N lat. 27° 45′.

KHAIBAR, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 100 m. NE of Medina.

KHAIRABAD, a village on the r. bank of the Indus, opposite Attock, 35 m. ESE of Peshawur.

KHAIRPUR, or Khyrpur, or Dabar-Wali, a town of Bhawulpur, in N lat. 28° 5′, 12 m. SW of Subzulkote, and 7 m. E of the l. bank of the Indus. It consists of about 700 houses, constructed of burnt bricks, and 2 or 3 stories high. The shops exceed

100 in number, and the place has an appearance of brisk trade.

KHALAWAWA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Houssa, 50 m. ENE of Sokkatu.

KHALITZ. See KALISCH.

KHALKAS. See KALKHAS.

KHAM. See KAM.

KHAMIES BERG. See KAMIESBERG.

KHAMIL. See HAMI.

KHAMIR, or CAMMIR, a port of Persia, in the prov. of Laristan, in the Ulau.

KHAMTIES. See ASSAM.

KHANA-I-BAD, a town of Kunduz, upon the E bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Oxus, at the foot of the Koh-Umber, an isolated mountain dividing the plains of Kunduz and Talikhan, in N lat. 36° 41′, E long 69° 10′. It contains a large and ill-constructed fort, and 600 mud-built houses. It has 2 colleges, in which Moslem divinity and law are taught gratuitously to students who support themselves by labour.

KHANAKI, a handsome little town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the high road from Bagdad to Kirmanshah, 98 m. NNE of Bagdad. The river Holwan flows through it. Its position near the frontier of two rival powers has frequently exposed it to devastation.

KHANBAILA, a town of Bhawulpur, in N lat. 29° 5′, near the l. bank of the Punjnud, on the road from Mittunkote to Bhawulpur.

KHANDEISH. See CANDEISH.

KHANKA, a town of Khiva, near the Oxus, 12 m. SSE of New Urgeni.

KHANDOUCHA, or KANDUGA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yakutsk. It descends from the W side of the mountains of Okhotsk; runs SW; and throws itself into the Aldan, on the r. bank, in N lat. 62° 55′, and E long. 136° 20′, after a course of about 120 m.

KHANE, or CHANE, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 60 m. SSW of Sivas, on the Anti-Taurus.

KHANEI, or KHONEI, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, 21 m. SW of Khoï.

KHANGAI-KAMAR, a mountain ridge in Mongolia, in the Kalkhas territory, to the S of the Khangai-ula.

KHANGAI-ULA, a chain of mountains in Mongolia, in the Kalkhas territory. It forms a part of the N edge of the great central plateau of Asia, joining the Altai chain on the W, and the Hongoer mountains on the E. The principal head-streams of the Orkhon have their source in this range.

KHANGUR, or KHANPUR, a town of Sind, 20 m. NE of Shekarpur, situated in a barren country overrun with low jungle. Three smart shocks of an earthquake were experienced here on the 24th of January 1852. The shocks were felt at Gundava, 60 m. NW of K., at the foot of the Hala range; and laid in ruins a large portion of Kahun or Bahun, a town in the Murri hills, 90 m. NNE of K.

KHANKA, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 90 m. SE of Bokhara, and a little to the E of Shehri-Subz.

KHANKAH, a town of Khiva, 69 m. ENE of the town of that name, near the l. bank of the Jihun. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch. A market is held weekly. The pop. of the surrounding district is estimated at 25,000.

KHAN-KAPELAN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 14 m. SSE of Uskup, and 13 m. N of Koprili, on the l. bank of the Vardar, at the confluence of the Psigna, both of which rivers are here crossed by bridges.

KHANPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 57 m. S of Delhi, district and 36 m. SE of Merot, between the rivers Ganges and Kallinuddi.—Also a town of Bhawulpur, in N lat. 28° 38′, E long. 70° 39′, situated on a navigable canal led from the Punjnud. It is a place of commercial transit, and its pop. is estimated at 20,000. The surrounding country is open and well-cultivated, and sprinkled with villages.—Also a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Chenab, 16 m. NE of its confluence with the Jelum.

KHANPUR. See CAUNPOOR.

KHANSA, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, on the l. bank of the Tambakosi, 54 m. ENE of Kathmandu, in N lat. 27° 50′.

KHAN-ULA, a mountain of Mongolia, in the N part of the Kalkhas territory, on the l. bank of the Tula, opposite Urga.

KHAN-YUNES, a frontier town of Syria, in the pash. and 28 m. SW of Gaza, on the skirts of the desert, and within 3½ m. of the coast of the Mediterranean.

KHANZIR (CAPE). See ISKENDERUN.

KHAOTCHIT, a people of Mongolia, who inhabit the territory to the W of the Siolki or Khingan mountains, between 43° 30′ and 45° N lat., to the S of the territory of the Oudzemerchi, and E of that of the Abkharar. The territory is watered by numerous lakes and streams. They are divided into two *ke* or standards.

KHARA, a river of Mongolia, in the N part of the Kalkhas country. It has its source in the mountains, about 60 m. WNW of Ourga or Kuren; makes a considerable circuit, passes a town of the same name, and joins the Orkhon, on the r. bank, 80 m. SW of the confluence of that river with the Selinga, and after a course of about 150 m. It receives the Baïngol on the r., and forms several islands. The plains which it waters afford excellent pasturage.—Also a river of Independent Tartary, in Little Bokhara, which has its source in the Karangoni mountains, runs NNE, and joins the Khoten, 70 m. N of the town of that name.—Also a river of Mongolia, which descends from the N side of the mountain of Narin-Choron, and flows NNW to a lake on the confines of the Galbian desert.—Also a river of Mongolia, which has its source in the mountains, in N lat. 41° 40′, runs S, crosses the Tchastai-ula or Snowy mountains, and joins the Kuendulon, 40 m. N of the Hoang-ho.—Also a river of Mongolia, which has its source on the N side of Mount Ongon, runs NNE, and falls into a lake in N lat. 43° 15′.

KHARA, KARA, or HARA, a town of Mongolia, to the N of the great wall, 140 m. NW of Pekin, at the confluence of two streams, which flow WNW to lake Angouli.—Also a town in the Khartchin territory, 170 m. NE of Pekin, at the confluence of two streams, affluents of the Lokan.

KHARA, or TEHEN-TE, a town of Mongolia, 110 m. NE of Pekin, and 15 m. W of Jehol, at the confluence of the Chan-ton and Isson, head-streams of the Lan-ho, in N lat. 41° 10′, and E long. 117° 47′ 30″.

KHARAB (GUBUT-EL), *i. e.*, 'the Bay of Foulness,' the inner basin of the bay of Tajura, in the W part of the gulf of Aden, opening between the Esah and Danakil territories, by a narrow *bab* or gate, from the deep narrow estuary of the Bahr-el-Banatin. It is of an oval form; its larger axis measuring 12 m., and the shorter 5 m. At its W extremity is a cove 300 yds. in diam., with 115 fath. water, enclosed by precipitous cliffs, and barred by a narrow coral reef, which is dry at low tide. The waters of this recess usually smooth, become occasionally agitated, and boiling up in whirlpools, pour impetuously over the bar. The natives allege that it has a subterranean communication with the Bahr-Assal, or Great Salt lake, which lies a few miles to the W, and which Major Harris is of opinion may likewise have formed, at some remote period, a continuation of the gulf of Tajura.

KHARACHAR, or KARACHAR, a town of Chinese Turkestan, near the S confines of Sungaria, 260 m. ESE of Ili, on the l. bank of the Kaidon, a little above its entrance into the Bostang-Nor. It is the residence of a Chinese governor, and has a garrison of 600 men stationed here for its defence, and for the improvement of the adjacent imperial domain.

KHARABULAK, a town of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, to the SW of the Khara-Nor.

KHARA-DAGH, a mountain-chain of Bokhara, intersected by the parallel of 40° N, and the meridian of 70° E. It seems to be a prolongation SW of the Gakchal mountains.

KHARAKOINLU, a town of Persia, in Azerdbijan, 30 m. N of Khoi.

KHARA-KORUM, or HOTEN, a town of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, near the source of the Orkhon, 270 m. SW of Ourga. It is the ancient capital of the Mongols.

KHARA-KHUSH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 21 m. ESE of Mosul, in a finely cultivated plain intersected by an affluent of the Tigris. It contains about 250 houses, nearly all built of earth, and terminating in small low cupolas. Its pop. consists of about 400 families, chiefly Syrian Catholics.

KHARAKUL, a lake of Independent Tartary, Bokhara, about 50 m. SSW of Bokhara, and about 15 m. from the Jihun, into which it formerly discharged its waters. It is nearly 24 m. in length from SE to NW, and receives on the N the Zer-afchan or Sogd. It is supposed to be the *Oxiane* of Ptolemy.—Also a town 45 m. SW of Bokhara, on the Zer-afchan, a little above its entrance into the lake. It is the entrepot for the trade between Khiva and Bokhara, and is said to contain 30,000 inhabitants.

KHARAMAKOTAN, an island of the Kurile group, in Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 49° 10′, E long. 154° 35′. It is about 15 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. It has an extinct volcano, two lakes, and several small rivers. It is not inhabited, but is frequently visited by traders in skins: foxes and seals being here found in great numbers.

KHARA-MANGNAI, a lofty mountain of Chinese Tartary, in Sungaria, to the NE of the Ayar Nor.

KHARA-MUREN, or SIRA, a river of the Chinese empire, which has its sources in Mongolia, in the Khin-gan or Siolki mountains, in N lat. 44°; runs ESE into Mantshuria, where it takes the name of the Leaou-ho; bends SSW; traverses the prov. of Shin-ting or Leaou-tung, and discharges itself into the gulf of that name.

KHARAN, a small district and town of Beluchistan. The district lies between Jhalawan on the E, and Afghanistan on the W. It is generally arid and unproductive. Its principal produce is a species of sweet gum afforded by a variety of the tamarisk. Dates and melons grow in the lower districts, and wheat and barley also in some localities, but in quantity insufficient for local supply.—The town is situated at the foot of the Sarawan mountains, 66 m. S of Sarawan, and 99 m. SW of Kelat. It is large and well-fortified, and is the residence of a serdar, who is said to be able to bring into the field a force of 600 men. This town is noted for its camels.

KHARA-NOR, a lake of Chinese Tartary, in Thian-chan-nanloo, on the S side of the desert of Gobi. It receives the Bulonghir or Su-la-ho.—Also a lake of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, to the SE of the Ike-Aral-Nor. It is about 30 m. in length from SE to NW; and discharges itself into the Djabkan.

KHARA-NOR, or KIA-HON, a lake of Tibet, in the N part of the prov. of Wei. It is NE of the Bouka-Nor, and forms one of a chain of lakes formed in its upper course by the Khara-oussou.

KHARATCHIN, or KARTCHIN, a district in the E part of Mongolia, lying immediately to the N of the Chinese prov. of Pe-che-li, and intersected by the route from Pekin to Mantshuria. The Lan-ho has its head-streams in this region, and likewise the Khara-Muren. It is an elevated mountain-region, and much of it is occupied with hunting-grounds, which the emperor of China, who occasionally passes a few months in summer here, appropriates to his own use.

KHARATE-GHIN, a mountainous district of Independent Tartary, to the SE of Bokhara, and to the S of the Khara-dagh, watered by a stream of the same name, which runs from N to S, and joins the Vakshab, on the r. bank, after a course of 70 m.

KHARA-ULUSU, a village of the Chinese empire, in the prov. of Kan-su, 50 m. SW of Khamil.

KHARA-USSU, a river of Asia, which has its source in Tibet, in the district of Wei, in the Bouka-Nor; sweeps round the Samdan-gangri, forming in its course a chain of small lakes. After escaping from the last of these, it pursues its course in an E direction, to the confluence of the Sok-tchou, when it bends SSE, and takes the name of Om-tchu or Oir-tchu. To the S of the 30th parallel its course, until it reaches the confines of China, is conjectural. For the space of about 85 m. it forms, under the appellation of Nu-kiang, the line of separation between Upper Assam and Burmah on the W, and the Chinese prov. of Yunnan on the E; thence receives the name of Lu-kiang; and, after traversing the E part of the prov. of Yunnan, pursues its course along the E confines of Burmah to the gulf of Martaban, which it enters in N lat. 16° 65′. It receives in the latter part of its course the names of Sulween, Saluean, or Thanluyn, and has a total length of 1,200 m. Its current is impetuous, and its bed, which is broad and shallow, is impeded by numerous islets and banks. In the delta formed by its embouchure is the island on which the town of Martaban is situated. See SULWEEN.

KHARDJ (EL), a district of Arabia, in the Nedjid, to the SE of El Derayeh. It is said to be very productive of corn. Its cap. is Sulemyeh.

KHAREK. See KARAK.

KHARGEH (EL), a town of Egypt, the capital of the Great oasis, or Wah-el-Khargeh, situated in N lat. 25° 29′, E long. 30° 40′, 13 m. from the hills that bound the oasis on the E or Nile side. Its appearance at a distance is prepossessing, the flat roofs of its houses, and the domes of two mosques, appearing amidst the foliage of date-trees which are numerous in and around the town. The Desert reaches close to the walls on the E side, and at a short distance only from them are immense mounds of light moving sand. The streets are narrow and tortuous; and being entirely covered by roofs, are so dark and intricate that a stranger could not find his way through them without a guide. Some of the houses are large, and a considerable number have a first floor. The town is visited by a remittent fever every summer and autumn, and the inhabitants generally have a sickly squalid appearance. Their costume consists almost always of a brown woollen gown, unbound at the waist, and a white cotton skull-cap; very few have tarbushes, and only the sheikhs and richer classes wear turbans. Mr. Hoskins estimates the pop. at 600 families, or, at an average of 5 to a family, 3,000 individuals. About 6 m. to the N of the town are the ruins of the great temple of El K., consisting of a sekos with a vestibule before it, and 3 pylons or gateways. The total length of the ruin is about 500 ft. The sekos or body is 150 ft. long, by 63 ft. in breadth, and about 30 ft. in height. In the gardens of El K. the palm, orange, lemon, pomegranate, banana, apricot, olive, and vine, are grown.

KHARISM. See KHIVA.

KHARKOV, or CHARKOFF, an administrative province of Russia, sometimes known as THE UKRAINE, or SLOBODSK UKRAINE, lying between

the parallels of 48° 50′ and 51° 26′; and bounded on the N by the gov. of Kursk; on the E by the govs. of Kursk and Voronetz; on the S by the gov. of Yekaterinoslav; and on the W by that of Poltava. Its area is 47,667 sq. versts; or about 21,000 English sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 1,334,000, principally Russians and Cossacks; estimated pop. in 1846, 1,467,400. Its surface is in general flat, and well-wooded. The NW section is watered by the Psiol and the Vorskla, large tributaries of the Dnieper, and therefore belongs to the basin of the Black sea. The Donetz, and its tributary the Oskol, water the central and S part, conveying its drainage to the sea of Azov. The soil, with the exception of some sandy stretches, is exceedingly fertile; wheat is cultivated to an extent prodigiously beyond what is required for the home-consumption. The vine begins to be cultivated in this region; and the mulberry, with other fruit trees, thrives well. The rearing of cattle and horses forms an important branch of domestic industry. Immense herds of oxen are sent from the Ukraine to the merchants of Petersburg and Moscow; honey and silk are largely grown, and the products of the forest are important. Distilleries, tanneries, tallow-melting establishments, soap-works, and saltpetre works, employ a considerable number of hands. The gov. is administratively subdivided into 11 circles or districts: viz. Kharkov, Voltshansk, Smijev or Zmiev, Isjum, Kupensk, Starobjelsk, Valki, Bogodukhov, Akhturka, Lebedin, and Sumu; and comprises 15 towns which generally give names to circles, 1,193 hamlets and villages, and 547 parishes.—In 1765 this gov. was organized from a section of the ancient prov. of Bielgorod, and named from a regiment of Slobodian Cossacks who were domiciliated within the newly created territory: but in 1780, it officially received the name of its chief town, which is situated at the confluence of the Kharkova and the Lopan, tributaries of the Donetz, in N lat. 49° 59′, E long. 36° 27′, and is the see of an archb. and the seat of the governor, and the principal civil and military authorities. Its older streets are generally narrow and tortuous, and the greater part of the houses are yet built of wood. It contains a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 convents, and a university founded in 1809 by the emperor Alexander, which possesses a library of 25,000 vols., and was attended by 389 students in 1834. The pop. in 1833 amounted to 32,846. Its cattle and wool fairs are the most important in the S of Russia; and the place carries on an active commerce with Poland, Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Crimea. The wool sold here is chiefly raised from Merino flocks, but partly from Silesian fleeces. Fish, caviar, coarse cloths, cotton stuffs, farm implements, and iron utensils, form the main articles, after wool, in the fairs of K. At the moment of our going to press we observe the announcement that the Russian government has authorized a private company, with a capital of 50,000,000 silver rubles, or £4,750,000, to construct a railway from this town to Kaffa or Theodosia, a port on the Black sea. A railway already exists between Petersburg and Moscow; and it has been proposed to construct one between Moscow and K., which, with that to Kaffa, would complete a railway communication between the Baltic and the sea of Azof.

KHARKOVA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Kursk; enters that of Kharkov, flows past the town of Kharkov, where it receives the Lopan on the r., and joins the Udi, on the l. bank, after a course of 54 m. from NNE to SSW.

KHARRAH (Jebel), a name given to that portion of the chain of mountains intersecting the prov. of Hedjaz in Arabia, in a line generally parallel to the coast, which lies to the E of Mekka, between the parallels of 21° and 22°, and in which the prevailing direction of the range is changed from NNW and SSE to nearly N and S. The flanks of the Jebel K. are well-clothed with fruit-trees and vines.

KHARTU'M, [*i. e.*, 'Point' or 'Proboscis,'] the capital of the Beled-es-Sudan in Sennaar, in N lat. 15° 41′ 25″, E long. 32° 30′ 58″, near the point where the Blue and the White Nile unite their waters to form the great river of Egypt, on the W bank of the Blue Nile, and about 1½ m. from its junction with its sister-stream; at an elevation of 1,525 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean. At the beginning of the present cent. only a few fishing-huts occupied its site; but Kurshid Pasha, on his appointment to the government of Sennaar by Mehemet Ali, fixed his residence here, erected several public buildings, and even established a dock on each of the two great branches of the Nile. Except the few public buildings, which are built of sun-dried bricks, the houses are mainly built of lath and clay; but some of the houses are large and isolated, being surrounded with gardens. The banks of the river, at the season of low water, are here about 30 ft. in height; and the average rise of the river is 20 ft. Mr. Melly estimates the pop. of K. at about 30,000. Of these not more than 50 are Christians, and the Jews do not number more than a dozen. Yet the Roman Catholics have 3 priests, and a chapel here. The bazaars are small, and, when the troops are absent, extremely ill-supplied. The principal articles of consumption are shoes, calicoes, sugar, rice, cloth, saddlery, tea, and dried fruits. The exports from K. are gum-arabic, galls, senna, castor-oil, and ivory, and slaves, all which are sent from this place to Cairo, the Red sea, and the Mediterranean. The White Nile carries into it, from the most distant parts of Central Africa, ivory, ostrich-feathers, gum, and live animals; on the Blue Nile are conveyed gold, coffee, senna, and tamarinds.

KHASH, a town of Afghanistan, near the frontier of Sistan, on the Khashrud, in about N. lat. 31° 36′.

KHASHGAR. See Kashgar.

KHASHRUD, a river of Afghanistan, which crosses the road from Candahar to Herat in about N lat. 32° 19′, at a point supposed to be about 50 m. below its source, and flowing SW, passes the town of Khash, and expands into a reedy swamp on the E border of the lake of Hamun, in N lat. 31° 22′, E long. 62° 14′.

KHASPUR. See Cospur.

KHATANG, a district in the E of Nepal; bounded on the N by Tibet; on the E by Chayenpur; on the S by Saptari; and on the W by the Kirat territory. It is a mountainous region, especially towards the N. The Kosi river intersects it on the S.

KHATANGA, or Katanska, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yenisei, which rises in a lake in N lat. 67° 50′, E long. 96° 20′; flows E, then N, and then NE; and falls into a gulf of the same name, after a course of nearly 700 m. Its principal affluents are the Kheta, on the l.; and the Moniaga, and the Kataihan, on the r.—The gulf of K. forms a deep inlet of the Arctic ocean, between the meridians of 105° and 110° E long., and having its entrance in the parallel of 74° 40′.

KHATANGSKOI, or Katanska, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, in N lat. 70° 50′, on the r. bank of the Khatanga, at the confluence of the Kheta.

KHATMANDU. See Kathmandu.

KHATUNIYEH, or Katunieh, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, and sanj. of Sinjar, on the E bank of a lake of the same name, formed by the Hermas, an affluent of the Khabur.

KHAULAN, a district in the E part of the prov. of Yemen, in Arabia, to the SE of Sanaa.

KHAVA, a river of Russia, which rises on the frontiers of the gov. of Tambov; runs SW into the gov. of Voronetz; passes Verkni-Khava, and joins the Usnian, on the l. bank, after a course of 45 m.

KHAWAK, a pass of Turkistan, leading across the Hindu-Kush, at the top of the Punchshir valley, at an elevation of 13,200 ft. above sea-level. About $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S from the top of the pass is a fort, in N lat. 35° 37′ 36″.

KHAZIR, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in the mountains of Kurdistan, in the Gomar-su and other tributaries, and joining the Great Zab, on the r. bank, 27 m. SE of Mosul, after a S course of 72 m. It is the ancient *Bumadus*.

KHAZU, a Kurdish principality and village in Asiatic Turkey, in the NE part of the pash. of Diyarbeker. The district is watered by the Erzen-su, an affluent of the Tigris. The v. is situated in a beautiful valley, at the point of junction of the two streams which form the Erzen-su, 90 m. NE of Diyarbekir.

KHEAK-PHEO, a harbour at the N extremity of the island of Ramri, on the coast of Aracan, in N lat. 19° 20′, E long. 93° 16′. It is land-locked on three sides; has a depth of from 15 to 18 fath.; and is said to be sufficiently large to contain the whole Indian navy.

KHEDIWARI, one of the deltoid arms of the Indus, entering the sea in N lat. 24° 9′, E long. 67° 29′, by a channel 650 yds. wide.

KHEIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, on the Jagbori, 30 m. SE of Fort Victoria, in N lat. 17° 41′, E long. 73° 34′.—Also a town of Candeish, 104 m. ESE of Surat.

KHEIRLAH, a district of Hindostan, in the NW of the prov. of Gundwana, bounded on the N by Malwah, and watered by the Nerbudda in the N, and the Tawa in the W. Its principal towns are Shapur and Babi.

KHEJOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. SSW of Vileyka.

KHELKI, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Sivas, which has its source in the mountains on the confines of the pash. of Erzerum; runs E through the sanj. of Kara-hissar, passing in its course the town of that name, and Kulei-hissar; bends NW; enters the sanj. of Amasia; and, after a total course of about 300 m., joins the Jekil-Irmak, on the l. bank, 35 m. SSW of the entrance of that river into the Black sea, and 30 m. NE of Amasia.

KHELMOS. See CHELMOS.

KHELTUBANI, a town of Georgia, in the prov. of Karthli, 6 m. NW of Gori, containing about 200 houses.

KHEMLASA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 24° 14′, 32 m. SE of Candeish. It is walled, and defended by a fort.

KHEO-CHOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Kwang-ping-fu.

KHEO-FOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Yen-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 52′, E long. 117° 13′. It is noted as the birth-place of Confucius, and contains numerous monuments erected in honour of that philosopher.

KHEO-FUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of E-chang-fu.

KHEO-KING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Le-keang-fu, 192 m. NW of Yun-nan, and to the W of the Kin-cha-kiang. It has manufactories of fine carpets.

KHEO-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Joo-ning-fu, in N lat. 32° 51′, E long. 114° 1′.

KHEO-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Luh-gan-heen.

KHEOU-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ting-chu, in N lat. 38° 39′, E long. 114° 48′.

KHEO-YUH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, div. and 30 m. SSE of Ping-yang-fu, in N lat. 35° 42′, E long. 111° 41′.

KHERITPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Rohilcund, $10\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bijnur, and $11\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Nujibabad. It is a fine town, but bearing the marks of poverty and decay.

KHERMAN. See KIRMAN.

KHERU, or KIRONG, a village of Tibet, near the frontier of Nepal, 60 m. NNE of Kathmandu, in N lat. 28° 22′, E long. 85° 23′, near the Tusul-ganga.

KHERSON, or CHERSON, a government in the S of Russia; bounded on the N by the govs. of Kiev and Poltava; on the E by Yekaterinoslav; on the SE by Taurida, from which it is separated by the Dnieper; on the S by the Black sea; and on the W by Bessarabia, from which it is separated by the Dniester, and by the gov. of Podolia. It lies between the parallels of 46° 10′ and 48° 10′ N, and between 29° 10′ and 34° 10′ E long. Its area is estimated at 64,450 square versts, or nearly 28,290 sq. m. Its pop. in 1830 was 765,000; in 1846, exclusive of that of the town of Odessa, 766,500,—the pop. of Odessa being 75,900. The main body of the pop. is Malorossian; but for the pop. of this part of the country, the government has "scraped together fragments from half the nations of Europe," besides offering an asylum to the Jews, and forcing gypsies and Tartars to assist in forming agricultural colonies. Large tracts of land have also been granted to German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian colonists. Its surface presents generally a vast plain, intersected by numerous streams, all of which run from N to S. Towards the SE a few hills skirt the Dnieper; and on the W a small chain enters from Podolia. The principal rivers between the Dniester on the W and the Dnieper on the E frontiers, are the Mal Kouialnik and Bol Kouialnik, the Teligul, the Bug, the Ingul, and the Inguletz. The shores of the Black sea are skirted by numerous lagunes; and most of the rivers, especially the Dniester and the Dnieper, present large limans or estuaries, which penetrate deeply into the mainland. It is almost entirely steppe-land, the luxuriant herbage on which chokes every other species of vegetation. From February to May, the grass reaches to such a height as to conceal from view the flocks depasturing upon it; but the heat of summer dries up this rank luxuriance, and the rains of autumn are required for a second growth. The roads are in their best condition in the months of April and May: for as summer advances there rises from the surface of the ground a dust nearly black, but so fine and light that it floats in the air even when not a breath of wind is stirring, and this dust speedily metamorphoses the traveller into a Negro. In the beginning of spring, the steppe is absolutely pathless and impassable, for the whole of its deep rich soil is then changed into a rough miry paste. Art, too, has done little more for these roads than to mark their limits by small ditches on either side, leaving an intervening breadth of 36 fath. In August, the dryness of the atmosphere reaches the extreme point; before the end of the month the night-dews set in, and thunder-storms occur. The leaden dusty sky now becomes blue again; and the temp. of September is altogether mild and refreshing. A fresh green herbage now covers the whole plain, and man and beast recover their strength and spirits. But the autumn of the steppe is short. October is a gusty month, marked by cold

rains and fogs, and the severest weather of an English January might be deemed autumnal compared to the cold that often prevails at Odessa in November. "There is but little corn grown in this gov., and that little produces a satisfactory harvest upon rare occasions only, perhaps once in seven or eight years. At other times the inhabitants are compelled to struggle with the disadvantages of their position, and by dint of every makeshift to which a distressed agricultural class can resort, including that of payments in kind, contrive to exist." The real granaries of Odessa are in Bessarabia, Podolia, and Little Russia. "The vast and comparatively unvalued plains of this part of the country enable the agriculturist to adopt a course which in no other civilized land would be thought of or could be practicable: this is, to cultivate a certain portion of the land, get out of it whatever it is capable of yielding, and then, instead of taking any further trouble with it, to abandon it, and begin sowing somewhere else. The practice may be defended on the ground that a fine crop is seldom or never got off the steppe, except upon virgin soil. But this part of the empire, though poor in corn, is rich in cattle, which are bred for a manufacture largely carried on in the town of Kherson, viz., that of tallow. When the animals are well fattened —that is to say, about autumn—they are slaughtered, and the first melting takes place, the result of which is the production of a very fine tallow, which, however, is not so acceptable in the market as the material in a more adulterated form. The tallow having undergone the first process, is distributed into parcels of 20 poods each, wrapped round with mats, and, as soon as the weather sets in cold, placed upon sledges —for it will not bear such wheel-carriage as the country can afford—and sent to Bielgorod in the gov. of Kursk. Here it undergoes a second melting, and the 'tricks of the trade' begin here. It is put into casks, and its price is now about 11 rubles the pood. From this place it is sent away to the various markets. The N of Russia has the chief part of the trade, but it is stated that attempts are being made to divert it to Taganrog." [*Papers in Morning Chronicle.*] Among the agricultural productions of this gov. are tobacco, saffron, bark, hemp, flax, excellent fruits, and a little wine and silk.—Neither the animal nor the vegetable kingdom here presents any great variety. Eagles, vultures, hawks, and other birds make their appearance on the steppe in large flights. The reed-grounds swarm with ducks, geese, and pelicans; the grass is alive with swarms of little earth-hares; larks, pigeons, thrushes, rooks, and plovers abound; and butterflies, locusts, and insects appear in formidable masses. The wolf of the steppe is a smaller animal than the forest wolf, and burrows like a rabbit. The dogs are an inferior breed, long-haired, long-legged, and long-headed, of a dirty greyish brown colour. They are very fond of fruit, and will climb the trees in search of it. Frogs, toads, and snakes abound; lizards are also numerous. The snakes often attain a great size. The native breed of cattle is of a large size, long-horned, and always of a white or silver-grey colour. The fat-tailed sheep are of two kinds, the Wallachian and the Calmuck.

Both the manufacturing industry and the commercial activity of this gov. are concentrated in the towns of Kherson and Odessa, and consist chiefly of strong linen cloth, cordage, tallow, candles, and leather. [See articles KHERSON and ODESSA.] Oak-bark is extensively collected in the large forests; butter and cheese are made in large quantities for exportation; salt and saltpetre are manufactured in several places; and the fisheries on the Black sea are extensive and productive.—This gov. was administratively organized in 1802 from certain portions of the govs. of Yekaterinoslav and Kief; and the entire steppe of Otchakof was acquired by treaty in 1791. It is subdivided into the 5 circles of K., Alexandria, Yelisavetgrad, Olviopol, and Tiraspol.—The principal towns are K., Nikolaief, Yelisavetgrad or Elisavetgrad, and Odessa; but the latter town, with the adjacent district, now possesses a separate administration. The military Cossack colonies along the Bug have likewise a distinct administration.

KHERSON, the capital of the above gov., is situated in N lat. 46° 37′ 46″, and E long. 32° 38′ 33″, 913 m. from Petersburg, 1,400 m. from Moscow, 92 m. ENE of Odessa, and 57 m. from the Black sea, on the r. bank of the liman or immense embouchure of the Dnieper, which is here 6 versts broad, when its numerous shoals—as is frequently the case—are covered with water; but when the shoals are exposed, the breadth of the river itself is not more than a verst. K. was founded in 1778, and augmented and fortified in 1780, and soon afterwards became a flourishing town, and a port for vessels from all countries of Europe. It occupies a large space of ground, but though the greater part of it is regularly planned and built, it has nothing grand or imposing in its aspect. It is divided into four quarters: the fortress, the admiralty, the Greek suburb, and the sailors' suburb. The fortress is surrounded by fosses and ramparts, and is an immense enclosure. It contains the arsenal, a fine building, the tribunals, the houses of the military governor, the civil governor, and the commandant, the prison, the barracks, and several other structures, all of which belong to the Crown. In the second quarter of the town, or the admiralty, are docks for constructing vessels-of-war and merchant vessels, but it is only during the spring-flood of the Dnieper that vessels built here can be transported to the Black sea upon 'camels,' as they are called. There is a fine basin here cut out of the limestone rock. The stratum is the same as at Odessa and Nikolaief. Numerous magazines and store-houses are the chief edifices of this division, which forms the citadel of the town. The Greek suburb is inhabited by the burgesses, and contains a Greek, a Roman Catholic, a Russo-Greek church, and a large market. The military suburb contains but a few poor-looking streets, and is chiefly inhabited by sailors and artisans. After the foundation of Odessa, K. gradually declined in importance. Its pop. was stated by Castelnau in 1820 to amount to 30,000. Dr. Lyall was informed in 1822 that it contained 3,600 houses, and that the general pop., including the sailors, carpenters, &c., employed on the different works belonging to the Crown, amounted to about 14,000. Official accounts estimated its pop. in 1834 at 24,508. By the Dnieper all the timber for ship-building arrives at K., both for its own supply and that of Nikolaief and Odessa. Much of the produce of the interior is also brought hither, and is taken to the last-mentioned town by lighters. Hence, though K. is never likely to be a naval or a commercial port, from its situation on the Dnieper, it may long remain an emporium for the equipment and armament of the fleet of the Black sea, and a depot for the produce of the neighbouring governments of the empire; such as corn, masts, staves, timber, flax, hemp, tallow, and wool. Howard the English philanthropist expired at K. on 20th January 1790, and is interred about 3 m. N from the town.

KHETA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, which flows NNE and E to the Khatanga, joining that river on the l. bank, opposite Khatanga, after a course of about 280.

KHEYRALU, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 30 m. WNW of Eder, in N lat. 23° 58′.

KHEYRIGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, on the l. bank of the Kali, in N lat. 28° 19′.

KHIERI, a village and bay at the SE extremity of the isle of Zante, 2 m. from Ambelo. At the head of the bay is a peat morass of an oval form, about ¼ m. in its largest diam., and closely invested by hills of calcareous freestone on all sides except the SE. On the opposite borders of this morass are two bitumen springs, which were visited and described by Herodotus above 2,000 years ago; and into which, as in the days of that early inquirer, the traveller may still dip his myrtle-bough, and draw out the liquid mineral from the water.

KHILOK, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, rising in a lake about 210 m. E of Vershni-Udinsk, flowing S, then WSW, and then N, and joining the Selenga on the r. bank, 24 m. NNE of Selinginsk, after a course of 400 m.

KHIMARA. See Acro-Ceraunian Mountains.

KHIOS. See Scio.

KHISHT, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in the district of Shapur, 30 m. WSW of Kaserun, on a river of the same name. It is the cap. of a small district of the same name, and is inhabited by about 200 Persian families. The river K. has its source in the hilly region to the N of Kaserun, passes Rohilla, and discharges itself into the Persian gulf by 2 mouths, named Kore-Gassair and Kore-Rohilla.

KHIVA, a khanate or kingdom of Central Asia, which appears to comprehend the tract N of the Attruck river and the Elburz, to the sea of Aral; all the E coast of the Caspian to the parallel of 45°, and the desert extending eastward to the mouth of the Amu or Oxus, including the fertile oasis of Khaurism or Karazm. The whole of this region has been usually denominated Khaurism, and corresponds to the ancient *Morgiana Deserta* and *Chorasmia*, and the Khawarism of the Arabians. The modern name Khiva, Kheewah, or Khivah, is taken from the city of that name, the seat of the Usbec-khan. Jenkinson, who travelled all the way from Astrakhan to Bokhara and Urgunge, in 1558, says that all the country E of the Caspian sea to Urgunge, or Urghenj, and 100 m. along the banks of the Oxus, was then called 'the land of Turkman.' Captain Abbott defines the boundaries of the modern khanate of K. thus: On the N the small rivers Yem, Djem, and Jighiz, by which it is severed from the Kirghiz territories; on the E, an imaginary line including, by a course nearly N and S in about the meridian of 63°, about 350 m. of the sandy desert E of Khiva, then crossing the Oxus in the lat. of Bokhara, and thence stretching SE to Herat and Cabul; on the S by an irregular line from the Attruck river to Punjdeh. These boundaries give a mean length of about 750 m., and a mean breadth of about 600 m. to this state, and enclose an area of 450,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] Few countries present so uniform an appearance. With the exception of a narrow tract on the l. bank of the Oxus, and the well-watered sands of Merv, the whole is a vast desert, without rivers, mountains, or forests. The sandy surface is curiously broken into hillocks, but from the lat. of the city of K. northwards, the soil is a firm clay resting upon limestone. A triple chain of red sandstone mountains crosses the isthmus between the SW extremity of the Aral and the bay of Tujuk Kara-su on the E coast of the Caspian. On the table-land of the isthmus snow lies during 5 months to the depth of 4 or 5 ft. Both the cold of winter and the heat of summer appear to be of extreme intensity throughout the whole country; except on the high table-land of the isthmus, where the heat of summer is tempered both by the elevation of the surface and by clouds passing between the seas.—The great rivers of this country are the Amu or Oxus, the Sirr or Jaxartes, and the Murghab or river of Merv. The fertile and cultivated parts of K. are so many oases amidst the surrounding and prevailing sterility and nakedness. That of K. itself, in which the cap. stands, is a clayey plain 200 m. long and 60 m. broad, with an area of between 10,000 and 12,000 sq. m.

Productions.] As regards vegetation these districts would appear to be tolerably fertile, considering the latitude and situation. There is a great variety of saline plants of very peculiar properties, a great scarcity of cerealia, and an exclusion of coniferous trees from woods of soft foliaceous trees. Falk remarks that the steppes become freer from salt and saline plants in proportion as they rise. Reeds and rushes abound in the beds of rivers and in the hollows of the steppes. Islands of reeds float on the Aral. These reeds are used for many purposes, such as covering winter-huts, for firewood, and fodder for cattle. Wormwood and the camel-thorn are the prevailing clothing of the steppe: grass grows only in scattered tufts. The black poplar is found in the valley of the Yem or Embah, and is used for building houses on the Russian frontier. Succulent and saccharine plants are found about the bifurcations of the Oxus. The N limit of the mulberry-tree extends from the Balkhan and Kara-Boghaz gulf, to Mangishlak. The white mulberry is preferred at Khiva, because the silk-worm thrives best on its leaves. The poppy is an article of cultivation. The severe winters, following the excessive heats in Astrakhan and the country about the Aral, totally prevent the cultivation of the lemon-tree; it appears, however, that the lemon was formerly grown in K., and that it might be cultivated now with success there, if proper pains were taken. The melon of K. is remarkably fine. Wheat, jowar, and rice are the grains chiefly grown; oleaginous plants, lentils, linseed, cotton, hemp, and flax are likewise raised, and a little tobacco. There are no extensive forests in this part of the world. In some quarters towards the N, firs, larch, birch, and black poplar trees are found; the latter occur in great abundance to the S of the Ural. In the valley of the Embah, willow, beech, and alder trees occur. — With respect to zoology, the rodentia are numerous, as well as wolves in the caverns of the mountains. Horses are the most valuable domestic animals in the more grassy steppes. A beautiful race from Bokhara supply the cavalry of K. The Yahmut horse is a well-formed, tractable animal, and capable of subsisting upon the driest and most unpalatable fodder. Camels and sheep, oxen and goats, constitute the chief wealth of the wandering tribes. The dromedary reared by the Turkomans and Usbecs is a very fine animal, and will carry a burden of 600 lbs. at the rate of 30 m. a-day for almost any distance. The wild boar abounds in the vicinity of all the rivers. The wild ass, wild goat, and wild sheep, fox, wolf, jerboa, lion, tiger, and leopard may all be enumerated in the zoology of K.

Population, &c.] The inhabitants of this barbarous state are a mixed mass of Turkomans, Kuzzaks, Usbecs, and Bukhars. The settled pop. is small, compared to that of the wandering tribes, here as in Persia called Eels; but it is impossible to state the proportion, whether of the latter to the former, or of the Turkomans to the Usbecs. The pop. of the oasis of K. itself, on a superficies of 4,600 m., has been stated at 250,000 persons; and that of the Aralians, including Turkomans and Karakalpaks, at 100,000; whilst by Balbi, the whole pop., fixed and nomadic, has been estimated at only 800,000. Fraser was informed that the pop., including the Eels,

amounted to 300,000 families, or 1,500,000 persons, from the official authority of the vizier. And on the authority of a resident merchant of K., then at Meschid, that the numbers of the Eels, or tributary tribes, were the following:

	Families.
Yamuts, or Yahmuts, about the bay of Balkhan,	15,000
Chowders, or Chowdurs, from beyond the Oxus,	20,000
Kalpaks,	30,000
Kuzzaks,	40,000
Eekder,	15,000
Sarokh, or Saroke,	15,000
Usbecs,	40,000
	175,000

Captain Abbott carries the pop. considerably higher than this, viz.:

Usbecs,	500,000
Karakalpaks,	200,000
Calmucks,	30,000
Sarts,	100,000
Turkomans,	458,500
Kuzzaks,	500,000
Slaves,	700,000
Kuzzelbashes, or Persians,	20,000
Other tribes,	90,000
	2,598,500

The dominant race is the Usbec, to which the khan belongs.

Commerce and manufactures.] The commercial transactions of K. are chiefly with Bokhara. Caravans formerly traded directly with Orenburg; but since the interruption of friendly relations with Russia, the productions of Europe are introduced into K. chiefly by caravans from Bokhara, which bring broad cloth, chintz, cotton cloths, furs, leather, sugar, cast-iron cooking utensils, iron bars, and China ware; receiving in return cash, dried fruits, and occasionally a little grain. From Herat K. receives tobacco, silks, tea, matchlocks, and sabres; returning lamb-skins, horses, dromedaries, and camels. From Persia are brought arms, silks, shawls, tobacco, sugar, and turquoises. A large contraband trade, however, is carried on by the Russians with the Kuzzaks and Turkomans. In 1848 Russia imported articles, chiefly dye-stuffs and raw cotton, to the value of £12,479 from K.; and exported goods direct to K. to the value of £6,346.—Among the few manufactures of K. are felts, carpets, swords, and daggers. Some cotton and silk stuffs are woven by the women; and raisin brandy is both largely distilled and consumed.

Government.] The khan of K. is possessed of despotic authority. He transacts all important business himself, leaving only the subordinate details to his ministers. Even the priesthood has little influence, it is understood, on the counsels or will of the monarch. Yet the khan can scarcely be said to be hereditary. Each tribe has its own chief; but all sentences of death require the royal confirmation. —Fraser was informed that from each of the 300,000 families, comprising his subjects, the khan received 2 tomans annually, or £360,000 sterling, valuing the Irakian toman at 12s.; the impost being 1-10th of agricultural and pastoral produce, and 2½ per cent. of customs. Capt. Abbott was led to calculate it somewhat lower than this, viz. £285,900.—The military force is differently stated. The standing force is reckoned by Frazer at from 15,000 to 30,000 cavalry; and, in case of necessity, 40,000. Capt. Abbott estimates it at 108,000 horsemen, of whom the Usbecs are accounted the best; but the Kuzzelbashes, or Persians, are really the *élite*.

Political relations.] The present sovereign of K. is Rahman Kuli Khan, who succeeded his father, Mohammed Rahim Khan in 1826. The usual title of these princes is Taksir-Khan. The khan of K. following the footsteps of his forefathers, not only pursues the same system of traffic in slaves, and plundering passing caravans, but has also endeavoured to bring under his yoke the southern Turkoman tribes as far as the Persian frontier. In 1832 he advanced with a considerable force to Merv, a distance of 15 days' march from his cap. Still later, he has taken part in the affairs of Herat, his political and religious interests being in direct opposition to those of the Persian government. The distance of his cap. from Herat is about 400 m. The Russians have of late years a fort on the E coast of the Caspian, at Okh-Trappeh, not far from Astrabad, and some miles to the N of the mouth of the Attruck, in the country of the Yamut Turkomans. They have also formed a port in the bay of Balkan, called Krasnovodsk; and built a fort on an island in the bay of Mangishlak; and it is understood that they are using every endeavour to conciliate the favour of the numerous Turkoman tribes on the coast, with the ulterior view of conquering K. In this object they have hitherto been defeated. An expedition which they despatched against K. was nearly annihilated by the intense cold experienced in crossing the desert in the winter-season; nor is it likely that the march could be much more easily accomplished under the intense heat of summer. The professed object of Russia in these attempts upon K. are the general security of her frontiers whence numbers of Russian subjects are annually dragged into slavery by the Kirghiz, and the safety of the caravans which annually proceed from Semipalatinsk, and other places, to Bokhara and Tibet. To attack K. from the north, four routes are available:—1. By an expedition on the Caspian, as was attempted under Peter the Great in 1715.—2. By the old caravan-roads from the Lower Ural to the delta of the Amu.—3. Upon the E side of the Aral, nearly on the same road which Meyendorf followed in his route to Bokhara.—4. Upon the W bank of the Aral, through the isthmus of the Turkomans, between the Aral and Caspian.

KHIVA, the capital of the above state, is situated in a fine plain, near the Oxus, in N lat. 41° 40′, E long. 59° 13′, 290 m. WNW of Bokhara, and 720 m. SSE of Orenburg. It is about half-a-mile square, surrounded by a mud wall and ditch; and comprises from 1,200 to 1,500 houses, which are all built of clay, and arranged in narrow lanes. It contains 3 mosques, a caravanserai, and a palace, as it is called; but such is the meanness and wretchedness of the latter edifice, that the khan generally prefers the use of his black tent. The pop. is about 10,000. The plain of K. is intersected by numerous canals; and divided into gardens, and small estates, by low neatly constructed mud walls.

KHOBUNKIRI, or SOBUNSIRI, a river of Assam, which rises in the Miri mountains, and, after a winding course, joins the Brahmaputra at Habung. It is navigable at all seasons to the mountains.

KHODAGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the l. bank of the Kalinuddi, 13 m. S by E of Furrukabad.

KHODAVENDI-KAR, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the N by the sea of Marmora, and the sanj. of Kodja-Ili; on the E by the sanj. of Sultaniyeh, and that of Kutaheyeh; on the S by the sanj. of Sarakhan; on the W by the sanj. of Karasi, and that of Bigha. It is watered by the Edrenos, the Sendjen, and the Susugherli; and is intersected from SE to NW by the range of Olympus, or the Tsheshkish-dagh. It contains the towns of Yenishehr, Bazar-keni, and Brusa; and nearly corresponds to the W part of the ancient *Bithynia*.

KHOI, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, on the Otur, a tributary of the Kur, 70 m. NW of Tabriz, 150 m. W of Ardebil, and 20 m. N of Lake Urumiyeh, on the N side of a rich plain 10 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in breadth, covered with corn-fields, and only broken here and there by the foliage of enclosed gardens. It is walled, and has 4 gates. Within the walls are 20 mosques, and 6 baths. The number of houses was represented to Morier, in 1809, to amount to 10,000, and the pop. to 50,000, of whom the larger proportion were Armenians. Colonel Chesney estimates the pop. at 30,000; and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the Armenian inhabitants have of late years migrated N of the Araxes.

KHOJUND. See following article.

KHOKAN, or KOKAUN, the FERGANEH of Baber, an independent khanate of Central Asia, which has but lately risen into political importance. Originally

it was a small state in the upper valley of the Sir, bounded on all sides, except that of Khojund, by lofty mountains; but by recent acquisitions and conquests, the khan of K. now exercises sway over all the country from the Ulu-Tau or Algonski mountains on the N, which form the S frontier of the Russian gov. of Tomsk, to the Asfera range or Pamir mountains, a continuation of the Muz or Mussur-Tagh, on the N frontiers of Little Bokhara, on the S; and from Mount Khatan and the western watershed of the basin of the great Balkash-Nor, on the E, to about the meridian of 63° on the W. The western frontier to the N of the Sir seems to be defined by the course of the Karasu, and its affluent the Kingir, descending from the Ulu-Tau. To the S of the Sir, the limits on that side of K. seem to be arbitrary, but lie considerably to the W of the city of Khojund, and sweep round to the S of the Ak-Tagh, so as to embrace that range. The whole region within these limits is intersected by numerous streams, which all flow in a SW or NW direction towards the Sir, Sihun, or *Jaxartes;* but, in several instances, appear to find their termination in large lakes before they reach that river. Of these streams the principal are the Karasu, with its affluents the Kingir and the Yar-Yakshi; the Bakbulan, which loses itself in the sands of Kongur; the Tchui, with its affluents the Adji-Bakbulan, the Korkhotu, the Almatu-Bulak, and the Little Tchui; and the Talas. All these rivers intersect that part of K. which lies to the N of the Ulu-Tau range, which diverging from the Mussur-Tagh at the SE extremity of the khanate, in about N lat. 41° 30′, E long. 77° 30′, runs NW towards the town of Turkestan. The country to the S of this range is pervaded by the Sir and its numerous branches.—The whole surface of K. is mountainous, forming the W flank or buttress of the great table-land of Eastern Asia, in which it gradually lowers itself to the level of the surrounding regions.

The climate and productions of K. are similar to those of Bokhara; but it has upon the whole a greater extent of arable and pasture-land, and is celebrated for its fruits, especially grapes and melons, and silk. Flocks of sheep form the principal wealth of its inhabitants, who are chiefly Usbecs, with a large proportion of Taujiks and Kirghiz-Kassaks, in the N, and Kirghiz of the Great horde in the S.—The military force of K. is stated at 30,000 horsemen. This force is even raised by Balbi to 100,000, on the authority of Nazaroff we suppose, who says that in the three cities of Khokan, Yarmazar, and Andijan (Ush), there are 50,000 horsemen stationed for defence. This is extraordinary for such a state as K.; Nazaroff must either have been grossly imposed on, or K. must have undergone a prodigious change since the days of Baber, who says that the revenues of Ferganeh may suffice without oppressing the country, to maintain 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers, and that K. was an inconsiderable place hardly able to support a single bey. Mir Hyder, the late sovereign of Bokhara, endeavoured to reduce K. not long after the commencement of his reign; and marched an army of 80,000 horsemen against it, but was foiled in his attempt to force the pass of Khojund, and obliged to retreat.—The principal places in the khanate are Khojund or Khojend, and Khokun.—Khojund is a very ancient city. It was known by the classical appellation of *Cyropolis* and *Alexandria Ultima*, as being the boundary of Persian and Macedonian conquest on the N. Its fortress is situated on an eminence a bow-shot S from the Sir; and commands a very narrow pass through the hills, and the passage across the river itself; so that it is a place of great importance as a covering frontier on the side of Samarcand, and the only key into the K. territories from the S. It lies 60 m. SW of the capital. Khojund, says Frazer, though fallen from its wonted prosperity, still contains 30,000 houses; and Nazaroff represents it as being as large as the capital itself.—NE of Khojund, and 280 m. NW of Kashgar, is Khokan, the Khowakund of Abulfeda, now the cap. of the khan. It is but of late, however, that it has obtained this honour, Andijan being the former cap. Before the time of Narbuch Khan, the father of the present ruler, K. was a very small place; but it has increased so much since it became the cap., that it now contains, according to Fraser's information, more than 50,000 houses. Nazaroff, who was there, says that it is a very large and well-peopled city, containing 400 mosques; but that the streets are not paved, and that the houses are built of earth. It has three stone bazaars in the centre, which are opened for commerce twice a-week. The castle of the khan is a vast building, and is the only defence of the city, having a garrison of 20,000 men. Mayendorf says that according to his information collected at Bokhara, K. contains only 6,000 houses; but, in another place, he makes it as large as Bokhara. The city has no walls, and water is introduced into most of the streets by canals from the Sir, on or near the bank of which it stands.—More information respecting this region will be found under the articles Kirghiz, Turkestan, and Usbecs.

The commercial transactions of this country are conducted chiefly by caravans, and are more extensive than might be supposed. Russian caravans pass from Semipalatinsk through K. to the Chinese frontier, disposing of a large quantity of goods on their route. The Kirghiz are chiefly supplied with their embroidered silks from K.; and large quantities of cotton-stuffs are sent to Bokhara. The route between the cities of Khokan and Bokhara is traversed by caravans in about 45 days. The intercourse with Chinese Turkestan is very limited.

KHOKHI, a summit of the Caucasus chain, in Russia, on the frontiers of Circassia and Georgia, about 50 m. SW of the mountain of Kasbek, and 90 m. NW of Tiflis. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KHOKSUR, a village of Lawur, in N lat. 32° 17′, E long. 77° 10′, near the E bank of the Chundra or Upper Chenab, near the W extremity of the pass of Rutunka-Joth, and within 3 m. of the source of the Beas.

KHOL, or Kol, a river of Mongolia, in the Kortchin territory, which has its sources on the E side of the Siolki mountains; runs ESE; and, after a course of about 150 m., loses itself in Lake Tchahan-omo, in N lat. 44° 50′, E long. 122° 30′.

KHOLAN. See Yekaterininskaia.

KHOLM, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Pskov. The district is in the E part of the gov., is well-watered, and affords large quantities of timber. The town is 120 m. ESE of Pskov, on the Lovat, which is here navigable. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches.

KHOLMICZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 22 m. SSE of Rzeczyca, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

KHOLMOGORY, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel. The district comprises the SE part of the gov., and is watered on the E by the Dwina. It is flat, and to a great extent covered with wood. Its soil possesses little fertility. The town is 41 m. ESE of Archangel, and 123 m. NE of Onega, on an island of the Dwina. Pop. 500. It has a church, building-docks, and a school for navigation. The river affords excellent fishing, and in the surrounding country large herds of cattle are reared for the market of the capital. This town is of great antiquity.

KHOLOPIENICZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 29 m. NE of Borisov, on the r. bank of the Nacza.

KHOMSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. SSE of Grodno, district and 33 m. ENE of Kobryn.

KHONGAR (Ula), a mountain of Tartary, in Sungaria, 5 m. E of Ili. It contains large quantities of coal and iron.

KHONI, or Kani, a town of Russia in Asia, in Imiritia, 20 m. WNW of Kutais. Pop. about 1,000. It is the residence of the archb. of the province. The culture of silk, wine, tobacco, hemp, and fruit, forms the chief industry of the locality. A market is held weekly, and is well-attended by traders from considerable distances.

KHONSAR, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 82 m. WNW of Ispahan. It lies between two parallel ranges of mountains, which approach so closely that the town occupies not only the intervening valley but the sides of both to a certain height. Each house stands by itself, surrounded by a garden; and the length of the whole is about 6 m., the breadth a ¼ m. These gardens and the environs of the city produce every variety of Persian fruit. The black and barren rocks above, contrasted with the brilliant verdure of these plantations, produce an effect that can be conceived only by those who have visited this little paradise. The town contains 2,500 families, who have their wants supplied chiefly by the produce of their orchards. The drying of fruits partly for exportation, but mainly for home-consumption, and the weaving of chintzes and cottons, furnish the chief employments of the inhabitants.

KHOPER, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and 32 m. SW of Penza; traverses the W part of the gov. of Saratov; flows thence into the gov. of Voronej, passes Novo-Khopersk, enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and, after a total course, in a generally SSW direction, of 480 m., discharges itself into the Don, on the l. bank, 5 m. NW of Khoperskaïa. The country through which it flows is in its greater extent covered with forests or fine pasturage. Its principal affluents are the Sardoba and Bouzoulouk on the l., and on the r. the Karaï, Vorona, and Takaï.

KHOPERSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medvieditza, 28 m. WNW of Rospopinskaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KHOPI, a town of Russia in Asia, in Mingrelia, 50 m. WNW of Kutais, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Black sea. It has a large annual market.

KHOPNIKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 48 m. SW of Rzeczyca, and 33 m. ESE of Mozyr.

KHOPPALU, a fort of Bultistan, in N lat. 35° 3′, E long. 76° 12′, near the r. bank of the N branch of the Upper Indus, 15 m. NE of Tolti.

KHORASSAN, or Khorasa'n, an extensive region of Asia, whose boundaries have varied greatly with its varying fortunes,—as it now formed a separate independent kingdom, now a province loosely appended to a dissolving state.—now a debateable frontier-land between the hostile powers of Iran on the one side and Turan on the other. At one time, the limits of K. comprehended on the N everything to the Oxus, including Khaurism and Balkh. On the E they stretched beyond Candahar. On the S they embraced the great desert of Kohistan; but Sistan and Kirman appear to have always preserved a distinct frontier towards the S part of K. On the W they included Yezd and the district of Astrabad. If K. were to be considered merely as a province of Persia, and the appellation limited to that portion of country to the E of Irak which obeys the Persian monarch, its extent, says Frazer, would be small indeed. "But if political considerations and natural lines be taken into account in the assignment of its boundaries, the following arrangement may perhaps be accepted. A line swerving but little from the meridian [of 53°], and marked in its greatest extent by deserts, skirting the districts of Ispahan and Cashan, and meeting the Elburz mountains near Dehnemuck, will divide K. from Irak on the W. If this line from its N extremity be continued in an E direction, nearly to the meridian of Jahjerm, and thence crossing these mountains in a N course, to the plains of Gurgaun at their feet, it will enter the desert on the E side of the Caspian sea, and touch the dominions of Mahommed Rahim Khan, in the steppe of Khaurism. It is not easy, nor is it of much importance, to decide in what part of the great desert that occupies the whole space between the feet of the Elburz range and the Oxus, the N limits of K. should be placed; politically speaking, it does not at present extend beyond the feet of these mountains. To the E it may properly be allowed to include the districts of Sarukhs, Hazareh, and Balai Murghab; and a line running between these and the dependencies of Balkh, in a direction nearly S, including the district of Herat and touching Sistan, would circumscribe K. on the E. Kirman, and part of Fars upon the S, complete the boundaries. The districts of Yezd on the SW, Astrabad on the NW, and Meroe-Shah-Jehan on the NE, are sometimes included in K. The first, although at present a separate government, appears naturally from position to form a part of this extensive prov. Astrabad also has been formed into a separate gov., dependent upon Mazanderan, and to that it is often naturally attached. Meroe, although once a royal city and capital of the country, situated as it is in the midst of a great desert, equally unconnected with this or any other of the surrounding states, however it may once have been attached to, can hardly be included in K. Herat, so long its capital city, can never be disjoined from that country in a geographical description of it, however it may be dismembered from it by political circumstances,—as has for a long time past been the case. But the above boundary leaves to themselves Candahar, Cabul, Balkh, Bokhara, and Khaurism; which, however the dominion of the east may have been divided, in general have either been considered as distinct provs., or have formed independent states. The surface of this extensive country, like other parts of Persia, is much diversified by plains and mountains; a very large proportion is quite unfit for the habitation of man, consisting of arid rocks, destitute of vegetation or fresh-water, and deserts either of salt land or sand, among which fertile oases may be found like islands in the sea." In these the soil is most prolific, producing wine, fruit, corn, rice, and silk, in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality.

The NW part of K., bordering on the coast of the Caspian from the bay of Balkhan to the Attruck river, pays doubtful allegiance either to Persia or to Khiva; and, with the exception of the coast-land itself, is a mere desert over which roam predatory hordes of Usbec Tartars, and Turkomans. To the S of the Attruck, the surface of the country becomes mountainous. The Elburz chain, bending round the S extremity of the Caspian, mounts NE towards the upper course of the Attruck, and then SE towards Mushed; and sends forth numerous ramifications towards the S, which gradually sink down into the level of the Kohistan. From Mushed to Herat, this

mountainous region is continued. Throughout the whole of this region, much beauty of scenery prevails, and many fertile valleys are found, especially the great vale of Mushed, which, commencing a few miles to the NW of Shirwan, on the Attruck river, extends for 50 m. beyond Mushed towards Herat, between a double chain of mountains. In this region of K. we find the towns of Shahrud, Bujnurd, Kuchan, Neshapur, and Mushed. To the S of this region, the traveller encounters the great waste of Kohistan, occupying nearly two-thirds of the entire surface of K. The only roads in this barren sandy region are those by which caravans pass S from Nishabur to Tabbas; and from Tabbas SSW to Yezd, NE to Bushrewgah, and SE to Birdshan. The surface of this region is of considerably higher level than that of the desert to the N of the Elburz. The nature of this desert varies much in different parts. In some few places it is marshy; in others its surface is a hard-baked barren clay; but in general it is covered with sand, "either in the shape of hilly plains, or hillocks in the form of waves, and easily moved by the wind." Two chains of hills appear to diversify the surface of the Kohistan, diverging from a point a little to the S of Mushed, whence one runs nearly SW by Turshiz and Tabbas, and Yezd into Fars; while the other runs nearly S. The district of Yezd, in the SW corner of K., is a rich oasis producing fruit, silk, and cotton in abundance, but only a limited supply of grain. The district of Bhirjan, 120 m. SW of Herat, is also fertile in grain and fruit. Colonel Chesney assigns to K., inclusive of the prov. of Asterabad, a superficies of 138,026 sq. geog. m. See articles PERSIA and AFGHANISTAN.

KHORATCHSEMAA, or KHAN RACHASCENA, a town of Siam, 160 m. NE of Yuthia, on the Bang-pa-kiang.

KHOR-KATCHE, KATSI, or KATCHE, a nomadic people, of the race who inhabit the western part of the Chinese empire, to the S of Turkestan, and W of the country of the Koko-nor, and the N part of Tibet; comprising a territory 750 m. in length from E to W, and about 300 m. in breadth. They profess Mahommedanism.

KHORLOS, a Mongolian tribe of the Chinese empire, who inhabit the eastern part of Mongolia, to the E of the Siolk mountains, and to the N of the Chara-Mouren. They are divided into 2 standards.

KHOROCHTCHA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov., and district, and 8 m. W of Bialistok, on the l. bank of the Narev. Pop. 580. It has a castle and a convent.

KHOROL, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kharkov, district and 15 m. NW of Lébédin; runs SW into the gov. of Poltova; passes a town of the same name, turns SE, and joins the Psiol on the r. bank, 18 m. SW of Poltova, and after a course of 150 m. The town, which is the capital of a district, is 66 m. WNW of Poltova, and 23 m. SE of Loubny, on the r. bank of the river of the same name.

KHOROS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 45 m. NNE of Aleppo, sanj. and 9 m. S of Aindab, on the Kuaik.

KHORS, or CHORS, a town of Persia, in Azerdbijan, 21 m. NNE of Khoi, near the r. bank of the Kuk-kana.

KHORTCHIN, a people of Mongolia, who inhabit the territory to the E of the Siolk mountains, between the Kol on the S and the Koueiler, a head-stream of the Toro, on the N.

KHOSRU-PASHA-KHANI, or KASRU-PASHA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kara-hissar, 33 m. NE of Afium-kara-hissar. It has 2 mosques, several caravanserais, and a public bath; and is noted for its carpet manufactories.

KHOTEN, or KHOTAN, a populous and fertile district in Chinese Tartary, to the SE of Yarkand, 1,000 li. or 350 m. in circuit, according to a Chinese description of the western countries published at Pekin in 1777. It is bounded on the W by very high mountains and chains, which it is impossible to cross; and to the E it has nothing but sandy deserts and marshy grounds, which extend nearly as far as the Sing-su-hi lake, near the source of the Whang-Ho. On the S it has the Karakorum mountains. It is watered by a great number of streams, most of which flow E to the Lob-Nor. Its productions are fruits, silk, and grain. The country is governed by two superior officers, dependent on the commandant of Yarkand. It contains the six cities of Khotan, Yurung-kash, Karakash, Tsura, Karia, and Takhubui. Each of these cities has its hakim, and form what is called the council of Khotan. The country is flat, and consists of well-watered fields: it is in fact an oasis in the Bokharian desert. According to Marco Polo, who visited this place, the district is eight days' journey in extent, and produces cotton, flax, hemp, vines, and other useful plants, besides melons and fruits of various kinds. The men are employed in agriculture, and the women in domestic economy and commerce.—Its cap., of the same name, has been variously placed in modern maps. D'Anville has placed it 33° W of Pekin, or upwards of 83° E long. and 37° N lat.; Thompson in nearly 76° E long.; and Dr. Morrison, in his View of China, in 35° 36′ N lat., and 34° W long. of Pekin, or 82° 27′ E of Greenwich, in which Mr. Remusat seems fully to acquiesce. Klaproth, on the contrary—who lets few opportunities of displaying British ignorance pass—says that Morrison's statement is unworthy of credit, and was not taken from the Itundohi, but from the notes accompanying a small planisphere in one sheet, published at Pekin in 1795, with which the missionaries, members of the mathematical tribunal at Pekin, had nothing to do. By Strahlenberg it is placed in 40° N lat. and 84° E long.—the most erroneous of all the positions hitherto assigned K., except by Rennel, who placed it in 40° N lat. and 75° E long., or 41° 27′ W long. of Pekin. Its true position, as determined in the great map of the Jesuits, in 1760, is 37° N lat. and 35° 52′ W long. of Pekin, or 80° 35′ 30″ E long. of Greenwich. This position agrees with that of Sir George Staunton's Chinese map of the seat of the then recent war in Western Tartary. From what we have stated of the great disagreement amongst our best modern geographers, respecting the position of K., it may be safely inferred that our ignorance of the geography of Chinese Turkestan is deplorably great, and not likely to be soon removed. K. is called Cotan by Marco Polo, and Hotom by the Jesuits; and the river on which it stands Hotom-nisolon-Khatin by Bentink, Chotun by Strahlenberg, and Koton or Khoton by the Orientals. Hence some have been led to believe that it is the same with the Mantshurian word *khotun* or *hotun* signifying 'a city,' and that it was built by the Karakitayans, a Mantshur tribe, who ruled this region in the 12th cent.; but this is altogether a mistake, as K. existed many centuries before the Karakitayans were even heard of. At present it is named I-lit-chi or Ho-taen by the Chinese. According to Morrison's View of China, K. contained a pop. of 13,642 families, and 44,650 individuals. It was originally a Hindu colony. Budhism was established here some centuries before the birth of Christ, and continued to be the prevailing system till the Mahommedan Turks conquered all the cities of Little Bukharia. It was a flourishing wealthy city in the 2d century of the Christian era, when it contained a pop. of 32,000 families, 83,000 persons, and more than 50,000 soldiers; and it was long a great resort of Budhists from all quarters, who brought

thither their sacred books and the traditions of their faith. All the environs were covered with Budhist temples and monasteries, in one of which 3,000 rahans were lodged; and the city was adorned with a prodigious number of statues of Budha and his priests. To the W of the city, in the 4th cent., as we are told by the Chinese writers, under the Tang dynasty, was a great monastery called the New temple, which was 80 years in building, and three kings successively overlooked the work. It was 250 ft. in height, and adorned with paintings and inscriptions engraved in metal, covered over with gold and silver, and enriched with all sorts of precious ornaments. The columns, the gates, the windows, and screens were covered over with plates of gold, and the beams were of precious woods. By the side of this monastery were small cells, for the Budhist monks, which also were beautiful and very richly ornamented. But the system of Mohammed has long supplanted the Budhist creed of K., and the temples, monasteries, and palaces are now in ruins. K. has always been celebrated for its *yu* or jasper; of which three kinds are brought down by as many rivers, during the annual floods, white, green, and black.

KHOTIN, or Choczim, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bessarabia, capital of a district 17 m. SW of Kamenitz, and 63 m. E of Mohilev, situated on a height near the r. bank of the Dniester, and the Austrian frontier. Pop. in 1833, 9,869. It is defended by lofty ramparts and a strong fortress, and has government stores and barracks for troops. This town was long a subject of contest between the Poles and Turks. In 1739 it was taken from the latter by the Russians; again in 1769; and finally in 1788 by the united arms of Russia and Austria. In 1812 it was ceded with the rest of Bessarabia to Russia.

KHOTINIS, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 32 m. SE of Klimovicze, on the r. bank of the Besed.

KHOTLAN, a name given by Sultan Baber and the Oriental geographer Ibn Haukel to all the country on the Upper Oxus, opposite Badakshan, as far as the Belur-Tagh on the E; bounded on the W by the Surkhab or Red river; on the N by the mountainous and rugged district of Karateghin; and on the S by Badakshan. Its few valleys are said to be narrow, and overhung by lofty and precipitous mountains. K. was the seat of a splendid dynasty of kings in the days of the Sassanian monarchy, and Abulfeda mentions the magnificent palaces of its princes. These sovereigns, according to Hyde, assumed the title of *Hiyatelah* or *Hi-Aub-Telah—i. e.*, 'Prince of the Golden river,' the Oxus—a title not altogether misapplied when it is considered that the Oxus contains a vast quantity of gold in its bed, and that the natives are acquainted with the art of collecting it when its rapid waves, during the melting of the snows on the W slopes of the Belur, detach the grains from the mountains. The Byzantine writers, from ignorance of the Persian language, converted the title of the kings of K. into the name of their subjects, calling them Haiathelites, Ephthalites, Nephthalites, and Eutalites, and some European writers, misled by them, took these people for Jews of the tribe of Naphtali.

KHOTMYJSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. Pop. of district, 88,398. The town is 84 m. SSW of Kursk, on the r. bank of the Norskla. Pop. 2,362. It has an old earthen rampart, and contains 3 churches. It was founded in 1630, in the reign of the czar Michael Féodorovitch.

KHOTOMLIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. E of Kharkov, district and 26 m. S of Voltchansk.

KHOTOVTZIS, a people of Russia in Asia, in the N part of the gov. of Yenisei. They are of the Samoïde race.

KHO-TSIN-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the N part of the prov. of Shan-se, dep. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. 40° 7′, and E long. 113° 20′. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KHOUKHRA, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. and 60 m. WNW of Kharkov, district and 8 m. S of Akhtirka.

KHOZAR, a town of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, 40 m. SW of Shehri-Subz, on an affluent of the Karchi.

KHOZDAR, a district and town of Beluchistan, capital of the prov. of Jhalawan, 120 m. SSE of Kelat, on the r. bank of the Sohran, in the narrow but luxuriant valley of Baghwan. It is surrounded by a low mud-wall, and has a well-stocked bazaar. In 1810 it contained about 500 houses, but it has since greatly decayed. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus.

KHULLUM, or Tash-Kurghan, a town of Kunduz, in the khanate of Badakshan, on the road between Balkh and Kunduz, in N lat. 36° 39′, on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Oxus. Burnes estimated the pop. in 1832 at 10,000. The houses are of clay and sun-dried bricks, usually of one story, and each within its own walled enclosure. They are arranged, however, in streets, and each street has a stream of water running through it. The whole is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is guarded by two forts. The inhabitants are Taujiks, Afghans, and Usbecs. In the markets, which are held twice a-week, Moorcroft saw exposed for sale, raw cotton, cotton-cloths, leather, hides, fuel, grapes, raisins, pistachio-nuts, dried plums, rock-salt, madder, indigo, brown leather boots, raw wool from Badakshan; chintzes, quilts, and turbans from India; and blankets of fine wool from Chetral.

KHULLUM, a river of the khanate of Badakshan, which has its source in the N side of the Hindu-kush, at the Kara-kutul pass; flows NNE past Heibuk and Khullum; and, after a sinuous course of about 150 m., joins the Jilum, on the l. bank, on the confines of Bokhara.

KHULTUKS, a people of Afghanistan, who inhabit the banks of the Indus and the valleys of the Salt range. They consist of about 24,000 families, and are divided into two branches. The principal of these is that of the Bariks, to whom the salt mines belong. The khan resides at Teera.

KHULUGUR, Khoulkour, or Thu-Ho, a river of Mongolia, in the Outchou-Moutchen territory, which, descending from the W side of the Khinghan or Siolki mountains, runs NW, and loses itself in the sands.

KHUMMUR, a village of reed and thorn houses in the Khuttuk territory, on the W side of the Indus, 7 m. SSE of the Kurruk pass, in N lat. 33° 15′, E long. 70° 51′. The open plain narrows from this v., till at Kurruk it becomes a mere neck of cultivation, closed in by the Khuttuk hills, but the unpromising stony hillocks and sandy ground around K. are all carefully cultivated.

KHUND, or Kund, a village of Hindostan, in Cashmere, in a valley of the same name, 50 m. SSE of Sirinagur. The valley is on the N side of the Barichal or Pangal mountains, at an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level. It is about 3 m. in length, extremely picturesque, and well cultivated.

KHUNDADAR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the peninsula of Gujerat and district of Hallar. It was surrendered to the English in 1809.

KHUNDALU, a village and lake of Northern India, in the prov. of Sirmur, 28 m. WNW of Simla, and 2½ m. from the l. bank of the Sutledge, situated in the midst of very romantic scenery. The lake has an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. Its length is 1½

m. in the dry season, but is increased to 2½ m. during the rainy season. Vigne compares it to Ullswater in its winding course amidst hills covered with jungle to the water's edge. The v. is about ¾ m. from the lake, on the road from Ludiana to Bilaspur.

KHUNDSAKH, or Avar, a district of Eastern Circassia, between the Koïsou and Aksaï. It contains about 1,500 families, and has mines of copper, lead, and silver. It possesses also productive saline springs.

KHUNGIS, a river of the Chinese empire, in Sungaria, in the military division of Ili, which descends from the N side of the Thian-chan mountains, runs W, and joins the Tekes, 54 m. SE of Ili, and after a course of 45 m. The united streams form the Ili.

KHURD-KABUL, or Little Kabul, a village of Afghanistan, 20 m. SE of Kabul, in a pleasant valley of the Kurkutcha mountains, at an alt. of 7,466 ft. above sea-level. It lies between the Buthauk and Tangi-Turkai defiles; and is memorable for the massacre of the British troops by the Afghans which took place here in their attempted retreat to Jelalabad in 1841. Here also the British army encamped on the night of their decisive victory over the Afghans in September 1842.

KHURDA, a principality of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, and district of Kuttack, bordering on the SE on the bay of Bengal. With the exception of a few isolated hills towards the S, it is entirely flat, and to a great extent covered with impervious forest. The only avenues to the interior are through strongly-fortified defiles. The Khurda raja was always invested with sovereign authority, and the sole fountain of honour in Kuttack. He was also hereditary high-priest of Juggernath, and keeper of the idol's wardrobe. But since the rebellion of Muckund-Deo in 1804, the raja of K. has only been acknowledged as a private landholder, and his territory has been under the management of British functionaries. The chief town is Khurdaghur.

KHURDAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of the principality of Khurda, in the prov. of Orissa, 27 m. SW of Kuttack. It is situated in the midst of impenetrable forests, and is only approachable by strongly-defended avenues. In its vicinity, on a hill, is a fortress which was taken by assault by the English in 1803.

KHUREER, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 50 m. NE of Bhuj, in the Runn.

KHURKET, a lake of Hindostan, in the Sikhs territory, 90 m. N of Delhi, near Thuncsar. It is held sacred by the Hindus.

KHURIAH, or Khuriat, a town of Arabia, in the prov. and on the sea of Oman, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and 27 m. SE of Muskat.

KHURRUM, a river of Eastern Afghanistan, which rises near the fortress of Ghuzni, and, after watering the fine territory of Bunnu, part of Murwat, and part of Esaukheyl, joins the Indus in about N lat. 32° 42′. It is joined by the Tochi or Gumbela, on the r. bank, 7 m. E of Lukki.

KHURTUT, a village of Afghanistan, 35 m. W of Kilat, in Ghiljie, and 60 m. N of Candahar.

KHURWAR PASS, a defile of Afghanistan, between Mulkabad and Alli-Jahs-Killa, 50 m. S of Cabul.

KHUSHAB, a small town of Afghanistan, 15 m. SE of Candahar, and about 2 m. S of the S bank of the Helmund.

KHUSHALGUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Rajpoot territory, in the prov. and 99 m. SW of Agra. The fort, which is mud-built, is defended by double walls, with round bastions and a ditch.

KHUSHGUL, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, district of Bunduk, 18 m. ESE of Darwur. It was ceded to the English in 1817.

KHUT-I-KHURGA-UNA, a village of Afghanistan, 100 m. WNW of Dera-Ismail-khan, in the Gomul pass, and near the N bank of the Gomul river.

KHUTPUR, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 27 m. SW of Lahore, on the road thence to Multan, and on the l. bank of the Ravee.

KHUTTUK, a district on the W side of the Indus, intersected by the parallel of 33° 20′ N, and the meridian of 71° E, and stretching in the form of a horse-shoe around the NE part of Bunnu, and the arid clayey waste called the Viziri-Thull or Viziri desert. The Khuttuks, a rather numerous tribe, occupy the Salt range from hence to Kalabagh on the Indus, and as far as the Cabul river on the N.

KHUZISTAN, or Khoristan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irak-Ajemi, from which it is separated by the mountains of Luristan, the ancient *Zagros*, and their prolongation southwards, the Bachtiyari mountains; on the E by Fars; on S by the upper extremity of the Persian gulf, from the mouth of the Tab or Hindian on the E, to that of the Shat-el-Arab, or Shat-el-Hiyah, on the W; and on the W by Irak-Arabi, from which it is separated throughout by the Shat-el-Hud, the Tigris, and the Shat-el-Arab. Its general outline is triangular; and its superficial area is estimated at 25,677 sq. m. It represents the *Susiana* of Strabo, and the *Cissia* of Herodotus. This country is now divided between the territories of the Chaab, or Khab sheikh, and those forming the government of Shuster.—The Khab territories—for which the sheikh pays a moderate tribute, in lieu of all taxes, to the shah—extend E and W from the banks of the Tab to the conflux of the Karun and Dizful; and N and S from the shore of the Persian gulf, to a range of hills which skirt the valley of Ram-Hormuz to the S. This country—forming the S part of the prov., and nearly corresponding to the ancient *Cissia*—though watered by the noble Karun, and the rivers Tab and Jerahi, consists chiefly of vast sandy plains and morasses, wholly destitute of cultivation. To the E is a desert which reaches from the neighbourhood of Bunda-Dellim, in Fars, to within 6 or 7 m. of Dorak, in length about 30 farsangs, but varying in breadth, according to the distance of the hills—to the foot of which it extends—from the sea. The Tab, in flowing towards the sea, intersects the district nearly in the centre; and its banks, in the immediate vicinity of Hindian, are cultivated to the extent of about 1 m. on each side. The shores of the gulf are in winter a swamp; in summer, a desert parched by a burning sun. The most fertile spots in the dominions of the Khab prince are those in the environs of Dorak, his capital, which is situated in a marshy plain, and is surrounded by date-plantations; and on the banks of the Hafar and Shat-el-Arab. Here, alone, dates and rice are produced; and from these districts the sheikh derives the principal part of his revenues. Wheat and barley are only grown to an extent scarcely sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, in the immediate vicinity of the towns and villages. The rice-harvest here is in August and September; that of other grain in April and May. Rice is cultivated in those parts which are well-watered by artificial canals drawn from the different rivers; but the other grains are chiefly dependent on the periodical rains for their nourishment. Some cotton is grown, and a small quantity of tobacco. The N and W parts of the country afford tolerable pasturage; and here the wandering tribes, which compose no small portion of the pop., pitch their tents. Both banks of the Karun, from its junction with the Ab-

zal, 8 farsangs below Shuster, to the ruins of Sabla, are very thinly peopled, and consequently uncultivated—except at Ahwaz, and the villages of Weis and Samania. They are covered with brushwood, —the resort of lions, wild boars, and other animals. Morasses are also common towards Goban and the sea, and between Dorak and the Karun.—The Karun, which is supposed by D'Anville and others, but in Kinneir's opinion erroneously, to be the ancient *Choaspes*, rises 40 m. SW of Ispahan, on the W flank of the Zardah-kuh mountains. After receiving a number of tributary streams in the mountains of Luristan, and flowing W to the meridian of Shuster, it runs S; breaks through the Zagros range, and flows through the city of Shuster to the village of Bandi-Kir, where it meets the Dizful. Its course is then prevailingly S, but often very tortuous, passing Ahwaz, and Ismaili, and making a great bend first to the E and then to the W, before it reaches Sabla, the ruins of a favourite palace of Sheikh Soliman, the founder of the Khab family, situated in N lat. 30° 32′, 30 m. E of Bassora, and 60½ m. by the river S of Ismaili. Here the Karun divides into two branches: one of which—which appears to be now nearly dried up—disembogues into the sea at the Khor-Kobban, or Gobban. The other, taking the name of the Haffar, after a course of about 14 m., again separates, one division passing through the rising commercial town of Mohammerah, and by an artificial canal, 3 m. long, and into the Shat-el-Arab. This latter branch, 7¾ m. above Mohammerah, gives off a branch called the Bamishire, or Bah-a-Mishir, which runs in a SSE course nearly parallel to the Shat-el-Arab, into the Persian gulf. The K. is a very noble river, in many parts upwards of 300 yds. in breadth, and is navigable for boats of 25 tons burden, as far as Kishtibund, 4 m. from Shuster.—The principal towns of this division of K. are Dorak, Ahwaz, Hindian or Endian, Fellahiyah, Gobban, and Jerahi, which gives its name to the river so called; but the greater part of the inhabitants live in tents. The revenues of the Khab sheikh amount to about £12,000 a-year; and he can bring into the field about 12,000 men,—an army which he assembles by ordering each particular sheikh, on any emergency, to join him with a force proportionate to the strength of his tribe. This army is, therefore, an undisciplined rabble, armed with matchlocks, lances, and swords, without order or officers, and unfit to contend with troops instructed in European tactics. The Khabs have, it is said, lost much of their Arab character, and their blood has become mixed with that of the Persians. Most of them are now *Deh-nishins*, or settlers in villages.—The Beni-Lam Arabs, who occupy a part of the SE territory of the Turkish pash. of Bagdad, occasionally encamp to the E of the Tigris, and even of the Kerkhah; and the district between the Karun and the Kerkhah is held by the Wali Arabs.

The territories attached to the government of Shuster constitute the fairest portion of *Susiana*. It derives its fertility from four noble rivers, and a multitude of smaller streams, which irrigate the plain in every direction; and in Persia, as well as Arabia, a plentiful supply of water is alone necessary to render the earth productive and fruitful. This wealthy district, which we learn from Strabo yielded to the husbandman 100, or even 200 fold, and was rich in cotton, sugar, rice, and grain, is now for the most part a forsaken waste. The chief signs of cultivation are between Bundekir, Dizful, the vicinity of Hawiza, and the vale of Ram-Hormuz. From the Dizful to the Tigris, and from the banks of the Karun to those of the Shat-el-Arab, all is dreary and desolate; and on the E side of Shuster, a lonely wild, upwards of 60 m. in length, extends from that city to the entrance of the valley of Ram-Hormuz. This valley, which has been placed under the beglerbeg of Behahan, is one of the most romantic districts in Persia. It is 15 farsangs in length, and from 6 to 8 m. in breadth; and is now inhabited by Bachtiyari tribes. It has a rich alluvial soil, producing grain of all kinds, dates, and fruit-trees. The river Jerahi, descending from the Koh-Margun in the Bachtiyari range, and entering at its E extremity, flows through the centre of it, when meeting the Abi-Zard, which descends from the mountains 6 m. E of the town of Ramiss or Ram-Hormuz, they together force a passage through a low ridge of hills which skirts the valley to the S. Of the four great rivers which embellish and fertilize these plains, the Karun, already mentioned, is the most considerable. Next in magnitude to it is the Dizful, or Abzal. It has two sources; one in the Shutur-Koh, near Burojird, and the other in the mountains of Luristan. They form a junction three days' journey to the N of Dizful; and passing under the walls of that city, empty themselves, after a winding course, into the W branch of the Karun, at Bundikir. The third river is the Kerah, Kerkhah, or Hawisa, called by the Turks the Karasu. This river is formed by the junction of many streams, in the fastnesses of Kali-Asped and Anarah-Rud, in the prov. of Kurdistan. It runs through the plain of Kirmanshah, meeting a river called the Kazawur, 4 m. above that city, and the Gamasab 8 farsangs below it. The latter, which has its source near Nehavend, passes within 3 m. of Besittun, and previous to its junction with the Karasu, receives the waters of the Besittun, the Durinor, and Hursin. The Karasu, now greatly increased in magnitude, flows rapidly towards the S, receiving the tribute of many streams; passes to the W of the ruins of Sus or Shus, through the marshes which surround the city of Hawizah, and enters the Shat-el-Arab about 20 m. below Korna, after a course of upwards of 500 m.—The Tab belongs to the prov. of K. only in the lower part of its course. It is navigable up to Hindian for boats of 20 tons.—Shuster, the capital of K. and the residence of a beglerbeg, is situated in N lat. 32°, E long. 48° 59′, at the foot of the Bachtiyari mountains, on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karun. It now contains little more than 10,000 inhabitants, having suffered greatly from the fearful devastation of the plague which swept away a large proportion of the pop. of K. a few years ago. It seems to be wholly under the control of Bachtiyari chiefs, who have divided it into 12 *mahallahs*, or quarters, and are not only all more or less disaffected to the shah, but often at strife amongst themselves. —The city of Dizful, situated a few miles from the foot of the Bachtiyari hills, suffers as much from its agas as from the Persian gov. It has a pop. of about 15,000; and is the principal market of K.—The plains to the W of these two cities are in the hands of Arab tribes under their own petty chiefs, who cultivate corn, barley, and rice, and rear large flocks of sheep. The largest tribe dependent upon Shuster is the Anafijah, occupying the r. bank of the Karun. The inhabitants of Hawizah are chiefly Arabs.—In summer the heat is excessive, from 9 A. M. till the same hour at night, when the air is refreshed by a gentle breeze from the NW. The winters are mild, and the springs temperate and delightful. Snow is only seen on the summits of the mountains; but violent storms of hail frequently prove injurious to the crops. Periodical rains prevail from December to the end of March; but the land is principally cultivated by irrigation. The soil is blackish, tinged with red, and very rich. Two

crops are yielded in the year; and there is no species of fruit or grain known in Persia that will not thrive in K. The produce of sugar was formerly immense. Indigo continues to be cultivated in the neighbourhood of Dizful; and poppies, from which an excellent opium is extracted, in that of Shuster. — Hawizah, and its dependent tribes, form with Shuster and Dizful the prov. known by the Persians as ARABISTAN.

KHVALYNSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov. The district, which is in the N part of the gov., is intersected by the Volga, and is extremely fertile. Pop. 90,000. The town is 114 m. NE of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 2,500. It has an extensive trade in grain.

KHVASTON, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 81 m. SW of Kiev, district and 16 m. SW of Skvira.

KHYBER MOUNTAINS, a range in Afghanistan, lying between the meridians of 71° 10′ and 71° 30′ E, which, diverging from the lower ranges of the Central Hindu-kush, to the NW of Peshawur, strike across the valley of the Cabul river towards the Sufeid-Koh and the Salt range. Their length is about 50 m., and their breadth 20 m.; and they appear to have at one time formed the eastern boundary of a great lake which may have filled the present valley of Cabul, and the waters of which ultimately burst through their barrier in two places,—one now forming the outlet of the Cabul river,—the other, known as the Khyber pass, of melancholy history in the annals of British warfare in India. There are four passes leading through this range from Hindostan into the valley of Jelalabad in Northern Afghanistan. Of these, the pass which bears the name of the range itself is the best, from its level character and directness, but the most dangerous, from the character of the predatory tribes which infest it. It is therefore seldom attempted except by large kafilas or bodies of traders, or by troops. This pass commences at Kadam, 10 m. W of Peshawur, and runs in a winding but generally NW course 30 m. to Duka, on the skirts of the plain of Jelalabad. The geological formation on all sides is slate rock; and the path lies in great part along the rough bed of a mountain-torrent which descends through it into the plain of Peshawur. The summit-level of the pass has an alt. of 3,373 ft. above sea-level; and 2,300 ft. above Peshawur. Throughout the whole extent of the *dharra* or pass of K., on the crest of the hills, there are the remains of ancient forts and buildings, whose neatness and solidity of structure evince that their founders must have been both more enlightened and opulent than the present inhabitants of this region. The tribes who dwell on the hills between the valley of Jelalabad and the great plain of Peshawur, are divided into three great families: the Afredis, the Shinwaris, and the Urukzis. Of these the Afredis, in their present locality, are the most numerous; the Shinwaris are more disposed to the arts of traffic; the Urukzis are the more orderly, if such a term can be applied at all to any of them. The Afredis occupy the E part of the hills, nearest Peshawur; and the Shinwaris the W parts, looking up the valley of Jelalabad. The Urukzis reside in Tirak, where they are intermingled with the Afredis; some of them are found on the hills to the SW of Peshawur. It was a malek of this tribe who conducted Nadir Shah and a force of cavalry by the route of Chura and Tirak to Peshawur, when the principal road through the hills was defended against him. The Shinwaris, besides their portion of the hills, hold the land immediately to the W of them, and some of the valleys of the Sufeid-Koh range. More westerly still, under the same hill-range, they are found to the S of Jelalabad. There are also some of them in Ghorbund; and they dwell in considerable numbers bordering on Bajor, to the NW, where they are engaged in constant hostilities with the tribes of Bajor and Kafristan. Tirak and Chura are said to be fertile and well-peopled valleys, enjoying a cool climate in comparison with that of Peshawur; and it is not unusual for the sirdars and others who have an understanding with the mountain-chiefs, to pass the warm weather in the former of these places, which has so frequently become a place of refuge to the distressed. The Khyberis, like other rude Afghan tribes, have their maleks or chiefs; but the authority of these is very limited, and as every individual has a voice in public affairs, it generally happens that a *nanawari* or deliberation on any business terminates not by bringing it to a conclusion, but in strife and bloodshed amongst themselves. The portions of the Afredi and Shinwari tribes who inhabit the defiles of K. through which the road leads from Peshawur to the Jelalabad valley, are inconsiderable as to numbers, but extremely infamous on account of their ferocity, and their long-indulged habits of rapine. Under the Sadu Zai princes they received an annual allowance of 12,000 rupees, on condition of keeping the road through their country open, and abstaining from plunder. They called themselves, therefore, the *nukaran*, or 'servants of the king;' but it would appear that they were in those days little more scrupulous in their proceedings than in later times. Kafilas, however, still followed a route so manifestly the better and nearer one, satisfied with being not wholly rifled. Their stipend being discontinued by the Barak Zai sirdars, to whom the attachment they evinced to Shah Sujah was displeasing, they threw off all restraint, and the consequence was that the K. pass was closed to the traders of Peshawur and Cabul for some years before it came into notice in connection with the British campaign in Afghanistan. These tribes are in the mass very numerous, and it is boasted that the Afredi tribe can muster 40,000 fighting men. See articles AFGHANISTAN and CABUL.

KHYRPORE, a district and town of Upper Sind. The town is situated in N lat. 27° 31′, E long. 68° 45′, about 15 m. E of the Indus, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, which flows SW to the Indus. It is a poor place, and being in the midst of marshes, is very unhealthy; but has grown into importance as being the residence of the most powerful of the amirs of N. Sind, who possessed a tract of country lying chiefly to the SE of the town, measuring 120 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The pop. of the town is about 15,000. The only manufactures conducted in it are the weaving and dyeing of cotton. By proclamation dated 21st Jan. 1852, the governor-general of India has annexed this territory of nearly 10,000 sq. m. to the presidency of Bombay. The proclamation states, that whereas, on clear and complete evidence, his highness Mir Ali Murad Khan has been "convicted of having destroyed a leaf of the Koran on which the treaty of Nownahur was written, and of having substituted for it another leaf of a different tenor, whereby his highness fraudulently obtained possession of several large districts instead of villages of the same name, greatly to the prejudice of the British government, to which the said districts lawfully belonged, and in gross violation of good faith and honour,—therefore the government of India has resolved, and declares, that Mir Ali Murad Khan is degraded from the rank of rais; and that all his lands and territories, excepting those hereditary possessions only which were allotted to him by his father, Mir Sohrab Khan, shall henceforth be a portion of the British empire in India."

KHYRPORE, a town of Bhawulpur, on the l. bank of the Ghara, in N lat. 29° 34′, E long. 72° 7′. It lies close on the western skirt of the Thurr or Great Sandy desert; and is frequented by kafilas, who carry supplies to the tribes scattered over the Thurr.

KHYRPORE. See KHAIRPUR.

KI ISLANDS. See KEY.

KIA-CHAN, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Ping-nan, 255 m. NNE of Han-yang, on an affluent of the Yalu.

KIA-CHOUAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, about 150 m. N of Han-yang.

KIAI-CHOUAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Tsuen-lo, 210 m. SE of Han-yang.

KIAINTOUN, a town of Laos, in the division of Northern Laos, on the l. bank of the Thanluyn.

KIAKHTA, a neat and regularly built town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Chinese frontier, upon the r. bank of a small stream of the same name, in the district of Nishni-Udinsk, 52 m. S of Selenginsk, at an alt. of 2,536 ft. above sea-level. Its name is said to be derived from the Mongolian word *Kia*, the name of the *Triticum repens*, which grows abundantly here. The little brook of K. is here the boundary between Russia and China, and the trade betwixt the two empires is chiefly conducted here. The K. rises in Siberia, and falls into the Bura at a short distance from the frontier. It is so shallow in summer, that, unless after heavy rains, it is scarcely sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants; its water, moreover, is brackish. K. was founded in 1728. It contains about 500 houses, and the present number of its inhabitants is 3,500, exclusive of the Cossack garrison. It consists of a fortress and a small suburb. The fortress is built upon a gentle rise, and is enclosed with palisadoes and wooden bastions. The principal public buildings which it contains are a church, the governor's house, the custom-house, magazines, a range of shops and warehouses, a guard-house and barracks, and several houses belonging to the Crown but inhabited by the principal merchants. The suburb is surrounded with a wooden wall, and contains about 150 houses, very irregularly built. Without this suburb, upon the high road leading to Selenginsk, are a few houses, and the rhubarb magazine. The soil of the adjacent country is mostly sand or rock, and extremely barren. The limits westward from this settlement to the Selinga, and eastward as far as Tchikoe, are guarded with chevaux-de-frise, placed to prevent a contraband trade in cattle. The Chinese trading town of Mai-met-shin is situated about 140 yds. S of the fortress of K., and nearly parallel with it.—The commerce of Russia with China commenced about the latter end of the 16th cent., when the Russians, spreading eastward through the territory on each side of the river Amur, and subduing several independent Tongusian hordes which the Chinese also designed to conquer, the two countries were brought into collision. Open hostilities broke out in 1680, but were terminated by a regular treaty, by which, while the progress of the Russian arms was checked, the foundations of a commercial intercourse were laid. The Russians lost by this treaty—which was signed in 1689—the navigation of the Amur, but obtained in return a permanent trade with the Chinese, by caravans as well as by individual merchants. This trade was at first monopolized by the Russian government. Various altercations soon arose from the customary chicanery of the Chinese dealers; but in 1727 commissioners from both countries met on the mutual frontier, and concluded a treaty on the spot where the village of K. was afterwards built, by which it was arranged that a caravan consisting of 200 persons only—instead of at least five times that number—should be sent to Pekin once in three years; and that the trade on the frontiers, till then indiscriminate, should be confined to the future town of K. and that of Zurutchaitu. In 1755 government resumed the monopoly of the caravan-trade; but the royal monopoly of the fur-trade, by which it was supplied with its chief article of barter, was abolished in 1762. The route of the caravan from Siberia to Pekin seems to have been the same as that of the present K. trade, which has constituted the sole over-land commerce between Russia and China since the year 1800, when a new commercial treaty was entered into between the two governments, and the trade strictly limited to the town of K. Bell of Antermony, who traversed this route in 1720, proceeded from Tobolsk to Tara, crossed the marshy steppe of Baraba, passed the Obi, and reached Tomsk. Thence he proceeded to Yeniseiski, and afterwards to Elimski on the Elim, where the road to China diverges SE. Leaving this place, he crossed the Baikal lake to Selenginsk, passed the Tola, entered the desert, and pursuing a SE direction, reached the Chinese wall. With the exception of the water-carriage across the Baikal, which is not only tedious but dangerous, merchandise is transported from Petersburg to Pekin chiefly by land. The distance between these two places is reckoned at 8,040 versts, or 5,330 m., viz.:—

	Versts.
From Petersburg to Moscow, .	734
Moscow to Nishni-Novgorod,	390
Nishni-Novgorod to Tobolsk,	1,995
Tobolsk to Irkutsk, .	2,918
Irkutsk to Kiakhta, .	471
	6,508, or 4,315 Eng. m.
Kiakhta to Pekin, .	1,532, or 1,015 do.
	8,040

The latter part of the road lies through a flat desert country before it reaches the Chinese wall; the former traverses in some places a difficult one, and which for a portion of the year is further impeded by the weather. The Russian commodities are transported by land from Petersburg and Moscow to Tobolsk. From thence the merchants may embark upon the Irtish down to its junction with the Oby; then they either tow up their boats or sail up the last-mentioned river as far as Narym, where they enter the Ket, which they ascend to Makoffskoi-Osteog. At that place the merchandise is carried about 90 versts by land to the Yenisei. The merchants then ascend that river, the Tunguska, and Angara to Irkutsk, cross the Baikal lake, and go up the river Selenga almost to K. It is a work of such difficulty to ascend the streams of so many rapid rivers, that this navigation eastwards can hardly be finished in one summer; for which reason the merchants commonly prefer the way by land. Their general rendezvous is the fair of Irbit near Tobolsk; from thence they go in sledges during winter to K., where they arrive about February—the season in which the chief commerce is carried on with the Chinese. They buy in their route all the furs they find in the small towns, where they are brought from the adjacent countries. When the merchants return in spring with the Chinese goods, which are of greater bulk and weight than the Russian commodities, they proceed by water. They then descend the streams of most of the rivers, namely, the Selenga, Angara, Tunguska, Ket, and Oby, to its junction with the Irtish; they ascend that river to Tobolsk, and continue by land to Moscow and Petersburg. The trade of K. was thus stated by Coxe as for the year 1777:—

Value of imports from China,	1,484,712 rubles.
... exports to China,	1,313,621 ...
Duties collected,	481,460 ...

This statement, however, excluded contraband articles, and represented the commerce of a very unfavourable year. Coxe estimated the average gross amount of the whole trade at 4,000,000 silver rubles; and as this trade is almost entirely one of barter, the amount of the imports would be nearly the same as that of the exports. In a general statement of the commerce of Russia, laid before the lords' committee on trade in 1820 and 1821, the commerce of K., during the years 1818 and 1819, is thus exhibited:

	1818.	1819.
Value of goods imported,	3,169,116 rubles.	4,142,485
... exported,	3,169,116 ...	4,142,485
Duty collected,	2,969,266 ...	4,369,336

According to another statement, given in evidence before the same committee, the total value of European manufactures bartered at K. amounted to £1,000,000. It is, however, evidently extremely difficult to fix the exact value of goods exchanged by barter; and there is always an extensive contraband trade, of which raw silk on the part of the Chinese, and British cloths on the part of the Russians, are examples. The articles of barter on the part of the Russians are—furs, hides, woollen-cloths of Russian, Polish, German, and English manufacture, metals, glass and steel wares, cattle, sporting-dogs, corn, and gunpowder. The Chinese return tea, silk, cotton, porcelain, sugar-candy, tobacco, rhubarb, musk, and other drugs, and silver and gold dust. In 1809 a quantity of English cottons was purchased by Russian merchants at Leipsic, and sent to K. This circumstance, it would appear, led to a further introduction of British goods; and in 1819 the quantity of British manufactures exported to China, through the Russian territories, according to a statement from Petersburg, was as follows:—

	Yds.
Woollen cloths in imitation of Saxon, camlets, and bombazets,	400,000
Muslins and white cottons,	200,000
Manchester velveteens,	120,000
... velverets,	40,000

The Chinese conduct their trade by a company. The commerce, as it is now carried on, is entirely a trade of barter; the Russians being prohibited to export their coin, and the Chinese being unable to take anything but bullion. The Chinese merchant comes first to K., and examines the merchandise he wants in the warehouse of the Russian trader; and when the price is settled, the goods are sealed in the presence of the Chinese. Both parties then repair to Mai-ma-tshin, where the Russian chooses his commodities, and leaves behind a person of confidence, who remains in the warehouse till the Russian goods are delivered, when he returns with the Chinese merchandise to K. Cloth, furs, and peltry are the most important articles of importation on the side of the Russians. The commodities obtained in barter from the Chinese are conveyed to Nishni-Novgorod, on the Volga. About 8,000,000 lbs. of tea, of which two-thirds are of a superior quality, are sent by this road into Russia. A duty of from 40 to 60 kopeks per pound is paid to the Russian government on the black teas, and from 60 to 80 on the finer sorts of black and green teas. A premium of 5 silver rubles per pood is paid on Russian velvets and half-velvets exported to China, and 6 silver rubles on Nankins and other cotton goods. The premium allowed for these exports at the K. custom-house in 1847 was 92,795 silv. rub.; in 1848, 73,643 silv. rub. The manufactories of Warsaw, and of Siblowa near Moscow, now furnish the chief supply of woollens for the K. market. Formerly the cloths of Prussia were sold here to the amount of nearly £1,500,000. The Russian government restrains all persons from engaging in the K. trade but native-born subjects, *copets* of the first guild or clan, who pay £500 per ann., for their patent; and whose number is about 45.

KIALIM, a small river of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, flowing into the Mias, on the r. bank, at Karassi, in N lat. 55° 30′.

KIAMA, a district and town of Sudan, in the state of Borgu. The district is bordered on the N by the Oly, and bounded on the E by the Niger. The town is 70 m. SW of Boussa, and 80 m. NW of Eyeo or Katunga.

KIAMI, or Kemeen, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 60 m. NE of Shiraz, in a fine plain of the same name, on the Abudezet. It contains about 200 houses. The plain is nearly 21 m. in length, and produces rice, grapes, and other fruits in great abundance. It affords also excellent pasture to large numbers of goats, sheep, and cattle.

KIANG. See Yang-tse-kiang.

KIANG-SE. See Keang-se.

KIANG-SU. See Keang-su.

KIANG-YUAN, a division of Eastern Corea; bounded on the E by the sea of Japan; on the N by the provs. of Heen-king and Ping-gan; on the W by those of Hoang-hai and King-si; and on the S by the prov. of Kin-chan. It is well-watered, and is to a great extent covered with mountains. Tung-chuan is one of its chief towns.—Also a town in the prov. of Hoang-hai, 105 m. NNW of Han-yang, near the r. bank of the Hi-ho.

KIANKARI, or Kankari, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia. The sanj. is bounded on the N by the sanj. of Kastamuni; on the E and SE by the pash. of Sivas, from which it is separated by the Kizil-Irmak; on the SE by the sanj. of Angora; and on the W by that of Boli; and comprises an area 150 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 45 m. in breadth. It is intersected by the Kas-dagh, and bordered on the N by the Elkas-dagh. Its principal river is the Doror, an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak. The valleys and plains are extremely fertile, producing corn, fruit, and timber in great abundance, and afford pasture to large herds of cattle. Near the v. of Tuflu is an extensive salt hill. This sanj. comprises portions of ancient *Galatia* and *Paphlagonia*. The town is 65 m. NE of Angora, at the foot of the Kas-dagh, on a small stream, about 12 m. NW of its confluence with the Kizil-Irmak. Pop. 18,000. It is of considerable extent, and is defended by a fortress. It has a Greek church, several mosques, khans, and public baths. The houses are mostly wood-built. This town is the ancient *Gangra*.

KIAREZIN, Khor-Essire, Dekian, or Quore, a river of Persia, in Farsistan, which has its source in Mount Bezen, near the village of Khor-Essire; and after a westerly course of about 75 m., throws itself by two mouths into the Persian gulf, to the S of Bushehr.

KIARKIAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 55 m. WSW of Van, and near the W bank of the lake of that name.

KIAT, a town of Independent Tartary, in Khiva, 36 m. NW of the town of that name, and 15 m. WSW of Urghendj, on a canal. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch. A market is held here weekly.

KIATLI-BASSI (Cape), a headland of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Sivas, sanj. of Djanik, 10 m. E of the embouchure of the Kizil-Irmak, in N lat. 41° 21′ 20″, E long. 36° 51′ 25″.

KIATRA-OMBROSTA, or Katara, a mountain-range of Turkey in Europe, on the N frontier of Thessaly, 30 m. WNW of Trikali.

KIAUTEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. SSE of Gumbinnen, circle and 8 m. NNE of Goldapp. It has a paper-mill, and extensive manufactories of sheet-copper.

KIAWA, a small island off the coast of S. Carolina, in Charleston harbour, in N lat. 32° 41′.

KIAWER, a large village of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Busalum, on the Gambia, 60 m. WNW of Pisania. At 7 m. distance there is a small port of the same name, on the r. bank of the Gambia.

KIBBIED, a town of Bergu, in Central Africa, 150 m. SE of Bornu.

KIBBLESTONE, a township in the p. of Stone, in Staffordshire, adjoining to Stone on the N. Pop. 1,896.

KIBBLESWORTH, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, in Durham, 4 m. S by W of Gateshead. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. 219.

KIBOLA, a village of Mingrelia, 25 m. SE of Anarghia.

KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. NW of Market-Harborough. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,500; in 1841, 1,740.

KIBWORTH-HARCOURT, a hamlet in the above p., 5½ m. NW by N of Market-Harborough. Pop. 425.

KICHENAU, a town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Bessarabia, 36 m. NW of Bender, on the Byk, an affluent of the Dniester. It is altogether a Turkish-looking town, with narrow, dark, winding streets. Its pop. is a melange of Russians, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Gypsies, and Jews.

KICHLINGSBERG, a small town of Baden, 13 m. NW of Freyburg.

KICKAPU, or De Plane River, a river of Illinois, U. S., rising in about N lat. 42° 20′, W long. 88°; running S, and interlocking in a singular manner with the Chicago which falls into Lake Michigan. About 60 m. from its source it expands and forms Lake De Page, whence there is a short portage to Chicago on Lake Michigan. About 40 m. below this it is joined by the Pickamink, and the two united streams form the Illinois. It gives name to a tribe of Indians who have been removed into the reserved territories to the NW.

KIDAN, or Gidan, a small port or anchorage on the coast of the Hedjaz in Arabia, 3 m. N of Abushoke.

KIDDERMINSTER, a parish and parliamentary borough in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, co. of Worcester, 15 m. N of Worcester, and the same distance WSW of Birmingham, on the river Stour, which, in its devious course, divides the p. and town into two unequal parts, not far from its confluence with the Severn, and in the line of the Stafford and Worcester canal. Area of p. 11,160 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,639; in 1831, 20,865; in 1841, 20,753; of parl. borough 15,427.—This p., including the chapelry of Lower Mitton, is interspersed with hamlets scattered over both sides of the Stour. The town itself consists of several streets irregularly built, but compact and respectable in appearance. The entrance into the town from Worcester is striking. The principal street is a mile in length. Various streets run N and S from this line, to about half-a-mile in breadth, exclusive of detached houses. The small proportion which the number of £10 houses bears to the pop. is remarkable; but may be accounted for by the unusually large proportion which the number of the labouring class bears to that of the other inhabitants. The town-hall, which is in the centre of the market-place, is a large brick edifice. The market-house is large and conveniently situated. The canal crosses the Stour within 200 yds. of the market-place, near which are a commodious wharf, and warehouses for depositing goods, or transporting such as are intended for exportation to Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, &c. So early as the reign of Henry VIII., K. was noted for its manufactures. Broad cloth was the principal article then made: afterwards linsey woolseys, and, in less distant times, crapes, bombazines, and poplins, were manufactured. In 1735, the manufacture of carpeting was introduced; and subsequently that of carpets with a cut pile, now distinguished as Wilton carpets. What are called Kidderminster carpets are now chiefly made in Scotland and Yorkshire. The carpets now made here are mostly the kind known as Brussels carpets, which are got up in a style of excellence highly creditable to the skill and taste of the K. manufacturers. In the principal manufacture, that of Brussels carpets, there were, in 1838, 1,765 looms. Of the remainder, 210 were Scotch carpet-looms, and 45 Venetian. The number of hands employed in carpet-weaving was 1,905 men, 351 women, and 1,760 children: in all, 4,016 hands. The income of the borough, in 1834, was upwards of £500, chiefly arising from rents, and, for the most part, absorbed in the payment of interest; in 1847, £1,240. Under the new municipal act K. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. In the reign of Edward I., K. returned members to parliament; but after that time the privilege fell into desuetude till restored by the Reform bill. It now returns one member: the number of electors registered for 1837, was 441; for 1848, 522.

KIDDINGTON (Nether), a parish of Oxfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Woodstock. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1841, 274.

KIDLINGTON, a parish of Oxfordshire, 4 m. ESE of Woodstock. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. 1,303.

KIDNAPPER (Cape), a cape on the E coast of the middle island, in S lat. 39° 42′, New Zealand, so named by Cook from an attempt made by the natives to carry a boy from the Endeavour as she lay off. It is remarkable for two white rocks like hay-stacks, and high white cliffs on each side.

KIDONES. See Aivali.

KIDROS, or Kitro, a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Trikala, within 2½ m. of the W shore of the gulf of Salonica, and 50 m. N of Larissa. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Pydna* or *Citron*.

KIDROS, or Ghydros, a town and port of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 60 m. NNW of Kastamuni, in N lat. 41° 56′, E long. 32° 55′. The port presents safe anchorage, but the entrance is narrow and difficult.

KIDWELLY, a parish and market-town in the co. and 9 m. S of Carmarthen, situated on both sides of the river Gwendraeth, at a short distance from the shore of Carmarthen bay, and divided into a new and old town by the river. The old town, now in an almost ruinous state, was formerly surrounded by a strong wall. K. was formerly noted for its cloth manufacture; but the chief article of traffic now consists of coals, raised at a colliery about 4 m. distant, and conveyed to the docks by means of a canal; in the town is an extensive foundry, and, about 1 m. distant, a tin-mill. The port has latterly undergone considerable improvements. Pop. in 1801, 1,388; in 1831, 1,681; in 1841, 1,563.

KIEBEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle of Bomst, on the Obra. Pop. 888.

KIEL, a town of Denmark, the capital of the grand-duchy of Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet from the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord, in N lat. 54° 10′ 43″, E long. 10° 8′ 18″, 26 m. SE of Sleswick, and 51 m. N of Hamburg. It is surrounded with walls, is regularly built, and has straight well-paved streets, which terminate in the market-place. The harbour

is good, and sufficiently deep for the largest vessels. The imports are sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and salt; the exports, chiefly the produce of the surrounding country, viz. corn, butter, cheese, and bacon. Ship-building and mercantile agency are the principal occupations here. The manufactures are hats, tobacco, starch, and sugar-refining. The number of vessels which entered the port in 1849 was 1,034 = 15,331 lasts. Of these 922 were native vessels, 43 Swedish, 24 Russian, 15 Dutch, 12 Hanoverian, 10 English. Steam-boats sail regularly between this port and Copenhagen, Gottenburg, and Saint Petersburg; and there is communication by railway with Gluckstadt, and with Altona. The pop. is about 9,000. A great annual fair, called the *Kieler umschlag*, takes place here in January, which is attended by the farmers and the gentry of Sleswick and Holstein, for the arrangement of their pecuniary concerns. K. is the seat of a university on a small scale, the number of students seldom exceeding 150; and of the high court of appeal for the duchies. The library of 60,000 vols., and the observatory, are in the castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein. There is a large church built of brick, with a huge square tower, and a lofty hexagonal spire. The environs of K., in themselves very beautiful, have been ornamented by a number of public walks.—The canal of K.,—or the Sleswick and Holstein canal,—which joins the Baltic to the Eyder, thus forming a communication with the German ocean, begins about 3 m. N of K., and extends 22½ m. in length; is from 90 to 100 ft. wide at the surface; 54 ft. at the bottom; and 10 ft. deep. It has 6 sluices, and is capable of admitting vessels 95 ft. in length; 24 ft. in width; and of 9 ft. draught. Between Rensburg and K. it is necessary to use horses; but the rest of the passage is performed with sails. The level of the Eyder is 27½ ft. above that of the Baltic at the point of junction with the canal. This canal was begun in 1777, and finished in 1784. The tolls collected upon it have at times afforded a considerable revenue, particularly when the navigation of the Sound was interrupted by war.

KIELCE, an obwod and town of Poland, 69 m. NE of Cracow, and 108 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 5,100. It is well-built, and contains an episcopal palace, a justiciary-hall, 4 churches, a convent, a diocesan academy, several schools, a gymnasium, and a theatre. It possesses considerable trade, and in the environs are mines of copper, lead, and iron.

KIELDRECHT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde, near the Dutch frontier. Pop. of dep. 2,653; of com. 1,626. Agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

KIELM, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 20 m. NNW of Rossiena.

KIELVIG, a village of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland, bail. of Finmark, on the SE coast of the island of Mageröe, at the bottom of a small bay, 15 m. SE of Cape North, and 69 m. NE of Hammerfest, in N lat. 71° 0′ 54″, and E long. 26° 5′. It consists of only a few houses and a church. The harbour is good, although exposed to a considerable sea, and is much frequented. Fishing is successfully carried on in the vicinity. The great mass of the K. peninsula is high, rugged, and bare, rising from 500 to 800 ft. above sea-level; but at the Honingvogseid it is only a few ft. above high-water mark all the way across.

KIENSHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and ¾ of a mile E of Kaiserburg, and 6 m. NNW of Colmar, on the Weiss. Pop. 1,200.

KIERATAVILLY, a village of Ceylon, 50 m. SE of Kandy.

KIERINGOE, a district of Norway, in Nordland, on the W coast, between Folden and Misten Fiords.

KIERNOZIA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Mazow, obwod and 22 m. SE of Gostynin, and 51 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 329.

KIERPANY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, on the N bank of the Nerbudda, 50 m. SE of Jubbulpur.

KIERTEMINDE, a town of Denmark, in the diocese and island of Funen, bail. and 12 m. ENE of Odensee, on a small bay of the Great Belt, on the NE coast of the island, in N lat. 55° 26′ 42″, and E long. 10° 41′ 9″. Pop. 1,700. It has a good port and building-docks, and carries on an extensive trade in corn. It has several distilleries of brandy. Fishing and navigation form the chief employment of the inhabitants. Markets are held twice a-year.

KIESEGHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Munsel-Kieseghem. Pop. 171.

KIESELBACH, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, circle of Eisenach, SE of Berka, on the Werra. Pop. 763.

KIEV, a province or government in the SW of European Russia, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded on the N by Minsk; on the E by the govs. of Chernigov and Poltava; on the S by Kherson; and on the W by Podolia. This gov., as constituted by the emperor Paul, in 1797, consisted of a territory lying on both sides of the Dnieper; but by a subsequent arrangement of the emperor Alexander, all the part on the E side of that river was incorporated into the govs. of Chernigov and Poltava; while that of K. received a large addition out of Poland on the W. It lies between 48° 30′ and 51° 30′ N lat.; and 28° 20′ and 33° 10′ E long. Its territorial extent is 44,222 sq. versts, or 19,411 sq. m.; and its estimated pop. in 1846 was 1,605,800. The surface is level, but presents little wood. The great river of the prov. is the Dnieper, which, however, only skirts its E side. With the exception of the Vys, which intersects its S part, and flows to the Bug, all the streams of this prov. flow from W to E into the Dnieper. These rivers are the Pripet, the Teterev, Zdvij, Irpen, and Ros. The soil bears the same character of fertility as the rest of the Ukraine, producing abundance of corn for exportation, together with fruit, vegetables, hemp, and flax. Its wheat is of the very finest quality; it abounds likewise in pasturage, and sends abroad a number of horned cattle and horses. Honey and Polish cochineal form inferior objects of export. Manufactures are in a very backward state, and chiefly limited to candles and soap. The traffic of the country is conducted chiefly by Jews; and part of the land is cultivated by colonists from Germany. —The subdivisions or circles of this prov. are: Boguslav, K., Lipovetz, Machnovka, Pyatihory, Radomysl, Skvira, Taraszcza, Cherkasi, Chigrin, Uuman, Wassilkof, and Zwenigorodka. In 1833 it comprised 13 towns, and 80 villages.

KIEV, KIOV, or KIOW, a considerable town, the capital of the preceding prov., on a rising ground on the r. bank of the Dnieper, in N lat. 50° 27′, E long. 30° 27′, nearly 270 m. N by W of Kherson. It is picturesquely situated, and covers a great extent of space, with numerous public buildings crowning the heights of the undulating ground on which the city is built. The general aspect of the city is striking, and the impression on a traveller from the western parts of Europe is that which he would expect to receive on first viewing some Asiatic capital. It con-

sists properly of three towns, viz., the Old town, the Podol or the Lower town, and the fortress of Petscherski. These three parts are connected by intrenchments, but the last alone is regularly defended. It takes its name from a monastery founded here in the 11th cent.; and contains barracks for the garrison; also magazines, officers' houses, several churches, a government house, and beautiful public gardens. Below the monastery are a series of vaults, divided into apartments and chapels, in which are kept a number of coffins, which are supposed to contain the relics of saints and martyrs. These catacombs form a labyrinth, mined in the solid rock, consisting of walks, chambers, branches, &c., ascending and descending for the distance of several hundred yards. The passage is about 6 ft. wide, and covered at the top; its sides neatly plastered, and stained with black wash. The flooring is laid with iron plates. The remains of 73 saints or primitive Christians of Russia are here deposited in semicircular niches at intervals in the passage. The bodies are wrapped round and bandaged with swathings of silk, after the fashion of mummies; no part, not even the face, is left visible. The coffins are of an oblong square figure, decreasing in breadth from the head downwards, and adorned in the interior with flowers of gold painted on a red ground. "On our return to the realms of day," says Mr. James, after describing a visit to these catacombs, "we heard the chant of mass sounding from the church of the monastery, and thither we instantly repaired. The people whom we found assembled completely filled every part of the area. It was a herd of pilgrims, habited in all the various costumes of the southern provs. of the empire, some of them being said to have made a journey on foot of 1,500 versts, in order to discharge their vows at K.; and indeed, their lank, worn looks and tattered garments, seemed, in many instances, to bespeak the toilsomeness of their undertaking. While their devotions detain them here, they are for the most part obliged to lie out at night, being destitute of money to pay for lodging; and by day, only once, perhaps, receive refreshment, at a gratuitous repast which is provided, at the cost of the emperor, in the refectory of the monastery. But the enthusiasm, devotion, and superstition of a Russian, are easily able to surmount all these difficulties; and there is scarcely a person in the south, either of those who have sins to expiate, or of those whose quiet and holy life requires some notable act to grace its monotonous career, but imposes on himself, at one time or other, the task of performing this burdensome act of over-zealous piety."—The Old town stands on a height facing the N, and is partially fortified. Here is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and the cathedral.—The Podol lies in the plain below the Old town, close to the Dnieper; and, with the exception of the university, a church, and some convents, contains little but shops, and the houses of tradesmen. These three divisions of K., along with the suburbs, cover a large tract of ground; but the collective pop. does not much exceed 40,000, Malo-Russians, Poles, and Jews. The town is gloomy and inanimate, possessing no manufactures: agriculture and the distilling of spirituous liquors are the chief employments in the town and neighbourhood. K. has a gymnasium, and a high school, which formerly bore the name of an academy, and was numerously attended, and was erected into a university in 1803. Its library, said to contain a valuable collection of manuscripts, was totally destroyed by fire in 1780.—The commercial part of the city, or the Podol, lies, we have said, on a low plain at the W extremity; the rest of K. is elevated from 200 to 300, and even 400 ft. above the level, overlooking all the left or N shores of the Dnieper, which are low and flat marshes, extending for many leagues above and below K., and from one to two leagues wide. In the spring the whole W part of the plain becomes a lake, as the waters rise, and the only approach from the N to K. is along a causeway raised above the level of the floods. From the end of this causeway a suspension-bridge is now being thrown across the Dnieper to the foot of the steep acclivities on the r. bank. The river, which, for several leagues above, has spread through numerous lateral channels, here unites into one deep bed, and presents the narrowest passage. This passage is, however, still half-a-mile in breadth; and the depth of the water, in a dry autumn, is upwards of 30 ft. in the streamway; and sometimes more than 50 ft. after the melting of the snows in spring. Over this chasm—which once formed the barrier for Poland against the invasions of the Muscovites—the necessity of internal communication and the general march of improvement has called for the erection of a permanent bridge; and with enlightened policy the present emperor of Russia has ordered such a bridge to be constructed. The soil of the bed of the river being wholly of sand, and the current often changing its channel, considerable difficulties presented themselves to the engineers engaged in this work, while the tremendous breaking up of the ice after winter, followed by the melting of the snows in the more northern districts, swells the stream to an extent scarcely comprehensible to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It became therefore a necessary condition that the number of piers of any bridge to be built here should be the fewest possible, with the largest openings between them. Hence, with the given limit of expense, the principle of a suspension bridge was preferred, and the adoption of wrought iron chains with broad flat links was decided on: such as those employed in the Menai and Conway bridges in Wales; and also in Hungary, at Pesth, across the Danube. All these bridges, however, have but one central opening. The suspension bridge at K. has 4 principal openings, each of 440 ft.; two side-openings of 225 ft. each; and a passage of 50 ft. on the r. shore, spanned by a swivel-bridge opening for the passage of the steam-boats and other river craft. There are, therefore, 5 suspension piers in the river. The architecture of the piers is novel, and of a striking character, harmonizing with that used in the extensive range of first-class fortress which crown the heights of K. The ways through the piers have a clear breadth of 28 ft., and a height of 35 ft. to the soffit of the semicircular arches. The platform has nearly 53 ft. of extreme breadth, of which 35 ft. are carriage-way. The footpaths project beyond the chains, and are carried round the piers exteriorly, so that the foot-passengers are completely separated from the horsemen and carriages. The chains are composed of links 12 ft. long, and each weighing about 4 cwt.; and the total length measured along their curves is about 4 m. For the swivel-bridge the iron employed is almost exclusively malleable; the breadth of the platform is nearly 53 ft., and the weight of iron employed scarcely exceeds 100 tons. The bridge is moved horizontally, and by the efforts of 4 men only, acting on a very simple apparatus. Cast-iron has been carefully excluded from every part of the bridge, except where its use was really preferable or absolutely unavoidable. The total weight of iron used in the construction of the bridge is about 3,300 tons, including the machinery used in the various stages of its construction. The whole was made in England, several of the most celebrated ironmasters and manufacturers having been engaged upon it. It required 15 vessels to bring the iron to Odessa,

whence it was taken up to K. in small waggons drawn by oxen, over the wild steppes, almost without roads, or none that deserve the name.—Jaroslav, the successor of the famous Ruric, made K. his residence; and it was long the cap. of the kingdom of Russia. In 1240 it fell into the hands of the Tartars, and afterwards into those of the Lithuanians and Poles. In 1686 it was restored definitively to Russia. The church of St. Sophia at K. being the earliest Christian church in Russia, is an object of great interest, and of frequent pilgrimage to the followers of the Greek faith.

KIEWEL, KIEBEL, or KEMBLOWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Posen, circle and 14 m. SW of Bomst. Pop. 680. It has a Catholic church.

KIFRI, or KUFRI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 99 m. NNE of Bagdad, and 66 m. SW of Sherazur. It is enclosed by walls 18 ft. in height, and 9 ft. in thickness, and contains about 500 houses. The surrounding plain is fertile and well-cultivated. It has pits of naphtha which are wrought by the inhabitants.

KIGALGA, an island of the Aleutian archipelago, in the group of the Fox islands, SW of Oumaak and N of Amukhta, in N lat. 53°, and W long. 170° 10′. Its inhabitants do not exceed 50 in number. It has a port, which however possesses little security.

KIKEU, a town of Annam, on the NW coast of the gulf of Tonquin, on an island formed by branches of the Koa-gok, or Tonquin river, 90 m. E of Cachao. It is well-fortified, and well-built; and intersected by 4 navigable canals, by which it has extensive and facile communications with the interior.

KIKIAY, a group of small islands in the Eastern sea, to the SW of Japan, and NE of the Lu-chu group, in N lat. 28° 30′, E long. 130° 20′.

KIKINDA (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Torontal, 26 m. SE of Kanisa. Pop. of town and district, which comprises several villages, 13.000.

KIKING, a town of Sumatra, in the Battas country, on the Sekiri river, in N lat. 2° 37′, E long. 98° 8′. It has a considerable trade in benjoin and camphor.

KIKIWHERRI, a town of Assin, in N lat. 5° 52′, W long. 1° 38′, on the r. bank of the Busempra, on the route to Komassi, the cap. of Ashantee, from which it is distant about 45 m. SSE.

KIKU, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 60 m. E of Okosaki.

KIL, or KILL, an adjunct of very frequent occurrence in Scottish and Irish topography. Some antiquaries derive it from the Saxon *king;* others, from the Latin *cella;* others, from the Gaelic *cill*—pronounced *keel*—which means 'a circle.' According to the latter, all places in this country having the prefix *cill, kil,* or *kill,* originally derived their names from the proximity of a Druidical circle. It is, however, an historical fact, that when names of places begin with this adjunct, it is generally found that the place was originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name usually forms the second half of the appellation; and the presumption is, that the word was borrowed by the Gaels from the old Monkish Latin, *cella.*

KILA-BEAST. See BOST.

KILA-KAJI, a fort of Afghanistan, 10 m. N of Cabul, on a small rivulet an affluent of the Punchshir.

KILA-KHAIRZAR, a fort of Afghanistan, 28 m. SE of Bamian, on a head-stream of the Helmund.

KILAT-I-GHILJI, a strong hill-fort of Afghanistan, near the Turnuk river, on the route from Candahar to Cabul, 12¾ m. from Assia-Hazarah, at an alt. of 5,773 ft. above sea-level.

KILAUEA, or KIRAUEA, a great volcanic mountain in the S part of the island of Hawaii, in the Sandwich group, in N lat. 19° 25′, W long. 155° 27′. The American exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes ascended this mountain from Hilo bay. After reaching Olaa, at an elevation of 1,138 ft. above sea-level, they found no distinct path to follow, for "the whole surface became a mass of lava, which retained all its metallic lustre, and appeared as if it had but just run over the ground—so small was the action of decomposition. There were only a few stunted bushes on their track; but some dense patches of wood were observed on the r." At Kapuauhi, 15 m. from Olaa, at an alt. of 2,184 ft., the whole extent around was black lava. Soon after leaving Kapuauhi, they met with soil formed upon the lava by volcanic action, and affording nourishment to bushes of various species and strawberry-vines. At length they reached the crater of K.: "Just," says the commander, "as we reached the great plain of the volcano, we approached the S limit of the wood, and, on turning its corner, Mauna-Loa burst upon us in all its grandeur. The day was extremely fine,—the atmosphere pure and clear except a few flying clouds,—and this immense dome rose before us from a plain some 20 m. in breadth. I had not, until then, formed any adequate idea of its magnitude and height. The whole dome appeared of a bronze colour, and its uninterrupted smooth outline was relieved against the deep blue of a tropical sky. So striking was the mountain that I was surprised and disappointed when called upon to look at the volcano; for I saw nothing before us but a huge pit, black, ill-looking, and totally different from what I had anticipated. There were no jets of fire, no eruptions of heated stones, no cones, nothing but a depression, that, in the midst of the vast plain by which it is surrounded, appeared small and insignificant." The first sight of the crater of K. appears to have been equally disappointing to Mr. Ellis and his party, who accomplished the ascent of K. some years before. "We expected," says Mr. Ellis, "to have seen a mountain with a broad base and rough indented sides, composed of loose slags or hardened streams of lava, and whose summit would have presented a rugged wall of scoria forming the rim of a mighty caldron: but, instead of this, we found ourselves on the edge of a steep precipice, with a vast plain before us. 15 or 16 m. in circumf., and sunk from 200 to 400 ft. below its original level. The surface of this plain was uneven, and strewed with huge stones and volcanic rock; and in the centre of it was the great crater, at the distance of 1½ m. from the place where we were standing." Commander Wilkes's narrative proceeds thus: "At the further end was what appeared a small cherry-red spot, whence vapour was issuing, and condensing above into a cloud of silvery brightness. This cloud, however, was more glorious than any I had ever beheld, and the sight of it alone would have repaid for the trouble of coming thus far. We hurried to the edge of the cavity, in order to get a view of its interior, and as we approached, vapour issuing from numerous cracks, showed that we were passing over ground beneath which fire was raging. The rushing of the wind past us was as if it were drawn inwards to support the combustion of some mighty conflagration. When the edge is reached, the extent of the cavity becomes apparent, and its depth became sensible by comparison with the figures of some of our party who had already descended. The vastness thus made sensible, transfixes the mind with astonishment, and every instant the impression of grandeur and magnitude increases. To give an idea of its capacity, the city of New York might be placed within it, and when at its bottom would be hardly noticed, for it is 3½ m. long, 2½ m. wide, and over 1.000 ft. deep. A black ledge surrounds it at the depth of 660 ft., and thence to the bottom is 384 ft. The bottom looks, in the daytime, like a heap of smouldering ruins. The descent to the ledge appears to the sight a short and easy task, but it takes an hour to accomplish." When Mr. Ellis visited K., the crater appears to have been of considerably less extent. He says: "We at length came to the edge of the great crater, where a spectacle sublime and even appalling presented itself before us. Immediately before us yawned an immense gulf, in the form of a crescent, about 2 m. in length, from NE to SW, nearly 1 m. in width, and apparently 800 ft. deep. The bottom was covered with lava, and the SW and N parts of it were one vast flood of burning matter, in a state of terrific ebullition, rolling to and fro its 'fiery surge' and flaming billows. Fifty-one conical islands, of varied form and size, containing so many craters, rose either round the edge, or formed the surface of the burning lake; 22 constantly emitted columns of grey smoke or pyramids of brilliant flame; and several of these at the same time vomited from their ignited mouths streams of lava, which rolled in blazing torrents down their black indented sides into the boiling mass below. The existence of these conical craters led us to conclude that the boiling caldron of lava before us did not form the focus of the volcano,—that this mass of melted lava was comparatively shallow,—and that the basin in which it was contained was separated by a stratum of solid matter from the great volcanic abyss which constantly poured out its melted contents through these numerous craters into this upper reservoir. The sides of the gulf before us, although composed of different strata of ancient lava, were perpendicular for about 400 ft., and rose from a wide horizontal ledge of solid black lava of irregular breadth, but extending completely round; beneath this ledge the sides sloped gradually towards the burning lake, which was, as nearly as we could judge, 300 or 400 ft. lower. It was evident that the large crater had been recently filled with liquid lava up to this black ledge, and had by some subterraneous canal emptied into the sea or under the low land on the shore." Captain Wilkes's party found a descent to the bottom of the crater at the NW angle of the black ledge, where a portion of it had fallen in and afforded an inclined plane to the bottom. "This at first appeared smooth and easy to descend, but on trial it proved somewhat difficult, for there were many fissures crossing the path at

right angles, which it was necessary to get over. After much toil we finally reached the floor of the crater. This was found to be 384 ft. beneath the black ledge, making the whole depth 987 ft. below the northern rim. Like the black ledge, it was not found to have the level and even surface it had appeared from above to possess: hillocks and ridges from 20 to 30 ft. high ran across it, and were in some places so perpendicular as to render it difficult to pass over them. The distance we travelled below was deceptive, and we had no means of ascertaining it but by the time it took to walk it, which was upwards of two hours, from the N extreme of the bottom, to the margin of the large lake. It is extremely difficult to reach this lake on account of its overflowing at short intervals, which does not allow the fluid mass time to cool. The nearest approach that any one of the party made to it at this time was about 1,500 or 2,000 ft.; they were then near enough to burn their shoes and light their sticks in the lava which had overflowed during the preceding night. The smaller lake was well viewed from a slight eminence: this lake was slightly in action; the globules—if large masses of red fluid lava, several tons in weight, can be so called—were seen heaving up at regular intervals, 6 or 8 ft. in height, and smaller ones were thrown up to a much greater elevation. At the distance of 50 ft. no gases were to be seen, nor was any steam evident, yet a thin smoke-like vapour arose from the whole fluid surface; no puffs of smoke were perceived at any time. At first it seemed quite possible to pass over the congealed surface of the lake to within reach of the fluid, though the spot on which they stood was so hot as to require their sticks to be laid down to stand on. This idea was not long indulged in, for in a short time the fluid mass began to enlarge; presently a portion would crack and exhibit a bright red glare; then in a few moments the lava-stream would issue through, and a portion would speedily split-off and suddenly disappear in the liquid mass. This kind of action went on until the lake had extended itself to its outer bank, and had approached to within 15 ft. of their position, when the guide said it was high time to make a retreat. One trip to the floor generally satisfies the most daring, and as long as a person remains there he must feel in a state of great insecurity, and in danger of undergoing one of the most horrible of deaths, in being cut off from escape by the red molten fluid; yet a hardihood is acquired, which is brought about by the excitement, that gives courage to encounter serious peril in so novel a situation." The estimated alt. of K. is 3,870 ft.

KILBAHA, a fishing-village and small port in the p. of Kilballyhone, co. Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon, about 3¼ m. E of Loop-head.

KILBALLYHONE, or KILBALLYOWEN, a parish 13 m. W of Kilrush, in co. Clare. It contains the vs. of K., Cross, Kilbaha, Kiltrellig, Ross, and Tullig. Area 10,835 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,346.

KILBANE, a village in the p. of Killokennedy, co. Clare, 3 m. E of Broadford. Pop. in 1841, 370.

KILBARCHAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, having the Black Cart on the S and E, and the Gryfe on the N. Its area is about 9,200 acres. In the NE of the p. are the ruins of a castle, called Ranfurly or Ramphorlie, anciently the residence of the Knoxes, from whom descended John Knox, the Reformer; and the Irish family of Knox, Viscounts Northland, who, although not possessed of any property here, took from this place their British title of Baron Ranfurly, and their Irish one of Earl, conferred respectively in 1826 and 1831. The pop. of this p. in 1801 was 3,751; in 1831, 4,806; in 1841, 5,595.—The town of K. is pleasantly situated in the SE of the p., 1½ m. from Johnstone, 5½ m. from Paisley. Pop. in 1841, 2,382. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the weaving by hand-loom of silk and cotton goods.

KILBARRICK, a parish 5½ m. NE of Dublin, in co. Dublin. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 199.

KILBARRON, a parish in co. Donegal, containing the chief part of the town of BALLYSHANNON: which see. Area 23,932 acres, of which 915 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 10,521; in 1841, 10,027. It extends from the vicinity of Belleek, along the river Erne, to Donegal bay.—Also a parish, partly in co. Galway, but chiefly in co. Tipperary, 5½ m. W of Borris-o'-kane. Area 11,343 acres, of which 3,636 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole 2,853.

KILBARRY, a parish 2 m. S of the town of Waterford, in co. Waterford. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. in 1831, 587; in 1841, 605.

KILBARRYMEADEN, a parish in co. Waterford. Area 6,263 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,360.

KILBEACON, a parish 8 m. S by E of Knocktopher, in co. Kilkenny. Area 3,402 acres. Pop. 1,362.

KILBEACONTY, or KILVECONTY, a parish 2½ m. ENE of co. Galway. Area 12,473 acres. Pop. 4,575.

KILBEAGH, a parish in co. Mayo, 8 m. W by N of Ballaghadireen. Area 33,824 acres. Pop. 9,963.

KILBEG, or KILMAINHAMBEG, a parish 4 m. NNE of Kells, in co. Meath. It contains the village of Carlanstown. Area 5,184 acres. Pop. 2,036.

KILBEGGAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Westmeath. Area 6,085 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,039; in 1841, 4,186.—The post and market-town of K. stands on the Upper Brosna river, 4¼ m. WSW of Tyrells-pass, on the Dublin and Galway highway. Its trade is provincially important, and has been materially increased by the formation, a few years ago, of the Kilbeggan branch of the Grand canal. The corn-trade in particular is extensive. Pop. of the town in 1841, 1,910.

KILBEGNOT, a parish 6½ m. N of Ballinamore, co. Galway. Area 10,867 acres. Pop. 5,036.

KILBEHENNY, or KILBENNY, a parish in co. Limerick, 4 m. ENE of Mitchellstown. Area 15,376 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,507; in 1841, 4,291.

KILBELFAD, a parish in co. Mayo, 4 m. SW by S of Ballina. Area 13,515 acres, of which 5,846 acres are in Lough Conn, and 407 acres in Lough Cullen. Pop. in 1831, 3,801; in 1841, 3,681. The surface lies along nearly the whole of the E side of Loughs Conn and Cullen.

KILBENNAN, a parish in co. Galway, 2½ m. NW by W of Tuam. Area 7,655 acres. Pop. 2,844.

KILBERRY, a parish in co. Kildare, 2½ m. N by W of Athy. Area 10,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,732; in 1841, 1,771.—Also a parish in co. Meath, 3½ m. N of Navan. It contains the villages of Kilberry and Wilkinston. Area 4,818 acres. Pop. 2,023.

KILBIXY,—provincially KILBISKY,—a parish 6¾ m. NW of Mullingar, in co. Westmeath. It contains the village of Ballinacargy. Area 6,493 acres, of which 252 acres are in Lough Iron. Pop. 2,246.

KILBOLANE, a parish 5¾ m. SW by W of Charleville, partly in co. Limerick, but chiefly in co. Cork. Area 10,015 acres, of which only 130 are in Limerick. Pop. in 1841, 4,155.

KILBONANE, a parish 4½ m. N by W of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 4,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,740; in 1841, 1,725.—Also a parish 3 m. NE by E of Milltown, in co. Kerry. Area 8,668 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,305; in 1841, 3,666.

KILBOURNE, a township in the p. of Horsley, in Derbyshire, 6 m. NE of Derby, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby railway. Pop. in 1841, 826.

KILBRACKEN, or BALLYBRACKEN, a parish in co. Kildare, 3¼ m. S by E of Monastereven. Area 3,057 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,284; in 1841, 1,365.

KILBRAGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 4 m. W by N of Fethard. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. 362.

KILBREEDY, or KILBRIDE, a parish on the seaboard of co. Mayo, 7 m. NNW of Killala. Area 4,457¼ acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,023; in 1841, 1,963.

KILBREEDY-MAJOR, a parish in co. Limerick, 2 m. W by S of Kilmallock. Area 3,374 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,136; in 1841, 1,409.

KILBREEDY-MINOR, a parish in co. Limerick, 4 m. SW by W of Bruff. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 600; in 1841, 612.

KILBREW, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NE by E of Dunshaughlin. Area 2,531 acres. Pop. 275.

KILBRIDE, a parish in co. Antrim, 2¼ m. WNW of Ballyclare. Area 5,641 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,849; in 1841, 2,071.—Also a parish 2 m. WSW of Clondalkin, co. Dublin. Area 846 acres. Pop. in 1841, 63.—Also a parish ¾ m. WNW of Oldcastle, partly in co. Meath, but chiefly in co. Cavan. Area

9,341 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,658; in 1841, 5,041.—Also a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4¼ m. WSW of New Ross. Area 1,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 496; in 1841, 516. —Also a parish 4 m. SE of Ratoath, co. Meath. Area 3,096 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1841, 374. —Also a parish 5 m. N of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 19,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,673; in 1841, 8,578.—Also a parish, 4½ m. S by W of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 1,801 acres. Pop. in 1831, 483; in 1841, 582.—Also a parish, 3¾ m. E by N of Ferns, co. Wexford. Area 4,473 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,100; in 1841, 1,054.—Also a parish, 1½ m. NNW of Arklow, in co. Wicklow. Area 6,754 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,207; in 1841, 1,445. It extends along the left side of the river Ovoca to the sea.—Also a parish in co. Wicklow, 3 m. NE of Blessington. Area 11,641 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,207; in 1841, 1,256. The whole surface is mountainous. The chief heights, Mount Butter, Dowry, and Seefingan, are respectively 1,459, 1,060, and 2,364 ft. in alt.; and the chief streams are the young Liffey, and its tributary the Brittas.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the co. of Bute, and isle of Arran, comprehending the E and NE parts of the island. Area about 42,000 acres, of which about 4,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 2,656; in 1841, 2,786. See article ARRAN.

KILBRIDE (EAST), a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, in length nearly 10 m. from N to S, and varying from 2 to 5 m. in breadth. Crossbasket, the least elevated ground in the p., is about 200 ft. above sea-level; and the summit of Eldrig, 7 m. S of Crossbasket, is 1,600 ft. in height. Vast quantities of butter, butter-milk, and cheese are supplied from this p. to Rutherglen and Glasgow. In addition to the village of K., the parish contains six other small villages, viz. Maxwellton, Aldhouse including Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Kittochside, and Nerston. Pop. in 1801, 2,320; in 1831, 3,789; in 1841, 3,810. Interest attaches to this parish as being the birthplace of the two celebrated physicians Drs. William and John Hunter.

KILBRIDE-GLINN, a parish, 2½ m. NE of Taghmon, in co. Wexford. Area 4,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 648; in 1841, 826.

KILBRIDE-LANGAN, a parish in King's co., containing the town of Clara and the village of Charleston. Area 7,617 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,581.

KILBRIDE-PILATE, or PACE-KILBRIDE, a parish, 4¼ m. W by N of Kinnegad, co. Westmeath. It contains the village of Milltown. Area 4,031 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1841, 914.

KILBRIDE-TULLAMORE, a parish containing the town of Tullamore, in King's co. Area 10,152 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,673; in 1841, 9,608.

KILBRIDE-VESTON, or KILBRIDE-VASTY, a parish, 3¾ m. NNE of Tyrrel's pass, co. Westmeath. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1841, 645.

KILBRIDE (WEST), a parish on the coast of the district of Cunningham, in Ayrshire. The island of Little Cumbray is attached to the p. The coast-line of the p., owing to the advantage gained by peninsularity of form, is about 7 m. in extent. At the angle or SW extremity, projects the promontory of Portincross, terminating in a perpendicular wall of rock 300 ft. high, called Goldberry-head. About two-thirds, or a little more, of the entire area is regularly or occasionally subjected to the plough; and nearly one-third is naturally and exclusively pastoral. Pop. in 1831, 1,685; in 1841, 1,885. The village of West K. is situated in a well-sheltered hollow, ¾ m. from the sea, and 4½ m. NW of Ardrossan. The chief employments are weaving and hand-sewing, in subordination to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley.

KILBRIN, a parish, 7½ m. NW of Mallow, co. Cork. Area 12,631 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,855.

KILBRINE, or KILBRYAN, a parish 1¾ m. SE by S of Boyle, co. Roscommon. Area 3,852 acres, of which 974 acres are in Lough Key. Pop. in 1831, 1,349; in 1841, 1,114.

KILBRITAIN, or KILBRITTON, a parish 4½ m. SSE of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 4,751 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,607; in 1841, 1,652.—Also a village in the p. of Rathclarin, co. Cork, Munster. Pop. in 1841, 288.

KILBRODERAN, a parish 5 m. NW by W of Rathkeale, co. Limerick. Area 2,901 acres. Pop. in 1831, 829; in 1841, 869.

KILBROGAN, a parish in co. Cork. Area 7,578 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,711; in 1841, 5,404. The surface extends along the N side of the Bandon river, and the town of Bandon is partly within the p.

KILBRONEY, a parish in co. Down, containing the beautiful v. of Rosstrevor. Area 13,208 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,257; in 1841, 4,540. The surface includes a large part of the N shore of Carlingford bay, and a portion of the S declivities of the Mourne mountains. The summit of Slieve-Bane, 1¼ m. E of Rosstrevor, has an alt. of 1,595 ft. above sea-level.

KILBURN, a hamlet in the p. of St. John's, Hampstead, Middlesex, 5 m. NW by W of London, intersected by the Great North-Western railway.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N by W of Easingwold. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1841, 837.

KILBURNE, a parish 4 m. SW of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 3,514 acres. Pop. in 1841, 905.

KILBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. SSE of Leicester. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1841, 408.

KILCALMONELL, a parish in Argyleshire, forming the N extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. Pop. in 1801, 2,952; in 1831, 3,488; in 1841, 2,460.

KILCAR, or KILCHAR, a parish, containnig a v. of the same name, 5 m. W by S of Killybegs, co. Donegal. Area 18,883 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,969.

KILCARN, a parish 3 m. SSE of Navan, co. Meath. Area 2,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 546; in 1841, 600. The surface lies along the E side of the Boyne.

KILCARRAGH, a parish 2¾ m. ESE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 142; in 1841, 170.—Also a parish 6 m. SW of Listowel, co. Kerry, containing the village of Ballinageragh and part of Lixnaw. Area 2,911 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,109; in 1841, 1,250.

KILCASH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 4½ m. NW of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary. Area 3,753 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,260.

KILCASHEL AND THOMASTOWN, a continuous bog in co. Roscommon, from 3 to 6 m. E of Ballinasloe. Area 4,778 acres. It occupies a watershed and table-land; is completely surrounded by limestone hills, and is drained off in all directions by no fewer than 8 rills. The average depth of the bog is only 15 ft.

KILCASKIN, a parish partly in co. Kerry, but chiefly in co. Cork, 8½ m. NE by E of Castletown-Berehaven. Area of the Kerry section, 16,386 acres; of the Cork section, 35,105 acres. Pop. in 1841 of the whole, 6,780.

KILCATERN, or KILCATHERINE, a parish 4 m. NNW of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork. It contains the villages of Caherkeen, Coulagh, and Eyeries. Area 21,778 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,043; in 1841, 6,940. The surface lies along Coulagh bay and the Kenmare estuary.

KILCAVAN, or KILKEVAN, a parish 3½ m. NE of Clonmines, co. Wexford. Area 3,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1841, 768.

KILCHBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the

cant. and 10 m. NNE of Berne, on the r. bank of the Emme.—Also a v. in the cant. and 16 m. W of St. Gall. In both these villages and their vicinity, a considerable quantity of cotton stuffs are woven.—Also a v. in the cant. and 3 m. S of Zurich, on the W bank of the lake of Zurich.

KILCHIPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 25 m. N of Sarungpur. It is a considerable grain mart.

KILCHOMAN, a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Islay. It is 14 m. long and 6 broad, and is mainly of a peninsular form, extending between Loch Gruinard and Loch Indaal. Pop. in 1801, 2,050; in 1831, 4,822; in 1841, 4,505.

KILCHRENAN AND DALAVICH, a parish in Argyleshire, extending 16 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, on both sides of Loch Awe, comprehending about 96 sq. m., or 49,000 Scots acres. Heath is the general covering. Pop. in 1801, 1,052; in 1841, 943.

KILCHRIST, a parish 3 m. NNE of Kildysart, co. Clare, containing the v. of Ballinacally. Area 7,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,569; in 1841, 2,974.—Also a parish 3¾ m. SW by W of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 3,418 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,579.

KILCLEAGH, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the greater part of the town of Moate. Area 15,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,152; in 1841, 6,444.

KILCLIEF, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Down. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,113; in 1841, 1,121. The surface lies along the W side of the entrance of Lough Strangford. The village stands on the shore, 1½ m. N by W of Killard point. Pop. in 1831, 351. Adjoining the v. stands Kilclief castle, a military keep of the early part of the 14th cent., in a state of fine preservation, and of a considerable size and height.

KILCLOAN, or KILCLOON, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NE of Kilcock. Area 2,717 acres. Pop. in 1831, 321; in 1841, 267.

KILCLOGHER. See CLOGHER.

KILCLONAGH, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 759 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1841, 179.

KILCLONFERT, a parish 2 m. N by W of Philipstown, King's co. Area 10,266 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,734; in 1841, 1,835.

KILCLOONY, a parish in co. Galway, containing the village of Cleaghmore and the greater part of the town of Ballinasloe. Area 7,289 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,248.

KILCLOONY, or KILCLUNY, a parish in co. Armagh, Ulster, containing part of the town of Markethill. Area 12,833 acres. Pop. in 1841, 8,079.

KILCOAN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. WSW of New Ross. Area 1,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 444; in 1841, 555.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 5½ m. E of Clonmines. Area 2,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1841, 492.—Also a parish 7 m. NE of Cork, co. Cork, containing the v. of Gogginstown. Area 6,047 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,802.

KILCOCK, a parish and town in co. Kildare. Area of p. 4,064 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,235; in 1841, 1,974.—The market-town of K. is partly in the p. of Rodanstown, but chiefly in the p. of Kilcock, co. Kildare. It stands on the banks of the Grand canal, 3 m. WNW of Maynooth. It is a straggling and unattractive place, in the midst of rich environs.

KILCOCKAN, a parish 6 m. ESE of Tallow, co. Waterford. Area 4,537 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,420.

KILCOE, a parish 6 m. W by S of Skibbereen, co. Cork. Area 5,272 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,339.

KILCOLA, a parish 3½ m. NNW of Elphin, co. Roscommon. Area 7,217 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,784.

KILCOLEMAN, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the town of Milltown, and the v. of Blackhill. Area 7,758 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,970; in 1841, 4,745. The p. contains the ruins of an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III.—Also a parish 2½ m. SSE of Birr, in King's co. Area 8,201 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,039; in 1841, 2,285.—Also a parish 5 m. NNW of Newcastle, co. Limerick. Area 2,762 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1841, 759.—Also a parish in co. Mayo, containing the town of Clare. Area 23,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,391; in 1841, 9,451.—Also a parish, partly in co. Sligo, partly in co. Roscommon, but chiefly in co. Mayo. The Mayo section contains the town of Ballaghadireen. Area of the Sligo section, 5,511 acres. Area of the Roscommon and of the Mayo sections, 12,581 acres, of which 108 acres are in Loch Gara. Pop. in 1841, of the whole p., 6,655.—Also an old castle, 2 m. N of Doneraile, co. Cork, on a rivulet which falls into the Awbeg at Doneraile. The stairway of the tower exists, and some windows in the tower continue, but possess no other interest than that of directing the eye of a visitor to the landscape with which the illustrious author of the 'Fairy Queen' was most familiar while composing his poem.—Also a village in the p. of Ringrone, co. Cork. Pop. 122.

KILCOLEMANBANE, a parish 2½ m. S by E of Maryborough, Queen's co. Area of the Cullenagh section, 3,688 acres. Pop. in 1841, 962.

KILCOLGAN, or KILCORGAN, a parish in co. Galway. Area 5,548 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,191; in 1841, 1,359. K. point terminates a peninsula, which runs out into Galway-bay between New-harbour and Kinvarra harbour, and covers Galway roads opposite Mutton island from S and SE winds.

KILCOLLUM, or KILCOLM, a parish in co. Kilkenny, containing the v. of Ballincrea. Area 8,274 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,139; in 1841, 2,407.

KILCOMAN, or KILCOMIN, a parish ¾ m. WSW of Shinrone, King's co. Area 3,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,357; in 1841, 1,552. The surface is drained by the Little Brosna.

KILCOMB, a parish 4½ m. SW of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 5,441 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,170.

KILCOMENTY, a parish in co. Tipperary. Area 6,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,334; in 1841, 2,892.

KILCOMMICK, a parish 3¼ m. NW of Abbeymahon, co. Longford. The Rathcline section contains the village of Kenaught. Area 11,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,815; in 1841, 3,644.

KILCOMMON, a parish in co. Mayo, containing the town of Belmullet. Area 203,396 acres, of which 2,436 acres are in Lough Carrowmore. Pop. in 1831, 13,395; in 1841, 17,000. This enormous p. includes the whole of the barony of Erris, except the peninsula within the Mullet; and though multitudinous and exceedingly diversified in feature, has already been noticed sufficiently for the purposes of general description in our article on ERRIS. The principal hills and mountains, with their respective altitudes, are Corslieve, 1,785 ft.; Nephin-Beg, 2,065 ft.; and Laghtdoulybawn, 2,369 ft.—Also a parish in co. Mayo, containing the post-town of Hollymount. Area 17,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,507; in 1841, 7,456.—Also a parish in co. Wicklow, containing the town of Tinahely. Area 11,209 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,469; in 1841, 3,479.—Also a parish 1¾ m. NE of Rathdrum, in co. Wicklow. Area 4,807 acres. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1841, 972.

KILCONDUFF, a parish in co. Mayo, containing the town of Swineford. Area 16,522 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,951; in 1841, 7,072.

KILCONERAN, a parish 4½ m. NNW of Loughrea. Area 5,476 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,360; in 1841, 1,552.

KILCONICKNY, a parish 2½ m. WNW of Lough-

rea, in co. Galway. Area 8,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,664; in 1841, 2,564.

KILCONIRAN. See KILCONERAN.

KILCONLY, a parish 5½ m. NW of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 9,677 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,855; in 1841, 3,070.—Also a parish 10 m. S by W of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry. Area 5,753½ acres.—Also a parish 9½ m. NW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 5,742 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,660; in 1841, 2,210. It lies on the estuary of the Shannon, opposite the bay of Carrigaholt.

KILCONNEL, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in co. Galway. Area 6,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 1,880. The town, or rather v., is 3 m. WNW of Aughrim. Pop. in 1841, 191.—Also a parish 3 m. E of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 2,345 acres. Pop. in 1831, 691; in 1841, 655.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish of Fifeshire, stretching along the frith of Forth, and comprising the village of K. and the towns of Colinsburgh and Earlsferry. Pop. in 1831, 2,540; in 1841, 2,605.

KILCONRY, a parish 3¾ m. S by W of Newmarket, co. Clare. Area 2,926 acres, of which 471 acres are in islands. Pop. in 1831, 793; in 1841, 739. The surface forms the extremity of the peninsula between the estuary of the Shannon and the E side of the estuary of the Fergus.

KILCOO, a parish in co. Down, 1¾ m. S of Castlewellan, containing the town of Newcastle. Area 18,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,520; in 1841, 6,583. The summit of Slieve-Donard, on the S boundary, has an alt. above sea-level of 2,449 ft.

KILCOOLE, a parish on the coast of co. Wicklow, containing the vs. of Kilcoole and Downs. Area 4,476 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,359; in 1841, 2,460. The v. of K. is 1½ m. NE of Newton-Mount-Kennedy. Pop. in 1831, 469; in 1841, 296.

KILCOOLEY, a parish in co. Meath, 1½ m. ENE of Trim. Area 2,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1841, 303.—Also a parish in co. Roscommon, 1¾ m. E of Tulsk. Area 3,477 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,779; in 1841, 2,005.—Also a parish 4½ m. ESE of Loughrea, in co. Galway. Area 1,616 acres. Pop. 576.—Also a parish partly in co. Kilkenny, Leinster, but chiefly in co. Tipperary, containing the v. of New Birmingham. Area of the Cranagh section, 11,547 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,006.

KILCOONAGH, or KILCOONY, a parish in co. Galway, 4 m. SSE of Headford. Area 6,057 acres, of which 334 are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 1,281; in 1841, 1,609.

KILCOP, a parish 4½ m. SE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 388 acres. Pop. 141.

KILCORCORAN, or KILCORKERAN, a parish in co. Cork. Area 1,292 acres. Pop. in 1841, 532.

KILCORKEY, a parish in co. Connaught, 6 m. W of Elphin, containing the village of Belanagare. Area 9,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,897; in 1841, 3,076.

KILCORMUCK, a parish 5 m. SE of Ferns, co. Wexford. Area 10,054 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,743.

KILCORNAN, a parish 3¾ m. NE of Askeaton, co. Limerick. It contains the village of Stonehall. Area 9,346 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,839; in 1841, 3,856.—Also a parish 5½ m. W by N of Tipperary, in co. Tipperary. Area 1,157 acres. Pop. in 1841, 631.

KILCORNANE, or KILCORNEY, a parish 7 m. NW by N of Corrofin, co. Clare. Area 3,352 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1841, 330.

KILCORNEY, a parish 4 m. E by S of Mill-Street, co. Cork. Area 8,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,257; in 1841, 1,761.

KILCOWANMORE, a parish 5 m. SSW of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 630; in 1841, 703.

KILCREDAN, a parish 5 m. SE of Castle-Martyr, co. Cork. Area 1,014 acres. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1841, 620.—Also a parish in co. Kerry, of which the post-town is Milltown. Area 2,486 acres. Pop. in 1831, 782; in 1841, 764.

KILCROAN, a parish 1¾ m. SW of Ballymoe, in co. Galway. It contains the villages of Tober and Cornamucklagh. Area 7,701 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,354; in 1841, 2,178.

KILCROHANE, a parish 15 m. SW of Kenmare, in co. Kerry, containing the village of Sneem. Area 63,702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,481; in 1841, 10,776. It lies between Kenmare estuary on the S, and the alpine summit-line between Dunkerrin and Iveragh on the N. The whole surface may be succinctly described as a wilderness of mountain and bog. A small district of prime interest to the majority of Irishmen, and of considerable interest also to both the antiquary and the lover of romantic landscape, contains the most noted demesne of the parish, the paternal home of the great agitator and orator Daniel O'Connel.—Also a parish 13 m. SW of Bantry, co. Cork. Area 14,588 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,856.

KILCRONAGHAN, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the small post-town of Tubbermore. Area 7,992 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,186; in 1841, 4,345.

KILCRUMPER, a parish 1¼ m. SW of Kilworth, co. Cork. Area 3,516 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,228.

KILCULLEN, a parish in co. Kildare, containing most of the village of Kilcullen-Bridge and the whole of Old Kilcullen. Area 7,344 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,918; in 1841, 3,020. The northern district consists of a portion of the valley of the Liffey.

KILCULLEN-BRIDGE, a small town, partly in the p. of Carnalway, but chiefly in the p. of Kilcullen, co. Kildare. It stands on the river Liffey, 2 m. N by E of Old Kilcullen.

KILCULLEN (OLD), a hamlet, and formerly a walled town, in the p. of Kilcullen, co. Kildare. It now consists of only a cluster of ancient ruins, and a thin and small aspersion of poor cabins.

KILCULLIHEEN, a parish 1¼ m. ENE of Waterford, and partly within the municipal boundaries of that city. Area of the city section, 100 acres: of the Gualtier section, 2,137 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 1,353: in 1841, 1,515.

KILCULLY, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. N of the city of Cork. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 488.

KILCUMMER, a parish 1¾ m. WNW of Castletownroche, co. Cork. Area 2,613 acres. Pop. in 1831, 812; in 1841, 783.

KILCUMMIN, a parish in co. Galway, containing the town and military station of Oughterard. Area 108,791 acres, of which 10,281 acres are in Lough Corrib, and 4,729 acres in small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 9,848; in 1841, 10,824. Its central parts are bog, moor, and mountain; its sea-board or W coast comprises a considerable aggregate of indifferent arable land.—Also a parish 4 m. NNW of Killarney, co. Kerry. Area 38,953 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,637; in 1841, 7,360.—Also a parish 4¼ m. N of Killalla, co. Mayo, containing the village of Rathlacken. Area 4,195 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,653; in 1841, 2,791.

KILCUMNEY, or DRUMCREE, a parish 1¾ m. NW of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath, containing the villages of Drumcree and Collinstown. Area 2,921 acres. Pop. in 1831, 870; in 1841, 959.

KILCUMREAGH, or KILCOMREAGH, a parish 2½ m. ENE of Moate-Grenogue, partly in King's co., partly in co. Westmeath, Leinster. Area 9,267 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,787; in 1841, 3,922.

KILCUNNY, a village in the p. of Drumlane, co. Cavan, Ulster, on the l. bank of the Erne. It is a suburb of Belturbet. Pop. in 1841, 450.

KILDA (SAINT), or HIRTA, the most remote of the Scottish Western isles, in N lat. 57° 48′ 32″, E

long. 8° 32′ 2″, 82 m. E of the Butt of Lewis, and 37 m. distant from the Flannen islands. It is about 3 m. long from E to W, 2 m. broad from N to S, and 9½ m. in circumf. The whole island is fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing place on the SE; and even there the rocks are of great height, and the narrow passage to the top so steep, that a few men armed only with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four distinct summits. The highest of these, called Conachan, was estimated by Dr. Macculloch to be 1,380 ft. above the sea-level; and presents on one side a precipice of nearly this elevation. The surface of the island is generally covered to the depth of 6 or 8 inches with a blackish loam, on which rests a thick verdant turf, except on the tops of the hills where it has 3 ft. deep of moss. The violence of the W winds restricts agricultural operations, and the natives prefer the rearing of sheep and goats, and catching of wild fowl, to the more toilsome business of husbandry, and raise only a small quantity of corn on the SE declivity near the village. The soil, though naturally poor, is rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants. Harvest is commonly over before September; when it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms. Barley and oats are sown. Of the former, about 50 bolls are generally brought every year to Harris, and the grain is said to be of superior quality. Potatoes have been introduced, and cabbages and other garden plants. There are several springs, which form a small burn that runs close by the v., situated about a ¼ m. from the bay on the SE, and all the inhabitants of the island live in it. The number of inhabitants in 1764 was only 88; in 1849, 109. The houses are built in two rows, facing one another, with a street running in the middle. They are nearly flat in the roof. The walls are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf. All are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family, the other, nearest the door, receives the cattle during the winter season. Besides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells or storehouses, scattered over the whole island. These are composed entirely of stones, and are from 12 to 18 ft. in length, and little more than 7 ft. in breadth and height. In these the inhabitants secure their peats, eggs, and wild fowl—of which every St. Kildan has his share, in proportion to the rent he pays, or the extent of land he possesses. "Swift, in his 'Tale of a Tub,'" says Dr. Macculloch, "describes a land of feathers, and perhaps he drew the hint from St. K. The air here is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dunghills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers. The women look like feathered Mercuries, for their shoes are made of a gannet's skin: every thing smells of feathers, and the smell pursued us over all the islands, for the captain had a sackful in the cabin." The laird of Macleod is the proprietor of St. K.; and the island is visited annually by his steward, to collect the rents, which are paid in sheep, butter, and wild fowl, particularly solan-geese. The island is surrounded with several small insulated rocks, of which the principal are Soa and Borera. Spars and rock-crystals are found on the N side of the island.

KILDALE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E by N of Stokesley. Area 5,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1841, 181.

KILDALKEY, a parish 3 m. S by E of Athboy, co. Meath. Area 10,415 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,055.

KILDALLOCK, or KILLDALLAGH, a grange 1¾ m. E by N of Coleraine, partly in co. Antrim, partly in co. Londonderry. Area 1,983 acres. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1841, 969.

KILDALLON, a parish in co. Cavan, 3 m. N of Killeshandra. Area 11,989 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,247; in 1841, 4,480.

KILDALTON, a parish in Argyleshire, forming the SE end of the island of Islay. It is 14 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 1,990; in 1831, 3,065; in 1841, 3,315.

KILDANGAN, a parish 4¼ m. SW by S of Kildare, co. Kildare. Area 989 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 115.

KILDARE, an inland county of the prov. of Leinster, in Ireland, bounded on the N by Meath; on the E by Dublin and Wicklow; on the S by Carlow; and on the W by Queen's co. and King's co. The river Boyne traces the W and NW boundary over a distance of 9 m.; the rivulet Rye traces the N boundary over 5 m.; and the river Barrow traces the W boundary over about 8¼ m.; but the boundary line almost everywhere else is capricious and artificial. The greatest length of the county from N to S is 32¼ m.; and the greatest breadth from E to W 19½ m. The area comprises 356,787 acres of arable land, 51,854 of uncultivated land, 8,288 of continuous plantations, 490 of towns, and 1,017 of water—in all, 418,436 acres.—The county lies upon a comparatively high geographical basis, consists to a large extent of table-land, and might be inferred to possess a great aggregate altitude. Yet if a narrow and interrupted skirting of hill and mountain along part of the E frontier be excepted, no co., and perhaps no equal extent of continuous surface in Ireland, lies at so low a mean superficial elevation above sea-level. A large proportion of the surface is morass and moorish meadow, lying but a few feet or even a few inches lower than the sources of the streams. The W, but chiefly the NW division of the co., to the superficial extent of about 50,000 acres, is a main part of the bog of Allen. Another great feature, very nearly in the centre of the co., is the extensive downs and celebrated racing ground of the Curragh. The declination of the surface is prevailingly three-fold—first and least, in a NW direction to the nascent Boyne—second and of medium extent, in an E direction to the Liffey—and third and greatest, in W and S directions to the Barrow. The hills and mountains on the E are rather spurs and offsets of the grand upland expanse of co. Wicklow than separate groups and ranges; and even the interior heights of the county are only in one instance collocated into a range to the NW of the town of Kildare, and usually designated the Red or Dunmurry hills. The altitudes above sea-level of the principal summits of the Red hills are 308 ft., 539 ft., and 769 ft.; of Tinorin, Knockpatrick, Knockshannagh, and two other heights at the SE extremity of the county 1,023 ft., 851 ft., 433 ft., 853 ft., and 978 ft.

Waters.] The Royal canal is intimately connected with the whole of the N frontier, proceeding now within K. and now within Meath, but chiefly within the former. The main line of the Grand canal passes right across the co. Two short branches of this canal, diverging from its S side, go off to Naas and Milltown; and a long and highly important branch, also diverging S, and partly making a detour

into Queen's co., proceeds to Monastereven and Athy. The river Barrow comes in from the W, a little above Monastereven, and traces a part of the W boundary line to the SW extremity of the co. The principal K. affluents of the Barrow are the Feagile, the Blackwood, the Finnery, the Griese, and Leer. The Liffey comes in from the E in the vicinity of Ballymore-Eustace, runs W, then N, and NNE to Leixlip. The principal affluents of the Liffey within K. are the Morrel and the Rye. The Boyne rises in the p. of Castle-Carbery, runs 3 m. W to the boundary of the co., and then flows NW, N, and NNE on the boundary, till it passes into Meath.

Geology and soils.] A wing of the great granite field of the cos. of Wicklow and Carlow extends into the SE extremity of K., and occupies an area around Castle-Dermot of about 20 sq. m. A belt of schistose formation, averaging about 5 m. in breadth, extends along all the E border of the co. The formation of all or very nearly all the remainder of the co., is the floetz limestone of central Ireland. Copper ore seems to exist in Dunmurry hill. The soil of the greater part of the co. is a rich loam or somewhat friable clay, tenacious of moisture. In the district called Churchtown, situated to the W of Athy, it is all a brick clay, which has been cultivated for centuries, but is too heavy for the production of oats.

Agriculture.] The improved methods of agriculture are of recent introduction into this co., but appear to be increasingly in the course of adoption by the small farmers. Oxen are generally used for both the cart and the plough. In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres was 3,104; of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,123; of from 15 to 30 acres, 991; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,845. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 144,225, of which 28,124 acres were under wheat, 40,512 under oats, 4,394 barley and rye, 715 pease and beans, 14,260 potatoes, 8,852 turnips, 905 mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 17 flax, and 46,446 meadow and clover.

Live stock.] The best English breeds of cattle and sheep have been introduced. In 1841, the live stock, together with the estimated total value of each, was 13,299 horses and mules, £106,392; 2,785 asses, £2,785; 47,104 cattle, £306,176; 75,406 sheep, £82,947; 15,502 pigs, £19,377; and 157,238 poultry, £3,931. Grand total of value, 521,608, exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts, valued at £7,776. In 1848, on 11,518 holdings, the live stock consisted of 13,207 horses, 370 mules and asses, 61,074 cattle, 83,258 sheep, 11,418 pigs, 1,206 goats, and 138,182 poultry.—In 1841, the continuous or compact plantations within the co. consisted of 8,288 acres; and the number of detached trees was equivalent to 3,603 acres.

Trade and manufactures.] The corn trade of K. is very large, on account at once of the excellence of the produce, the general prevalence of tillage, and the facility of communication to at once the E sea at Dublin, and the S sea at the exit of Waterford harbour. A strenuous attempt, still partially continued, was made to establish woollen and linen manufactories at Celbridge; and a cotton factory was a few years ago commenced on an extensive scale at Inchyguire, in the vicinity of Ballytore.

Communications.] The Royal and the Grand canals, the branches of the latter to Naas, Milltown, and Athy, and the navigation of the Barrow, partly artificial, but chiefly natural, downward from Athy, render the co. of K. singularly rich in water-communications, and connect it at once with Dublin, the Upper and Lower Shannon, the city and harbour of Waterford, and three grand outlets to the ocean, in respectively the E, W, and S of the kingdom. A line of railway passes up the vale of the Liffey from Dublin to the vicinity of Newbridge, and thence to Kildare, a distance of 30 m. At K. it gives off a branch to Athy and Carlow; while the main line passes on by Monastereven to Portarlington, and thence to Thurles; whence it is now extended to Cork. The principal roads through K. are the mail-lines from Dublin to Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Cork. At the close of 1841, 806 m. of road were under the charge of the co. surveyor.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is divided into 14 baronies, viz., Carbery, Ikeathy and Oughteran, N. Salt, S. Salt, Clane, N. Naas, S. Naas, Connel, W. Ophaly and E. Ophaly, Kilcullen, W. Narragh and Rheban, and E. Narragh and Rheban, and Kilkea and Moone. The principal towns are Athy, Naas, and Maynooth.

Statistics.] Pop. in 1792, 56,000; in 1813, 85,133; in 1821, 99,065; in 1831, 108,424; in 1841, 114,488; in 1851, only 96,627, being a decrease of 15 per cent. in 10 years. Houses in 1792, 11,205; in 1813, 14,564; in 1821, 16,478; in 1831, 17,155; in 1841, 18,556; in 1851, 16,867. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the co. 57 schools, attended by 3,063 boys and 3,413 girls. In Sept. 1848, there were 74 National schools in operation, attended by 8,508 children.—During 1842, the number of persons committed for public offences was 284; in 1848, 542. The only prisons are the co. jails at Athy and Naas; and the assizes are held alternately in these towns. The general quarter-sessions are held at Athy, Maynooth, Naas, and Kildare.—The constabulary force consisted of 263 men in 1848. The co. sent 10 members to the Irish parliament, or 2 from the co. at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Harristown; but it sends to the imperial parliament only 2 members for the co. at large,—the whole of the boroughs having been entirely disfranchised. The constituency in May 1841 was 978; on 1st Jan. 1849 it was 967. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males 58,030; females 56,458; families 20,338. Families residing in first class houses, 797; in second class houses, 4,091. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12,517; in manufactures and trade, 3,385; in other pursuits, 4,436. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 546. Clergymen of the Established church, 27; Roman Catholic clergymen, 49.

History.] A small N portion of the co. was anciently included in the kingdom of Meath; the whole of the remainder was included in the kingdom of Leinster, yet was distributed into portions or districts of the territories or principalities of Imail, Hy-Failge, and Hy-Ceallen, subject to respectively the O'Tooles, the O'Connors, and the Mackellys. In 1296, the territory of K., which hitherto had been under the sheriff of Dublin, was erected into a separate co.; and in 1316, John Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, sixth Lord Ophaly by creation, was created earl of K. The Fitzgerald family as they rose in power made autocratic exactions upon the people, and encroached on the administrative prerogatives of the Crown. Gerald, one of the earls, being summoned to England to answer various charges which had been brought against him, his son, a rash youth of 20 years of age, was left to act as his deputy; and in 1534, hearing a rumour that the earl was put to death, rushed into open and frantic rebellion against the government, and drew with him into the dreadful vortex his five uncles. In the course of the next year he and his uncles surrendered, were sent to England, and executed at Tyburn. Previous to their execution, the earl had died a prisoner in the tower; but Gerald, a younger brother of the rebellious Thomas, who had escaped to the continent, became master-of-the-horse to the grand-duke of Tuscany, and in 1552 was reconciled to the English government, and restored to his ancestral possessions. In 1761, James, the twentieth earl, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of K., and in 1766 he was made duke of Leinster. The K. family were partisans of the Williamite cause in the wars of the Revolution.

KILDARE, a parish and town in co. Kildare. Area 9,215 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 2,601; in 1841, 2,654. The town, the seat of a diocese, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on the Dublin and Limerick mail-road, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW of Newbridge, and 30 m. SW by W of Dublin by railway, at an alt. of 361 ft. above sea-level, in the midst of an extensive, depressed, and bleak tableau. It consists of one comparatively good street, and several diverging lanes. Ancient K. is believed to have stood a little W of the site of the present town. The pillar-tower of K. is said to be 132 ft. high. If the incongruity of a Gothic battlement be overlooked, and the existence of loopholes only near the top, the structure is both a very perfect and very beautiful specimen of

the curious antiquities of its class. The cathedral of K. has long been in a ruinous condition; and, even though partially repaired and in use, appears more a mass of ruin than an undilapidated pile.—A strong castle was built at K. shortly after the English conquest; and it now survives in remains which, while rather bulky and massive, possess no interest for the antiquary or the artist. The co. infirmary, situated in the town, is a well-managed institution, containing 50 beds. The only other public buildings are the market-house and the Roman Catholic chapel. No manufacture exists; nor, in consequence of the exceeding scarcity of water, can any be expected. The borough was disfranchised at the Legislative union. Pop. in 1831, 1,753; in 1841, 1,629. The bishopric of K. continued unannexed till the passing of the Church Temporalities act in 1833; but was then appointed to be consolidated with Dublin and Glandelough. On an average of three years, ending 31st Dec., 1831, the gross income of the bishop was £6,451. The gross amount of the corporate revenues of the dean and chapter is £602. The diocese comprehends the chief part of co. Kildare, a large part of King's co., and a considerable part of Queen's co. —The Roman Catholic dioceses of K. and Leighlin are consolidated. The seat of this dio. is Carlow.

KILDAVIN, a parish 3½ m. SW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 3,441 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1841, 1,099.—Also a village in the p. of Barragh, co. Carlow, 1¾ m. SW of Clonegall.

KILDECAMOGUE, or Kiltacamogue, a parish 4½ m. ENE of Castlebar, co. Mayo. Area 7,552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,542; in 1841, 3,923.

KILDELLIG, or Kildellygly, a parish 3½ m. SE by E of Borris-in-Ossory, Queen's co. Area 1,251 acres. Pop. in 1831, 303; in 1841, 342.

KILDEMOCK, or Kildernock, a parish 1½ m. SSE of Ardee, co. Louth. Area 3,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 996; in 1841, 104.

KILDERRY, a parish 4 m. NE of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. Area 2,192 acres. Pop. in 1841, 575.

KILDIMO, a parish and village 3¼ m. N by W of Adare, co. Limerick. Area 6,183 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,357; in 1841, 3,670, of which 218 were in the v.

KILDONAN, a parish in Sutherlandshire, chiefly composed of the strath valley of the Helmsdale, with its diverging straths. Pop. in 1831, 257; in 1841, 256. This district, measuring nearly 24 m. in length, and from 5 to 12 m. in breadth, has been recently distributed into 6 large sheep-farms.

KILDORRERY, or Kilderery, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area 3,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,986; in 1841, 1,994. The v. is 4 m. W by S of Mitchellstown. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1841, 544.

KILDRESS, a parish 3 m. WNW of Cookstown, co. Tyrone. Area 26,251 acres. Pop. in 1841, 8,192.

KILDRUM, a parish 2¾ m. W of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 2,889 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,217.

KILDRUMFERTON, or Crosserlough, a parish 6 m. S by W of Ballinanagh, in co. Cavan. Area 16,435 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,687; in 1841, 10,446.

KILDRUMMIE, a parish in the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire. It is a valley on the Don, about 20 m. from its sources, and surrounded on all sides by hills. Pop. in 1801, 430; in 1831, 678; in 1841, 627. The once magnificent castle of K., the capital mansion of the earldom of Garioch, is now in ruins.

KILDWICK, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSE of Skipton. Area 25,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,926; in 1841, 10,607. There are several worsted mills in this parish.

KILDYSERT, or Killadysert, a parish and village in co. Clare. Area of p. 12,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,501; in 1841, 5,130. The lakes Gortglass and Cloonsnaghta, in this p., 2½ m. from the Fergus, have an elevation of respectively 224 and 236 ft. above sea-level. The village stands on the shore of the Fergus, opposite the island of Inishark, 12 m. SSW of Ennis. Pop. 604.

KILFANE, a parish 3 m. NE by N of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,972 acres. Pop. in 1831, 898; in 1841, 931.

KILFARBOY, a parish on the coast of co. Clare, containing the town of Miltown-Malbay. Area 13,981 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,389; in 1841, 7,498. The coast is part of the bold marine rampart between the bays of Liscanor and Doonbeg; the E border soars up to the summit of Mount-Callan.

KILFAUGHNABEG, a parish 2¾ m. WSW of Rosscarbery, co. Cork. Area 3,127 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,461; in 1841, 2,556.

KILFEACLE, a parish 4¼ m. E of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 6,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,176.

KILFEAROW, or Kilfera, a parish 2½ m. SE by S of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. Area 965 acres. Pop. in 1831, 58; in 1841, 218.

KILFEDANE, a parish 4½ m. WSW of Kildysert, co. Clare. Area 13,733 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,661.

KILFEIGHNEY, a parish 5¼ m. SSW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 11,408 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,388.

KILFENNY, a parish 3 m. from Rathkeale, co. Limerick. Area 2,438 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,090.

KILFENORA, a parish and village in co. Clare. Area 10,776 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,286. Lough Lakeen, in the S of this p., has an elevation of 234 ft. above sea-level.—The v. is 4 m. NNE of Ennistymon. The see of K. in 1741 was annexed to the see of Tuam; and by the recent Church Temporalities bill was incorporated with Killaloe, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.

KILFENTINAN, a parish in co. Clare, containing part of the town of Six-Mile-Bridge. Area 6,115 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,856; in 1841, 2,633.

KILFERGUS, a parish in co. Limerick, containing the town of Glin. Area 14,207 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,790; in 1841, 5,052.

KILFIERAGH, a parish 7 m. W by N of Kilrush, in co. Clare, containing the town of Kilkee. Area 9,870 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,137.

KILFINAGHTY, a parish in co. Clare, containing the village of Ivarstown, and the greater part of the town of Six-Mile-Bridge. Area 8,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,132; in 1841, 3,801.

KILFINAN, a parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, nearly 17 m. in length, and from 6 to 7 m. in breadth, bounded by Loch-Fyne on the W and NW. Pop. in 1831, 2,004; in 1841, 1,816.

KILFINANE, a parish and village of co. Limerick. Area 6,487 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,356.

KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN, a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Mull, of which it forms the SW part. It is divided into four districts, viz., the island of Iona, Ross, Brolass, and Ardmeanach. The first three lie to the S, the fourth district, Ardmeanach, to the N of Loch-Scridain. Pop. in 1831, 3,819; in 1841, 4,113.

KILFINURA, a village in the p. of Ballinahaglish, co. Kerry. Pop. in 1831, 154.

KILFITHMONE, or Fithmone, a parish 3½ m. SW of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1841, 695.

KILFLYN, a parish and village of co. Kerry. Area 6,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,072; in 1841, 1,088. The v. is 5 m. NE by N of Tralee, on the road to Listowel. Pop. in 1841, 147.—Also a parish 6 m. SE by S of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, containing the village of Ballyorgan. Area 4,819 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,562; in 1841, 1,778.

KILFREE, a parish 5 m. WSW of Ballinafad, co. Sligo, containing the village of Gorteen. Area 14,313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,103; in 1841, 6,048.

KILFRUSH, or Dunmoon, a parish 1¾ m. S of Hospital, in co. Limerick. Area 1,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1841, 335.

KILFYAN, a parish 6¼ m. W of Killalla, co. Mayo, containing the v. of Kincon. Area 28,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,656; in 1841, 6,040.

KILGARRIFFE, or Kilgaruff, a parish in co. Cork, containing the town of Clonakilty. Area 4,328 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,273; in 1841, 6,432.

KILGARRYLANDER, a parish 3 m. W by N of Milltown, co. Kerry. Area 14,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,868; in 1841, 2,889.

KILGARVAN, a parish and village 5 m. NE by E of Kenmare, co. Kerry. Area 43,631 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 3,436; in 1841, 3,988, whereof in the v. 143.—Also a parish 2½ m. NW by W of Taghmon, co. Wexford. Area 4,275 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,060.

KILGARVEY, or Kilnegarvan, a parish 5 m. E by S of Ballina, co. Mayo. Area 19,879 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,230; in 1841, 4,158.

KILGAVOWER, or Lewisburgh, a parish 11 m. WSW of Westport, co. Mayo, containing the villages of Lewisburgh and Bundurra. Area 58,098 acres, of which 3,959 acres are in Clare island, and 1,451 in Innishark. Pop. in 1831, 11,900; in 1841, 12,583. The parish, extending from Clew-bay on the N, to Killery-harbour on the S, is characteristically a Highland district, replete with grand and savage scenery. The highest summits are Muilrea on the S border, 2,688 ft.; and five mountains on the E boundary, whose altitudes are 2,286, 2,283, 2,504, 2,429, and 1,288 ft. above sea-level.

KILGEFFIN, or Kilgriffin, a parish 5 m. NNE of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 6,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,420; in 1841, 3,765.

KILGERRAN, a parish and town in the co. and 4 m. SE of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 879; in 1841, 1,149. Slate-quarries, salmon-fisheries, and the manufacture of shoes, afford the chief branches of employment.

KILGERRIL, a parish 4½ m. WNW of Ballinasloe, co. Galway. Area 6,833 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,432; in 1841, 1,443.

KILGLASS, a parish 4¼ m. SW of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford. Area 5,742 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,977.—Also a parish 5¼ m. E by N of Strokestown, co. Roscommon. Area 17,137 acres.—Also a parish 4¾ m. W by S of Easkey, co. Sligo. Area 12,884 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,356; in 1841, 4,941. The surface lies along the W side of Killalla bay.

KILGOBBIN, a parish and village in co. Dublin. Area of p. 3,257 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,149; in 1841, 1,012. The two loftiest summits within the p., the Three-Rock mountain, and the Two-Rock mountain, on the SW border, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,479 and 1,763 ft.—The v., 6 m. S by E of Dublin, is remarkable for beauty of situation.—Also a parish 9½ m. WSW of Tralee, co. Kerry, containing the village of Cappaclough. Area 10,416 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,378; in 1841, 2,384.

KILGOBINET, a parish 2 m. N by E of Dungarvan, co. Waterford. Area 16,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,685; in 1841, 3,136. Seafin, the chief summit, on the NE boundary, has an alt. of 2,387 ft.; other summits have alts. of 1,201, 1,308, 908, 1,039, 807, and 608 ft.

KILGORMAN, a parish 6 m. NE by N of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 5,164 acres. Pop. 1,321.

KILGRANT, or Powerstown, a parish 1¾ m. ENE of Clonmel, co. Tipperary. Area 3,071 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,186; in 1841, 1,133. The surface is part of the beautiful valley of the Suir.

KILGULLANE, a parish 2¼ m. SSW of Mitchellstown, co. Cork. Area 3,554 acres. Pop. 1,339.

KILGWRRWG, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. ESE of Usk. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1841, 133.

KILHAM, a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, in Northumberland, 7½ m. NW of Wooler. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1841, 279.—Also a parish and village in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE by N of Great Driffield. Area 7,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,042; in 1841, 1,140. The v. is pleasantly situated in a declivity of the wolds.

KILHENY, or Killeany, a parish 4½ m. N by W of Kilfenora, co. Clare. Area 3,306 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1841, 520.

KILI. See Killi.

KILI, a headland of Greece, in Livadia, on the E coast of the island of Negropont, to the N of Kumi bay, in N lat. 38° 38′, E long. 24° 7′ 30″.—Also a town and fortress of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the Black sea, 37 m. NW of Izmid, and 39 m. ENE of Constantinople.

KILI, Banham, Elizabeth, or Coquille Islands, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, in the Radick archipelago, in N lat. 6° 15′, E long. 169° 40′. They are surrounded by coral reefs, and present a considerable area. They were discovered by Marshall in 1797, and are inhabited.

KILIA, or Kiliia, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 72 m. SSW of Akerman, and 30 m. ENE of Ismail, on the l. bank of the principal branch of the Danube, 12 m. from its entrance into the Black sea. Pop. 7,000. It is ill-built, but has several churches and mosques; and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its port, carries on an active trade in wool, goats' hair, honey, wax, suet, wine, corn, and skins. This town was taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1790.

KILIA-RESTI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 50 m. E of Valona, to the N of the Vojutza.

KILIASTADEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. and circle of Hanau. Pop. 941. The environs are noted for their wine.

KILID-BAHR, a town and fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 33 m. SSW of Gallipoli, on the channel of the Dardanelles, which here does not exceed from 1,700 to 1,900 yds. in breadth, opposite the fort of Hissar-Sultani, in Asia Minor. The Kilid-Bahr [*i. e.* 'Key of the sea'], is the most ancient of the four forts by which the channel is defended, and appears from its grotesque form to have been constructed during the era of the Eastern empire. It is defended by guns of large calibre, but is commanded on all sides, and possesses little capability of prolonged defence. A part of the garrison is lodged within its walls, and the remainder live in the town, which is composed of about 500 houses, inhabited chiefly by Turks.

KILIDONIA, or Khilidonia (Cape), a headland of Asia Minor, on the S coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Teke or Adalia, in N lat. 36° 12′, E long. 30° 26′, between the gulf of Adalia on the E, and Phineka bay on the W. It is the ancient *Promontorium Sacrum*, and forms the termination of a side-branch of the Taurus chain. To the S of this cape is a group of small desert islands, 5 in number, named by the ancients *Chelidoniæ;* by the Turks Shelidan. Two of these islands are from 400 to 500 ft. high.

KILIF, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 200 m. SE of Bokhara, on the r. bank of the Jihun.

KILIMANJARO, or Kilimandj-aro, [*i. e.* 'the Mountain of Greatness,'] a great snow-capped mountain of Eastern Africa, in the kingdom of Jagga, in about S lat. 3° 20′, E long. 36° 38′

Dr. Krapf having left the missionary station of Rabbai M'pia, on the coast opposite Zanzibar, 25 m. WNW of Mombas, on the 1st of November 1849, and proceeded into the interior, on the morning of the 10th had a fine view of this mountain, of which he says: "Even at this great distance I could immediately judge that the white matter I observed on and around the mountain's head could be nothing but snow, as Mr. Rebmann rightly judged on his first journey to Jagga. That point of the snow mountain which I saw towered over the high mountains Bura and Ndára, which fact shows clearly that the height of K. must be such as to reach the snowy region. When the sky became clouded the white matter withdrew from my sight, and was lost in clouds of a reddish colour. This is what I and all my people have seen, and what every subsequent traveller will and must see, provided there be clear weather, and the observer stand on the halting-place of the caravans on the N side of Mount Maungu. *A priori* reasonings, written in the cabinet-room, can never obliterate matters of fact, nor can they have great effect on an *a posteriori* observer." After visiting the valley of the Tzavo river, which Dr. Krapf conceives must have its source in Mount K., on the 16th of November, "when the sky was clear to the W, I saw the whole region of Jagga very distinctly. Mount K. seemed to be distant only 4 or 5 days' journey. I saw its dome-like head glittering from a matter of transparent whiteness. To the S of the K. I observed a lower mount, the summit of which forms a peak. Between this mount and the K. is a depression in the form of a saddle, which leads up to the kingly K., which the natives of Jagga call Kibo." To the E, S, and N of the smaller mount is the territory of the tribes of Kiléma, Rombo, and Uséri, the names of which my fellow-labourer, Mr. Rebmann, when in Kiléma in 1848, first brought to light. The K. has at some points deep ravines or incisions as it were, which stretch from its lofty summit downward to its base. In other places I observed very steep avenues leading to the summit; they appeared to me like perpendicular walls of rocks towering up as far as to the mount's head. There, of course, the snow can remain as little as it could rest on the wall of a building. Having gone round the N extremity of Mount Ngólia, we obtained a view of Mount Djúlu [or Shuru, 12 m. to the NE], which is higher than the Théuka. The Djúlu obstructed our prospect to the K. I was informed by my people that the Djúlu is on its top inhabited by Wakamba, who collect their supply of water from the hoar-frost and dew falling constantly on this lofty mountain, which stretches NW by W, and forms a strong barrier against the invasions of the wild Wakuafi and Masai, who reside in the plains existing between Djúlu and the N extremity of Mount K." On the 22d, after crossing the wilderness of Tangai, Dr. Krapf says: "As the sky was clear we had a good view of the snowy head of K., which I saw towering over all the other mountains observed to the W of our route. As little children are before a grown person or a giant, so are those minor mountains before the K., although some of them are at least 6,000 ft. high. Of course, when you are just at the foot of these minor mountains you cannot see the K.; but on an elevation at some distance from them you can see it very distinctly." As the line of perpetual congelation in the lat. of Mount K. is at least 17,000 ft. above sea-level, its alt. probably exceeds 20,000 ft.

KILIMÓLI (Cape), a headland of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Boli, on the Black sea, 30 m. NE of Erekli, in N lat. 41° 30′. It is bordered by dangerous reefs.

KILIOS, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Viza, on the Black sea, 20 m. NNE of Constantinople, in N lat. 41° 16′, E long. 29° 2′ 35″.

KILISSEH, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 80 m. S of Brusa, on the SW side of Lake Simaul, at the efflux of the Simaul-su.

KILISSELI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 17 m. E of Salonica, between Lakes Buïuk-Betchik and Langaza.

KILKEA, a parish 2¼ m. NW of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Area 3,096 acres. Pop. in 1841, 465.

KILKEARY, a parish 4½ m. SE by E of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 2,726 acres. Pop. in 1841, 794.

KILKEASY, or Kilcasey, a parish 2¾ m. S of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,317 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,483; in 1841, 1,247.

KILKEE, or Doogh, a town and watering-place and fishing-station in the p. of Kilfieragh, co. Clare, on the shores of a little circular creek of Malbay, 8 m. WNW of Kilrush. The coast-scenery in the vicinity is singularly romantic and imposing. The harbour has a depth of from 2 to 14 fath.

KILKEEDY, a parish 6 m. NE of Corrofin, co. Clare. Area 18,629 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,321; in 1841, 4,192.—Also a parish 4½ m. SW of Limerick, co. Limerick. Pop. in 1831, 4,160; in 1841, 4,109.

KILKEEL, a parish and town on the SE coast of co. Down, identical with the barony of Mourne. Area 47,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,806; in 1841, 16,269. The vastly greater proportion of the whole area is wild uninhabitable mountain, but a considerable breadth of sea-board is cultivated.—The town of K., on the E coast of the p., stands on a stream 4½ m. in length, called the K. river, 1 m. above its influx to the Irish sea, 7½ m. E of Rosstrevor. Pop. in 1831, 1,039; in 1841, 1,146.

KILKEEVAN, a parish in co. Roscommon, containing the town of Castlerea. Area 27,007 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,867; in 1841, 10,922.

KILKELLANE, or Kilcullane, a parish 3½ m. SE of Six-Mile-Bridge, co. Limerick. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1841, 1,186.

KILKELLY, a village in the p. of Kilmore, 9 m. NNW of Ballyhaunis, co. Mayo. Pop. in 1841, 142.

KILKENNY, an inland county of the Irish prov. of Leinster, forming its extreme SW portion, bounded on the N by Queen's co.; on the E by co. Carlow and co. Wexford; on the S and SW by co. Waterford; and on the W by co. Tipperary. The N boundary-line, over more than one-third of the whole distance, is the water-shed of the Castle-Comer hills, and over about 2¾ m. at the middle, is the river Awbeg; but elsewhere it is artificial and capricious. The co., as at present constituted, is perfectly compact; and is in form or outline a slender parallelogram, extending in the direction of S by E, but shorn of some territory at both its SE and its SW angles. Its greatest length from the water-shed of the Slievemargy hills in the vicinity of Chatsworth, to the Suir opposite Little island, is 35 m.; its mean breadth, over 6½ m. in the S, is about 10½ m.; its breadth, thence to the northern boundary, varies between 14 and 18½ m.; and its area comprises 470,102 acres of arable land, 21,126 acres of uncultivated land, 8,288 acres of continuous plantations, 490 acres of towns, and 3,056 acres of water—in all, 509.732 acres.

Waters.] The river Barrow approaching from the S, falls upon the boundary of co. Kilkenny, at a point 2¾ m. above Goresbridge, and thence to its confluence with the Suir, describes the boundary over a distance of about 25 m. Its tributaries within Kilkenny are two rivulets, of each about 7 miles' course, the voluminous and majestic Nore, 1¾ m. above New Ross, and a number of small rills in Ida, Igrin, and Ibercon. This noble river is navigable

by ships of 800 tons to New Ross, and for small vessels to St. Mullins. The Nore comes in from Queen's co., at a point almost exactly in the middle of the N boundary of co. K.; flows in the direction of S by E, past Ballyragget and Kilkenny, to the vicinity of Thomastown; and then makes three stretches, successively SE, S, and E, to the Barrow. From Innistiogue to the Barrow, it is tidal, and has 12 ft. of water in neap tides, and 15 ft. in spring tides. A canal from Thomastown to K. was commenced in 1758, and cut over a distance of 4 miles, but never was completed. The only noticeable tributaries of the Nore within K. are the Owbeg, the Dinane, the Clodagh, the Freshford, the King's river, and the Argula.—The Suir begins to touch K. at a point $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. below Carrick-on-Suir, and, measured in straight lines along its great sweeps, traces the K. boundary over a distance of about 15 m. This magnificent river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons and upwards to Waterford, and for vessels of 120 tons along the whole boundary of K. to the bridge of Carrick. Its principal tributaries in Kilkenny are the Lingan, the Sharah, and the Blackwater.—The only lake in the co. is Lough Cullin, containing an area of 25 acres.

Minerals and soil.] A small wing of the great granitic district of Carlow and Wicklow extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the K. side of the Barrow. The Castle-Comer coal district lies continuous with kindred districts within Queen's co. and co. Carlow, and jointly with them constitutes the great coal-field of Leinster. The strata of the coal formations consist of shale, argillaceous ironstone, sandstone slate, and compact quartzose sandstone. A large portion of the co., comprising chiefly the great central plain, some diverging valleys, and the belt along the Suir, is of the vast floetz limestone formation of Ireland. A moorish turf, upon a bed of stiff yellow or whitish clay, is the most churlish and least productive soil in the co. A hungry, clayey loam, lying immediately upon limestone, covers the W side of the valley of the Nore, below K. A curious circumstance is that over all the great central plain of the co., the soil deteriorates very nearly in the ratio of the nearness of the limestone rock to the surface. A fertile soil of various depths, increasing as it approaches the Suir, occupies all the low grounds of Iverk, and passes into some of the richest and deepest soil in the co.

Climate and agriculture.] The S exposure of the whole co., the generally gradual fall from N to S of between 400 and 500 ft. in the medium level, the comparative absence of bogs, marshes, or retentive soils, the prevalence of a subsoil of either limestone gravel, brittle schist, or porous argillite, and the greater attraction of the Wicklow mountains than the K. hills for the rainy clouds wafted upon the prevailing winds, all combine to render the climate considerably superior to the average climate of Ireland. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 187,601, viz. wheat 49,411, oats 46,425, barley, bear, and rye 9,756, pease and beans 4,279, potatoes 27,002, turnips 6,335, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage 1,453, flax 47, meadow and clover 42,893. The smaller farmers usually confine themselves to dairying and to breeding and rearing cattle; the resident proprietors and the larger farmers devote an extensive proportion of land to sheep and the fattening of cattle, more especially to sheep. Within all the rural districts of the co. in 1841, the total of farms, of from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 5,131; of farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 5,752; of farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 3,601; and of farms of upwards of 30 acres, 2,006.—The mountain breed of sheep, whose full-grown wether weighs 17 or 18 lbs. per quarter, is still the only one kept on hilly and mountainous land; but the large old Irish breed, crossed and greatly improved by the Leicester, is usual on the lowland farms. In 1841, within all the rural districts of the county, the live stock and estimated value of each class, were as follow: 19,506 horses and mules, £156,048; 1,702 asses, £1,702; 50,462 cattle, £328,003; 47,847 sheep, £52,632; 76,025 pigs, £95,031; and 275,051 poultry, £6,876. In 1848 there were 18,295 horses, 3,970 mules, 73,110 cattle, 40,407 sheep, 31,535 pigs, 5,200 goats, 202,387 poultry.—The continuous plantations which existed in 1841 amounted to 13,899 acres; of detached trees, 4,103 acres.

Manufactures and trade.] The manufacture of carpets, diapers, and tapestry was introduced in 1359, and the manufacture of linens and woollens was established about the middle of the 17th cent., and the linen manufactory was introduced to the S districts of the county, about the close of the same cent., but all these manufactures had a brief and fugitive existence. The manufacture of blankets was very actively carried on at K. from about 1745, till the commencement of the present cent., but this also has declined. The chief trade is confined to the sale of grain and other agricultural and dairy produce.

Communications.] The Waterford and Kilkenny line of railway is the main line intersecting this co., and the SE railway from Carlow joins this line at Laviestown, 2 m. from K. At the close of 1841, the county surveyor had under his charge 816 m. of road. The principal roads through or within the co., are the mail-lines from Dublin to Cork and Waterford, and the various lines which radiate from the city of K.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is politically divided into the baronies of Fassadining, Gowran, Ida-proper, Ida-improper or Igrin and Ibercon, Iverk, Kells, Callan and Shillelogher, Cranagh, Galmoy, Knocktopher, Iverk and Kells, the city of K., Shillelogher and Cranagh. These are subdivided into 143 parishes.—The principal towns are Callan, Freshford, Castle-Comer, Ballyragget, Urlingford, Thomastown, and Graiguenamanagh.

Statistics.] Pop. of the co., exclusive of the city of K., in 1792, 97,500; in 1813, 134,664; in 1821, 158,716; in 1831, 169,945; in 1841, 183,349; in 1851, 139,934, being a decrease of 23 per cent. within the last 10 years. The following statistics all belong to 1841: Males, 90,349; females, 93,000; families, 30,874. Families inhabiting first-class houses, 745; inhabiting second class houses, 8,585. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 22,696; in manufactures and trade, 5,021; in other pursuits, 3,157. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 576. The number of houses in 1851 was 20,128; of families, 21,125. In 1834 the number of schools in the county was 384; of scholars, 19,672. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the county 77 schools, attended by 6,212 male and 4,963 female scholars; in 1848, 117 schools, attended by 14,768 scholars.—During 1843, the number of persons committed for public offences in the co., but exclusive of the city of K., was 347; in 1848, 574.—The constabulary force of the co., exclusive of the city of K., consists of 500 men. Three stipendiary magistrates are stationed at respectively K., Castle-Comer, and Rosbercon.—Fourteen members were sent from the co. and its boroughs, or 2 each from the co. itself, from K., from Callan, from Gowran, from Innistiogue, from Thomastown, and from Knocktopher, to the Irish parliament; but only 3 members in all, or 2 from the co. at large, and 1 from the city, are sent to the imperial parliament. The constituency of the county in 1841, amounted to 1,530; in 1849, it was only 473.

History.] At the partition of Leinster, in 1247, among the daughters of William, Earl of Pembroke, the central and greater part of K. was apportioned to Isabella, his third daughter, and afterwards passed from her to her daughter Eleanor, the wife of Hugh le Despenser. In 1391, the portion of it which constituted the manor of K. was sold by Thomas le Spenser, the grandson of Eleanor, to James Butler, third Earl of Ormonde. The district of Grace's country, belonged to the family of Grace; and the great upland district of the SW, constituting the region of the Boley or Walsh mountains, belonged to the Walshes or Welshes.

The family of Ormonde were involved in many and fierce feuds with the houses of Desmond and Kildare. The Graces also were engaged in frequent hostilities with the Kavanaghs, the Fitzpatricks, and other Irish families. At the rebellion of 1641, Lord Mount-Garret, a powerful member of the Butler family, headed the insurgents against government. James, Earl of Ormonde, and feudal head of the Butlers, however, adopted the royalist cause, and preserved the greater part of the vast possessions of the Butlers from confiscation. At the period of the Revolution, the adherence to the Jacobite cause was very general in this co. The chief landowners of the present day are the Marquises of Ormonde and Lansdowne, the Earls of Ossory, Carrick, Bessborough, and Courtown, Viscounts Clifden, Mount-Morres, and Ashbrook, Lord Callan, Sir Edward Loftus, Bart., Sir J. Cuffe, Bart., Sir William Morres, and the families of Flood, St. George, Tighe, Bryan, Murphy, Bunbury, Walsh, Aylward, and Rothe. The proprietors of estates supposed not to exceed £2,000 in annual value, are very numerous, and form a valuable class of resident gentry.

The limits of the county of the city were allowed by the Boundary act to continue to be the limits of the parl. burgh of K., but were reduced by act 3° and 4° Vict. c. 108 and 109, to an area of only 921 acres.

KILKENNY, a parliamentary borough, the cap. of the co. of K., on the river Nore, 5¼ m. N by W of the centre of the co., 19 m. NNE of Carrick-on-Suir, and 56½ m. SW by S of Dublin. The city all stands on the r. bank of the Nore, and is cut by the Bregah rivulet into the two great sections of Irishtown and Englishtown, or of the more ancient and the less ancient K.; but a large suburb, fully equal in length to the whole city, occupies the E bank of the Nore, and is connected with the city by two bridges. Many of the domestic buildings within the compact or really urban part of the city are capacious and ornamental. "I found the city of K.," says Mr. Inglis, "a large, well-built, beautifully-situated, and very interesting town. In fact, I scarcely know any town more interesting or more picturesque. The suburbs I found more wretched than any I had yet seen in any town."—The cathedral church of St. Canice stands near the N extremity of Irishtown, on a gentle eminence. The structure is cruciform, and measures from E to W 226 ft., and from N to S 123 ft.—At the distance of 6½ ft. from the end wall of the S transept of the cathedral, stands one of the unique pillar-towers of Ireland. It is in a good state of preservation. Its height is 108 ft., its circumf. at the base 47 ft.—K. castle, the seat of the Marquis of Ormonde, is situated at the SE extremity of the compact part of Englishtown, immediately adjoining the margin of the Nore. It consists of portions of an ancient fortified structure, agglomerated with buildings erected in the latter part of the 17th cent., and impresses the mind with ideas of dignity and baronial splendour.—The grammar school of K., called by courtesy 'the college,' ranks in the first class of the public schools of the empire.—The episcopal palace, situated in the vicinity of the cathedral, is a comparatively plain yet commodious residence. —The manufacture of woollens, blankets, and coarse linens, though low and deplorably declined, is still carried on; and milling, malting, brewing, distilling, tanning, and especially the provision trade, are prominent. Courts of assize are held twice a-year for both the city and the co. in K. The property of the corporation was at one time extensive, but has been largely alienated in grants and leases. The income of the burgh in 1845 was £2,372. The parl. constituency amounted, in 1835, to 657, and in 1849, to 224.—Pop. in 1792, 16,000; in 1821, 23,230; in 1831, 23,741; in 1841, 19,071; in 1851, 20,283. The following statistics all belong to 1841. Inhabited houses, 3,057; uninhabited completed houses, 285. Families residing in first-class houses, 346; in second-class houses, 1,376. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,118; in manufactures and trade, 1,899; in other pursuits, 914. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 187.

History.] Kilkenny is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Iernis* of Ptolemy, and the *Ibernia* of Richard of Cirencester. The place was at the very outset of the English possession so strongly favoured by Earl Strongbow, that it rapidly became one of the most important inland cities of the kingdom. It participated largely in the civil wars of the 17th cent. In 1650, Cromwell invested K. with a considerable army. The articles of capitulation were highly creditable to the garrison.

KILKENNY-WEST, a parish 6 m. NNE of Athlone, co. Westmeath. Area 10,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,600; in 1841, 3,489.

KILKERRAN BAY, the largest and most intricate of the marine waters which indent the coast of co. Galway, extending from the boundary between Ballinahinch and Moycullen on the NW, to Casleh or Costello bay on the SE. To the W of the Sillermore is a circular basin of about 10 m., penetrated in various directions by the sea, forming K. bay, and the shallow inlet of Commas, Greatman's bay, Costello bay, Casheen bay, &c.; and on the E, the low valley of the Costello river, which passes round to the head of the inlet of Commas. In this basin there are, exclusive of upland moor, about 14,000 acres of red bog, and about 100 lakes. The surrounding hills and the whole basin are granitic. Although the tide rises in springs only 12 ft., and in neaps 6 or 7 ft., it flows up the head of Commis inlet into Lough Screeb, and even into the next above. The inhabitants of the Moycullen islands amount to about 2,500, and are chiefly employed in making kelp, and in preparing turf for the markets of Galway and co. Clare.

KILKERRANMORE, a parish 2½ m. S by E of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 6,127 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,996.

KILKERRIN, a parish 3¾ m. N of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway. Area 20,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,022; in 1841, 5,466.

KILKEVAN, a parish 2¾ m. NW by N of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 9,528 acres. Tara-hill occupies the SE corner, and has an alt. of 826 ft.

KILKHAMPTON, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. N by E of Stratton, between the river Tamar on the E, and the Bristol channel on the W. Area 8,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,126; in 1841, 1,237. The church is remarkable for the singular richness of its architecture.

KILKILLOGUE, a village in the parish of Ahamlish, co. Sligo. Pop. in 1841, 188.

KILKILVERY, a parish in co. Galway, containing a small part of the town of Headford. Area 2,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,330; in 1841, 1,470.

KILKINNIKIN, a village in the parish of Kilnamanagh, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 169.

KILKISHEEN, a village in the parish of Clonleigh, co. Clare, 3½ m. N of Six-Mile-Bridge. Pop. in 1831, 519; in 1841, 559.

KILKYRAN, a parish 5 m. NNE of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,106 acres. Pop. in 1841, 175.

KILL, a parish and village in co. Kildare. Area 4,849 acres.

KILL, or KILL OF THE GRANGE, a parish 1½ m. SSW of Kingstown, co. Dublin, containing the villages of Killiney and Galloping-Green. Area 2,702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,305; in 1841, 1,912. The surface is part of the S sea-board of Dublin bay.—Also a village in the parish of Kilbarrymeaden, co. Waterford, 3 m. NNE of Bonmahon. Pop. 338.

KILLA-ABDALLA, a village of Afghanistan, 46 m. NW of Shawl, on an affluent of the Lora.

KILLACONENAGH, or KILLAGHANENAGH, a parish in co. Cork, containing the village of Castletown-Berehaven. Area 19,295 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,127; in 1841, 7,085. The surface lies along the lower part of the NW side of Bantry bay.

KILLADERRY, or PHILIPSTOWN, a parish and town in King's co. Area 5,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,859; in 1841, 2,647.

KILLADOON, a parish 1½ m. SW by S of Celbridge, co. Kildare. Area 1,765 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1841, 288.—Also a parish 6¾ m. SSE of Colooney, co. Sligo. Area 3,879 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,525, in 1841, 1,612.

KILLAG, a parish 7 m. E of Clonmines, co.

Wexford. Area 1,953 acres. Pop. in 1831, 358; in 1841, 356.

KILLAGAN, a parish in co. Antrim. Area 3,837 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,451; in 1841, 1,404.

KILLAGH, or MOYNENE, a parish 2½ m. W of Oldcastle, co. Meath. Area 8,094 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 2,231.

KILLAGH, or KILLIAGH, a parish 2¾ m. S of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1841, 304.

KILLAGHIN, or KILLAHAN, a parish 2½ m. NE by N of Ardfert, co. Kerry. Area 4,545 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,098; in 1841, 1,876.

KILLAGHOLEHANE. See KILLALIATHAN.

KILLAGHTEE, or KILLATEE, a parish 3 m. ESE of Killybegs, co. Donegal, containing the village of Dunkineely. Area 13,368 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,760; in 1841, 5,803. The surface comprises the long narrow peninsula between the bays of Macswine and Inver.

KILLAGHTON, or KILLALAGHTON, a parish 3 m. SW of Aughrim, in co. Galway. Area 11,868 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,882; in 1841, 2,757.

KILLAGHY, a parish 4 m. SW of Freshford, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,584 acres. Pop. in 1841, 353.—Also a parish 6 m. S of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 2,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 712; in 1841, 792.—Also a parish 2¾ m. E of Ballyboy, King's co., Leinster. Area 18,132 acres, of which 111 are in Lough Annagh, and 82 in Lough Pallas. Pop. in 1831, 4,019; in 1841, 4,421.

KILLAH, a village of Bultistan, in N lat. 34° 33′, 20 m. SSW of Katakchund, near the junction of the Dras and Kartse rivers.

KILLAHA, or KILLAGH, a parish 5 m. ESE of Killarney, co. Kerry. Area 35,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,567; in 1841, 2,660.

KILLAHURLER, or KILMAIN, a parish 4¼ m. W of Arklow, co. Wicklow. Area 3,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 493; in 1841, 705.

KILLA-I-AZIM-KHAN, a village of Afghanistan, 14 m. E of Candahar, at an alt. of 3,945 ft. above sea-level.

KILLA-I-HAJI, a village of Afghanistan, 7 m. W of Cabul.—There are numerous other *killas*, or castles, scattered over Afghanistan, but in few instances are they more than a mud fort with a few huts scattered round it.

KILLALDRIFF, or KILLARDRY, a parish 2¾ m. NW of Cahir, co. Tipperary. Area 5,623 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,901; in 1841, 2,182.

KILLALIATHAN, or KILLOLOLIHANE, a parish 7½ m. SSE of Newcastle, co. Limerick. Area 4,847 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,590; in 1841, 1,903.

KILLALLA, a parish containing an episcopal town, in co. Mayo. Area 5,634 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,875; in 1841, 3,253. It lies upon the W side of the upper part of K. bay.—The episcopal town of K. stands on gently tumulated ground, 5¼ m. S of Rathlacken, and 132¾ m. NW by W of Dublin, on the coast. The centre of the town is a flat-headed eminence, crowned with the cathedral and an ancient pillar-tower, and from this three streets diverge. The cathedral is a small, plain structure. The pillar-tower is one of the most conspicuous of its unique class of erections. Though the export and import trade of this little port have greatly declined in favour of Ballina, they are still of importance to so secluded a district as Tyrawley; and during the fishing-season the harbour is much frequented by fishing-boats. Pop. in 1831, 1,125; in 1841, 1,446.—On Aug. 22, 1798, a French force of 1,100 men, led by General Humbert, debarked at Kilcummin on the W side of Killalla bay, and marched upon the town of K., the garrison, which consisted of only 50 yeomen and fencibles, after making a vain attempt to oppose the entrance of the French vanguard, were made prisoners.—The three sees of Tuam, K., and Achonry were provisionally consolidated into one by 3° and 4° William IV.; and became actually consolidated in 1833. The gross amount of the episcopal income of K., on an average of three years ending in 1831, was £2,600.

KILLALLA BAY, a spacious marine inlet, between the cos. of Mayo and Sligo, in the Irish prov. of Connaught. It enters between Kilcummin-head on the W, and Kennisharroch-point on the E; penetrates the land southward to the extent of 5¼ m.; diminishes in width from 5½ to 3½ m.; and is continued 4 m. S to mere river-breadth by the narrow estuary of the Moy,—the bay and the estuary being mutually separated by the island of Bartragh and a series of sand-hills. It is nearly a square of 5 m. each way. The bottom, a broad shallow strand, cut off by a range of sand-hills from an interior lagoon, is mostly dry at low water; but there are two openings across this range of sand-hills, viz. the bars of K. and of the Moy. The former has 4 ft. at ordinary ebb, and on the whole is considered the safest. The Moy, which enters the head of the bay, is navigable to within a mile of Ballina.

KILLALLON, a parish 2 m. SSW of Crossakeel, co. Meath. Area 7,614 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,853.

KILLALOAN, or KILLOLOAN, a parish 2¾ m. E by N of Clonmel, partly in co. Tipperary, partly in co. Waterford. Area of the Tipperary section, 1,178 acres; of the Waterford section, 2,029 acres. Pop. in 1841, 970.

KILLALOE, a parish and town of co. Clare. Area 10,707 acres, of which 571 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1841, 4,957. The W district of the p. is mountainous and pastoral; and sends up two heights to the alt. of, respectively, 1,353 and 1,746 ft.—The episcopal town of K. stands on the r. bank of the Shannon, 12 m. NNE of Limerick, and 85¾ m. WSW of Dublin. It has an old and irregular appearance. A bridge of 19 arches connects it with the suburb of Ballina. The long lines of cabins which mainly constitute the town, are disposed partly along the higher slopes of the hill, and partly towards the new pier. The commencement of the Lough Derg and Limerick canal, and the city of Dublin steam company's pier and docks, are situated 700 yds. above the bridge. The rapids of the Shannon occur partly above the bridge, and partly on its site, but chiefly below it, and achieve a fall of 21 ft. within the distance of a mile. The cathedral is a cruciform building, surmounted in the centre by a low massive tower. K. is the connecting-link between the natural navigation of Lough Derg and the Upper Shannon, and the artificial navigation to the tidal and the estuarial Shannon at Limerick. The navigation hence to Limerick includes 29,160 ft. of river, and 45,764 ft. of canal; its trackway is 15 m. in length; and the number of its locks is 8 single and 3 double.—The slate-quarries of K. employ from 350 to 400 men, and annually produce from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of slates, worth £1 10s. per ton. Pop. in 1831, 1,411; in 1841, 2,009.

The diocese of K. comprises part of no fewer than 6 cos.,—Clare, Tipperary, King's, Galway, Limerick, and Queen's. The length of the dio. is 100 m.; its breadth varies from 9 to 32 m.; and its area is 691,447 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341,385. Number of parishes, 109. Gross income, £22,366. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 19,149 Churchmen, and 359,585 Roman Catholics.

KILLALOE, or GRANGOOLY, a parish 2 m. N of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 5,434 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,424.

KILLAMARSH, a parish in Derbyshire, 8½ m. NE by N of Chesterfield, intersected by the Chesterfield canal and North Midland railway. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 774; in 1841, 906.

KILLAMERY, a parish 4½ m. SSW of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 6,525 acres. Pop. 1,965.

KILLAN, a parish 7 m. W of Enniscorthy. Area 11,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,837; in 1841, 3,193. The Blackstairs mountains send up summits on the W border to the alt. of 1,320 and 2,409 ft.

KILLANCOOLY, a parish 3¾ m. ENE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. 1,293.

KILLANE, or KILLIANE, a parish 4 m. SW of the town of Kilconnel, co. Galway. Area 7,866 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,317; in 1841, 1,318.

KILLANEAR, or KILNANARE, a parish in co. Kerry. Area 5,138 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,745.

KILLANEY, a village near the E end of the island of Arranmore, co. Galway. Pop. in 1841, 604. —Also a parish, partly in co. Louth, but chiefly in co. Monaghan, 2¾ m. ENE of Carrickmacross. Area 7,127 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,823; in 1841, 4,896.—Also a parish 4 m. W of Saintfield, co. Down. Area 2,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,298; in 1841, 1,236.

KILLANIN, a parish 8½ m. NW of Galway, co. Galway. Area 71,463 acres, of which 4,307 acres are in Lough Corrib, and 2,875 acres in small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 8,967; in 1841, 11,278. The surface extends W from Lough Corrib to the Atlantic.

KILLANULLY, or KILLINGLEY, a parish 5 m. SSE of Cork. Area 2,056 acres. Pop. in 1841, 577.

KILLANUMMERY. See KILLENUMERY.

KILLARAGHT, a parish of co. Sligo, stretching along the E side of Lough Gara, 4 m. SW of Boyle. Area 9,331 acres, of which 2,429 acres are in Lough Gara. Pop. in 1831, 1,986; in 1841, 2,229.

KILLARARAN, a parish 2¾ m. NE of Ballinamore, co. Galway. Area 12,595 acres. Pop. 5,162.

KILLARD, a parish 5 m. NNE of Kilkee, on the coast of co. Clare. Area 17,022 acres. Pop. 6,941.

KILLARDRY. See KILLALDRIFF.

KILLARE, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing part of the town of Ballymore. Area 11,281 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,849; in 1841, 4,000. The present hamlet or decayed village of K. was formerly a place of considerable importance.

KILLARECHT. See KILLARAGHT.

KILLARGEY, a parish 4½ m. SSW of Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim. Area 14,893 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,409: in 1841, 4,873.

KILLARNEY, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the chief part of the town of K. Area 38,151 acres, of which 3,362 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 11,333; in 1841, 10,476. All the W district is identified with the central and upper parts of the Lower lake of K.; the middle district is variously rich low ground, arable slope, pastoral declivity, and either morass or turbary; the E district is prevailingly a portion of the uplands which screen the N side of Glenflesk.

KILLARNEY, the capital of Southern Kerry, and the vestibule to the gorgeous and far-famed scenery of the K. lakes, is situated partly in the p. of Aghadoe, but chiefly in that of K., co. Kerry, on low ground, about 1½ m. E of the Lower lake, 7 m. SE of Milltown, 44 m. W by N of Cork, and 147 m. SW of Dublin.—It consists of two good lines of street, and a number of poor lanes and alleys; and though situated in the midst of a rich tract of low country, and on almost the margin of one of the most magnificent groupings of natural landscape in the empire, it is far from possessing any claims to the picturesque. K. conducts a comparatively extensive trade in dairy produce. Some work is done, yet of trifling amount, in the manufacture of linen and coarse woollen; and there are two breweries, and an extensive flour-mill and stores. The grand support of the town depends on the multitudinous resort of wealthy strangers to visit the scenery of the lakes. In summer and autumn the place has a bustling, prosperous, and even gay appearance. Pop. in 1831, 7,910; in 1841, 7,127.

KILLARNEY (LAKES OF), three richly picturesque and highly celebrated lakes in co. Kerry, in the Irish prov. of Munster. A line drawn along or through the centre of the lakes, is 6 m. in length, describes the segment of a circle with the convexity facing the E, and commences and terminates respectively 4⅝ m. SSW, and 2½ m. WNW of the town of K.—The Upper lake extends in the direction of SW by S; measures ¾ m. in length; and though connected with the Middle lake only by a circuitous stream, is geographically within 1 m. of that lake, the latter being situated to the NNE.—The Middle lake extends WNW; measures 1 m. 3 furl. in length; and is connected with the Lower lake by a very brief run of stream. The Lower lake may be variously regarded as extending either NNW or in the direction of NW by N; and measures in extreme length and breadth respectively 3½ and 2 m. Its alt. above sea-level is only 50 ft. The natural or geographical basin of the lakes, including 3¼ m. of the course of the river Laune, by which they send their superfluous waters to the sea, extends 11 m. W from the water-shed of the Derrynasaggart mountains, 1 m. within the co. of Cork, to the summit of Carran-Tual, the monarch-mountain of Ireland [alt. 3,410 ft.], 7½ m. due W of the foot of the Middle lake; and from N to S 8½ m. in a line drawn through the centre of the lakes themselves. See KERRY. The only stream of considerable size, which with its affluents drains the basin, is the Flesk; and the river which is formed by the superfluent waters of the lakes is the Laune, issuing from the NW extremity of the Lower lake, and flowing NW to the S side of the head of Castlemaine harbour. "There is nothing of the sublime about K., but there is all of that kind of beauty which depends upon the combinations of form and colour. The mountain-outlines can scarcely be finer than they are; and in the variety of colour produced by the variety of foliage, from the beautiful bright green of the arbutus to the brown mountain heath, K. is eminently distinguished." [*Inglis.*]

KILLARNEY, a parish 2½ m. S of Bennet's-bridge, co. Kilkenny. Area 155 acres. Pop. 75.

KILLARROW, or BOWMORE, a parish in the island of Islay, Argyleshire. Area 50,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,781; in 1831, 4,898; in 1851, 4,026.

KILLASCOBE, a parish 4½ m. W of Castle-Blakeney, co. Galway. Area 8,208 acres. Pop. 2,446.

KILLASHEE, a parish and village in co. Longford. Area 14,427 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,134; in 1841, 4,491. The v. is 3½ m. SSE of Tarmonbarry.

KILLASHEE, co. Kildare. See KILLISHEE.

KILLASNET, a parish in co. Leitrim. Area 26,918 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,743; in 1841, 6,286. It contains the vale and lake of Glenlough, the vale and lake of Glenade, and various scenes of interest to the naturalist and painter. The principal summits in the E and N have an alt. of respectively 1,228 and 1,575 ft.

KILLASPICBROWN, a parish 4½ m. W of Sligo, co. Sligo. Area 5,623 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,265.

KILLASPUGLENANE, a parish 2¾ m. NW of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 3,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,824.

KILLASSER, a parish 6 m. ENE of Foxford, co. Mayo. Area 19,677 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,962.

KILLATHY, or KILLATTY, a parish 3 m. W by N of Fermoy, co. Cork. Area 3,217 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,402; in 1841, 1,547.

KILLAVULLANE, a village in the p. of Monanimy, 5 m. E by N of Mallow, co. Cork, on the l. bank of the Blackwater. Pop. 394.

KILLAYRON, or CILIE-AERON, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8 m. NW of Lampeter, on the river Ayron. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1841, 307.

KILLAWALLA, a village of the Punjab, near the r. bank of the Ravi, on the route from Futtehpore to Kott Kumalia, 12 m. WSW of the former place, and 10 m. ENE of the latter.

KILLBUCK, a township of Holmes co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 80 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 910.

KILLEA, a parish 1¾ m. NE of St. Johnstown, co. Donegal. Area 1,869 acres. Pop. in 1831, 928; in 1841, 959.—Also a parish 2 m. NW by N of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 4,772 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,491; in 1841, 1,526.—Also a parish in co. Waterford. Area 3,953 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,068.

KILLEAD, or KILLAGH, a parish 4 m. S of Antrim, co. Antrim. Area 42,836 acres, of which 19,794 acres are in Lough Neagh. Pop. in 1841, 6,725.

KILLEAGH, or KILLEIGH, a parish and village in co. Cork. Area 5,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,785; in 1841, 2,815. The v. is 2¼ m. NE of Castle-Martyr. Pop. in 1831, 698; in 1841, 789.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE, a parish of Argyleshire, in the district of Kintyre, stretching along the coast of the Atlantic. Area 26,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,866; in 1841, 2,402.

KILLEANY, a parish 3¾ m. WNW of Stradbally, Queen's co. Area 945 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 154.—Also a parish 2 m. S of Headford, co. Galway. Area 5,711 acres, of which 1,151 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1841, 1,772.

KILLEARN, a parish in the W division of Stirlingshire, originally belonging to the Lennox, or Dumbartonshire. The main body measures in extreme length from E to W, along the line of the Endrick, 6½ m. The hilly district contains several extensive moors and mosses. At a small farm-house on the banks of the Blane, about 1 m. S from the church of K., was born, in 1506, the illustrious George Buchanan.—The v. of K. stands not far from the base of the hilly district, at nearly equal distances from the Blane on the S, and the Endrick on the W and N, 2½ m. from Balfron, 16¾ m. from Glasgow. Its pop. in 1769 was 74; in 1831, 388. The manufactures of the p. are connected less with K. than with the v. of Balfron, which stands only ¼ m. N of the Endrick. Pop. of the p. in 1841, 1,224.

KILLEARNAN, a parish in Ross-shire, to the S of Urquhart. Pop. in 1831, 1,479; in 1841, 1,643.

KILLEARY, or KILLARVEY, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Nobber, co. Meath. Area 6,205 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,343; in 1841, 2,582.

KILLEBAN, or KILLABAN, a parish in Queen's co., containing the villages of Ballylinan, Arles, and Ballickmoyler. Area 25,995 acres. Pop. 12,939.

KILLEDAN, a parish 6 m. S by W of Swineford, co. Mayo. Area 14,515 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,410.

KILLEDMUND, a village in the p. of Kiltennell, co. Carlow, 3¼ m. E by N of Borris. Pop. 154.

KILLEEDY, a parish 4¼ m. S by W of Newcastle, co. Limerick. Area 25,456 acres. Pop. 6,341.

KILLEEK, or KILLESK, a parish 2 m. W of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 807 acres. Pop. 185.

KILLEEN, a parish 2¼ m. N by W of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 3,347 acres. Pop. in 1831, 588; in 1841, 580.—Also a continuous bog from 4½ to 7½ m. NE of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 3,580 acres. Its highest point and its lowest pass lie respectively 418 and 375 ft. above sea-level; its maximum and average depth are respectively 32 and 18 ft.

KILLEEN, or NEW ARRAN, a fishing-village in co. Galway, at the head of an inlet of Kilcolgan bay, 2¼ m. WSW of Kilcolgan. This place is frequented by the Galway fishermen during the herring season, and with NW winds.

KILLEENADEEMA, or KILNADEEMA, a parish 3 m. S by W of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 24,503 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,554; in 1841, 3,754. The two highest summits in the S have alts. of 1,080 and 1,207 ft.

KILLEENASTEENA, a parish 3¼ m. SSW of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 729 acres. Pop. 220.

KILLEENEY, or KILLENHY, a parish 4¼ m. WNW of Gort, co. Galway. Area 6,117 acres. Pop. 1,165.

KILLEEVAN, a parish 2¾ m. E of Clones, in co. Monaghan. Area 11,571 acres. Pop. in 1841, 8,417.

KILLEGALLY. See TESSAURAN.

KILLEGLAND, a parish 2½ m. E of Ratoath, co. Meath. Area 716 acres. Pop. in 1841, 411.

KILLEGNEY, a parish about 6 m. SW of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 6,685 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,763.

KILLEHENY, or KILLAHINY, a parish 8½ WNW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 4,664 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,050.

KILLEIGH, a village in the p. of Geashill, King's co., 3¾ m. SSE of Tullamore. It claims comparatively high antiquity. Pop. in 1841, 262.

KILLEILAGH, a parish 6¼ m. NW by N of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 12,357 acres. Pop. 3,904.

KILLEINY, or KILLINY, a parish 10 m. NE by E of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 14,966 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,344; in 1841, 3,481. It includes the Seven Hogs and the Magharee islets, and the low, long, narrow peninsula which separates Brandon bay on the W from Tralee bay on the E.

KILLELAGH, a parish 1¾ m. NW of Maghera, co. Londonderry. Area 10,269 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,046; in 1841, 3,258. Carntochar, on the W boundary, has an alt. of 1,521 ft.

KILLELAN, a parish 3½ m. N by E of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Area 7,378 acres. Pop. 1,764.

KILLELONEHAN, a parish in Coshma, co. Limerick. Area 2,069 acres. Pop. in 1841, 982.

KILLELY, or KILLYGALLY, a parish, partly in co. Clare, and partly in co. Limerick. Area 6,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,140; in 1841, 5,065.—Also a parish 2 m. SSE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 1,811 acres. Pop. in 1831, 677; in 1841, 770.

KILLEMLAGH, or KILLEMILAGH, a parish 9 m. S by W of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry. Area 11,857 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,548; in 1841, 2,728.

KILLENAGH, a parish 5 m. S by E of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 3,232 acres. Pop. in 1841, 734.

KILLENAULE, a parish and market-town in co. Tipperary. Area 7,711 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,467; in 1841, 2,755.—The town is situated 5½ m. N of Fethard. Pop. in 1831, 1,578; in 1841, 1,786.

KILLENCARE, or KILLINKERE, a parish 3¾ m. W by S of Bailieborough, co. Cavan. Area 15,912 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,503; in 1841, 8,126.

KILLENEMOR, a parish in co. Cork. Area 414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1841, 211.

KILLENORTY, or CILLENOUGHTY, a parish in co. Limerick. Area 858 acres.

KILLENTIERNA, a parish 3½ m. S by W of Castle-Island, co. Kerry. Area 10,231 acres. Pop. 3,106.

KILLENUMERY, a parish 1½ m. S by E of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim. Area 14,086½ acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,115; in 1841, 4,605.

KILLENVOY, a parish 5½ m. E by S of Athleague, co. Roscommon. Area 6,554 acres, of which 911 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1841, 2,388.

KILLERERAN, a parish 4½ m. ESE of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 14,534 acres. Pop. 4,782.

KILLERICK, a parish 5¼ m. E by N of Carlow, co. Carlow. Area 5,318 acres. Pop in 1841, 860.

KILLERIES (THE), two bays at the boundary between the cos. of Galway and Mayo, in the Irish prov. of Connaught. The Little K. ramifies from near the entrance of the larger, projects to the extent of about 3 m., and lies all within co. Galway. The larger, usually called K. harbour, separates over its whole length the co. of Galway from that of Mayo, and projects to the extent of about 10 m., first in the direction of SE by E, and next nearly due E. Both bays are narrow, and overhung with mountains, and closely resemble the fiords of Norway and the sea-lochs of the Western Highlands of Scotland. The Greater K. varies from ¼ to ⅓ m. in width; and is throughout an excellent harbour, capable of holding large ships, and having over a great part of its extent a depth of from 10 to 12 fath.

KILLERMOGH, or KILDERMOY, a parish 1¾ m. N of Durrow, Queen's co. Area 2,764 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,078; in 1841, 1,114.

KILLERSHERDINY, or KILDRUMSHERDUN, a parish 2¾ m. SW of Cootehill, co. Cavan, containing the villages of Clementstown and Tullyvin. Area 16,618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,997; in 1841, 10,208.

KILLESBY, or KILSBY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. N by W of Daventry, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 3,200 acres.

Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1841, 655. The London and Birmingham railway here passes through a tunnel 2,400 yds. in length, 25 ft. wide, and 28 ft. high. It is ventilated by two large shafts, each 60 ft. in diam.; one 120 ft. deep, the other 90 ft. It penetrates K. hill, the terminus of a ridge of hills running towards Banbury. With the exception of the quicksand, it is cut through a succession of the hardest rocks.

KILLERY, a parish in co. Sligo, 5 m. SSE of the town of Sligo. Area 9,094 acres. Pop. 3,298.

KILLESHANDRA, a parish and town in co. Cavan. Area of p. 22,241 acres. Pop. in 1841, 12,552. —The market and post-town of K. stands 4¾ m. NW of Crossdoney. Pop. in 1831, 1,137; in 1841, 1,085.

KILLESHER, a parish 3½ m. N of Swanlinbar, co. Fermanagh. Area 24,936 acres, of which 642 acres are in Lower Lough Macnean. Pop. in 1831, 5,114; in 1841, 5,225. Slieve-Cuilcagh, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 2,188 ft.

KILLESHILL, or KILLISHILL, a parish 3½ m. E by N of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone. Area 9,839 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,615; in 1841, 4,985.

KILLESHIN, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Graigue, and the v. of Sleaty-Graigue. Area 10,905 acres. Pop. in 1841, 5,278.

KILLESK, a parish 4¾ m. SE of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 4,037 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,036; in 1841, 1,266.—Also a parish 3½ m. NE by N of Ballyhack, co. Wexford. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 1,067.

KILLESKY, a parish 4¾ m. NW of Wicklow, co. Wicklow. Area 9,231¼ acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,211.

KILLESTER, a parish 2¾ m. NE of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 279 acres. Pop. in 1841, 456.

KILLEVALLY, a village in the parish of Newtown, co. Westmeath, a ½ m. WSW of Tyrell's-pass. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1841, 121.

KILLEVY, or KILSLEVE, a parish 3 m. W of Newry, in co. Armagh. Area 28,174 acres. Pop. in 1831, 17,197; in 1841, 17,789.

KILLEYMUR, or KILLIMER, a parish 4 m. E by S of Kilrush, co. Clare. Area 6,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,023; in 1841, 3,241.

KILLIAN, a parish 3¼ m. NE of Mount-Bellew, co. Galway. Area 13,564 acres. Pop. 5,671.

KILLIANE, a parish 2¾ m. SSE of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,074 acres. Pop. in 1841, 280.

KILLIECRANKIE, a celebrated mountain-pass in Perthshire, on the river Garry, 1½ m. above the point of its confluence with the Tummel, 15 m. N of Dunkeld, and on the W verge of the p. of Moulin, in the district of Athole. The lofty hills which fall precipitously down on both sides of the narrow vale of the Garry, approach here so close that the shadow of the one range throws perpetual gloom over the face of the other. The pass is between 2 and 3 m. in length, and, previous to the era of laying open the Highlands by the construction of military roads, was the most wild and perilous of all the inlets to that vast fortress of mountains, or to any of its interior retreats. On some rough ground on the l. bank of the river, at the NW extremity of this pass, above and around the present mansion-house of Urrard, was fought, on the 27th July 1689, the celebrated battle of K., in which Viscount Dundee defeated General Mackay.

KILLILY, or KILLEELY, a parish 5½ m. S by E of Oranmore, co. Galway. Area 6,232 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,443; in 1841, 1,740.

KILLIMORE-BOLLOGE, a parish 5 m. NNW of Portumna, co. Galway. Area 9,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,284; in 1841, 4,140.

KILLIMORE-DALY, a parish 7 m. E of Athenry, co. Galway. Area 10,211 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,029.

KILLIMOUX, a river of the North-West territory, which flows W to the Pacific, in N lat. 44° 50′. Its banks are inhabited by an Indian tribe of the same name.

KILLIN, a parish in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire, consisting of a main body and two detached portions. The main body of the parish extends, in a stripe averaging about 7 m. in breadth, from the head of Loch-Tay to the boundary of the co. with Argyleshire,—a distance or extreme length of 22 m., and takes its configuration mainly from the course through its centre of the chief head-water of the Tay. This stream bears for 8 m. the name of the Fillan, expands for 3 m. into a series of lochlets which assume the general name of Loch-Dochart, and then runs 10½ m. farther under the name of Dochart river. Over a distance of 3 m. above the confluence of the Lochy and the Dochart, just before the united stream enters Loch-Tay, the district includes likewise the glen of the former river. The well-known Benmore—not, of course, the Benmore of Mull—a noble-looking mountain, of a fine conical form, and rising 3,903 ft. above the level of the sea, ascends from the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillan, on the S side of Loch-Dochart. Limestone abounds. Lead is worked in the vicinity of the village of Clifton. The villages are Clifton and K. The latter is beautifully and romantically situated about a ½ m. from the head of Loch-Tay, within the peninsula formed by the confluent Dochart and Lochy, 15¾ m. from Kenmore, 21½ m. from Callander, and 40 m. from Stirling. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 2,048; in 1831, 2,002; in 1841, 1,702.

KILLINAGH, a parish in co. Cavan, 7½ m. E by S of Manor-Hamilton. Area 24.783 acres, of which 806 acres are in Upper Lough Macnean. Pop. in 1831, 5.383; in 1841, 6,512.

KILLINANE, a parish in co. Carlow, on the Barrow, containing the v. of Royal Oak. Area 2,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1841, 818.—Also a parish 5½ m. SW of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 5,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 886; in 1841, 1,033.—Also a parish 3½ m. NNE of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry. Area 26,868 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,124; in 1841, 3,569. It extends from Valentia harbour NE along Dingle bay.

KILLINCARRIG, a village in the p. of Delgany, co. Wicklow, on the coast-road from Dublin to Wexford, 4 m. S of Bray. Pop. in 1841, 179.

KILLINCHY, a parish and village in co. Down. Area 7,428 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,820; in 1841, 7,470. The v. is 4 m. N by W of Killyleagh. Pop. in 1831, 199.

KILLINCOOLE, a parish 2¾ m. ESE of Louth, co. Louth. Area 1,397 acres. Pop. in 1841, 697.

KILLINEEN, a parish 3½ m. S by W of Athenry, co. Galway. Area 4,966 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,531.

KILLINEY, a parish 2½ m. SSE of Kingstown, co. Dublin. Area 1,334 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1841, 986. K. bay extends from Dalkey to Bray-head, a distance of 5 m. K. village, situated at the head or broadest part of this beautiful bend, consists chiefly of a steep and narrow street at the base of K. hill, and of a number of villas and bathing lodges scattered over the hill's declivities. A panoramic view of singular power and beauty is obtained from K. hill, including, among other objects, the bays of Dublin and K., the islands of Lambay, Ireland's Eye, and Dalkey, the peninsula and hill of Howth, the opulent country around Dublin, and the amphitheatre of mountains from Bray-head to the inland extremity of the co. Dublin highlands.—Also a village in the parish of Kill, co. Dublin. Pop. 204.

KILLINGHALL, a township in the parish of Ripley, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Knares-

borough, on the S bank of the Nidd. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1841, 559.

KILLINGHOLME (North and South), a parish in Lincolnshire, 9½ m. NW of Great Grimsby, on the Humber. Area of North K. 2,200 acres; of South K. 3,090 acres. Pop. in 1841, 681.

KILLINGLY, a township of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. E of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by the Quinneburg river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 3,685.

KILLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 7 m. N of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the river Lune. Area 5,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1841, 301.

KILLINGTON PEAK, a summit of the Green mountains, in the S part of Sherburne township, in the state of Vermont, U. S., which has an alt. of 2,924 ft. above sea-level.

KILLINGWORTH, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 49 m. S by E of Hartford, on Long Island sound, in which it has a small harbour. It is hilly in the N, and is watered by Hammonasset and Menuketesuck rivers. The soil consists of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,130.

KILLINGWORTH, a township in the parish of Long Benton, Northumberland, 4½ m. NE by N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Newcastle races were held on Killingworth-moor till 1790, when it was enclosed for cultivation. It was on a railway here, in 1814, that Stephenson made his first experiments on the locomotive engine.

KILLINICK, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Wexford. Area 1,284 acres. Pop. in 1831, 591; in 1841, 611.

KILLINOR, or Kilninor, a parish in co. Wexford, 4½ m. SW by W of Arklow. Area 6,435 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,319; in 1841, 1,407.

KILLIS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 43 m. N of Aleppo, sanj. and 30 m. SW of Aintab, on a small river. It has manufactories of calico, harness, and oil the quality of which is the finest in the E, and carries on an active trade. Its inhabitants, consisting of Mussulmans, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, amount to about 12,000 in number.

KILLISHEE, a parish 1¾ m. S of Naas, co. Kildare. Area 4,146 acres. Pop. in 1841, 835.

KILLKARRY, or Keelcurry, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 75 m. SE of Madura, and 10 m. S of Ramnad, on a branch of the Vygah, near the gulf of Manaar.

KILLODIERNAN, a parish 5 m. SW by W of Borris-o'-Kane, in co. Tipperary. Area 4,562 acres, of which 1,255 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1831, 1,348; in 1841, 1,238.

KILLOE, or Killow, a parish 5¼ m. N of Longford, co. Longford. Area of the Granard section, 7,291 acres, of which 259 acres are in Lough Gowna; of the Longford section, 34,221 acres. Pop. in 1831, 16,767; in 1841, 19,477.

KILLOFIN, a parish 7 m. WSW of Kildysert, co. Clare. Area 6,692 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,985.

KILLOGHCONNOGHAN, or Killiconigan, a parish 6¼ m. W of Trim, co. Meath. Area 11,561 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,329; in 1841, 2,319.

KILLOGILLEEN, a parish 5 m. W of Loughrea, in co. Galway. Area 3,604 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,074.

KILLOKENNEDY, a parish 2½ m. E of Broadford, co. Clare. Area 11,656 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,586; in 1841, 3,811.

KILLONE, a parish 1 m. SW of Clare, co. Clare. Area 5,718 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,777.

KILLONOGHAN, or Killonahan, a parish 9 m. N by W of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 7,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,185; in 1841, 1,369.

KILLORA, a parish in co. Galway. Area 5,372 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,663; in 1841, 1,618.

KILLORAN, a parish 4¾ m. SSW of Aughrim, in co. Galway. Area 4,591 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,573; in 1841, 1,838.—Also a parish 6¼ m. NW by W of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 13,999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,699; in 1841, 4,044.

KILLORGLIN, or Castle-Conway, a parish and village in co. Kerry. Area 31,188 acres. Pop. in 1841, 8,574. The surface consists of part of the seaboard of Castlemaine harbour on the N.—The village stands on the Lane a ½ m. above the stream's expansion into the estuary of Castlemaine harbour, 2 m. WSW of Milltown. Pop. in 1831, 896; in 1841, 925.—K. bog has an expanse of ground adjacent to Killorglin village and Castlemaine harbour, co. Kerry. Area 8,570 acres.

KILLOSCULLY, a parish 6¾ m. SW by S of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 14,439 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,993; in 1841, 3,099. The E district is occupied with the Keeper mountain, whose summit soars 2,278 ft. above sea-level.

KILLOSKEHANE, a parish 3 m. WSW of Templemore, co. Tipperary. Area 2,542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 601; in 1841, 743.

KILLOSORY, a parish 3 m. NW by N of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 2,731 acres. Pop. in 1841, 391.

KILLOTERAN, a parish 2 m. W of Waterford. Area 2,493 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1841, 662.

KILLOUGH, a bay in co. Down, in the Irish prov. of Ulster. It is separated by a small peninsula from Dundrum bay on the W, and by a still smaller one from Ardglass bay on the E. Its mouth, between Ringfad-point and the Castle-point, is 700 fath. across. The tide at high-water flows 1½ m. inland, forming two bays, of which that on the N side, or Coney Island bay, is too open for a harbour; the W, between Coney island and the village of K., is spacious and well-sheltered, though dry at low-water.

KILLOUGH, a village in the parish of Kilnemanagh, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 183.

KILLOUGH, or Port St. Anne, a small seaport, in co. Down, at the head of K. bay, 1½ m. W of Ardglass. It has a considerable export trade in corn, and a comparatively extensive trade in the produce of the fisheries. Pop. in 1841, 1,148.

KILLOWEN, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the suburb or W section of the town of Coleraine. Area 1,796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,906; in 1841, 2,708.—Also a small headland and a fishing harbour, on the S coast of co. Down, Ulster, 1½ m. SSE of Rosstrevor.—Also a parish in co. Cork, near Bandon. Area 1,264 acres. Pop. in 1841, 366.

KILLOWER, a parish 4½ m. W of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 3,597 acres. Pop. in 1841, 905.

KILLPECK, a parish in Herefordshire, 7½ m. SW by S of Hereford, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. The church is one of the most singular and perfect ecclesiastical structures in the Norman style, in the kingdom. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 285; in 1841, 238.

KILL-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish 3 m. SSE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 308 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1841, 71.

KILL-ST.-NICHOLAS, a parish in co. Waterford, containing part of the town of Passage-East. Area 2,884 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,743.

KILLUA, or Killoah, a parish in co. Westmeath, containing the town of Clonmellon. Area 5,259¼ acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,202; in 1841, 1,950.

KILLUCAN, or Rathwire, a parish and village in co. Westmeath, containing the town of Kinnegad, and the villages of Killucan, Rathwire, and Raharney. Area 35,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,748; in 1841, 9,562.—The village is 3¾ m. N by W of Kinnegad. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 181.

KILLUKEN, a parish in co. Roscommon, containing the village of Croghan. Area 4,831 acres.

Pop. in 1831, 2,948; in 1841, 2,963.—Also a parish 3½ m. SW of Strokestown, co. Roscommon. Area 5,956 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,498; in 1841, 3,445.

KILLUMOD, a parish 3 m. N by E of Elphin, co. Roscommon. Area 5,159 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,958; in 1841, 1,857.

KILLUNAVARRA, a parish 5 m. N by W of Gort, co. Galway. Area 5,173 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,362; in 1841, 1,717.

KILLURANE, a parish 2½ m. NNW of Broadford, co. Clare. Area 7,103 acres, of which 293 acres are in Lough Doon. Pop. in 1841, 3,058.

KILLURE, a rivulet and a bog on the E border of co. Galway. The rivulet rises at Doon, 2½ m. W of Ahascragh; and flows 6 m. SE to the Suck. The bog lies between this rivulet and the Ahascrag rivulet; and comprises an area of 2,371 acres. Its average depth is 23 ft.—Also a parish 3 m. SSE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 124.

KILLURIN, a parish 5¼ m. NW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,874 acres. Pop. in 1841, 651.

KILLURSA, a parish in co. Galway, containing the larger part of the town of Headford. Area 8,877 acres, of which 2,506 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 4,644; in 1841, 4,995. The surface is divided from co. Mayo on the N by the Black river, remarkable as a sinking or subterranean stream.

KILLURY, a parish 4¼ m. N of Ardfert, co. Kerry, containing the village of Causeway. Area 11,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,974; in 1841, 6,480.

KILLYBEGS, a parish in co. Donegal. Upper K. is wholly in the barony of Bannagh, and contains the town of K. Pop. in 1831, 4,287; in 1841, 4,838. Lower K. lies principally in Bannagh: and contains within that barony the village of Ardara. Pop. in 1831, 2,990; in 1841, 3,290. The highest ground, Crownarad, situated 1½ m. N of Largy, has an alt. of 1,619 ft. K. harbour has a common entrance with Macswine's bay, but soon deflects so as to have an inner entrance of its own. It is at first about 1 m. in breadth, and eventually penetrates the land E of N about 2½ m. Another bay, that of Fintragh, commences almost immediately W of the common entrance of K. and Macswine's harbour, and indents all the remainder of the seaboard of the parish. The lough or harbour of K. is the safest on this coast; and several hundred sail of vessels have been known to be there at one time, purchasing or curing herrings.—Also a sea-port town, and formerly a parl. borough, in the parish of K., on the W side and near the head of K. harbour, 7¾ m. S of Ardara, and 13¾ m. W of Donegal. Pop. in 1831, 724; in 1841, 798. —Also a parish in co. Kildare, containing the town of Prosperous. Area 2,628 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,216.

KILLYGARVAN, a parish 5 m. NE by N of Rathmelton, co. Donegal, containing the village of Rathmullen. Area 9,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,643; in 1841, 3,644. The surface is bounded on the E by Lough Swilly, and by its expansion of Rathmelton bay.

KILLYGLEN, a parish 2¾ m. WNW of Larne, co. Antrim. Area 2,295 acres. Pop. in 1841, 605.

KILLYGORDON, a village in the parish of Donaghmore, co. Donegal, in the vale of the Finn, 3 m. E of Stranorlar. Pop. in 1841, 294.

KILLYLEAGH, a *quoad sacra* parish and village in co. Armagh. The village is in the p. of Tynan, 2 m. NE of Tynan. Pop. in 1841, 337.—Also a parish in co. Down. Area 11,759 acres.—Also a sea-port town, and formerly a parl. borough, in the parish of K., co. Down, on the W shore of Lough Strangford, 4¼ m. SSE of Killinchy. Its site is a rising ground, at the head of a creek or arm of Lough Strangford. The cotton manufacture is extensively carried on here; and a considerable trade exists in the exportation of corn and provisions Pop. in 1831, 1,147; in 1841, 1,116.

KILLYMAN, a parish 2¾ m. N of Moy, partly in co. Armagh, but chiefly in co. Tyrone. Area of the Armagh section, 3,154 acres; of the Tyrone section, 7,404 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,579; in 1841, 8,220. The river Blackwater divides the two sections of the parish from each other, or forms the boundary-line between the counties.

KILLYMAR, a rivulet of co. Galway, rising midway between Aughrim and Loughrea, and flowing 7 m. ESE, and 6¾ m. S, to a common embouchure with the Ballyshrucl rivulet in a bay of Lough Derg.

KILLYMARD, a parish in co. Donegal. Area 28,229 acres, of which 472 acres are in Lough Esk. Pop. in 1831, 4,798; in 1841, 4,743. The mountains of Silverhill and Bluestack, in this p., have an alt. of respectively 1,967 and 2,213 ft.; and Lough Belshade, a little E of Bluestack, has an elevation of 1,035 ft.

KILLYMORE (Lough), an easterly offshoot or ramification of Lough Ree, co. Westmeath. It is connected by only a narrow strait with Lough Ree; measures about 2 m. in length; lies from 1¼ m. to 3¼ m. NNE of Athlone. It is studded with islets, and possesses a large amount of beauty.

KILLYON, a parish 3¼ m. N by E of Clonard, co. Meath. Area 4,316 acres. Pop. in 1841, 784.

KILMACABEA, a parish 4 m. W by N of Rosscarbery, co. Cork. Area 13,757 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,800; in 1841, 6,209.

KILMACALLANE, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Colooney, co. Sligo. Area 9,928 acres, of which 283 acres are in Lough Arrow. Pop. in 1841, 5,098.

KILMACANOGUE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 2¾ m. SSW of Bray, co. Wicklow. Area 5,401 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,347 in 1841, 2,336. The Great Sugarloaf mountain is wholly within the limits of this p., and has an alt. of 1,651 ft.

KILMACDONOUGH, a parish 3¾ m. SW of Youghal, co. Cork. Area 6,241 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,455; in 1841, 3,838. The surface forms a peninsula between Castlemartyr river and Youghal harbour on the one side, and Fenis river and Ballycotton bay on the other.

KILMACDUAGH, a parish, and nominal seat of a bishopric, 3 m. SSW of Gort, co. Galway. The p. contains the village of Connels, and part of the town of Gort. Area 8,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,780; in 1841, 4,149.—A legend affirms the see to have been founded early in the 7th cent. The see of K. was permanently annexed in 1602 to Clonfert; and became united in 1833, to likewise Killaloe and Kilfenora.—The gross amount of episcopal income connected with the see, on the average of 3 years ending in 1831, was £875.

KILMACDUANE, a parish 5¾ m. N by E of Kilrush, co. Clare, containing the village of Cooraclare. Area 16,701 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,762.

KILMACKEVOGUE, a parish in co. Kilkenny. Area 3,231 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,027; in 1841, 1,239.

KILMACLASSER, a parish 3¼ m. ENE of Westport, co. Mayo. Area 6,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,444; in 1841, 3,548.

KILMACLEAGUE, a parish 5¼ m. SSE of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 3,462 acres. Pop. in 1831, 999; in 1841, 1,025.

KILMACLENAN, or Kilmacleny, a parish 6 m. WSW of Doneraile, co. Cork. Area 1,042 acres Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 322.

KILMACNEVIN, a parish 6½ m. WNW of Mullingar, co. Westmeath. Area 5,016 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,760.

KILMACOEN, or KILMACOWEN, a parish 4½ m. SW of Sligo, co. Sligo. Area 3,548 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,276; in 1841, 2,011.

KILMACOMB, a parish 5½ m. SW by S of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 2,401 acres. Pop. in 1841, 817.

KILMACOMOGUE, a parish in co. Cork, containing the town of Bantry. Area 58,835 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,483; in 1841, 16,188. The parish is very nearly identical with the barony of Bantry.

KILMACOW, a parish and village in co. Kilkenny. Area of p. 4,445 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,923; in 1841, 2,120. The v. stands on the Blackwater, 3½ m. NNW of Waterford. Pop. in 1841, 187.—Also a parish 2¾ m. SSE of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Pop. in 1831, 481.

KILMACREAN, or COMMER, a parish 3¾ m. SSW of Tuam, co. Galway, containing the village of Ballinphuil. Area 9,314 acres, of which 509 acres are in Lough Clonkeen. Pop. in 1841, 1,889.

KILMACREHY, a parish on the coast of co. Clare. It consists of a main body and a detached district. Area 7,403 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,343; in 1841, 4,264. The cliffs of Moher on the coast of this p. are singularly sublime. They raise two summits to the alt. of respectively 909 and 1,009 ft. above sea-level.

KILMACRENAN, a parish containing a village of the same name, in co. Donegal. Area 35,617 acres, of which 782 acres are in fresh-water lakes. Pop. in 1831, 9,301; in 1841, 9,343. Edenacarnan in the S, and Lough Salt in the N, have altitudes of respectively 642 and 1,541 ft. The lake whence the latter has its name is 204 ft. in depth, and lies at an elevation of 815 ft. above sea-level. Lough Keel, 2 m. SE of Lough Salt, has an elevation of 328 ft.—The village stands in the valley of the Leanan, 5 m. N by W of Letterkenny. Pop. in 1841, 243.

KILMACSHALGAN, a parish 5 m. ESE of Easkey, co. Sligo. Area 26,008 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,330; in 1841, 3,872.

KILMACTALWAY, a parish 5 m. SW of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 2,493 acres. Pop. in 1841, 537.

KILMACTEIGUE, a parish 8½ m. W by S of Tubbercurry, co. Sligo, containing the v. of Aclare. Area 32,533 acres, of which 170 acres are in Lough Easkey, and 326 acres in Lough Talt and small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 7,620; in 1841, 9,097. The highest ground is in the W, and has an alt. of 1,363 ft. Lough Talt lies wholly in the interior, and has an elevation above sea-level of 455 ft. Lough Easkey lies partly within the N corner, and has an elevation of 607 ft.

KILMACTHOMAS, a market-town in the parishes of Ballylaneen and Rossmire, co. Waterford, on the road from Cork to Waterford, 10¼ m. NE of Dungarvan. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1841, 1,197.

KILMACTRANEY, a parish in co. Sligo, on the E side of Lough Arrow, 6 m. N by E of Boyle. Area 13,447 acres, of which 1,067 acres are in Lough Arrow. Pop. in 1831, 4,008; in 1841, 4,604.

KILMACUD, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 286 acres. Pop. in 1841, 192.

KILMACUMSEY, a parish 4 m. NW of Elphin, co. Roscommon. Area 5,454 acres. Pop. 2,686.

KILMADAN, or KILMODAN, a parish in Argyleshire, 12 m. long, and not a ½ m. broad, being chiefly a long narrow glen surrounded by high hills. The extent of sea-coast is about 3 m., and the shore is flat and sandy, with sunk rocks. The river Ruel falls into the head of Loch-Ridan. The tide ebbs at the head of this loch above 2 m. Pop. in 1841, 567.

KILMADOCK,—frequently named, after its kirktown and principal village, DOUNE,—a parish near the middle of the S verge of Perthshire. Its entire area is computed to be 64 sq. m. The Forth runs in serpentine folds along the S boundary. The Teith runs diagonally from NW to SE, through nearly its broadest part, 5 m. in a direct line within the boundaries, bisecting the p. into nearly equal parts. From almost every eminence in the p. are seen superb views of the rich valley of the Forth, the varied aspect of a well-cultivated and extensive tract of country, Stirling-castle, and the bold grand encincturing of the Lomond and other hills. The old castle and the v. of Doune are noticed in a separate article. See DOUNE. About ¾ m. NW of Doune are the continuous hamlets of Buchany and Burn-of-Cambus. Still nearer Doune, but on the opposite bank of the Teith, and communicating with it by a bridge, is Deanston, the seat of extensive cotton-works, which give employment or support to about one-third of the large pop. of the p. Pop. in 1841, 4,055.

KILMAGANNY, a parish and village in co. Kilkenny. Area 7,454 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,107; in 1841, 2,635.—The v. stands on the road from Thomastown to Carrick-on-Suir, 7 m. NNE of Carrick. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1841, 593.

KILMAHON, a parish 4½ m. SE of Cloyne, co. Cork. Area 2,849 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,785.

KILMAIN, a parish 3 m. SSE of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 8,966 acres, of which 964 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1831, 2,678; in 1841, 3,194.—Also a village in the p. of Kilmainmore, co. Mayo, on the road from Ballinrobe to Galway, 5 m. SE of Ballinrobe. Pop. 421.

KILMAINBEG, a parish 1½ m. E by S of the v. of Kilmain, co. Mayo. Area 3,613 acres. Pop. 1,491.

KILMAINHAM, a western suburb of the city of Dublin, in the p. of St. James, co. Dublin, situated immediately without the limits of the city, and between the river Liffey and the Grand canal, and strictly continuous with St. James street. Its bulk or importance as a suburb is comparatively trivial; almost its whole interest rests on its antiquity, its royal hospital, and its jail for the co. of Dublin.

KILMAINHAMWOOD, a parish and village in co. Meath. Area 3,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,412. The v. of K. stands 3 m. NW of Nobber. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1841, 137.

KILMAINMORE, a parish 5 m. SE of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Area 13,792 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,877.

KILMAKEA, a parish of co. Wexford, 6 m. S by W of New Ross. Area 3,420 acres. Pop. 1,220.

KILMALCOLM, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N by Port-Glasgow and the river Clyde. Area 19,800 acres. A great part, particularly on the S and W sides, is moorish land, rising to a considerable height, and very bleak and barren. Pop. in 1831, 1,613; in 1841, 1,616, of whom 377 were in the v. of K., which is 4 m. from Port-Glasgow.

KILMALEERY, a parish 1½ m. SW of Newmarket, co. Clare. Area 2,266 acres. Pop. 737.

KILMALIE, a very extensive parish in the cos. of Argyle and Inverness. It is of an irregular figure, and intersected by three arms of the sea. The extreme points from NW to SE are 60 m. distant from each other; and its breadth from NE to SW is not less than 30 m. Its superficies has been estimated at 589 sq. m., or nearly 376,960 acres, measured in straight lines; but, adding the surface of hills and valleys, the extent will be at least one-third more. The greater part of the p. consists of high mountains and hills, covered with heath, but affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. Amongst the mountains is Bennevis. In several of the valleys are extensive lakes, of which Loch-Archaig and Loch-Lochy are the chief. From these two lakes issue the rivers Archaig and Lochy, which, with the Nevis, are the principal streams in the p. About 14,000

acres are covered with plantations. Fort-William, and the adjoining v. of Maryburgh, are situated in this p. Pop. in 1831, 5,566; in 1841, 5,397.

KILMALLOCK, a parish and town in co. Limerick. Area 4,074 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,833; in 1841, 3,126. The surface is drained by two of the earliest head-streams of the Maig.—The town, formerly a parl. borough, and a place of note, stands on the rivulet Cammogue, at the junction of the Cashel and Limerick roads to Charleville, 4¼ m. S by W of Bruff, and 16 m. S of Limerick. It has been styled the Baalbec of Ireland; and if understood to be an assemblage of mere ruins, once interesting, wholly Irish, and quite destitute of the peculiar magnificence of oriental architecture, it may, within certain limitations, be allowed to bear the name. The ancient houses of the town were built of hewn stone, and apparently on a uniform plan; they were generally of three stories, ornamented with an embattlement and tasteful stone mouldings; and their window-frames, mullions, and large fire-places, were all of boldly and massively carved limestone. The older of two existing ecclesiastical ruins stands on the town-bank of the Cammogue, and within the town-walls; and claims to have been the church of an abbey.—The Dominican abbey, situated on the bank of the Cammogue exterior to the town, was founded in 1291. The church exhibits a sternness and loneliness of appearance more sublime than picturesque. — The only trade or commerce of K., consists in the business of the markets and fairs, and in retail supply to the farmers and peasantry of the neighbourhood. The town of K. is one of the most ancient in Ireland. Pop. in 1831, 1,213; in 1841, 1,408. It may be regarded as having been practically refounded by the Fitzgeralds, and was for a long period the chief scene of their power and splendour. When the earl of Ormond was vested with the military command of Munster, and charged with instructions to crush his powerful opponent, the contest which ensued was conducted "with all the vindictive bitterness of a personal quarrel," and one of its earliest results was the almost total destruction of K., by order of the earl of Ormond's brother.

KILMALOG, a parish 5 m. SE by S of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 4,093 acres. Pop. 1,408.

KILMALOODA, a parish 5¼ m. SSW of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 7,347 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,281.

KILMALY, a parish 5 m. WSW of Ennis, co. Clare. Area 23,936 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,908.

KILMANAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 4¼ m. N of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 5,620 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,950.

KILMANAGHAN, a parish, partly in co. Westmeath, partly in King's co. Area of the Westmeath section 1,633 acres; of the King's co. section 6,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,414; in 1841, 3,526.

KILMANAHEEN, a parish in co. Clare, containing the town of Ennistymon, and part of the v. of Lehinch. Area 8,177 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,436.

KILMANIVAIG, a parish in Inverness-shire, about 60 m. in length, and in greatest breadth 25 m. Superficies 300,000 acres. Its surface is much diversified with ranges of lofty mountains, intersected by extensive glens and rapid rivers, most of which empty themselves into the Lochy. In this district is the ancient castle of Inverlochy, and the famous parallel road of Glenroy. Pop. in 1841, 2,791.

KILMANLOE, or KILROE, a parish in co. Cork. Area 919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,291; in 1841, 1,798.

KILMANMAN, a parish in Queen's co., containing the v. of Clonaslee. Area 16,848 acres, of which 96 acres are in Lough Annagh. Pop. in 1841, 4,565.

KILMANNAN, a parish 8 m. SW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 4,251 acres. Pop. 1,127.

KILMANY, a parish in Fifeshire, 5 m. NNE of Cupar. The hamlet of K. is near the parish-church; the other, Rathillet, is farther W. Pop. in 1831, 707; in 1841, 659. The cultivated land in the p. extends to about 3,550 acres.

KILMAOGUE, or KILMAGUE, a parish in co. Kildare. Area 10,881 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,496.

KILMARNOCK, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded on the N by Fenwick, on the S by the river Irvine. Area about 5,900 Scottish acres. It is traversed in its western divison by K. water. The surface is in general flat, with a gentle declivity to the S. Besides the town of K., this p. has several collier villages and hamlets, containing aggregately a pop. of about 1,000. The K. and Troon railway, which runs off W from the W side of the town, is of great value for the exportation of coal, and the importation of lime, slates, timber, grain, and other commodities. A branch-line to the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr railroad, was opened in March 1843. It joins the main line at the end of the 23d m. from Glasgow, thereby rendering the distance by railroad to the latter city nearly 34 m.—The length of the branch-line is 10½ m. Pop. in 1801, 8,079; in 1831, 18,093; in 1841, 19,956.—K. water, over most part of its course, flows in two head-waters, both of which rise in the SE corner of Renfrewshire, and pursue a course respectively of 9 and 10 m., in a direction W of S, till they unite at Dean-castle. The united stream has a course of only 2 m., flows past the town of K., and falls into the Irvine 3 furl. below Riccarton.—The parl. burgh of K. occupies a low site, amidst flat and tame though agriculturally rich scenery, on both sides of K. water immediately above its point of confluence with the Irvine; 9½ m. from Mauchline, and 28 m. from Largs. The town as a whole has a pleasing and airy aspect, and exhibits a fair display of public buildings. About 100 years ago, three or four individuals conducted the principal trade, buying serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exporting them to Holland. The demand for woollen goods afterwards increasing, a company was formed, and laid the foundation of the modern and hitherto uniformly flourishing productiveness of the place, by the erection of a woollen factory. About the same time was introduced the trade for which K., Ayr, and Irvine continue to be noted,—the making of shoes and boots. Some fifteen years before the close of the cent., spinning-jennies for cotton, and a carding and spinning machine for coarse wool, were erected. Since that date the town has boldly and rapidly advanced in all the ancient departments of its manufacture, and has made very important additions in the articles of printed shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture, and some small addition likewise in the department of silk fabrics. The carpet-manufactory may, amidst conflicting claims, be regarded as now the staple of K. Three chief classes of carpets are manufactured, all of which are woven with harness,—Brussels carpets, of the kinds called 'points' and 'combers,'—Wilton carpets, woven exactly like the former except that the brass wires are groved, and that the rib is cut open with a sharp knife after it has been fastened,—and Scotch carpets of three qualities. The annual manufacture of bonnets now exceeds 18,000 dozens in number, and amounts to about £12,000 in value. The manufacture of boots and shoes was estimated, as to the annual worth of the produce, in 1837, at about £50,000. The manufacture of leather in the same year was set down in value at £45,000. K. unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1841, 17,844; in 1851, 19,398. Electors in 1846, 630.

KILMARNOCK, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 104 m. NE of Augusta, watered by Piscataquis river and a tributary the outlet of Otter Pond. Pop. in 1840, 319.—Also a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Virginia, 90 m. E of Richmond, on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of a small creek. Pop. about 140.

KILMARONOCK, a parish at the S end of Loch-Lomond, Dumbartonshire, skirted along the NE boundary 5 m. in a direct line by the river Endrick. Pop. in 1831, 999; in 1841, 931.

KILMARTIN, a parish in Argyleshire, containing 18,000 acres, lying on the W coast and bounded on the E for 6 m. by Loch-Awe. Pop. in 1841, 1,233.

KILMASTULLA, a parish 3 m. N by E of Newport-Tip., co. Tipperary. Area 4,805 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,834; in 1841, 2,046. A considerable proportion of the surface is mountainous ground within the group of the Keeper mountain; the remainder consists for the most part of middle-rate land.

KILMAURS, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, stretching NE from Irvine water. Area about 5,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,130; in 1841, 2,617.—The village of K. stands on the r. bank of Carmel water, 2 m. from Kilmarnock. Pop. about 1,200.

KILMEADEN, a parish in co. Waterford. Area 9,242 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,620.—The village of K. stands on the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, 3 m. ESE of Portlaw. Pop. in 1831, 194.

KILMEEDY, a parish and village in co. Limerick. Area 9,037 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,739.—The village is 5 m. ESE of Newcastle. Pop. in 1841, 222.

KILMEEN, a parish 3 m. WSW of Newmarket, partly in co. Kerry, but chiefly in co. Cork, containing the village of Boherboy. Area 36,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,322; in 1841, 10,380.—Also a parish 3½ m. NNW of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 8,667 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,980; in 1841, 3,736.—Also a parish 3½ m. W by N of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 3,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 852; in 1841, 980.

KILMEGAN, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Castlewellan. Area 7,775 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,921; in 1841, 7,467. The surface lies along the W side of Dundrum bay. The highest ground, Slieve-Roob proper, is situated on the N boundary, and has an alt. of 1,755 ft.

KILMELCHEDOR, a parish 2¾ m. NNW of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 5,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,288; in 1841, 2,333.

KILMENAN, a parish 2¾ m. N of Ballyragget, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,008 acres. Pop. in 1841, 319.

KILMERSDON, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Frome. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. 2,143.

KILMESSAN, a parish and village 5 m. E of Trim, co. Meath. Area 3,337 acres. Pop. 773.

KILMESTON, a parish in Hants, 4 m. S of New Alresford. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 256.

KILMICHAEL, a parish and hamlet 8¼ m. WNW of Kildysert, co. Clare. Area of p. 18,772 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,794; in 1841, 5,080; of whom in v. 118.—Also a parish 5¼ m. SSW of Macroom, co. Cork. Area 20,869 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,166; in 1841, 6,250.—Also a village in the p. of Kilnamanagh, co. Cork. Pop. 140.—Also a headland in co. Wexford, 4¾ m. S of the mouth of the Ovoca.

KILMICKLIN, a parish 3½ m. N of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 588 acres. Pop. in 1841, 161.

KILMINA, a parish 2½ m. N by W of Westport, co. Mayo, containing the village of Knockaunyeveen. Area 10,762 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,876.

KILMINGTON, a parish in Devon, 2 m. W of Axminster. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 540; in 1841, 495.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 5½ m. E by N of Bruton. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. 635.

KILMOCAHILL, a parish 2½ m. N of the town of Gowran, co. Kilkenny. Area 4,593 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,391; in 1841, 1,552.

KILMOCAR, a parish 3¼ m. SW of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny. Area 4,815 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,997.

KILMOCREE, a parish 4¼ m. S of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,112 acres. Pop. 218.

KILMODUM, a parish 4¼ m. S of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,425 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,119.

KILMODUMOGE, a parish 5¼ m. S by W of Castle-Comer, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,726 acres. Pop. in 1841, 551.

KILMOE, a parish in co. Cork, lying between Crookhaven harbour and Dunmanus bay. Area 13,974 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,889; in 1841, 7,234. The surface, exclusive of some unimportant islands, consists of a coarse, mountainous, and comparatively barren peninsula, extending SW from the base of Mount Gabriel.

KILMOILY, a parish 3 m. N by W of Ardfert, co. Kerry. Area 7,750 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,459.

KILMOLARA, a parish 2¾ m. S of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Area 3,961 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,296.

KILMOLASH, a parish 3¾ m. SSE of Cappoquin, co. Waterford. Area 3,689 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,491.

KILMOLERAN, a parish in co. Waterford, containing Carrick-on-Suir suburb of Carrickbeg. Area 1,937 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,896; in 1841, 3,113.

KILMONEY, a parish 3¾ m. W of Carrigaline, co Cork. Area 1,431 acres. Pop. in 1841, 771.

KILMONOGUE, a parish 1½ m. E of Kinsale, co. Cork, containing the village of Balgoly. Area 3,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1841, 1,178.

KILMOON, a parish 4 m. NNW of Kilfenora, co. Clare. Pop. in 1831, 1,088; in 1841, 1,239. Area 6,461 acres. One summit on the W border has an elevation of 1,109 ft. above sea-level; and two adjacent to it, and on the W boundary, have altitudes of respectively 1,004 and 1,134 ft.—Also a parish 3½ m. N of Ratoath, co. Meath. Area 1,834 acres. Pop. 639.

KILMORACK, a parish of Inverness-shire, comprising the v. of Beauly. Pop. in 1831, 2,709; in 1841, 2,694. It has an extent of 65 m. from E to W. Its breadth varies from 8 to 15 m. The W division of the p. is very wild and alpine in character, and branches into three distinct glens, namely Strathglass, Glenstrathfarrar, and Glencannich, from which respectively the Glass, Farrar, and Cannich descend, to compose the river Beauly. On the muir of Ord, a little to the E of Beauly, is held the most important cattle-fair in the N of Scotland.

KILMORE, a parish in Argyleshire, to which that of Kilbride is united, situated in the district of Lorn, and comprehending the island of Kerera. The form of the continental part is nearly circular, about 6¼ m. in diam. There are three ferries, viz. Connel-ferry, over Loch-Etive; Port-Kerera, between the mainland and that island; and Mullferry, between the latter and the island of Mull. Pop. in 1841, 2,773.

KILMORE, a parish and village in co. Cavan. Area of p. 16,885. Pop. in 1831, 7,295; in 1841, 7,250.—The village of K. stands on the road from Cavan to Crossdoney. Its church, or cathedral, is an ancient and very plain edifice. The vicarages of K. and Ballintemple, and the sinecure rectory of Keadue, constitute the benefice of K.—The diocese of K. is partly in the provs. of Leinster and Connaught, but chiefly in Ulster. Area 648,036 acres. This see was founded in the 13th cent. From 1629 till 1641-2, it was held jointly with Ardagh by the celebrated Bedell, the translator of the Bible into Irish. The act of 1833 permanently annexed K. to Elphin. The average gross income of the see during three years ending in 1831 was £7,477.—Also a parish in co. Armagh, containing the town of Rich-

hill. Area 17,273 acres. Pop of the whole. in 1831, 14,034; in 1841, 14,256.—Also a parish 4 m. E by S of Ballinahinch, co. Down. Area 12,853 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,602; in 1841, 6,277.—Also a parish 3¼ m. ESE of Summerhill, co. Meath. Area 6,607 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,274.—Also a parish in co. Monaghan, 2½ m. W by N of Monaghan. Area 8,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,095; in 1841, 5,121.—Also a parish on the E border of co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon opposite the towns of Drumsna and Jamestown. Area 9,316 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,086; in 1841, 5,164.—Also a parish 2½ m. NNW of Golden, co. Tipperary. Area 2,004 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,029; in 1841, 1,162.—Also a parish 4 m. S of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 13,535 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,717; in 1841, 5,138.—Also a parish and village 5¾ m. WSW of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 4,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,749; in 1841, 1,865.—Also a parish 2 m. W of Castle-Carbery, co. Kildare. Area 1,908 acres. Pop. in 1841, 457.

KILMORE-ERRIS, a parish in co. Mayo. Area 29,492 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,159; in 1841, 9,428. The mainland comprises the whole of the peninsula called the Mullet. The insular district comprises most of the islands belonging to the barony of Erris, the chief of which are North and South Inniskea, Devillan, and Innisglora.

KILMOREMOY, a parish partly in co. Mayo, and partly in co. Sligo. Area of the Mayo section, 4,338 acres; of the Sligo section, 7,992 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,586; in 1841, 13,129.

KILMORGAN, a parish 2½ m. NE of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 5,768 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,343.

KILMORY, a parish in the co. of Bute, and isle of Arran, extending 24 m. in length, and comprehending the SW and NW sides of the island. It is separated from Kintyre on the mainland by Kilbrandon sound. Loch-Iorsa, or Earsay, nearly in the centre of the island, is about 1 m. in length. Loch-Tanna is nearly 2 m. in length. There is a small harbour at the Blackwater-foot, whence communication is kept up with Campbelton by means of a packet-boat. Pop. in 1841, 3,435.

KILMOVEE, a parish 4 m. W by S of Ballaghadireen, co. Mayo. Area 20,756 acres. Pop. 5,844.

KILMOYLAN, a parish 5½ m. S by E of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 8,567 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,788; in 1841, 1,903.—Also a parish in co. Limerick. Area 15,091 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,350.

KILMUCKRIDGE, a parish 4½ m. ENE of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area 3,898 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,380; in 1841, 1,602.

KILMUD, a parish 2¼ m. NNW of Killinchy, co. Down. Area 4,634 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,154.

KILMUIR, a parish of Inverness-shire, forming the N extremity of the isle of Skye. It is 16 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. The inhabited part, along the coast, is flat with gently rising eminences; but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The extent of sea-coast is upwards of 30 m. Pop. in 1801, 2,555; in 1831, 3,415; in 1841, 3,625.

KILMUIR EASTER, a parish situated partly in the co. of Ross, and partly in that of Cromarty, on the frith of Cromarty. There are three villages in the p., viz., Milntown, Bartaraville, and Portlich. Of these Milntown, the principal, has a pop. of about 200. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,551; in 1841, 1,486.

KILMUN, a pleasing little village at the head of the Holy loch, in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire.

KILMURRY, a parish 6 m. SE of Macroom, co. Cork. Area 9,109 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,742.—Also a parish 2½ m. ESE of Limerick, co. Limerick. Area 3,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,803; in 1841, 1,708.—Also a parish 3 m. WNW of Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary. Area 7,275 acres. Pop. 2,478.

KILMURRY-CLONDERALAW, a parish in co. Clare. Area 10,457 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,332. The surface extends along the W of Clonderalaw bay.

KILMURRY-ELY, a parish 1½ m. NNW of Shinrone, King's co. Area 5,385 acres. Pop. 1,655.

KILMURRY-IBRICKANE, a parish 2¾ m. W by S of Milltown-Malbay, co. Clare. Area 25,887 acres, of which 331 acres are in Lough Doo. Pop. in 1831, 8,433; in 1841, 10,747. Slieve-Callan on the E boundary has an alt. of 1,282 ft.

KILMURRY-NEGAUL, a parish and village in co. Clare. Area of p. 2,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 628; in 1841, 699; of whom 137 were in the v., which is 2½ m. N by W of Six-Mile-Bridge.

KILNABRONOGUE, a parish 2½ m. N of Eyrecourt, co. Galway. Area 3,552 acres. Pop. 1,126.

KILNAGARIFF, a parish 2 m. SE of Castle-Connell, co. Limerick. Area 4,455 acres. Pop. 2,724.

KILNAGLORY, a parish 4¾ m. WSW of Cork, in co. Cork. Area 3,942 acres. Pop. 1,080.

KILNAGROSS, a parish 1¾ m. NNE of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 3,764 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,060.

KILNALECK, a village in the p. of Kildrumferton, co. Cavan, 3¼ m. NW of Mount-Nugent. Pop. in 1841, 327.

KILNAMANAGH, a parish 2½ m. NE of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon. Area 7,621 acres, of which 746 acres are in Lough Gara. Pop. in 1831, 2,815; in 1841, 2,900.—Also a cluster of bogs in co. Roscommon, lying chiefly S and E of Breeogue bridge. Area 3,792 acres.—Also a parish 9 m. SW of Castletown-Berehaven, co. Cork. Area 13,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,612; in 1841, 5,861.—Also a parish 1¼ m. NE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 2,678 acres. Pop. in 1831, 759; in 1841, 870.

KILNAMARTRY, a parish 3½ m. SW by W of Macroom, co. Cork. Area 11,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,604; in 1841, 2,782.

KILNANEAVE, or KILLANEAFE, a parish 4¼ m. SE by S of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 6,607 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,136; in 1841, 2,021.

KILNASOOLAGH, a parish ¾ m. W of Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare. Area 5,138 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,319; in 1841, 1,158. The surface forms the E screen of the upper part of the Fergus estuary.

KILNAUGHTEN, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the town of Tarbert. Area 9,164 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,371; in 1841, 5,102.

KILNEBOY, a parish in co. Clare. Area 17,967 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,678; in 1841, 4,102.

KILNEHUE, or LAMOGUE, a parish 3½ m. NW by W of Gorey, co. Wexford. Area 15,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,393; in 1841, 3,596.

KILNEMONA, a parish 3¾ m. WNW of Ennis, co. Clare. Area 5,418 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,758.

KILNERATH, a parish 2 m. NW by N of Newport-Tip., co. Tipperary. Area 10,449 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,749; in 1841, 2,970.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE, a parish in Argyleshire, forming a peninsula in the NW extremity of the island of Mull, extending 12 m. in length, and nearly of the same breadth. Pop. in 1841, 4,335.

KILNINVER, a parish in Lorn, in Argyleshire, united with the parish of Kilmelfort, and forming together nearly a square of 12 m. bounded on the W by the sound of Mull. Pop. in 1841, 896.

KILNOE, a parish 3¾ m. SW by W of Scariff, co. Clare. Area 10,512 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,482.

KILNSAY, a hamlet in the chapelry of Coniston-with-Kilnsay, p. of Burnsall, W. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. E of Settle.

KILNSEA WITH SPURN, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 24 m. ESE of Hull, on a projecting point of land between the North sea and the mouth of the Humber. Area 1,130 acres. Pop in 1831,

158; in 1841, 140. The promontory of Spurn-head or Spurn-point, the S point of Holderness, is in this parish. On it are two lighthouses, in 53° 34′ 44″ N lat., 0° 7′ E long.; relative position NW ½ N, 540 ft. There is also a light vessel off Spurn-point in 53° 34′ N lat., 0° 13′ E long. Several towns formerly stood on this coast, which have all been long ago swallowed up by the sea. The celebrated port of Ravenspur, situated near Spurnhead, has likewise shared the same fate.

KILNWICK, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SSW of Great Driffield. Area 3,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1841, 627.

KILNWICK-PERCY, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. ENE of Pocklington. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 49; in 1841, 58.

KILPATRICK (East), a parish partly in Dumbartonshire and partly in Stirlingshire. Area 13,440 acres. The Forth and Clyde canal traverses the parish near its S boundary, from Kelvin bridge 4 m. W. The N corner of the p. is occupied by part of the range of heights called the Kilpatrick hills or braes, which run from Strathblane W to Dumbuck, and the loftiest of which here rises about 1,200 ft. above sea-level. The parish contains the large manufacturing village of Milngavie. Of several hamlets, the only noticeable one is New Kirk, or New K., 5½ m. NW of Glasgow. Pop. in 1841, 3,457.

KILPATRICK (West), a parish in Dumbartonshire, stretching along the Clyde, 7¾ m. Superficial area about 18 or 20 sq. m. One-half or rather more of the area from the N boundary downwards, is occupied by the range of the Kilpatrick hills, which terminate in Dumbuck, coming down in a rapid declivity almost to the very edge of the Clyde. The p. is remarkable for the number of its villages, and the extent and variety of its manufactures, existing in the absence of anything which can with propriety be called a town. The villages are: Old K., Duntocher, Faifley, Miltonfield, Hardgate, Yoker, Dalmuir-shore, Dalmuir, Bowling, Little-Mill, Dumbuck, and Milton; and contain, with the exception of a mere fraction, the whole of its large pop. Duntocher, Faifley, Miltonfield, and Hardgate, all situated within the range of a mile on the average, 9 m. W of Glasgow, and from ¾ to 1½ m. W of the E boundary of the parish, contain upwards of 3,000 inhabitants. Some of the other villages are mere hamlets as to pop., yet possess importance as seats of manufacture. Pop. in 1801, 2,844; in 1831, 5,879; in 1841, 7,020.

KILPATRICK, a parish 3 m. SSW of Crosshaven, co. Cork. Pop. in 1831, 1,145; in 1841, 1,081. —Also a parish 5 m. NNE of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 2,785 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,483; in 1841, 1,734.—Also a parish 3¾ m. SE of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath. Area 1,892 acres. Pop. in 1831, 416; in 1841, 447. — Also a parish 4 m. NNW of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 2,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 852; in 1841, 879.—Also a village in the parish of Brinny, co. Cork. Pop. in 1831, 182. —Also a parish 2¾ m. S by E of Castle-Carbery, co. Kildare. Area 7,076 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,227; in 1841, 1,080.

KILPEACON, a parish 4½ m. S of Limerick, co. Limerick. Area of the Pobblebrien section 1,154 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1841, 424.

KILPHELAN, a parish 1¼ m. SSE of Mitchellstown, co. Cork. Area 524 acres. Pop. in 1841, 201.

KILPIN, a township in the p. of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SE of Howden. Pop. 393.

KILPIPE, a parish 8 m. W of Arklow, partly in co. Wexford, but chiefly in co. Wicklow. Area of the Wexford section, 3,477 acres; of the Wicklow section, 12,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,368; in 1841, 3,400. Mount Annagh, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 1,498 ft.

KILPOOLE, a parish on the coast of co. Wicklow. Area 3,028 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,977.

KILQUANE, a parish in co. Clare, 2 m. N of Limerick. Area 3,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,028; in 1841, 2,081. — Also a parish 3¼ m. WSW of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 6,858 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,960.—Also a parish 4½ m. NNW of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 9,709 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,760.

KILRAGHTIS, a parish 3½ m. NNE of Ennis, co. Clare. Area 5,587 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,995.

KILRANE, a parish 2 m. NE of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,047 acres. Pop. in 1841, 720.

KILRANELAGH, a parish 3 m. E of Baltinglass, co. Wicklow. Area 4,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,831; in 1841, 1,800. The highest ground in the interior has an alt. of 1,252 ft.; Mount Keadeen, on the NE boundary, has an alt. of 2,143 ft.

KILRAUGHTS, a parish 4 m. E by S of Ballymoney, co. Antrim. Area 5,132 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,837; in 1841, 1,542.

KILREE, a parish 3 m. NW of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 652; in 1841, 720.—Also a parish partly in co. Londonderry, but chiefly in Ulster. Area of the Coleraine section, 1,061 acres; of the Loughinsholin section, 5,252 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,262; in 1841, 4,277.—The market-town of K. is 8 m. N by W of Portglenone. Pop. in 1841, 1,191.

KILRENNY, a parish in co. Kildare, 3½ m. NNW of Castle-Carbery. Area 2,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1841, 638.

KILRENNY, a parish and burgh in Fifeshire, upon the coast of the frith of Forth. Pop. in 1831, 1,705; in 1841, 2,039.—The burgh of K. consists of two villages: Nether-K. or Cellardykes, which is on the sea-coast, divided from Anstruther-Easter only by a small burn, and forming with it and Anstruther-Wester apparently one long town; and Upper K., situated about a ½ m. inland. By the reform bill it was conjoined with Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Anstruther-Easter and Wester, and Pittenweem, in sending one member to parl. Constituency in 1840, 51; in 1848, 53. Nether-K., or Cellardykes, is a fishing-station of considerable importance.

KIL-RHEDDYN, a parish partly in Carmarthenshire, and partly in Pembrokeshire, 4 m. SW of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop. in 1841, 1,108.

KILRICKILL, a parish 4½ m. ENE of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 5,947 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,737.

KILROAN, a parish 3½ m. S of Kinsale, co. Cork. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 641; in 1841, 731.

KILRONAN, a parish 8 m. N by W of Carrick-on-Shannon, forming the N extremity of co. Roscommon. Area 16,356 acres, of which 1,315 acres are part of Lough Allen, and 313 acres are in Lough Meelagh. Pop. in 1831, 6,940; in 1841, 7,085. The highest ground is on the W border, and has an alt. of 1,098 ft. In addition to coal and metal mining operations in the p., considerable employment exists in the manufacture of sandstone and limestone flags for tombstones.—Also a parish in co. Waterford, 3½ m. SW by S of Clonmel. Area 16,701 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,914; in 1841, 4,772.—Also a parish 3½ m. SW of Waterford, co. Waterford. Area 546 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1841, 126.

KILROOT, a parish 2½ m. NE by E of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. Area 2,418 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1841, 735.

KILROSS, a parish 2¼ m. E by N of Coloony, co. Sligo. Area 3,932 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,633.

KILROSSANTY, a parish 3¾ m. WSW of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford. Area 17,416 acres. Pop.

in 1831, 3,019; in 1841, 3,615. The whole of the N district of the p., and part of the W district, are portions of the Monavoulagh mountains. The two principal summits in the N have alts. of 2,180 and 2,387 ft.; and the two principal on the W of 1,321 and 1,952 ft.; but the loftiest is the monarch-summit, Seafin, on the NW boundary.

KILRUANE, a parish 3¼ m. NE of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area of the Lower Ormond section, 1,029 acres; of the Upper Ormond section, 2,881 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,384; in 1841, 1,444.

KILRUSH, a parish and town on the S coast of co. Clare. Area of p. 15,658 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,732; in 1841, 11,385. The bay of Poolnasherry forms part of the W boundary; and the estuary of the Shannon bounds the whole of the S.—The seaport stands at the head of the creek of K., 1⅜ m. NNE of Inniscattery, and 27 m. SW of Ennis. The principal parts of the town are a spacious central square, and two spacious streets running parallel with each other. The market-house, in the centre of the square, is a handsome structure. The custom-house is a neat modern building. The bridewell is the largest building of its class in the co. The creek or natural harbour is dry at low water; admits only small craft even with the tide; and is provided with two small quays and a patent slip. The fishing trade of the town, as to both capture and sale, is somewhat extensive. About 20 small hookers, employing about 200 persons, belong strictly to itself; and are engaged in fishing and in dredging for oysters; and numerous fishing-craft have their rendezvous and market at K., and are employed in both the herring and the general fishery. Enormous quantities of turf are sent from K., and from the bay of Poolnasherry, to the city of Limerick, and are supplied from a tract of 24,000 acres of turbary, which commences in the immediate vicinity of the town, and extends to Moore bay and Dunbeg on the Atlantic. It is thought that the value of the turf sent off annually amounts to upwards of £10,000. The facility of conveyance by steam between Limerick and K. has very greatly increased the latter's prosperity.—The manufactures are chiefly for home-consumption, and consist of frieze, flannel, stockings, shoes, nails, strong sheeting, and a narrow and serviceable kind of linen called bandlecloth.—Pop. in 1831, 3,996; in 1841, 5,071.—Also a parish 5¼ m. S by E of Kildare, co. Kildare. Area 4,076 acres. Pop. in 1841, 577.—Also a parish 1½ m. W by S of Freshford, co. Kilkenny. Pop. in 1831, 752.—Also a parish ¾ m. WNW of Dungarvan, co. Waterford. Area 1,522 acres. Pop. in 1831, 724; in 1841, 723.—Also a parish 2¾ m. E by S of Newtownbarry, co. Wexford. Area 11,385 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,731; in 1841, 3,158.

KILSALLAGHAN, a parish 3½ m. W by N of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 2,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1841, 548.

KILSARAN, a parish 1 m. S of Castle-Bellingham, co. Louth. Area 3,393 acres. Pop. 2,098.

KILSCANLAN, a parish 4½ m. SE of New Ross, co. Wexford. Area 1,154 acres. Pop. in 1841, 404.

KILSCANNEL, a parish 2¼ m. WSW of Rathkeale, co. Limerick. Area 3,203 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,031; in 1841, 1,049.

KILSCORAN, a parish 1½ m. N by E of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1841, 666.

KILSEILY, a parish in co. Clare. Area 11,102 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,227; in 1841, 4,469. The summit of Knockaplunta, nearly in the centre of the p., has an alt. of 843 ft.; another summit, 1½ m. to the W of it, has an alt. of 1,018 ft.

KILSHALVEE, a parish 4¾ m. S of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 5,505 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,034; in 1841, 2,411.

KILSHANE, a parish 2¼ m. ESE of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 1,424 acres. Pop. in 1841, 615.

KILSHANIG, a parish 3 m. SW of Mallow, co. Cork. Area 27,595 acres. Pop. in 1841, 9,348.

KILSHANNY, a parish 2½ m. N of Ennistymon, co. Clare. Area 5,805 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,114.

KILSHARVAN, a parish 3 m. S of Drogheda, co. Meath. Area of the Lower Duleek section 1,528 acres; of the Upper Duleek section 568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1841, 440.

KILSHEELAN, a parish 4¾ m. W by N of Carrick-on-Suir, partly in co. Tipperary, partly in co. Waterford. Area 8,977¼ acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,570; in 1841, 1,936. The v. of K. stands on the l. bank of the Suir. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1841, 435.

KILSHINANE, a parish 5½ m. S by E of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 13,478 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,271.

KILSHINE, a parish 4½ m. S of Nobber, co. Meath. Area 1,543 acres. Pop. in 1841, 609.

KILSILLAGH, a parish 5½ m. ESE of Clonakilty, co. Cork. Area 245 acres. Pop. in 1841, 188.

KILSKEERY, a parish in co. Tyrone, containing the town of Trillick. Area 20,438 acres. Pop. 9,352.

KILSKYRE, a parish in co. Meath, containing the town of Crossakeel. Area 11,724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,537; in 1841, 5,014. The hamlet of K. is 1½ m. SSE of Crossakeel.

KILSPINDIE, a parish in the eastern part of Perthshire. A considerable number of the pop. are linen-weavers, in the employ of the manufacturers of Dundee. About a ½ m. from the E angle of the p. is the v. of Rait. Pop. in 1831, 760; in 1841, 709.

KILSYTH, a parish in Stirlingshire. Area 24 sq. m., or about 15,000 acres. The S district of the p., or nearly one-half of the whole area, is the highest part of that strath which runs W from the carse of Falkirk, and is traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal. The p. is singularly rich in both the number and the utility of its minerals. Coal is very abundant, stretching in thick seams from 4 to 16 fath. beneath the surface, and probably existing in other and equally rich seams at a greater depth. Limestone, consisting of a conglomeration of small shells of all sizes, from an inch in diam. till they become invisible to the naked eye, and containing the greatest proportion of calcareous earth and the least proportion of sand of probably any limestone in Scotland, is extensively worked, and in great request. Freestone of a beautiful white colour offers an abundant supply to demands at a distance for the materials of ornamental masonry. Iron-stone has, for three-fourths of a century, been worked here by the Carron company, and occurs in a variety of forms. Balls or round masses, uniform in shape, and having the outline of a flat-topped loaf or apple-pudding, were long considered the richest form in which it occurred. A large vein of blackband iron-stone has recently been discovered. A seam of stone, from 20 to 30 ft. in thickness, has furnished an annual supply of many thousand tons for paving the streets of Glasgow. A vein of copper was wrought during last century. Pop. in 1801, 1,762; in 1831, 4,297; in 1841, 5,613.—The town of K. is ¾ m. N of the Forth and Clyde canal, 5½ m. from Cumbernauld, and 12½ m. from Glasgow. Pop. in 1841, 4,106.

KILTALE, a parish 4½ m. WNW of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1841, 419.

KILTALLA, a parish in co. Kerry, containing the town of Castlemain. Area 4,757 acres. Pop. 1,303.

KILTAMAGH, a village in the p. of Killeden, co. Mayo, 5¼ m. NE of Balla.

KILTARLITY, a large and mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the par-

ishes of K. and Conveth. It is, including the mission of Strathglass, 40 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 2,715; in 1841, 2,869.

KILTARTAN, a parish in co. Galway, containing part of the town of Gort. Area 5,725 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,930; in 1841, 2,462.

KILTEAL, a parish 2¾ m. NW of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co. Area of the Stradbally section 1,561 acres; of the Maryborough section 1,991 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1841, 1,067.

KILTEARN, a parish in Ross-shire, on the N side of the frith of Cromarty. Benwyvis is in this p. Pop. in 1831, 1,605; in 1841, 1,436.

KILTEEL, or Eadestown, a parish and village of co. Kildare, 5¼ m. E by N of Naas. Area 3,435 acres. Pop. in 1831, 755; in 1841, 797. The E district contains Cupidstown hill. Alt. above sea-level 1,248 ft. The v. of K. stands on the road from Ballymore-Eustace to Rathcoole, 6½ m. NNE of Ballymore-Eustace. Pop. in 1841, 168.

KILTEELY, or Listeely, a parish 2 m. SW by S of Pallas-Green, co. Limerick. Area of the Coonagh section 1,655 acres; of the Small County section 1,529 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,049.

KILTEEVAN, a parish 3 m. E of Roscommon, co. Roscommon. Area 8,411 acres, of which 959 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1841, 2,818.

KILTEEVOCK, a parish 5¼ m. W by N of Stranorlar, co. Donegal. Area 41,131 acres. Pop. 4,864.

KILTEGAN, a parish 3 m. NW of Hacketstown, partly in co. Carlow, but chiefly in co. Wicklow. Area of the Rathvilly section 815 acres; of the Talbotstown section 10,931 acres; of the Ballinacor section 4,203 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,823; in 1841, 3,969. Ballinabarny Gap, on the E road from Donard to Hacketstown, has an alt. of 1,178 ft.; Slieveragh, on the N boundary, has an alt. of 1,560 ft.; and Carrig, in the interior, has an alt. of 1,845 ft.—Also a parish 1½ m. NW of Clonmel, co. Tipperary. Area 1,069 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1841, 283.

KILTENNEL, a parish 3½ m. E by N of Borris, co. Carlow. Area 11,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,206; in 1841, 3,544. Mount Leinster, near the NE extremity, has an alt. of 2,610 ft.; Knockroe, on the E border, 1,746 ft.; Tomduff, on the N boundary, 1,308 ft.; the mountain of the Nine Stones, on the N boundary, 1,726 ft.—Also a parish on the coast of co. Wexford, 2¾ m. E of Gorey. Area 4,125 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,137; in 1841, 1,279.

KILTERNAN, a parish 3½ m. SSE of Dundrum, co. Dublin. Area 3,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 913; in 1841, 1,019. A mountain on the W border has an alt. of 1,618 ft.; and Prince William's Seat, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 1,825 ft.

KILTESKILL, a parish in co. Galway, 3¼ m. SE of Loughrea. Area of the Loughrea section 1,716 acres; of the Leitrim section 2,979 acres. Pop. 802.

KILTESKIN, a parish 2½ m. SSW of Cloyne, co. Cork. Area 1,145 acres. Pop. in 1841, 703.

KILTEYNAN, a parish 2½ m. SE of Fethard, co. Tipperary. Area 5,102 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,296.

KILTHOMAS, a parish 3¾ m. NE of Gort, co. Galway. Area of the Loughrea section 7,125 acres; of the Kiltartan section 4,584 acres. Pop. 3,278.

KILTOGHART, a parish in co. Leitrim, containing the villages of K., Leitrim, Drumshambo, and Jamestown, and the greater part of the town of Carrick-on-Shannon. Area 30,494 acres, of which 1,717 acres are in Lough Allen. Pop. in 1831, 16,434; in 1841, 17,581. The N district is mountainous and waste, and attains in the summit of Slieve-an-Erin an extreme alt. of 1,922 ft.

KILTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 10½ m. NW by W of Bridgewater, on the Bristol channel. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1841, 161.—Also a township in the p. of Brotton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Guisborough. Pop. 86.

KILTONANLEA, or Doonass, a parish in co. Clare, 3¼ m. S by W of O'Brien's Bridge, containing the v. of Cloonlara. Area 7,627 acres. Pop. 4,016.

KILTOOM, a parish 4¼ m. NNW of Athlone, co. Roscommon. Area 13,246 acres, of which 2,757 acres are in Lough Ree. Pop. in 1841, 4,150.

KILTOOMY, a parish 8½ m. SW of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 5,866 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,043.

KILTORA, a parish 4½ m. ESE of Tubbercurry, partly in co. Mayo, partly in co. Sligo. Area of the Mayo section 3,645 acres; of the Sligo section 3,238 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,481; in 1841, 2,613.

KILTORAGHT, a parish 2¾ m. SE of Kilfenora, co. Clare. Area 3,091 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,074.

KILTORMER, a parish and village 5½ m. WNW of Eyrecourt, co. Galway. Area 6,898 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,133; in 1841, 2,089.

KILTRELLIG, a village in the p. of Kilballyhone, co. Clare, at the head of Kilbaha bay, 3 m. E by N of Loop-head. Pop. 304.

KILTRISK, a parish 5 m. NE of Oulart, co. Wexford. Area 3,684 acres. Pop. in 1841, 757.

KILTRUSTAN, a parish in co. Roscommon, containing on its S border a part of the town of Strokestown. Area 6,339 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,938.

KILTUBRID, a parish 3 m. ESE of Drumshambo, co. Leitrim, containing the v. of Keshcarrigan. Area 15,608 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,508; in 1841, 7,228. Slieve-an-Erin, on the NW border, has an alt. of 1,922 ft.

KILTULLAGH, a parish 4½ m. E by S of Athenry, co. Galway. Area of the Kilconnel section 1,171 acres; of the Athenry section 7,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,069; in 1841, 3,244.—Also a parish 5¼ m. WSW of the town of Castlerea, co. Roscommon. Area 24,713 acres, of which 373 acres are in Lough O'Flyn. Pop. in 1831, 7,110; in 1841, 7,664.

KILTURK, a parish 5¼ m. WSW of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. in 1841, 912.

KILTYCLOGHER, a village in the p. of Cloonclare, co. Leitrim, 2½ m. NW of the head of Upper Lough Macnean. Pop. in 1841, 244.

KILVARNET, a parish 3¼ m. NW of Ballymote, co. Sligo. Area 6,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,360; in 1841, 2,352. The principal hamlet is Ballinacarrow.

KILVE, a parish in Somersetshire, 11½ m. NW by W of Bridgewater. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 240.

KILVEMNON, a parish 7 m. ENE of Fethard, co. Tipperary. Area 10,551 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,530; in 1841, 4,983. The highest ground on the S boundary has an alt. of 1,088 ft. above sea-level.

KILVERSTONE, a parish in Norfolk, 1¾ m. ENE of Thetford, in the vale of the Thet. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 36; in 1841, 47.

KILVINE, a parish and village 6½ m. ESE of Claremorris, co. Mayo. Area 5,426 acres. Pop. 2,236.

KILVINGTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. S of Newark-upon-Trent. Area 900 acres. Pop. 56.

KILVINGTON (South), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NNW of Thirsk. The township of South K. is included within the boundaries of the parl. borough of Thirsk. Area 2,610 acres. Pop. 402.

KILVOLANE, a parish in co. Tipperary, containing the town of Newport-Tip. Area 8,678 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,656; in 1841, 4,254.

KILWATERMOY, a parish 2½ m. NE of Tallow, co. Waterford. Area 6,556 acres. Pop. 2,400.

KILWAUGHTER, a parish 1½ m. WSW of Larne, co. Antrim. Area 9,803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,016; in 1841, 2,164. Agnew's hill, in the W, a long range of precipitous basalt, has an extreme alt. of 1,556 ft. above sea-level.

KILWEILAGH, a parish 2½ m. SW of Castletowndelvin, co. Westmeath. Area 8,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,315; in 1841, 1,229.

KILWHELAN, a parish 1½ m. S by E of Mitchelstown, co. Cork. Area 524 acres. Pop. 201.

KILWINNING, a parish and town in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Area of p. 17½ sq. m. Garnock and Lugton waters intersect the p., the former SE and the latter SW, making a confluence about a mile below Eglinton-castle. Pop. in 1801, 2,700; in 1831, 3,772; in 1841, 5,251.—The town of K. is pleasantly situated on a gentle rising ground on the r. bank of the Garnock, 2½ m. from the nearest part of the frith of Clyde, and 2¾ m. NW of Irvine. It consists principally of one street, winged by some lanes, and of some rows of modern houses. With the exception of a few families, the whole pop., not only of the town, but of the landward part of the p., are of the working-classes, principally hand-loom weavers, shopkeepers, labourers, and colliers.

KILWORTH, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area of p. 5,458 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,038; in 1841, 3,246.—The town of K. stands on the Dublin and Cork mail-road, near the l. bank of the Funcheon, and at the base of the Kilworth mountains, 2¼ m. NNE of Fermoy. It consists principally of one long street, and has some good houses. Pop. 1,772.

KILWORTH, a village in the township of Delaware, in Upper Canada, on the river Thames, 5 m. from Delaware. Pop. 160.

KILWORTH (North), or Kilworth-Abbas, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. E by S of Lutterworth. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1841, 422.

KILWORTH (South), a parish in Leicestershire, 4½ m. ESE of Lutterworth, on the river Avon. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1841, 478.

KIL-Y-BEBILL, or Cil-y-Bebill (Lower and Upper), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. NNW of Neath, on the river Tawe. Pop. in 1841, 731.

KIL-Y-MAENLLWYD, or Cil-y-Maenllwyd, a parish partly in the co. of Pembroke, but chiefly in the co. of Carmarthen, 6½ m. NNE of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 607; in 1841, 520.

KIM, or Keem, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, and district of Baroch. It has its source in the mountains about 20 m. S of Naundode; runs WSW; and after a course of about 75 m. throws itself into the gulf of Cambaye, a little to the S of the mouth of the Nerbudda. Its embouchure is large, but is much impeded by sand-banks.

KIMADO, a town of the island of Celebes, on the W side of Tolo bay.

KIMANIS, a port of Borneo, in Borneo Proper, in N lat. 5° 8′, on a small river, 10 m. from its mouth, at the foot of a beautiful range of hills inhabited by Orang-Idan. It was ceded to the English by the sultan of Sulo, with the country extending from this point to Cape Kaniongan on the straits of Macassar. Cinnamon and cassia are abundantly produced in the vicinity.

KIMBERLEY, a parish and village of Norfolk, 3 m. NW of Wymondham, near the source of the Yare. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 148.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Greasley, Nottinghamshire, 6 m. NW by W of Nottingham. Pop. in 1831, 1,700; in 1841, 1,778.

KIMBERTON, a village of East Pikeland township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 75 m. ESE of Harrisburg.

KIMBERWORTH, a township in the p. and 1½ m. W by N of Rotherham, W. R. of Yorkshire, in the line of the Sheffield and Rotherham railway. Area 2,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,031; in 1841, 5,066.

KIMBLE, a township of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 762.

KIMBLE (Great and Little), two parishes in Buckinghamshire, distant respectively from Wendover 3½ and 3 m. WSW. Area of former, 2,570 acres. Pop. 489. Area of latter, 750 acres. Pop. 177.

KIMBOLTON, a parish of Herefordshire, 2½ m. NE of Leominster. Area 4,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1841, 715.—Also a parish and market-town 10 m. W by S of Huntingdon, and 63 m. NNW of London, on the Kym. Area 6,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,584; in 1841, 1,634.

KIMCOTE, or Kilncote, a parish in Leicestershire, 3¼ m. NE by E of Lutterworth. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 490; in 1841, 552.

KIMEDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Northern Circars, dist. and 84 m. SSW of Gangam.

KIMERIDGE, or Kommeridge, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, in the island of Purbeck, 3½ m. SW by W of Corfe-Castle. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 124; in 1841, 154.

KIMELISZKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 29 m. ENE of Vilna, district and 27 m. SSW of Swieciany.

KIMITO, an island of Russia in Europe, in the Baltic, off the W coast of Finland, in the gov. of Abo, in N lat. 60° 24′, E long. 22° 10′. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in medium breadth. It is granitic, with superstrata of limestone, and contains some iron. It contains several villages, one of the same name; and, inclusive of the adjacent islets, possesses about 6,500 inhabitants.

KIMMAGE, a hamlet in co. Dublin, 2 m. SW of Dublin castle.

KIMMAR'S PORT, a creek in Ardglass harbour, co. Down.

KIMMOLI. See Argentiera.

KIMO, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kasson, 35 m. SE of Kuniakary, on an affluent of the Senegal.

KIMPINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Wallachia, in the district of Prahova, 23 m. NE of Tergovist, and 51 m. N of Bucharest, on the r. bank of the Rahova. It has several churches, a convent, and a custom-house; and is the entrepot for all the goods from Cronstadt. In the vicinity are extensive salt-mines, which furnish annually 150,000 quintals of that article. Bitumen is also found in large quantities in the locality.

KIMPOLUNG, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, capital of the district of Muscel, 36 m. ENE of Rimnik, in a fine valley, 6 m. S of the pass of Tarzburg. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Greeks. It covers a large area, and contains several Greek churches, a Catholic church and convent, two Greek convents, and a district school. It possesses an active trade, and has a large annual fair. It was formerly a place of great manufacturing importance. In the vicinity are the ruins of the Tselatia niagra or Black fortress.

KIMPOLUNG (Moldauisch), a town of Austria in Gallicia, in the circle and 60 m. SSW of Tschernowitz, and 32 m. ENE of Suczawa, on the r. bank of the Moldawa. Pop. 2,623.

KIMPTON, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4 m. WNW of Welwyn. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 944; in 1841, 945.—Also a parish in Southampton, 6 m. W by N of Andover. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. 391.

KIMPULNYAK, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, to the W of the Vulkan-pass.

KIN, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf and near the coast of Livonia, 25 m. SW of Pernau, in N lat. 58° 6′, E long. 43° 45′. It is 8 m. in length, and about 4 m. in breadth.

KIN, a small river in China, in the prov. of Che-Keang, which flows into the inlet in which the town

of Ning-po is situated.—Also a river in the prov. of Kwang-tung, which has its source in the prov. of Kwang-si; runs SW; passes a town of the same name, and after a course of about 90 m. discharges itself into the gulf of Tonquin.

KINABATANGAN, the third most considerable river in Borneo, intersecting the N part of the island, and flowing by several mouths into the Sulo sea. It is said to be navigable to a greater distance than the Banjarmassing.

KINARA, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 25 m. NE of Shiraz. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis.

KINARAGHIRD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 22 m. S by W of Tehran. A tract of arid salt desert, 20 m. in breadth, lies to the S of this place.

KINATSURO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Bitsiu, 135 m. W of Meaco.

KINAWLEY, a parish, partly in co. Cavan, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. Area of the Cavan section, 15,346 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,384; in 1841, 3,593. The summit of Legavragra in the E of this section has an alt. above sea-level of 1,279 ft.; of Cratty, in the centre, of 1,215 ft.; of Cuilcagh, toward the W, 2,188 ft.—The Fermanagh section has an area of 35,656 acres, of which 2,688 acres are in Upper Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 12,741; in 1841, 13,262. The principal islands belonging to K. in Lough Erne, named from the head of the lake downward, are Inisherk, Coney, Trasna, Rockan, Inishcrevan, Aghenisch, Inislaght, Inishlirroo, Doocarn, and Creaghnarourk. The hamlet of K. is 6 m. S by W of Enniskillen.

KINBOURN, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district and 66 m. W of Alechki, on a narrow tongue of land, at the mouth of the Dnieper, opposite Otchakov. Its peninsular situation renders it a place of considerable strength; but the locality labours under the disadvantage of having no fresh water, and the nearest source of supply is Otchakov, at the distance of 11 m. Below the fortress are several houses occupied by fishermen and Russian peasants.. The adjacent anchovy and herring fisheries are highly productive. K. was ceded with the Crimea to Russia; but it has since been repeatedly attacked with success by the Turks. In 1787 it was the scene of one of Suvarov's memorable victories.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, above 35 m. in length, and from 5 to 20 m. in breadth. It consists of a number of straths or glens, in which run several rivulets, and of mountains covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep-walks. The coast along the frith of Dornoch, which bounds the p. on the N and E, is flat and sandy. The v. of K. is situated on the coast, with a small harbour, about 14 m. W of Tain. Pop. in 1831, 1,887; in 1841, 2,108.—Also a parish in the district of Menteith, about the middle of the S verge of Perthshire. It consists of two parts, both bounded on the S by the river Forth, and detached from each other, at the average distance of 2½ m., by the S part of the p. of Kilmadock. The surface of the p. consists, over two-thirds of its extent which stretch upwards from the Forth, of carse-lands, and is almost everywhere nearly a dead level. Pop. in 1831, 2,456; in 1841, 2,232.—Also a considerable village and seaport on the N shore of the frith of Forth, in the p. of Tulliallan, in the S detached part of Perthshire, 5 m. E from Alloa. The trade of the port extends to the shores of the Baltic, to those of the Mediterranean, and to the West Indies and America; but it consists chiefly in the exportation of coals to places not far distant, and in the importation of Russian and Swedish produce. Steam-vessels ply across the frith. Pop. in 1841, 2,875.—Also a decayed village in the p. of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, anciently the cap. of the co. to which it gives its name.

KINCARDINESHIRE, — usually called the MEARNS,—a county on the NE coast of Scotland; bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, from which in a great measure it is divided by the river Dee; on the E by the German ocean; and on the S and W by Forfarshire, from which it is divided by the N. Esk. The coast-boundary extends south-westward for 32 m., being the greatest length of the co.; and its greatest breadth from E to W is 24 m. Square area 243,444 acres, of which 1,280 are covered with water; 120,000 consist of cultivated land, woodland, improveable moor, &c.; and the remainder of mountains, hills, and general waste.

General divisions.] The co. is locally divided into 4 districts,—the Grampian, the Dee-side, the valley or howe of the Mearns, and the Coast-side. The Grampian or mountain-district consists of the eastern termination of what is popularly called the lower chain of that mighty rampart of ancient independence, the Grampian range, a sterile, rugged, dreary region, stretching from W to E through the whole breadth of the co.—The Dee-side district extends from the sea W along the S bank of the Dee for about 13 m., and then along both banks 9 or 10 m. further, comprehending also the valley of the Feugh.—The Howe district is a low, champaign, and highly cultivated country, constituting the E termination of the great strath or valley of Strathmore, and presenting a square area of about 32,000 acres.

Rivers.] Besides the Dee and the North Esk,—although they can scarcely with propriety be said to belong to this co.,—no streams meriting the name of rivers have their course through K. The principal streams falling into the German ocean are the Cowie, the Carron, and the Bervie. Those falling into the Dee are the Sheeoch and the Aven. The only considerable stream falling into the North Esk within this co. is the Luther.

Minerals and soils.] The mineral treasures of the co. are of no great value. Over the whole Grampian district granite is the prevalent stone. Sandstone is the chief quarry in the Howe district. Part of the granite exported from Aberdeen is taken from the hill of Nigg in this co. At Whistleberry millstones of excellent quality are made from the pudding-rock found on the coast. Native iron has been found. The Scottish topaz, or Cairngorm, is sometimes found amongst the Grampian streams; and some of the caverns on the coast near Stonehouse abound with stalactites.—The soils are very various. The Grampian district may in general be said to be as devoid of soil as of vegetation. N of the Dee the soil consists chiefly of decomposed granite mixed with a portion of moss, and is not naturally very productive.—The average heat on the E coast, in N lat. 56° 58′, and 150 ft. above sea-level, between the years 1805 and 1816, was 43° 8′; the average greatest heat 64° 4′. The average number of fair days in the year was 212.

Agriculture.] Agriculture in this co. has made rapid progress during the present cent. The most approved systems of husbandry are adopted, and the soil is cultivated in a style equal to any in Scotland. The greater part of the arable land produces wheat, barley, bere, oats, pease, beans, clover, turnips, and mangel-wurzel. The stock of cattle some years since was estimated at about 25,000 head, a fourth part of which were milch cows, and nearly as many calves. The sheep, fed principally in the extensive pasturages of the mountain-districts, are generally of the black-faced species.—There are upwards of 80

separate estates in this co.: some of the largest of these have long been in the same families. Two or three of them are valued at a rental of more than £5,000 per annum; nine or ten from £3,000 to £5,000; about twenty from £1,000 to £3,000; twenty-three from £500 to £1,000; and the remainder at less than £500. Cultivated farms are in general about 200 acres in extent, but many are far smaller. On the contrary, pasturage farms in the hilly districts are, as usual, much larger.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of K. are not very extensive. Duck and dowlas linen-weaving is carried on at Bervie for merchants in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Arbroath: there are two flax spinning-mills in Bervie. About 230 hands are employed in the linen manufacture in Benholme; and at Auchinblae flax is spun into yarn, and manufactured into brown linen: about 60 hands are employed at the spinning-mill, and annually turn out 70,000 spindles of spun yarn, value £10,000. At Laurencekirk the well-known snuff-boxes are still manufactured. Kelp is produced on the coast; and in the dairies, butter and cheese are made to a considerable extent beyond what the home supply requires. The principal exports are grain, potatoes, cattle, pork, butter, eggs, whisky, ale, herrings, &c.: imports,—lime, coals, timber, slates, and salt. Foreign produce is principally supplied through Aberdeen, and grain is chiefly exported through Montrose, but also at Stonehaven and Gourdon.

Statistics.] There are 18 parishes, and parts of 3 others, in this co. The number of its parochial schools in 1846 was 22, conducted by 22 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,230 scholars; of its non-parochial, 85, conducted by 86 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,418 scholars. Pop. in 1801, 26,349; in 1811, 27,439; in 1821, 29,118; in 1831, 31,431; in 1841, 33,075; in 1851, 34.743. There are 7 or 8 small towns in the co., besides a few inland villages, and 13 or 14 fishing-villages, scattered along the coast. The towns are Stonehaven, the co. town, Bervie or Inverbervie, a small borough—the only royalty in the co.—John'shaven, Laurencekirk, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Auchinblae, &c., Drumlithie, Marykirk, and St. Cyrus, are the other principal villages inland. Of the fishing-villages Findon is the most noted.—Previous to the Union this co. returned 2 members to parliament; it now returns 1 member. Constituency in 1840, 922; in 1848, 875. Bervie unites with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Aberbrothwick, in also returning 1 member to parliament.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the S by the Dee. Area 30 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,936; in 1841, 1,857.

KIN-CHENG, a small port of Corea, in the prov. of Keang-guan, 105 m. E of Han-yang, on the Yellow sea.

KINCHI-KAREM, or Beshi, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 30 m. NE of Kashgar, on one of the head-streams of an affluent of the river of that name.

KINCHIN-JUNGA, or Kunchin-jinga, the loftiest known summit in the Himalaya, on the N frontier of Sikhim, in about N lat. 27° 43′, E long. 88° 11′. Alt. 28,177 ft. It forms the point of divergence whence a spur of the Himalaya, known as the Singalelah ridge, shoots out to the southward from the main chain, dividing the upper basin of the Rungit, an important affluent of the Tista, on the E, from that of the Tambur, on the W. It is about 30 m. direct distance SE of the Kanglachan pass; and 25 m. SSW of the Lachen pass.

KIN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 39 m. WNW of Leenchu-fu, in N lat. 21° 58′, E long. 109°, on the r. bank of the Kin-keang.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king. It is one of the 8 cities of the prov.

KINCLAVEN, a parish of Perthshire, in the district of Stormont, comprising an area 4¾ m. in extreme length, and 3 m. in extreme breadth, circled in upwards of one-half of its entire frontier by the Tay. Pop. in 1831, 890; in 1841, 880.

KINCON, a village in the p. of Kilfian, co. Mayo. Area 5 acres. Pop. in 1841, 125.

KIND, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Elfsborg, containing 33 parishes. Ullasioe is one of its chief places.—Also a haerad in the E part of the prefecture of Linkoeping.

KINDACHA, or Kenducha, a town of Sudan, in Bornou, 80 m. S of Kouka. Pop. 20,000.

KINDBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. NE of Bruck, on the r. bank of the Mürz. Pop. 650. It has a castle, and possesses numerous iron-works.

KINDELBRUCK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 21 m. N of Erfurt, circle and 5 m. NE of Weissensee, on the r. bank of the Wipper. Pop. in 1837, 1,666. It has a paper-mill and several tanneries.

KINDER, a hamlet in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, 4½ m. N of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1841, 130.—Also a lake in the SE part of the p. of New-Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1¼ m. S of the v. of New-Abbey.

KINDERHOOK, a central county in the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 520 sq. m., bounded on the N by Osage river. Its capital is Oregon.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., 19 m. S of Albany. Its surface is diversified, and is drained by a creek of the same name, an affluent of Hudson river. The soil, consisting of sandy loam and clay, is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 3,512. The village is in a plain 5 m. E of Hudson river. Pop. 1,400.

KINDERTON with HULME, a township in the p. and 2 m. E of Middlewich, co. of Chester. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1841, 555.

KINDING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Ober-Pfalz, presidial and 5 m. SW of Beilngries, and 34 m. W of Ratisbon, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the l. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 540.

KINDUR. See Gwydir.

KINEAGH, a parish partly in the co. of Kildare, and partly in that of Carlow, 3 m. W by S of Rathvilly. Area 6,297 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,580.

KINE-BALLU, or Keeney-Ballo, a mountain of Borneo, near the N extremity of the island, in a district of the same name, in N lat. 6° 10′, and E long. 116° 40′.

KINEL, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the district and 81 m. E of Bogoroslave, runs W past that town, and, after a course of 180 m., enters the gov. of Simbirsk, and joins the Samara, on the r. bank, near Alexieievsk. It is remarkable for the limpidity of its waters.

KINELLAR, a parish in the district of Mar, Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of 4,000 acres, bounded on the N by the Don. Pop. in 1841, 483.

KINESHMA, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 56 m. ESE of Kostroma, and 40 m. WNW of Iourievetz-Povolskoï, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 2,000. It has 5 churches, and possesses extensive manufactories of fine linen, sail-cloth, paper, &c. A fair is held once a-year.

KINETON, or Kington, a parish and market-town in Warwickshire, 9 m. SSE of Warwick, and

83 m. NW of London, on the Arrow. Area 3,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,102; in 1841, 1,248.

KINFARE, or KINVER, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 4½ m. NNE of Kidderminster, on the Stour, and intersected by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Area 8,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,831; in 1841, 2,207.

KINFAUNS, a parish at the W extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, 5 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth, bounded on the S and W by the Tay. Pop. in 1831, 732; in 1841, 720.

KING, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, intersected by Holland river, and bordered by a considerable extent of swamp. It is to some extent hilly, but possesses some fine farms. Pop. in 1842, 2,625.

KING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Ning-kwo-fu, in N lat. 30° 46′, and E long. 118° 22′.—Also a river which has its source in the prov. of Kan-suh, to the W of Ping-leang, runs first E, then SE, enters the prov. of Shen-se, and, after a course of about 210 m., joins the Hoei-ho, or Wei-ho, on the l. bank, 24 m. ENE of Segan-fu. Its principal affluent is the Ma-lien.

KING, a county of New South Wales, bounded on the N by Bathurst co., from which it is separated by the Lachlan river; on the NE by the co. of Georgina, from which it is divided by the rivers Lachlan and Crookwell; on the E it is bounded by the co. of Argyle; and on the S it is separated from the co. of Murray by Gundaroo creek and Yass river; its W boundary is formed by Bowning hill and Boorowa river. It comprises a total area of 1,781 sq. m., or 1,159,840 acres; and had a pop. in 1846 of 1,665 individuals. The Cullarin range runs along its E frontier, and it is intersected by numerous hills, the principal summits of which are Mounts Darling, Narrawa, Dixon, Chatou, and Mundonen. Besides the rivers already mentioned, it is watered by the Narrawa, an affluent of the Lachlan. The stock of the county is estimated at 1,339 horses, 15,792 cattle, 107,509 sheep, and 792 pigs. In conjunction with the counties of Georgina and Murray, K. returns one member to the legislative assembly.—Also an inlet of Australia Felix, in the district of Gipp's Land. It receives Thomson, Riley, and M'Arthur rivers.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, which flows W into Macquarie harbour.—Also a river of W. Australia, in the co. of Plantagenet, which flows E into Oyster harbour, King George sound.—Also a river in Australia Felix, in the district of Murray, which has its source in the Australian Alps, runs NW, and joins the Ovens or Burwang river, an affluent of Murray river.—Also a bay of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Glamorgan. It forms a branch of Oyster bay, and opens on the N into Great Swan port.

KING, a mountain of Australia Felix, 20 m. NE of Melbourne.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 335 sq. m., between Piankatank river on the NE and Mattapony river on the SW. Pop. in 1840, 10,862, of whom 5,937 were slaves. Its capital, which bears the same name, is in a plain ¾ of a mile from Mattapony river. Pop. 60.

KINGBORO, a parish in the hundred of Hobart-town, county of Buckingham, Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the E by the river Derwent, and deeply indented in the S by North-West Bay.

KINGARTH, a parish in the co. and island of Bute, 6½ m. in length, and 2½ m. in average breadth, and comprising an area of 8,400 acres. Pop. 931.

KING CHARLES' SOUTH LAND. See EASTERN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

KING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 57 m. S of Hokeën-fu, in N lat. 37° 46′ 15″, and E long. 116° 22′. It contains 3 triumphal arches, 1 pagoda 3 stories in height, and an ancient tower.

KING-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 216 m. ESE of Lan-chu, on the r. bank of the King-ho, in N lat. 36° 3′, and E long. 107° 44′ 30″.—Also a division and town in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 148 m. W of Wu-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Yang-tse-keang, in N lat. 30° 26′ 40″, and E long. 112° 3′ 50″. It is large and flourishing, and well-built. It is divided into two parts, one of which is occupied by Tartars.

KINGCOMBE (OVER and NETHER), a tything in the p. of Toller Porcurum, Dorsetshire, 5 m. E by S of Beaminster. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 95.

KING EDWARD, or KENEDAR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of about 28 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Banff, and on the W by Alvah, from which it is partly divided by the Deveron. Pop. in 1831, 1,967; in 1841, 2,492.

KING-FU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Seu-chu-fu.

KINGERBY, a parish and village in the co. of Lincoln, 4 m. NW of Market-Raisen, on a branch of the Ancholme. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. 106.

KINGFIELD, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 59 m. NNW of Augusta, watered by Seven Mile river. Pop. in 1840, 671.

KING GEORGE, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area, generally hilly, of 254 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Potomac, and on the SW by the Rappahannock. It possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,927, of whom 3,382 were slaves. Its capital, which bears the same name, is 82 m. NNE of Richmond. Pop. 60.

KING GEORGE, a saddle-shaped mountain in New South Wales, in Cook co., at the head of Grose river, 55 m. from Sydney, from which it is visible in a WNW direction.—Also a group of rocks off the NE coast of Dorset co., Van Diemen's Land, in N lat. 40° 58′, E long. 148° 27′ 30″.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, two in number, in the Low archipelago, South Pacific, in S lat. 14° 30′, W long. 146° 30′. They exhibit considerable fertility, and abound with trees, particularly the cocoa-palm. The coasts are covered with coral, and afford pearl-oysters of the largest size. The natives live in low huts covered with branches of the cocoa-palm; and the fruit of that tree forms their chief nutriment. They construct canoes 32 ft. in length, and use sails in navigating them. These islands were discovered by Byron in 1765, and were again visited by Cook in 1773.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, an arm of Norfolk bay, Van Diemen's Land, on the W side of Forrestier's peninsula. It receives a river of the same name.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, or PORT OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD, an extensive inlet on the S coast of Western Australia, in the co. of Plantagenet, extending between Cape Vancouver on the N, and Bald Head on the SW. It is a good road-stead; but, with the exception of that afforded by Michaelmas and Breaksea islands, possesses little shelter towards the E. It contains, however, two harbours, both land-locked, Oyster bay on the N, and Princess Royal bay on the NW. The former receives the Kalagan and King rivers; and its shores are fertile, and to some extent cultivated. The town of Albany is situated on the former, but its environs possess little depth of soil. The soil along the greater extent of the country

around the sound consists of a calcareous crust with a substratum of granite, and except near the sea exhibits little fertility. The trees almost all belong to the eucalyptus. Kangaroos and lizards are common, and the shores abound with fish. The inhabitants resemble in almost every particular those of the E part of the continent.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD (Archipelago of), or Sitka Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific, off the W coast of North America, and towards the SE of Russian America, extending between 56° 9′ and 58° 18′ N lat., and between 134° 21′ and 136° 18′ W long. It is separated from the continent on the N by Cross sound; and by Chatham sound on the E from the Admiralty islands. The islands of which it consists are divided from one another by only narrow channels, and they consequently present but little discontinuity. The principal of the group are Sitka on the N, on which is the Russian establishment of New Archangel and Baranov. Their greatest breadth, which is towards the N, is 54 m. They were first explored by Vancouver, and were named by him after George the Third.

KINGHAM, a river of Lower Canada, an affluent of the Ottawa.

KINGHAM, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. WSW of Chipping-Norton, on the Evenlode, by which it is divided on the W from Gloucestershire. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1841, 555.

KINGHORN, a parish in Fifeshire, on the shore of the frith of Forth, about 4½ m. in length from SE to NW. Pop. in 1801, 2,308; in 1831, 2,579; in 1841, 2,935.—The ancient royal burgh of K. occupies the face of a sloping ground directly opposite Leith, 3 m. S of Kirkcaldy. It possesses a small and not very good harbour, and though nominally enjoying the importance of being the seat of a ferry across the frith of Forth to Leith and Newhaven, all boats engaged in this thoroughfare land at Pettycur, a hamlet, with a more accessible port, lying about a ½ m. to the W. The trade of K. is chiefly connected with the spinning and preparation of lint for the linen manufacturers of Fifeshire. The town possesses two large lint-mills and spinning establishments. The annual revenue of the burgh is about £670.—The burgh joins with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a member of parliament. Parl. constituency, in 1840, 34; in 1848, 32. Pop. in 1821, 1,500; in 1851, 1,568.

KING-KI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

KING-KI, or King-ki-tao, a prov. of the Corea, near the centre of the peninsula. Its capital is Han-yang.

KING-KWEI JIN, or Kon-kinin, a town of China, on the W coast of the island of Great Luchu, in the archipelago of that name, in the prov. of Shan-pi, and 33 m. NNE of Zienly. Its port is capable of receiving small vessels only.

KINGLASSIE, a parish in Fifeshire, 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in average breadth, bounded on the N by the Leven. Pop. in 1831, 958; in 1841, 1,155.

KINGMAVAR, or Kungawar, a town of Persia, capital of a district in Kurdistan, 60 m. ENE of Kermanshah, on a hill in a fine valley watered by a river of the same name, an affluent of the Kherkah. Pop. 1,200. The houses are built of mud or brick. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Concobar*, and contains the ruins of a magnificent temple dedicated to Diana.

KINGMOOR, an extra-parochial liberty in Cumberland, 2 m. NNW of Carlisle, on the Eden. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1841, 412.

KING-MUN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town is 138 m. WNW of Wu-chang, on an affluent of the Han-keang, in N lat. 31° 5′, and E long. 112° 5′.

KING-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Chu-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 56′, and E long. 119° 40′.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish in the SE extremity of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. The surface on the N is mountainous, rising in Catlaw, to an alt. of 2,264 ft. above the level of the sea. On Cromby-burn, 4 m. W of Kirriemuir, stands the hamlet of K. Pop. in 1831, 444; in 1841, 440.

KINGROAD, a roadstead on the coast of Somersetshire, below the mouth of the Avon.

KINGS, a county in the state of New York, U. S., in the W extremity of Long Island, comprising an area of 76 sq. m. It is intersected from E to W by a range of hills, and possesses a rich and well-cultivated soil. It is crossed by Long Island railroad, and has, in the S, Gravesend and Jamaica bays. Pop. in 1840, 47,613. Its capital is Brooklyn.

KINGSBARNS, a parish in Fifeshire, comprising an area of about 3,057 Scots acres, bounded on the E by the German ocean. Pop. in 1841, 968.

KINGSBOROUGH, a village of Johnstown township, Fulton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 50 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 300.

KINGSBRIDGE, a parish and market-town of Devonshire, 33 m. SSW of Exeter, and 208 m. WSW of London. Area of p. 150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,586; in 1841, 1,564. The town is on Salcombe-haven, an inlet of the English channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons burthen.

KING'S BRIDGE, a village of New York co., in the state of New York, 13 m. N of City Hall, N. Y., at the N end of New York or Manhattan island, near Spuyten-Duyvel creek, which is here crossed by a bridge.

KINGSBURY, a parish in Middlesex, 8½ m. NW by W of London, on the Brent, and on the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1841, 536.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. N by E of Coleshill, on the Tame, and intersected by the Bristol and Derby railway. Area 9,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,314; in 1841, 1,322.

KINGSBURY, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 227.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 58 m. N of Albany. It has a generally level surface, bordered on the SW by Hudson river, and drained by a branch of Wood creek. Its soil consists of sandy loam and clay. Pop. 2,773. The village, at the above date, consisted of about 20 dwellings.

KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, or East Kingsbury, a parish in Somerset, 6 m. E by S of Langport, on the Carey. Area 3,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,779.

KING'S CAPLE, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 m. NW by N of Ross, and nearly encircled by the Wye. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 280; in 1841, 299.

KINGSCLERE, a parish and market-town in Hants, 31 m. NNE of Southampton. Area 17,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,151; in 1841, 3,389. The town is on the edge of a ridge of hills near the N extremity of the county.

KING'S CLIFFE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNW of Oundle. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. 1,278.

KINGSCOTE, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW by W of Tetbury. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 276; in 1841, 295.

KINGSCOTE, a town of Kangaroo island, South Australia, on a tongue of land between the Bay of Shoals and Seals' bay. It has a good harbour, and

is the principal settlement of the South Australian company.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland county on the W side of the middle division of the Irish prov. of Leinster; bounded on the N by co. Westmeath; on the NE by cos. Meath and Kildare; on the E by co. Kildare; on the S by Queen's co. and co. Tipperary; and on the W by cos. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Its general outline is that of a very slender and compressed oblong, extending from E to W, and of a projection to SSW, which extends 17 m. in a somewhat tapering manner almost to a point. The greatest length of the co., from the most E point of the p. of Monasteroris, to the Shannon a ½ m. below Shannon-bridge, is 35½ m. Its breadth, from the junction point of cos. Meath and Westmeath, and King's co., to the S boundary SSW of Portarlington, is 11½ m. Its area comprises 337,256 acres of arable land, 145,836 of uncultivated land, 8,258 of continuous plantations, 902 of towns, and 1,733 of water.—The aggregate surface of King's co. closely resembles that of Kildare. King's co., however, cannot boast any such rich and beauteous valley as that of the Liffey. The W declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains, which extend along the E margin of the S part of the great SSW projection, have a very slender breadth within King's co., and nowhere present a higher summit than that of Knockbane, 555 ft. above sea-level. The W lateral half of the range of the Slievebloom, situated within King's co., extends 9½ m. NNE; with a mean breadth of only about 2¼ m. Its principal summits, named in a series from S to N, are one of 757 ft. of alt. above sea-level; one of 1,332 ft.; Farbreague of 1,411 ft.; Arderin 1,733 ft.; Carrole-hill 1,584 ft.; one of 1,691 ft.; one of 1,602 ft.; Black Gap of 1,293 ft.; and Spink of 1,087 ft. The only passages through the Slievebloom range are the Black Gap and the Gap of Glandine. Excepting the small aggregate proportion of the W declivities of the Slievebloom mountains, very nearly the whole of the enormous surface of 145,836 acres of uncultivated land within the co. consists of unreclaimed bogs.

Waters.] The Shannon, over the whole course of its connection with the co., is navigable, and offers valuable facilities of communication N to the great lakes of its upper basin, and S to Limerick and the ocean. The Blackwater drains a district of bogs in the extreme NW, and pursues a WSW course to the Shannon, 1½ m. below Shannon-bridge. The Brosna comes in from Westmeath, and runs about 14 m. SW and WSW through King's co. to the Shannon at Shannon harbour. The Clara, the Clodagh, the Silver river, the Little Brosna, the Borris-o'-Kane, are all within the basin of the Shannon in this co. The principal streams of the Boyne district are the Boyne itself on the NE boundary, and its Mengagh and Yellow river affluents; and the principal streams of the Barrow district are the Barrow itself on the S boundary, the Little Barrow chiefly on the E boundary, and the Feagile S through the interior.—The principal lakes within the co. are Lough Boora of 107 acres in area; Lough Annaghmore of 111 acres; Lough Pallas of 82 acres; Lough Fin of 186 acres; Lough Nashade of 16 acres.—The Grand canal traverses the co. W from end to end; comes in from co. Kildare at an elevation of 261 ft. above sea-level, and descends to the Shannon at the embouchure of the Brosna; sends off a small branch to Edenderry, and a longer one toward Kilbeggan; touches the towns of Philipstown and Tullamore; and affords to all the central and N districts of the co. its facilities of communication E to Dublin, and W to the Shannon and to Ballinasloe.

Minerals.] A formation of clay slate and greywacke slate occupies the summit and higher declivities of the Slievebloom mountains. A formation of yellow sandstone constitutes all the King's co. section of the Devil-Bit mountains, and also all the surface parts of the Slievebloom mountains not occupied by the clay slate. Granular limestone, of the quality of marble, occurs in the p. of Clonmacnoise. Flœtz limestone, part of the vast central flœtz limestone field of Ireland, occupies all the great remainder of the co., forming the substratum of all the bogs, and directly or indirectly constituting both the soil and the subsoil of the cultivated lands.—The prevailing soil of the arable parts of the vast limestone district, is either a shallow gravelly loam or a deep moorish gravel. Bogs reclaimed with the profuse application of limestone gravel are remarkably luxuriant; yet they are two or three weeks later than the other lands in maturing cereal crops.

Climate.] The configuration of surface, and distance from the sea, occasion the climate of this co. to be much less moist than that of many other districts in Ireland. The average narrowness of most of the county from N to S, and the occupancy of much of the broad part with the Slievebloom mountains, prevent any perceptible variation among different districts in seed-time and harvest.

Agriculture.] The baronies of Upper and Lower Philipstown may in most respects be regarded as a fair agricultural specimen of all parts of the co. except the mountains and the SSW low grounds which they flank. The farms of these baronies average about 24 English acres; and pay a rent of from 15s. to £2 2s. per Irish acre. The produce of wheat on the poorest lands which produce it is 7 barrels of 20 stones per Irish acre; on good lands it averages 12 barrels. The small farmers choose to remain quite ignorant of any means of improvement; and many of them never saw any implements of husbandry except the rudest, or heard the name of many useful plants commonly cultivated by good farmers. They keep each from one to six sheep; and the women spin the wool into yarn, and pay 1s. per yard for the manufacturing of it into a kind of frieze which they use for clothing. In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 to 5 acres in extent within the rural districts of the co., was 5,657; of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,502; of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,374; and of upwards of 30 acres, 1,213. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 137,565: viz., wheat, 23,251; oats, 35,646; barley, bere, and rye, 8,273; pease and beans, 891; potatoes, 20,000; turnips, 8,737; mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,178; flax, 101; meadow and clover, 39,487.—Most of the black cattle are of the Irish long-horned breed; but English or half-bred short-horned bulls are very common. In 1841, the live stock, with their respective estimated value, consisted of 13,165 horses and mules, £105,320; 3,560 asses, £3,560; 33,916 cattle, £220,454; 66,247 sheep, £72,817; 23,374 pigs, £29,218; and 201,295 poultry, £5,032. Total estimated value, £436,455.—In 1841, the continuous woods within the co. consisted of 8,258 acres. The total number of detached trees was equivalent to 2,927 acres.

Trade and manufactures.] The average annual aggregate of sales of grain at the principal market-towns within the co. during the 10 years terminating in 1836, was as follows—counting 26 stones to the barrel of wheat, and 16 to the barrel of barley and of oats:—at Tullamore, 45,000 barrels of wheat, 35,000 of oats, and 20,000 of barley; at Philipstown, 100 of wheat, 9,000 of oats, and 6,000 of barley; at Clara, 16,000 of wheat, and 16,600 of oats; at Ferbane, 60,000 of wheat, 30,000 of oats, and 300 of barley; at Cloghan, 5,800 of wheat, and 300 of oats; at Banagher, 25,000 of wheat, 40,000 of oats, and 1,000 of barley; at Birr, 5,600 of wheat, 15,100 of

oats, and 13,000 of barley; and at Edenderry, 20,000 of wheat, 30,000 of oats, and 25,000 of barley.—In 1841, there were in the county 121 millers, 12 brewers, 11 distillers, 55 pig-jobbers, 283 huxters and provision-dealers, 5 tobacconists, 13 flax-dressers, 68 carders, 927 flax-spinners, 2 cotton-spinners, 105 wool-spinners, 2,619 spinners of unspecified classes, 480 weavers of unspecified classes, 10 tanners, 163 brogue-makers, 780 boot and shoe makers, 17 mill-wrights, 456 blacksmiths, 10 gunsmiths, 23 coach and car makers, 29 saddlers, 21 chandlers and soap-boilers, and 5 tobacco-pipe makers.—We have already noticed the advantages enjoyed in connection with the transit of the Grand canal from end to end of the co. The co. surveyor had under his charge, in 1842, 729 m. of road.

Statistics.] Pop. in 1792, 74,500; in 1813, 113,226; in 1821, 131,088; in 1831, 144,225; in 1841, 146,857; in 1851, 112,875, showing a decrease of 23 per cent. since 1841. The following statistics are all of 1841. Families, 26,683. Houses inhabited, 24,534. Families residing in first-class houses, 757; in second-class houses, 6,083. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 17,582; in manufactures and trade, 4,461; dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,086; on the directing of labour, 8,103; on their own manual labour, 16,738. Clergymen of the Established church, 35; Roman Catholic clergymen, 50. In 1824 the number of schools in the co. was 254; of scholars, 10,139. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the co. 46 schools, attended by 2,630 male and 2,838 female scholars. In Sept. 1848 there were 67 National schools in operation, attended by 7,558 scholars. The number of persons committed for public offences, in 1842, was 559; in 1848, 1,037. The constabulary force consists of 329 men. There are 3 stipendiary magistrates. The county-gaol is at Tullamore, and a bridewell is at Birr. The assizes are held at Tullamore; quarter-sessions at Tullamore, Birr, and Philipstown. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £241,221.—The only boroughs which ever existed in the co. are Philipstown and Banagher; and both were disfranchised at the Legislative union. The co. sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 1,078; in 1849, 1,130.

Divisions and towns.] King's co. is divided into the baronies of Warrenstown, Coolestown, Lower Philipstown, and Upper Philipstown, in the E of the main body; Geashill, Ballyboy, Ballycowan, and Kilcoursey, in the centre and partly in the W of the main body; Garrycastle on the W of the main body; and Eglish, Ballybrit, and Clonlisk, in the SSW projection. These baronies are subdivided into 51 parishes.—The principal towns are Tullamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Banagher, and Portarlington.—The co. is ecclesiastically divided amongst the dioceses of Kildare, Meath, Killaloe, and Ossory.

History.] This county, in the most ancient history of Ireland, was a part of that territory denominated Hy Falgia, in which district the counties of East and West Meath, Dublin, and Kildare were also included. Great tracts of this co. were early in the hands of various proprietors, and at length these several principalities were united into one kingdom, under the title of the kingdom of Ophaly, which included with this a part of the co. of Kildare. It held this title for several centuries after the landing of the English, in the reign of Henry II.; and in the history of the wars which succeeded, between the English and the natives, it is often recognised as such. Ophaly lay on the W borders of the pale, and in 1557 was confiscated to the Crown, under the title of Western Glenmallery; at the same time was Queen's co. also forfeited, under the title of Eastern Glenmallery. This country was the scene of wars for a length of time. The O'Connors, who were the ancient chiefs, kept up constant skirmishes with the royal forces, and were very long troublesome neighbours to the English pale. The scenes of the principal and almost only noticeable events during the wars of 1641, and the Revolution, were Birr and Tullamore. The forfeitures consequent on both wars were very extensive.

KING'S COUNTY, a division of Nova Scotia; bounded on the N by the bay of Fundy; on the E by Mines or Minas bay; on the S by the cos. of Hants and Lunenburg; and on the W by the co. of Annapolis. It comprises 4 townships, and contained in 1837, 10,208 inhabitants. Towards the N it is mountainous, but well-wooded. In other parts, although marshy, it possesses considerable fertility. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Annapolis, an affluent of the bay of Fundy, and the Gaspereaux, which issues from a considerable lake in the SW of the co., and flows NE to Mines bay. Its capital is Cornwallis.—Also a co. of New Brunswick; bounded on the NW by Queen's co.; on the NE by Westmoreland; on the S and SE by St. John's co.; and on the W by Charlotte co. It comprises an area of 1,335 sq. m., and is divided into 7 parishes. It is intersected by the Kennebecasis and other streams, and produces grain in great abundance. It affords also excellent pasturage. — Also a co. of Prince Edward's island; bounded on the N and E by the gulf of St. Lawrence; on the S by Northumberland strait; and on the W by Queen's co., from which it is separated by Hillsboro river. It comprises an area of 412,000 acres, divided into 4 parishes, and containing 21 townships. It is thickly settled, and contains many excellent farms. Its capital is Georgetown.

KINGSCOURT, a market-town of co. Cavan, 5 m. SW of Carrickmacross. Pop. 1,614.

KINGSDON, a parish in Somerset, 2 m. SE by S of Somerton. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1841, 553.

KINGSDOWN, a parish in Kent, 7 m. SSE of Dartford. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1841, 466.—Also a small fishing hamlet in the p. of Ringwold, on the coast of Kent.

KINGSDOWN, or KINGSTON, a parish in Kent, 6¼ m. WSW of Faversham. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1841, 104.

KINGSESSING, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, bounded on the SE by Delaware river, on the E by Schuylkill river, and on the W by Darby creek. Its soil is chiefly alluvial. Pop. in 1840, 1,339.

KINGSEY, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. E by N of Thame. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 237.

KINGSEY, a township of Lower Canada, co. of Drummond, on the E bank of the St. Francis, and watered by several branches of the Nicolet river. It is partly low and swampy, but contains large quantities of excellent timber. Pop. 306.

KING'S FERRY, a hamlet in the p. of Iwade, isle of Sheppy, Kent.

KING'S FERRY, a village of Genoa township, Cayuga co, in the state of New York, U. S., 173 m. W of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

KINGSFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Wolverley, Worcestershire, 2 m. NNW of Kidderminster.—Also a hamlet, partly in the p. of Church-Bickenhill, and partly in that of Solyhull, Warwickshire.

KING'S INCH, an eminence in the neighbourhood of the burgh of Renfrew, sometimes denominated Castlehill. It lies on the Clyde, and was formerly insulated by an arm of that river.

KING'S ISLAND, an island in the W part of Bass's strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 39° 50′, E long. 139° 40′, about 66 m. S of Cape Otway, and 69 m. NW of Ma-an-die point, the NW extremity of Van Diemen's Land. The channel by which it is separated from the former is named Nelson channel. The greatest length

of the island from N to S is 35 m., and its breadth about 13 m. Its N and S extremities have received the appellations of Capes d'Anville and Bonpland; those of the E and W are named Capes Cowper and Palmer. The W coast is lined in almost its entire extent with rocks, and, with the exception of the little afforded on the W coast by Sea Elephant bay and Bay of Seals, is destitute of shelter. The surface of the island is generally low. Towards the N are several sandy hills, but its highest elevation does not exceed 700 ft. It possesses over a granitic base a thick bed of vegetable mould, towards the interior densely covered with wood, and along the shore adorned with ferns and the richest verdure. Rain and mists are of frequent occurrence, and render the climate damp and cold, the temperature rarely rising above 15° Reaum. Springs and streams are abundant, and in the interior is a large lake. The S wind blows often with great violence. The principal mineral productions of the island are porphyry, asbestos, crystal, jasper, iron, and salt. Its more remarkable animals are the kangaroo, of which two kinds have been observed here by Peron, the dasyurus, the wombat, the sea-elephant and the sea-dog. This island was discovered in 1799 by Captain Head, and two years after was visited by Captain Black, from whom it received its present appellation. It is uninhabited.

KING'S ISLAND, or Okiben, an island in Behring's strait, N. Pacific, in N lat. 64° 55′, E long. 168°.

KING'S ISLAND, an island in the archipelago of Mergui or Tanasserim, in the Indian ocean, opposite the mouths of the Tanasserim, in N lat. 12° 45′, and E long. 98° 30′, separated by a narrow channel from Fig-tree island on the E, and by the distance of about 20 m. from the continent.

KING'S KEYS, a group of islets, in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Mosquitia, in N lat. 14° 46′, and W long. 82° 30′.

KINGSLAND, a parish and village in Herefordshire, 3½ m. WNW of Leominster. Area 4,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,074; in 1841, 1,088. The village is neat and well-built. The battle of Mortimer's-cross was fought, in 1461, on Kingsland-field, a level plain near Mortimer's-cross, between K. and Aymestrey.—Also a hamlet partly in the parish of Hackney, and partly in that of Islington, Middlesex, 2½ m. NNE of St. Paul's, intersected by the London and Cambridge railway, and the Regent's canal.

KING'S LANGLEY, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4½ m. NW by N of Watford, intersected by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. 1,629.

KINGSLEY, or Kingsby, a township in the p. of Frodsham, co.-palatine of Chester, 3¼ m. SE by E of Frodsham. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 934; in 1841, 1,007.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 4 m. ESE of Alton. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 359.—Also a parish and village in Staffordshire, 2½ m. N by W of Cheadle, on the river Churnet, and in the line of the Uttoxeter canal, and the Manchester and Derby railway. Area 5,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,416; in 1841, 1,554. Coal-mines are wrought in this p.

KING'S LYNN. See Lynn Regis.

KING'S MEABURN, a township in the p. of Morland, Westmoreland, 4 m. WNW of Appleby, on the Lynemut. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1841, 200.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS, a group of 15 islands, of coral-formation, in the Pacific, extending from about 4° N lat. to 6° S lat., and from 172° to 178° E long. Some of the smaller islands are bare of trees; but others are covered with thick forests and underbrush. They are densely peopled. Their native names are Maraki, Makin, Apia, Tarawa, Maiana, Apamama, Kuria, Nanuki, Nanuti, Taputeouea, Peru, Nukunua, Arurai, Tamana, and Onutu.

KING'S NORTH, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. SSW of Ashford, on the South-Eastern railway. Area 3,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 386; in 1841, 416.

KING'S NORTON, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 m. SSW of Birmingham, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 11,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,977; in 1841, 5,505.

KING'S PLAINS, a plateau of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, 20 m. SW of the town of that name.

KINGSPORT, a village of Sullivan co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 273 m. E by N of Nashville, on the point above the junction of the N and S forks of Holston river.

KING'S POSTS, an extensive tract of Lower Canada, extending from Cape Cormoran upwards of 140 leagues along the St. Lawrence, and N to the frontier of the Hudson's bay territory.

KING'S PYON, a parish of Herefordshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Weobly. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 424.

KING-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Gan-lu-fu, in N lat. 31° 5′, E long. 113° 3′.

KING'S SOMBOURN, a parish in Hants, 3 m. S of Stockbridge, intersected by the Andover canal. Area 7,100 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,125.

KING'S TABLE-LAND, an extensive plateau of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, in the Blue mountains, at an alt. of 2,727 ft. above sea-level.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a parish in the co. of Devon, 2 m. NNE of Newton-Bushel, on the river Teign. Area 4,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,288; in 1841, 1,498.

KINGSTHORPE, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 2 m. N by W of Northampton, on a branch of the Nen. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,344; in 1841, 1,467. Here are quarries of considerable extent. The stone is of a soft texture, hardens by exposure to the air, and is of a delicately white tint.

KINGSTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. SSE of Caxton. Area 1,807 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1841, 307.—Also a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SSW of Modbury, on the English channel, near Bigbury bay. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1841, 529.—Also a chapelry in the parish of Canford-Magna, Dorset, 6 m. NE by N of Poole, on the Stour. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 775; in 1841, 846.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NNW of Taunton. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 902; in 1841, 921.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. ESE of Ilminster. Area 830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1841, 301.—Also a parish in the isle of Wight, 5½ m. SSW of Newport. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1841, 73.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 3 m. SW by S of Uttoxeter. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1841, 339.—Also a parish in Sussex, 3¾ m. W by S of Worthing, on the English channel. The church was long ago destroyed by the sea, and Kingston is now a constituent of the p. of Ferring, as regards ecclesiastical matters. Area 490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 61; in 1841, 45.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. WSW of Hereford. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 492; in 1841, 501.—Also a parish in Kent, 5¼ m. SE by S of Canterbury. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 310.

KINGSTON, a sea-port town, the actual though not the legislative capital of the island of Jamaica, is situated on the S coast of the island, in the co. of Surrey, on the N side of a bay in which vessels of the largest burden may anchor in safety, in N lat. 17° 56′ 6″, W long. 76° 53′ 15″, 13 m. E of Spanish-Town, with which it is now connected by a railway. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of

Port-Royal by an earthquake in the preceding year; was constituted a city in 1802; and has a pop. of about 35,000, of whom 10,000 are whites. The town, according to the original plan, was to be built in the form of a parallelogram, 1 m. in length, by a ½ m. in breadth; but it has greatly extended beyond this limit. It is situated on a gentle slope of about 1 m. in length, which is bounded on the S by a spacious basin. The extended inclined plane, on the verge of which K. stands, is enclosed on the N by the beautiful mountain-range termed Liguanea hills, which, forming a semicircle, terminate in the E at the narrow defile of Rock fort; from thence a long neck of land called the palisades stretches far away to Port Royal, forming the S shore of a beautiful haven. The vast harbourage in front of the town, upwards of 25 m. in circumf., having the luxuriant grass-fields of Saltpond hills on the W, and bounded on the E by the Palisades, and on the S by the hills of Healthshire, affords space where the assembled navies of Europe might safely ride. The town is built, after a regular plan, in the form of a parallelogram, with the streets and lanes at right angles, and extends for about a mile either way, having the harbour for its S boundary. Eastward, 2 m., is the romantic spring and reservoir of Rochefort; W, 6 m., is the Ferry morass, famous for its eel and mullet; whilst N, towards the Liguanea mountains, 6 m. distant, extends the beautiful plain of the same name, with the noble barracks called Up-Park camp, the residence of the naval commander-in-chief, called the Admiral's Pen, and country houses, studded all over, commanding the most extensive mountain and sea views. The English and Scotch churches are elegant structures; particularly the former, which is built on a picturesque spot, commanding a splendid view. A theatre, a free-school established in 1729, a poor-house, a public-hospital, and an Athenæum are among the other public buildings. In the lower part of the town is the market-place, which is plentifully supplied with butcher-meat, poultry, fish, fruits, and vegetables. From its situation on a plain, which rises with a gradual ascent to the foot of the Liguanea mountains, a distance of about 6 m., K. enjoys the full benefit of the sea-breezes which blow regularly the greatest part of the year, and temper the heat of the climate during the day; while during the night a land-wind arises to cool the air. The therm. ranges between 96° and 76°.—K. engrosses by far the larger portion of the commerce of the island. See article JAMAICA. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, and a recorder; and returns 3 members to the house of assembly.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St. Vincent's, and the seat of the government, situated at the head of a bay of the same name, on the SW shore of the island, in N lat. 13° 6′, W long. 81°. Pop. in 1844, 4,769; in 1848, 6,123. It is a neat and regularly built town.

KINGSTON, a town of Upper Canada, in the Midland district, very advantageously seated on the N side of the river St. Lawrence, or rather at the NE extremity of Lake Ontario, 177 m. ENE of Toronto by road, and 199 m. from Montreal, on ground formerly occupied by Fort Frontenac, an old French post. It was founded in 1784; and in 1846 had a pop. of 6,123. On the union of the two provinces, K. was for a time made the seat of government in 1841. The streets are regularly planned, and 66 ft. in width; and run at right angles with each other. The houses are chiefly built of dark freestone. Along the low shore of the lake, and the bank of the Great Cataraque river, the town presents a front of 1 m. in length. The higher portion of the town is beautifully laid out on a plateau of rock. The public buildings are a government-house, a court-house, a market-house regarded as the finest and most substantial building in Canada, a jail and hospital, besides the garrison, government-magazines and stores. There are 3 Episcopal, 2 Catholic, 2 Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and an Irvingite chapel. The Presbyterians have a collegiate institution called Queen's college. Five newspapers are published weekly in the town. It is the main entrepot between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the westward. The harbour is well-sheltered and convenient, accessible to ships not requiring more than three fathoms water, with good anchorage close to the north-eastern extremity of the town: the entrance to it is defended by a battery on Mississaga-point, and another on Point Frederick, which, with the shoal stretching from the former, with only 5 ft. of water upon it, are quite sufficient for its protection. K. possesses one of the best harbours on the lake; and is the naval arsenal of Great Britain in this quarter, where ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed. It is the rendezvous of the government steamers, and of those employed on the Rideau canal, those from Toronto, and those plying to Prescot, Oswego, and the bay of Quinté. A bridge 600 yds. in length, running across Cataraque bay, or the mouth of the Rideau canal, connects the town with Fort Henry. As a military position, K. is the key of the central St. Lawrence.

KINGSTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 33 m. SSE of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by two considerable ponds and their outlets, affluents of the Merrimac. The soil is loamy and fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,032.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, 34 m. from Boston, on a branch of Plymouth Harbour. The surface is level, but its soil is shallow and unproductive. Pop. 1,440. —Also a village of South Kingston township, Washington co., Rhode island, 32 m. S by W of Providence.—Also a township of Ulster co., in the state of New York, 57 m. S by W of Albany. The surface is hilly, but fertile; and is bordered on the E by Hudson river, on the SE by Rondout creek, and watered by Esopus creek. Pop. 5,824. The village is on Esopus creek, 3 m. W of the Hudson river. Pop. 2,300.—Also a village partly in Middlesex co., in the state of New Jersey, 14 m. NE of Trenton, and partly in Somerset co., on Millstone river, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.—Also a township of Lucerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 127 m. NE of Harrisburg, bounded on the SE by the Susquehanna. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. 2,004. The village, formerly called Wyoming, contains about 60 dwellings. —Also a village of Greene township, Ross co., in the state of Ohio, 55 m. S of Columbus. Pop. 350.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state. Pop. 657.—Also a village of Roane co., in the state of Tennessee, 143 m. E by S of Nashville, on the point formed by the junction of Clinch and Tennessee rivers. Pop. 500. —Also a village of Adams co., in the state of Massachusetts, 119 m. SW of Jackson.—Also a village of Antanga co., in the state of Alabama, 86 m. from Tuscaloosa, on the W side of Antanga creek.—Also a village of Lenoir co., in the state of North Carolina, 80 m. SE by E of Raleigh, on the N side of Neuse river.

KINGSTON (EAST), a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 36 m. SE of Concord. It is watered by Powow, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 551.

KINGSTON (NORTH), a township of Washington co., in the state of Rhode island, U. S., 21 m. S of Providence, on the W side of Narraganset bay. It

has a hilly surface; but its soil, consisting of gravelly loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 2,909.

KINGSTON (South), a township of the state of Rhode island, U. S., cap. of the co. of Washington, and 30 m. SW of Providence, bounded on the E by Narraganset bay, and on the S by the Atlantic. It is generally hilly, and contains a salt and numerous fresh-water ponds. One of the latter covers an area of nearly 4,000 acres. The soil consists of gravelly loam, and is very productive. Pop. in 1840, 3,717. Near its centre is a village named North Kingston, consisting of about 30 dwellings.

KINGSTON-BAGPUZE, a parish in Berks, 6 m. W of Abingdon. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306; in 1841, 290.

KINGSTON-DEVERILL, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. NW of Mere. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. 440.

KINGSTON-LISLE, a chapelry in the p. of Sparsholt, Berks, 4½ m. W of Wantage, in the line of the Wilts and Berks canal, and of the Great Western railway. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. 253.

KINGSTON-SEYMOUR, a parish in Somerset, 8 m. NNW of Axbridge, on the Bristol channel. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1841, 375.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See Hull.

KINGSTON-UPON-RAILWAY, or New Kingston, a town in Surrey, a little to the S of Kingston-upon-Thames, on the line of the South-Western railway, 10 m. SW of London. Nothing in the history of railway improvements has been more extraordinary than the creation of this singular and beautiful town. On the spot where in 1838 a large crop of oats was reaped, now stand rows of handsome houses, terraces, villas, Swiss and other ornamental cottages, assembly, billiard, and coffee-rooms, and other useful and ornamental buildings, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a corn-exchange, cattle and hay market, and a general market for retail goods.

KINGSTON-BY-SEA, or Kingston-Bowsey, a parish in Sussex, 1½ m. E of New Shoreham. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1841, 46.

KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 9 m. SW of Nottingham, on the river Soar, near its junction with the Trent, and intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1841, 181.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a parish and market-town in Surrey, 20 m. NE by N of Guildford, and 10 m. by railway WSW of London, on the SE bank of the river Thames, over which there is here a bridge, and on the line of the South-western railway. The parish includes the hamlets of Ham, Ham-with-Hatch, and Hook. Area 7,300 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,793; in 1831, 7,257; in 1841, 9,760. The town extends about a ½ m. along the Thames. The hamlet of Surbiton is continuous with the town on the S, and that of Hampton-wick immediately adjoins it on the opposite bank of the river. The present bridge across the Thames here is a structure of 5 elliptical arches, 382 ft. in length by 27 ft. in width. The principal trade of the town consists in malting. There are also some oil and flax mills. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, the work of different periods, with a square tower rising between the nave and chancel. K. is a polling-place for the co. members.

KINGSTOWN—formerly Dunleary—a sea-port town, in co. Dublin, on the S shore of Dublin bay, SE of the city of Dublin, respectively 5½ m. by road, and 5 m. by railway. A portion of the town is compact and urban; a portion is regularly dispersed; and a portion alternately straggles and compresses amid the accompaniments of a marketing-place and a busy port. On the whole, K. appears to be not very strictly a distinct and well-aligned town, but rather the least rural or most proximately urban portion of the long, broad, and continuous belt of human habitations which lines the whole S shore of Dublin bay. The older parts of the town are badly and inconveniently built: in many of the modern parts, however, as also in the streets now in progress, elegance, uniformity, and comfort have been attended to.

Railways.] The railway from Dublin to Kingstown has already been fully noticed in our article on the city of Dublin. The atmospheric railway, connecting K. with Dalkey, the protergon of its class,—at once the first example and the model of all atmospheric railways which may exist,—is constructed on an old tram railroad, which was used for conveying stones to K. harbour. The line is 1¾ m. in length, and rises 71½ ft. toward Dalkey, making a gradient of 1 in 115 ft. The main pipe between the rails, which is 15 inches internal diameter, commences at K. station, and is continued to within 500 yds. of Dalkey Starting from K., for more than half the distance it is a succession of sharp curves, three of which are little more than 500 ft. radius, whilst the ascent to Dalkey in that short distance is 71½ ft. perpendicular,—the small portion of this distance, which is unaffected by stopping, or starting, is uniformly passed over at a rate exceeding 40 m. per hour, the inclination being 1 in 115. A train of six carriages, crammed with passengers, has been occasionally permitted to travel at between 50 and 60 m. per hour. It works satisfactorily, and to the advantage of the parent-line; and, although not a direct source of profit, still the increased number of passengers that are in consequence brought over the Dublin and K. railway, has given an ample return for the capital invested. Transverse sleepers, about 12 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, support the air-pipe in the centre, and the longitudinal timbers on each side to which the rails and their chairs are fixed. The permanent road is 12 ft. wide at the bottom, including a small drain on each side of it. The rails, of which there is only a single line, weigh about 48 lbs. to the yd. If the line were level, a second steam-engine would have been required at the other terminus; but as it rises almost the whole way from K. to Dalkey, the latter being 72 ft. higher than the former, atmospheric power is only required for propelling the trains up this ascent, whilst on their way back they return by the force of gravity. The road is remarkably winding. The sharpest curves are one having a radius of 580 ft. bending to the right, about 750 ft. from the K. station, one having a radius of 570 ft., bending to the left soon after, and one having a radius of 700 ft., also bending to the left. In December 1848 a portion of the stationary engine gave way, and after an inspection of the line by one of the government officials, permission was given for the temporary use of locomotives, and atmospheric agency was shortly afterwards resumed.

Harbour.] The small original fishery pier of Dunleary is included within the present magnificent works; and together with its former tide-harbour, is now crossed by the Dublin and K. railway. The present harbour, designed by Mr. Rennie, was commenced in 1817, and is now very nearly completed. It consists of two piers, the one commencing at Dunleary, the other about 6 statute furlongs farther E; both extending for about half their length NE, or in the direction of Howth-head; and then making three successive angular deflections toward each other, so as to leave an entrance of 850 ft. in width between their ends, and to enclose an area of 251 statute acres. The E pier is 3,500 ft. in total length; and the W pier is 4,950 ft. The piers are 310 ft. in breadth at the base, and 53 ft. at the summit; and the foundations are laid at the depth of 20 ft. under low-water. A quay, 40 ft. wide, has been carried along the piers; and a wharf 500 ft. in length has been erected along the breast of the harbour opposite the entrance. At the end of the E pier is a revolving light. The depth of water, at the lowest ebb of spring-tides, close to the pier-head, is 24 ft.; so that the harbour will admit, at the lowest ebb, a frigate of 36 guns or an Indiaman of 800 tons, and, at two hours' flood, a 74 man-of-war. The cost of the works was estimated, before commencement, at £505,000; but in 1846 it amounted to £652,367, and was estimated at an additional £20[illegible],000 to effect the harbour's completion. In the Admiralty charts the entrance to K. harbour is laid down in N lat. 53° 18′, W long. 6° 8′. In 1835 the fishing-craft belonging to the port consisted of only 12 decked vessels, of aggregately 480 tons, and worked by 48 men. K. is the Royal Mail Packet station for communication with Holyhead and Liverpool. From the former of these ports it lies in a WNW direction, 54 m. distant from the buoy of the Outer Platters. Captain Beechey, in a report made to the Admiralty in 1846, describes the harbour in point of size "one of the most splendid artificial ports in the United Kingdom;" but owing to the width and erroneous position of its entrance, the anchorage is so exposed that vessels in E gales cannot hold on, and as a harbour it has disappointed expectation. The income of the port, in 1843, amounted to £3,621, derived chiefly from tonnage and ballast dues, anchorage, and slippage, and a toll on steamers. The expenditure for the same period was £9,328, the excess over the income being provided for by parliamentary grant, and of which £6,316 was laid out in the erection of a commercial wharf wall, and repair of the piers. The num

ber of vessels that entered the harbour during the year 1845 was 2,214, of the aggregate burden of 229,433 tons, exclusive of men-of-war, cruisers, and mail-packets; and of which 1,117 were vessels trading to or from the port of Dublin, waiting for wind or tide.

K. is the landing-place of passengers by merchant-steamers in states of the tide impracticable for sailing up the bay; and serves, in a considerable degree, as an entrepot to Dublin, and may become, in a very brief period, the grand emporium of at once the metropolis and a great extent of circumjacent country. Pop. in 1831, 5,736; in 1841, 7,229.

KINGSTREE, a village of Williamsburg district, in the state of South Carolina, 105 m. ESE of Columbia on Black river.

KINGSVILLE, a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 213 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,418.

KING'S WALDEN, a parish in Hertfordshire, 4 m. SSW of Hitchen. Area 4,180 acres. Pop. 1,034.

KINGSWEAR, a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. SW by S of Brixham, on the E side of Dartmouth harbour. Area 120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 270.

KINGSWOOD, a hamlet in the p. of Ludgershall and Tetchworth, Buckinghamshire, 8½ m. WNW of Aylesbury. Area 150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 56; in 1841, 66.—Also a township in the p. of Spotwick, co. of Chester, 6 m. NW by N of Chester, on the Dee. Area 100 acres. Pop. in 1821, 44; in 1841, 103.—Also a township partly in the p. of Lapworth, and partly in that of Rowington, Warwickshire, 5 m. NE by N of Henley in Arden.—Also a liberty in the p. of Ewell, Surrey, 2½ m. NNW of Gatton. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 221; in 1841, 245.—Also a parish and village in the co. of Wilts, 1 m. SW of Wotton-under-Edge. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. 1,321.

KINGSWOOD, or Kingswood-Hill, a village partly in the p. of St. George, Bristol, and partly in that of Ritton, Gloucestershire, and intersected by the Bristol and Gloucester railway.

KING'S WORTHY, a parish in Hants, 2 m. NNE of Winchester, intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. 349.

KING-TE-CHING, a city of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, district of Faou-chu-fu, or Yao-chu, 102 m. ENE of Nan-king, on a fine navigable river, an affluent of lake Pho-yang, in N lat. 29° 16′, E long. 117° 4′. It consists of a close line of houses extending about 4½ m. along the river, and is enclosed by a lofty semi-circular range of mountains. The number of its inhabitants is estimated at upwards of a million. It is celebrated for its manufacture of china. Five hundred ovens are in constant activity, and give to the locality, by the volumes of flame and smoke which they emit, the appearance during the night of a lake of fire. The porcelain of this town is esteemed the best in China. It is made of two different species of stone, one of which, named Pe-tun-tsze, is of a greenish hue; and the other is white, and is called Kaou-lin. After being pulverised and refined and kneaded into a compact paste, the material passes into the hands of the potter. Previous to colouring, the surface is covered with *pih-yew*, a white mineral oil, for the purpose of enhancing the transparency of the ware.—In the vicinity of the town is a port consisting of a basin 3 m. in circumf., and capable of receiving a large number of vessels. Porcelain forms its chief article of export. Commodities of all kinds are extremely dear, and labour in equal proportion, the locality yielding little of the necessaries of life. Wood has to be brought a distance of upwards of 300 m. The police regulations are extremely strict. Foreigners are not allowed to remain on shore during the night.

KINGTON, a parish and market-town in Herefordshire, 18 m. NW of Hereford, on the river Arrow. The parish includes the townships of Barton, Bradnor and Rustrock, Chickward, Pembers-Oak and Lilwal, and Both Hergests. Area 8,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,111; in 1841, 3,131.—The town—which is of considerable antiquity—is well-built, and consists of two spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles. Glove-making is carried on here; and there is a large iron-foundry and nail manufactory.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 8½ m. E of Worcester, on a branch of the Avon. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1841, 151.

KINGTON-MAGNA, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. W of Shaftesbury, on the river Cale. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 539; in 1841, 616.

KINGTON-ST.-MICHAEL, originally Kington-Monachorum, or Kington-Moine, a parish in Wilts, 3 m. NNW of Chippenham, on the line of the Great Western railway. Area 3,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,091; in 1841, 1,173. The parish comprises the tythings of Kington-St.-Michael, Langley, and Easton Percy.

KINGTON (West), a parish in Wilts, 8 m. NW by W of Chippenham. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. 349.

KING-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 135 m. WSW of Yun-nan, on the Papien-keang, in N lat. 24° 30′ 40″, E long. 101° 4′. The inhabitants exhibit resemblance in many of their habits to those of Hindostan, and employ the Burmese method of writing. The surrounding country is mountainous, and is said to contain mines of silver. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KINGUSSIE, a parish of Inverness-shire, 23 m. ESE of Fort Augustus. Pop. in 1841, 2,047.

KINGWATER, a township in the parish of Lanercost, Cumberland, 14 m. NE by E of Carlisle, on the river Irthing. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1841, 390.

KINGWESTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. NE of Somerton. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. 128.

KING WILLIAM, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 270 sq. m. It lies between Mattapony river on the NE and Pamunky river on the SW, and is watered by their branches. Pop. in 1840, 9,258, of whom 5,780 were slaves. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 38 m. NE by E of Richmond. Pop. 75.

KING WILLIAM'S CATARACT, a fine fall of one of the head-streams of the Essequibo river, in British Guayana, 5 m. SSE of Murray's cataract, in N lat. 3° 14′ 35″. E long. 57° 44′.

KING WILLIAM'S ISLAND, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in Dampier's strait, to the S of the island of Waygion, in S lat. 0° 30′, E long. 135° 50′.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, a village of co. Cork, in the mountain vale of the Blackwater, 19 m. NE by E of Killarney. It was recently built by government.

KINGWOOD, a township in Hunterdon co., in New Jersey, U. S., 29 m. NW of Trenton. Pop. 2,947.—Also the cap. of Preston co., in Virginia, 284 m. NW of Richmond. Pop. 180.

KING-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 234 m. E of Lan-chu-fu, on the Ma-lien, at the confluence of another river, in N lat. 36° 3′, E long. 107° 42′ 30″. It is one of the border fortresses, and is strongly defended with bastions and ditches. It carries on an active trade. In the vicinity are two salt marshes.

KING-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. of Chu-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 42′, E long. 119° 4′.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, 66 m. E of Han-yang.

KING-YUEN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 5 dis-

tricts. The town is 138 m. WSW of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 24° 26′ 24″, E long. 108° 24′ 30″, near the Lieu-keang. It is surrounded by steep mountains, inhabited by an independent people.

KING-YUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-li, div. of Teën-tsin-fu. It was formerly comprised in the div. of Ho-keën.

KIN-HEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsi-ning-chu, in N lat. 35° 11′, E long. 116° 35′.

KIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-Keang, div. of Ning-po-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-Tung or Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Lan-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 55′, E long. 101° 48′.

KINHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Trier, circle of Wittlich, on the Moselle. Pop. 708.

KIN-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Fu-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 52′, E long. 116° 53′.

KIN-KE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Wu-chu-fu.

KINLET, a parish in Salop, 8 m. SSW of Bridgenorth. Area 6,550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 480.

KINLOSS, a parish in Morayshire, bounded on the N by the Moray frith, and on the W by the bay of Findhorn, at the head of which it is situated. It is about 3½ m. sq. The v. of K. is situated at the SE extremity of the bay or lake formed by the river Findhorn. Pop. in 1831, 1,121; in 1841, 1,202.

KIN-MEN-SO, an island of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën. 132 m. SSW of Fu-chu, at the mouth of a bay, in N lat. 24° 26′ 24″, and E long. 118° 38′ 10″.

KINNAIL (Lough), a lake, partly in co. Cavan, but chiefly in the cos. of Westmeath and Longford, formed or traversed by the river Inny. Its length is 3 m.; its breadth 2 m.; its area is 564 acres. Surface elevation above sea-level 212 ft.

KINNAIRD, a parish in the district of Gowrie, Perthshire, about midway between Perth and Dundee. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1841, 458.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, a high promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, supposed to be the *Promontorium Taixalium* of Ptolemy. From this point the coast trends due W on the one hand, and on the other curves to the SE, forming the bay of Fraserburgh. On the top of the promontory is the castle of Kinnaird's-head, occupied as a lighthouse, in lat. 57° 42′, long. 2° 1′ W of London. The lantern is 120 ft. above the level of high water. The light is fixed, and is seen at the distance of 15 nautical m. in clear weather.

KINNARD, a parish 2¾ m. ESE of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 5,002 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,283.

KINNEFF, a parish in Kincardineshire, 6 m. S of Stonehaven. Area 6,408 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,006; in 1841, 1,029. The coast is bold and rocky, containing only two small creeks for boats, at the fishing-hamlets of Gaphill and Caterline. The spirited wife of a minister of K., with her servant-girl, succeeded in conveying the regalia of Scotland out of Dunottar-castle while besieged, and hid them under the pulpit in the church of K.

KINNEGAD, a market and post-town in co. Cork, on a streamlet called the K. river, 6¾ m. ESE of Mullingar. Pop. in 1831, 670; in 1841, 715.

KINNEIGH, a parish and village in co. Cork. Area 15,104 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,093.

KINNEL, a considerable rivulet of Annandale, in Dumfries-shire, which rises between Auldman-hill and Harestane's-craig, within 3 furl. of the source of one of the highest head-waters of the Daer, or more properly the Clyde, and running S, and SE, it joins the Annan at Broomhill. Its entire length of course is about 19 m.

KINNELL, a parish in the maritime district of Forfarshire. Pop. in 1831, 786; in 1841, 853.

KINNERLEY, a parish in Salop, 6½ m. SE by S of Owestry. Area 8,070 acres. Pop. 1,286.

KINNERSLEY, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. WSW of Weobly. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 351; in 1841, 281.—Also a parish in Salop, 4 m. NNE of Wellington. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. 295.

KINNERTON (Higher), a township in the p. of Doddleston, Flintshire, 8 m. N of Wrexham. Pop. in 1831, 450; in 1841, 455.

KINNERTON (Lower), a township in the p. of Doddleston, Chester, 4½ m. SW of Chester. Area 580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 104; in 1841, 73.

KINNESSWOOD, a sequestered village in Kinross-shire, in the p. of Portmoak, 5 m. E of Kinross, containing about 320 inhabitants.

KINNETTLES, a parish on the frontier-line of the Strathmore and the Sidlaw districts of Forfarshire. Douglastown, a stirring little v., stands on the Arity, at the W verge of the p., 3½ m. SW of Forfar. About a ½ m. SE of Douglastown stands the neat though small v. of K. Pop. in 1841, 437.

KINNEYSIDE, a township in the p. of St. Bees, Cumberland, 2 m. NW of Egremont. Here is a lead-mine. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1841, 223.

KINNITTY, a parish and town in King's co. Area 13,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,567; in 1841, 2,562. The SE boundary is part of the water-shed of the Slievebloom mountains, and contains Glendine-Gap, and two summits of respectively 1,691 and 1,733 ft. Carroll's hill has an alt. of 1,564 ft.; Black Gap of 1,293 ft; and the isolated Knocknaman of 1,113 ft.

KINNOUL, a parish adjacent to the town of Perth, on the l. bank of the river Tay, Perthshire. Close on the bank of the Tay, stretching chiefly along in one street line, diverging at right angles on both sides from the end of Perth bridge, stands the v. of Bridgend, strictly a suburb of Perth, and containing a pop. of about 2,000. Pop. in 1831, 2,957; in 1841, 2,879. K. gives the title of Earl, in the Scottish peerage, to a branch of the ancient and noble family of Hay.

KINNURE, a parish 5 m. ESE of Kinsale, co. Cork. Area 1,988 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,095; in 1841, 1,121. Oyster haven forms the W boundary.

KINOULTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 8½ m. SE of Nottingham. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. 388.

KIN-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and NE of Le-ping-fu.

KINPIRNIE, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the extreme E of Forfarshire, 3 m. SE of Meigle. On its summit, which rises 1,151 ft. above the level of the sea, is a tower which serves as a land-mark.

KINROSS, a parish and town in the co. of the same name, containing 5,600 acres. The surface is flat, in no quarter rising 100 ft. above the surface-level of Loch-Leven. It is watered by the N. and S. Quiech, and the Gairney, which pour their streams into the lake. Pop. of the town and p. in 1801, 2,124; in 1831, 2,927; in 1841, 2,822.—The town of K., the co.-town of the shire, is 16 m. S of Perth, and 27 m. NW of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1831, 2,200; in 1841, 2,062. It is situated at the W end of Loch-Leven, and is intersected throughout its length by the great road from Edinburgh to Perth. The people are mostly employed in weaving cotton goods, such as ginghams, pullicates, checks, and tartan shawls.

KINROSS-SHIRE, the smallest county in Scotland; bounded on the SE, E, and S, by Fifeshire, from which co. it was politically disjoined in 1426;

and on the W and NW by Perthshire. The range of the Ochills separate it from Strathearn on the N; while the Lomond hills, Benarty, and the hills of Cleish, separate it from the surrounding parts of Fifeshire. It is in length, from Auchmure-bridge over the Leven, to Fossaway-kirk near the Devon, 11¼ m.; and in breadth 9½ m.; and contains about 45,000 acres. The middle part is occupied by the beautiful expanse of Loch-Leven [which see], the bed of which is about 360 ft. above sea-level. From its banks the ground rises towards the N with a very gentle acclivity; but towards the S the rise is more rapid, though by no means abrupt and rugged. The soil on the low grounds is inclined to clay; on the more elevated parts it is light and sandy; in the hilly district moorish and barren. The face of the country has a rich and cultivated appearance. At least three-fifths of the surface are under the plough, and about 3,000 acres are in wood. Limestone, coal, and ironstone are met with. The hills are mostly composed of coarse whinstone, in some of the fissures of which occur small veins of lead ore. It contains the town of Kinross, which is the co.-town, and the large v. of Milnathort; and is divided into the 4 parishes of Kinross, Portmoak, Cleish, and Orwell. Pop. in 1801, 6,725; in 1831, 9,072; in 1841, 8,763; in 1851, 8,913. Clackmannanshire and K. were united into one sheriffdom in 1807. These two shires now unite in returning a member to parliament. Parl. constituency of K. in 1840, 528; in 1848, 408.

KINSALE, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area 379 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 6,897; in 1841, 6,182. —The seaport and parl. borough of K. stands on the river Bandon, at the head of that river's small estuary, 2 m. N of the entrance of Kinsale harbour from the Atlantic, and 10 m. S by W of Cork. The Bandon, varying in breadth from 250 to 1,000 yds., and averaging about 600 or 650, sweeps past the town and its vicinity in so serpentine a course as nearly to return upon its own path, and as to form two peninsulæ, the one of 6 by 5 furl. projecting on the l. bank to the S, and the other of 1,000 by 280 yds. projecting on the r. bank to the ENE; the bend of the river between these peninsulæ sends off to the N a creek or basin, which forms the inner harbour of K. The suburban v. of Scilly, situated within the borough boundaries, occupies a little peninsula between the Bandon and the NE horn of the inner harbour. The old fort of K. is situated 2½ furl. in a straight line S of Scilly. The v. of Cove extends along the l. bank of the Bandon, ¾ m. SE of Scilly, and the battery, barracks, and fortifications of Charles-fort, closely overhang the Bandon, ¼ m. S of Cove. The first appearance of the town is at once unusual and imposing Its lines and sheets of building are interesting from their peculiar arrangement, and from their curious combinations of slender and prolonged lowness of site with bulkiness and clustering of altitude. Many of the houses are so ancient and peculiar as amply to compensate the curious examiner for the fatigue he must endure in climbing the narrow streets to visit them; a considerable number exhibit the large bay windows, connected in the upper stories by balconies, which indicate the ancient admiration of the Irish for Spain and Spanish manners. The church is a structure of apparently the 14th cent., and may be regarded as a rare and curious yet rude specimen of the architecture of the period. The Roman Catholic chapel is remarkable rather for great spaciousness than for any architectural feature. K. harbour, in the large and popular sense of the word, includes all the estuary of the Bandon from the town down to the Atlantic, and is therefore 2 m. in length, and about 800 yds. in mean breadth. A small offshoot of it at the densest part of the town is partially quayed, and looks up one of the spacious streets, called the Long quay.— K. was formerly an important naval depot; but its stores were, a number of years ago, transferred to Cork. An excellent beach, a salubrious atmosphere, suitable hot and cold salt-water baths, airy and comfortable lodgings, and the advantageous site of the suburban marine villages of Scilly and Cove, occasion a great influx of summer visitors for sea-bathing, and a consequent succedaneum of some value for productive industry.—The borough sends 1 member to parliament. Constituency in 1836, 270. Pop. of the town in 1831, 7,312; in 1841, 6,918.

History.] K. has in modern times been often but very improperly written Kingsale. In the 12th cent., De Courcey here defeated MacCarthy More, with great slaughter of the Irish. In 1380, some French and Spanish galleys, which had greatly infested the English coast, were driven for shelter into K. harbour, and were captured with the loss of 400 men. On Sept. 23, 1601, a strong Spanish force, under Don Juan D'Aquila, landed at K., and took possession of the town in name of the Irish or Roman Catholic party, then in rebellion under the earl of Tyrone. On Oct. 17, an English force arrived before the town, closely invested it, and commenced the prosecution of a vigorous siege. But Irish forces under Tyrone and O'Donnel advanced in considerable numbers to the aid of the besieged, and drawing round the besieging army, threatened it with destruction. On Dec. 23, the Spanish commander having prevailed on Tyrone to quit his favourable position, and to hazard an engagement, the united forces of Tyrone and O'Donnel were completely discomfited by the English; and on Dec. 28, the Spanish commander, imagining himself to have been betrayed by his allies, surrendered the town rather through indignation than from necessity. In the war of the Revolution it was seized by the Jacobites, and held for James II. by a combined French and Irish garrison; and towards the end of 1690, it sustained a siege of 24 days from Brigadier-general Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough, and was so stoutly and gallantly defended, that, on surrendering to the besiegers, its garrison of about 1,200 men were allowed to march out with arms and baggage. K. gives the title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, to the ancient and noble family of De Courcey. Lord Kinsale is the premier baron of Ireland; and enjoys the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence.

KINSALE (Old Head of), a cape on the coast of co. Cork, situated 4½ m. S by W of the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and 8 m. WNW of the Seven Heads. The peninsula which it terminates runs 2¾ m. SSE from the mainland, with a mean breadth of only a ½ m. A lighthouse on the E side of the Old Head exhibits a fixed light.

KINSALEBEG, a parish in co. Waterford. Its S end partly rests on Whiting and Youghal bays, and is partly separated from the town of Youghal and co. Cork by Youghal harbour. Area 5,789 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,780; in 1841, 3,250.

KINSEALY, a parish 1¾ m. SSW of Malahide, co. Dublin. Area 2,129 acres. Pop. in 1841, 718.

KIN-SHA-KIANG, the name borne by the great river of China, the Yang-tse-kiang, in the upper part of its course, to its junction with the Min-kiang or Ta-kiang. The K. rises in the western part of Koko-nor or Tsing-hae, near the confines of Tibet. Its sources have not yet been ascertained, but are supposed to be in the W extremity of the Bassa-dougram mountains, in about 35° 30′ N lat., and between 89° and 90° E long. For upwards of 400 m. it forms, under the names of Katsi-oulan-mouren, Muh-lu-su or Murus-ussu, the line of separation between the country of the Koko-nor and Tibet. On reaching the lofty range of the Bain-khara-ula, it bends SE into Tibet, and in its course through that country receives the appellation of Bourcitchu or Picholiatchou; thence, after running for some distance along the frontier, it enters China in N lat. 26° 40′; crosses the N extremity of the prov. of Yun-nan; and on the confines of Sze-chuen, where it is joined by the Ya-long-kiang, takes the name of Kin-sha, signifying golden sand or dust, probably from the quantity of that metal which is found in its deposits. After describing a considerable curve in the southern part of the prov., it directs its course first N, then ENE, to the confluence of the Yang-keang, at Su-chu, 25 m. below Ma-hu-fu, the first large town on its banks. Proceeding in

the same direction, it is joined, in N lat. 29° 48′, E long. 106° 40′, near Chung-king-fu, by the Kia-ling-kiang or Ta-kiang, and thence assumes the appellation of Yang-tse-kiang, by which it is distinguished throughout the remainder of its course. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

KINSHAM, a parish in Herefordshire, 3½ m. E by N of Presteign. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1841, 97.

KIN-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Sung-keang-fu.

KINSMAN, a township in Trumbull co., in Ohio, U. S., 193 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 953.

KINTAIL, a parish on the W coast of Ross-shire; 18 m. long, and in general about 6 m. broad; comprehending the three districts of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glassletter; and intersected by the two arms of Loch-Alsh called Loch-Loung and Loch-Duich. The principal rivers are the Croe and the Elchaig, flowing through the glens of these names. The fall of the Glomach occurs in this parish. The surface is wild and mountainous. Pop. in 1841, 1,168.

KIN-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 52′, E long. 104° 22′.—Also an island between the islands of Chu-chan and Ning-po-fu, in N lat. 30°, E long. 120° 50′.

KIN-TAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chin-keang-fu, in N lat. 31° 50′, E long. 119° 35′.

KINTBURY, a parish and village in Berks, 3½ m. E by S of Hungerford, on the river Kennet. Area of p. 7,410 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,881.

KIN-TE, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Chu-sin, 150 m. SSW of Han-yang.

KINTEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Heidekrug. Pop. 224.

KIN-THEOU-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the E extremity of the prov. of Sze-Chuen, in N lat. 31° 37′, E long. 109° 52′. It is covered with perpetual snow.

KINTORE, a parish and borough in Aberdeenshire. Area of p. about 7,000 acres, exclusive of the large common between it and Kinellar. Pop. in 1831, 1,184; in 1841, 1,299. The parish is intersected along the course of the Don by the canal between Aberdeen and Inverury, which runs through the town.—The royal burgh of K. is situated near the Don, 12 m. NW of Aberdeen, and 4 m. SE of Inverury. It is a town of small size—containing only 84 houses—but of great antiquity, claiming priority to Aberdeen as a burgh. It unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in electing a member of parliament. Constituency, in 1848, 35. The pop. of the town, chiefly agricultural, scarcely exceeds 400. K. gives the title of Earl to the younger branch of the Keith family.

KIN-TSIN-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Shen-se, on the S side of the T-cin-ling mountains; runs ESE; crosses the N extremity of the prov. of Hu-pih, into Ho-nan; bends S; and, re-entering Hu-pih, joins the Han-keang on the l. bank, 50 m. ESE of Yun-yang-fu. Its principal affluent is the Han-ho, which it receives on the confines of Ho-nan.

KINTYRE, the southern division of Argyleshire. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It extends about 40 m. from N to S, and is about 6½ m. in average breadth, consisting partly of low and partly of high land; and embraces the parishes of Campbellton, Gigha, Cara, Kilberry, Kilcalmonell, Killean, Kilchenzie, Saddle, Skipness, and Southend: see these articles. Pop. in 1811, 18,285; in 1831, 20,632; in 1841, 19,318. It contains several villages; but the only town of consequence is the burgh of Campbellton. This district has, singularly enough, up to the 17th cent., been reckoned among the South isles; and its history is mixed up with theirs: see article HEBRIDES. The origin of this was a stratagem of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, who, having conquered the Isles, made an agreement with Malcolm Canmore, by which the latter was to leave Magnus and his successors in peaceable possession of all the isles which could be circumnavigated. Magnus had himself drawn across the narrow isthmus between K. and Knapdale in a galley by which, it was allowed in these simple times, he had succeeded in adding K. to the possessions accorded him by the treaty.

KINTYRE (MULL OF), the SW point of the peninsula of Kintyre, in N lat. 55° 19′, W long. 5° 40′. It has a lighthouse, elevated 297 ft. above high water, situated on the rocks called the Merchants. The light is fixed, and is seen at 22 m. distance in clear weather. The point of Corsewall bears SSE from this, 26 m.; Portpatrick light, S by E 37 m.; the Maiden rocks, S by W ½ W, distant 20 m.; Copeland light, S by W ½ W, distant 38 m.

KINTZHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. W of Schelestadt. Pop. 1,120.

KINVARRA, a bay on the coast of co. Galway, opening from the head of Galway bay, nearly opposite to Elaneddy, and penetrating the land 2¾ m. in the direction of S by E. Its width at the entrance is only a ½ m.; but it speedily expands to 2 m.—Also a sea-port town, in the p. of Duras-Kinvarra, co. Galway, at the head of K. bay, 7¼ m. NW of Gort. Pop. in 1831, 824; in 1841, 959.

KINWARTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 1½ m. NE of Alcester. Area 480 acres. Pop. in 1841, 67.

KIN-WEI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

KIN-WHA-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 84 m. S of Hang-chu-fu, on an affluent of the Tcheng-tang-chiang, in N lat. 29° 10′ 48″, E long. 119° 50′ 57″. It is populous, and has an extensive trade in hams, prunes, brandy, and rice. This town was formerly extremely flourishing, but suffered much, after a gallant resistance, from the Mantchus.

KIN-WHA-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. of Kin-wha-fu.

KIN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, div. of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 30′, E long. 108° 45′.

KINYTAKOURO, a town of Senegambia, 45 m. WSW of Kamalia.

KINZENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Witzlar. Pop. 393.

KINZIG, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black forest, in the W part of Würtemberg, 3 m. SSE of Freudenstadt; runs SW; enters the duchy of Baden, and flows through it in a W and NW course; and falls into the Rhine opposite Strasburg, after a course of 50 m.—It gave name to an administrative division now comprised in the circle of the Middle Rhine.

KINZUA, a village in Warren co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 223 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 237.

KIOG-TEPE, or GHOK-TEPE ('Green Hill'), a summit of Khiva, in the country of the Yamuts, near the shore of the Caspian sea, in N lat. 38° 30′.

KIOGE, a town of Denmark, in the diocese and on the E coast of the island of Sieland, bail. and 24 m. SW of Copenhagen, on a bay and at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in N lat. 55° 27′ 22″, and E long. 12° 13′ 19″. Pop. 2,300. It has a church, an hospital, and a large market-place. Agriculture, navigation, and the manufacture of carpets, form the chief branches of local industry. The port

is small, but the road-stead is good and commodious. The latter is noted as the scene of the signal victory gained by Riels Juel over the Swedish fleet in 1677. The bay of K. forms an embrasure 21 m. in breadth, and 15 m. in depth.

KIOLEN, or KJÖLEN. See DOVRE-FIELD.

KIONG, a parish of Denmark, in the island of Fünen, to the E of Assens. Pop. 1,000.

KIOSTEBEK, or KESTEBEK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Oghi, near the source of the Bolade, an affluent of the Sakaria, and 40 m. ENE of Shughut.

KIOUKTALUM, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mranma, 25 m. W of Ava, on the l. bank of the Irawadi. It is finely situated, and possesses a magnificent temple, dedicated to Godama.

KIOU-LONG-KEANG, a name by which the Meinam-kong, or Mekon, is distinguished in its passage through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan.

KIOUMIS, a tribe of Indians, in Russian North America, who inhabit the peninsula between the gulf of Kotzebue on the N, and the bays of Chactoole and Norton on the S.

KIOUNSAY, or KYAONSAIK, a town of Burmah, in the district of Talain, 69 m. WNW of Pegu, on the r. bank of the Irawadi. It is well and substantially built on piles, and contains several fine temples. It possesses several cotton-factories and extensive indigo-works.

KIOU-SIOU, or XIMO, an island of Japan, extending between 31° and 34° N lat., and between 129° 20′ and 132° E long. It is separated from the island of Nifon, on the N, by a strait about 1½ m. in breadth; and from that of Sitkokf by the Boungo channel. On the NW it is bathed by the strait of Corea, and on other sides by the ocean. Its length, from N to S, is about 240 m., and its medium breadth 60 m., comprising a total superficies of about 9,000 m. Numerous islands are scattered around its coasts; of these, on the W, the principal are Firando, Timoura, Golto, and Amakousa, and, on the S, Tanega-Sima, from which it is divided by Dieman strait. The shores are studded with rocks, and extremely sinuous in their outline. On the E are Capes Cochrane, D'Anville, and Nagaev; on the S, forming the S extremity of the island, is Cape Tchichagov; on the W, Kankosima, Salsouma, Simabara, and Oomoura bays; and at the S extremity of the peninsula of Oomoura, Cape Nomo. The island presents a generally mountainous surface, and contains several volcanoes. It is watered by numerous streams, the largest of which is the Kusnajava; and abounds in mineral springs. The soil is fertile, and exhibits, even to the highest summits, the most luxuriant cultivation. Earthquakes are of occasional occurrence. The last took place in 1826, and was followed by an eruption of the volcano of Illigigama, by which a large number of persons were destroyed. The island of K. is divided into 9 provinces, viz. Tsikouzen, Bousen, Boungo, Fiouga, Ousoumi, Satsouma, Figo, Tsikovgo, and Fisen. Its capital, Nagasaki, is the only port open to foreigners.

KIPCHAK, a village of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 85 m. NE of Khiva, at some distance from the l. bank of the Oxus. It contains about 200 houses, and is surrounded by a wall, now much dilapidated.—Also a people of Turkish origin, who inhabit the SE part of Independent Tartary.

KIPFENBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of a seignory of the same name, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the Altmuhl, 33 m. W of Ratisbon. Pop. 729. It contains 2 churches and a school, and the remains of a Roman fort, and has a distillery of brandy, several large breweries, and a brick-kiln. Pop. of seignory 7,066.

KIPLIN, a township in the p., and 3 m. E by S of Caterick, N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Swale, and on the Great North of England railway. Area 250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1841, 114.

KIPOKIPO, a bay on the NW coast of the island of Mâoui, in the group of the Sandwich islands. It is safe and commodious.

KIPPAX, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. E by S of Leeds, and 18 m. SSW of York. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,232.

KIPPEN, a parish partly in Perthshire, and partly in Stirlingshire, on the S side of the Forth, comprising a superficial area of about 21 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,085; in 1841, 1,922. It contains a village of the same name, 9½ m. W of Stirling. Pop. in 1831, 600; in 1841, 397.

KIPPENHEIM, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. N of Ettenheim, and 11 m. SSE of Strasburg. Pop. 1,917. It contains 2 churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran, and a synagogue. It has 2 annual fairs and a weekly market. The environs afford good wine, and large quantities of fruit.

KIPPURE, a mountain on the confines of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, 11 m. SSW of Dublin. It rises to the height of 2,473 ft. above sea-level.

KIRALY (SZABAD ST.), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Baranga, 18 m. NW of Siklos, and 54 m. NNE of Posega.

KIRALY-DAROCZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SSW of Szathmar, on the Kraszna. Its inhabitants are chiefly Hungarians and Wallachians.

KIRALY-HEGY. See KÖNIGSBERG.

KIRALY-HELYMECZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 8 m. E of Templin. It has 2 churches, a Catholic and a Reformed.

KIRATAS, KIRAUTS, or KICHACKS, a people of Hindostan, in Nepal, who inhabit the valleys of the Himalaya mountains to the N and NE of Nepal properly so called. They claim a Rajput descent, but their features distinctly mark them as of Tartarian origin. They live in huts, and bestow some attention upon agriculture. Polygamy is common amongst them. The Nagari character is used by the K. in writing, but they are said to have once had a character of their own. Large numbers of this people are found scattered over the N parts of Bengal and Bahar, pursuing the nomadic habits and vocations of gypsies. They appear to have always been a warlike people, and to have formerly extended their conquests into the plains of Kamrup and Matsya, now composing the Bengal districts of Dinajpur and Rungpur. They adhere to Bhuddism.

KIRATZA, a town of Abyssinia, on the E side of the lake of Dembea, containing about 1,500 inhabitants. Its houses, each enclosed in its own thorn fence, exhibit a neatness little known in other parts of Abyssinia. Cotton is manufactured to a considerable extent here; its smiths produce iron ploughshares, knives, razors, and sword-blades, all of superior quality; and shields, book-covers, and other articles in leather, are elegantly made.

KIRAUEA. See KILAUAEA.

KIRBERG, a town of the duchy and 15 m. E of Nassau, bail. and 8 m. SE of Limburg. Pop. 1,100.

KIRBY, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 36 m. NE of Montpelier. It is generally mountainous, and is crossed in the S by Moose river. Pop. in 1840, 520.

KIRBY, a parish in Essex, 10 m. SE of Manningtree, on an inlet of the North sea, opposite Horsey island. Area 3,530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 924.

KIRBY. See KIRKBY.

KIRBY (COLD), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. ENE of Thirsk. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1841, 182.

KIRBY (MONKS), a parish in the co. of Warwick, 7 m. NNW of Rugby, in the line of the Midland counties railway. The p. includes the hamlets of

Copston-Magna, Easenhall, Paitten, and Stretton-under-Foss, with Newbold-Revel. Area 9,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,637; in 1841, 1,861. The church is an ancient Gothic building.

KIRBY-BEDON, a parish and village in Norfolk, 3½ m. SE by E of Norwich. The v. is situated on an acclivity overlooking the vale of the Wentsum. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 245; in 1841, 265.

KIRBY-CANE, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. NW of Beccles. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 458.

KIRBY-GRINDALYTH, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ESE of New Malton. The p. includes the townships of Duggleby, K., and Thirkleby. Area 7,970 acres. Pop. in 1841, 474.

KIRBY-KNOWLE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE by N of Thirsk. The p. includes the chapelry of Bagby, and the townships of Balk and K. Area 3,550 acres. Pop. 553.

KIRBY-UNDERDALE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. N of Pocklington. Area 5,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1841, 324.

KIRBY-WHARFE. See KIRKBY-WHARFE.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 29 m. SSW of Coblenz, circle and 6 m. WSW of Simmern. Pop. 1,523. It has a castle, and 2 churches,—a Catholic and a Reformed. Linen forms the chief article of local manufacture.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Zwickau, bail. and 2 m. SW of Wiesenburg. Pop. 4,149. It has manufactories of hosiery, lace, woollen fabrics, and paper.—Also a village of Nassau, SE of Mensfelden.—Also a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. SE of Gerabronn, and 21 m. N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and at an alt. of 1,102 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 1,250. It is well-built, and has a castle belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district and 1½ m. NNE of Aargau, near the l. bank of the Aar. See also KILCHBERG.

KIRCHBERG (OBER), a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, on the Iller, S of Ulm. Pop. 520.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WAGRAM, a town of Austria, in the country below the Ens, circle of Korneuburg. Pop. 407.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WALDE, a town of Austria, in the country below the Ens, 48 m. SSW of Vienna, on the Wechsel. Pop. 791. It has a manufactory of chemical substances.

KIRCHBERG-AM-WECHSEL, a town of Austria, in the country below the Ens, circle of Vienna, on the Otterbach. Pop. 570.

KIRCHBROMBACH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, 10 m. from Breuberg. Pop. 904. It has a manufactory of cloth.

KIRCHBUHEL, a village of the Tyrol, on the Inn, SW of Kufstein.

KIRCHDITMOLD, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and near Cassel, on the Habichtwald. Pop. 732.

KIRCHDORF, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the circle of the Traun, 18 m. SW of Steier, on the r. bank of the Krems.—Also a town of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, 6 m. NNW of Uchte. Pop. 360.—Also a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 3 m. WNW of Baden, near the r. bank of the Limmat. Pop. 1,357.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse, NE of Geisen. Pop. 1,240.

KIRCHDRAUF, or SZEPES-VARALLYA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 6 m. ESE of Leutschau. Pop. 2,850, of whom about 800 are Lutherans.

KIRCHEIB, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and reg. of Coblenz, NW of Altenkirchen. Pop. 210.

KIRCHEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the See, SE of Donaueschingen.—Also a village in the circle of the Upper Rhine, NW of Lorrach. Pop. 815.

KIRCHENKIRNBERG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, NW of Gschwend. Pop. 300.

KIRCHHAIN, a circle and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Upper Hesse. The circle or administrative subdivision consists of three detached portions of territory, comprising a total area of 140 sq m., of which nearly one-half are arable or covered with wood. Pop. in 1840, 34,289, of whom 700 were Jews. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry. Grain is raised in large quantities, and lint for local consumption. The number of domestic animals reared in the locality averages 1,800 horses, 2,000 oxen, 9,600 cows, 27,700 sheep, 4,600 pigs, and 1,500 goats. The circle is divided into 4 justiz-amt, and contains 7 towns and 38 villages.—The capital, which bears the same name, is 9 m. E of Marburg, and 45 m. SW of Cassel, at the confluence of the Ohm and Wohra. Pop. 1,850. It is enclosed by walls.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 66 m. SE of Frankfort, circle and 14 m. SSW of Luckau, on the Little Elsler. Pop. 2,135. It has several manufactories of woollen fabrics.

KIRCHHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. NW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. N of Stuttgard. Pop. 1,100.

KIRCHHEILINGEN, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, reg. of Erfurt, circle of Langensalza, N of Tennstadt. Pop. 685.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in Suabia, 25 m. SW of Augsburg, on the Mindel. Pop. 700. It has a castle.—Also an oberamt or bailliage and town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 12 m. WSW of Goppingen, and 33 m. NW of Ulm, in a fine valley, on the Lauter. Pop. 5,256. It is well-built, and is surrounded by boulevards planted with rows of trees. It has a castle, built by the duke Ulrich in 1538, and two churches. It possesses manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, ribbons, flannel, thread, sealing-wax, turnery, and musical instruments; and carries on an active trade in cattle and wool. Pop. of bail. 23,754.—Also a village in the circle of the Neckar, on the river of that name, bail. and 4 m. NW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. N of Stuttgard. Pop. 1,630. Wine is cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöln, circle of Rheinbach. Pop. 742.—Also a village in the reg. and circle of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 518.

KIRCHHEIM-BOLAND, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, district and 18 m. NE of Kaiserslautern, and 33 m. NW of Spire, near the Donnersberg. Pop. 3,120. It has a castle, a church containing the mausoleum of the dukes of Nassau, a custom-house, and a classical school. It possesses a large salt-magazine, and several manufactories of musical instruments. In the vicinity are mines of iron, copper, mercury, and cinnabar.

KIRCHHELLEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Recklinhausen. Pop. 400.

KIRCHHOLM, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 15 m. SSE of Riga, on the r. bank of the Dvina. It has a castle and a church. The date of its foundation is carried back to the year 1167.

KIRCHHORDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Dortmund. Pop. 282.

KIRCHHOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 21 m. N of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 2 m. NW of Heinsburg. Pop. 205. Weav-

ing, brewing, and distillation from the potato, form the chief branches of local industry.

KIRCHHUNDEM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Olpe. Pop. 272.

KIRCHIEHANSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 66 m. ENE of Krasno-Oufimsk, built in the reign of Elizabeth to repress the incursions of the Bachkirs. In the vicinity are several villages.

KIRCHLAMITZ, or KIRCHENLAMITZ, a landgericht-bezirk or presidial, and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 26 m. NE of Bayreuth, on the r. bank of the Lamitz. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, and of machinery. Pop. of presidial 12,716.

KIRCHLAUTER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, NW of Bamberg. Pop. 354.

KIRCHLEERAN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district and 6 m. E of Zofingen, and 9 m. S of Aargau. Pop. of parish 961.

KIRCHSCHEIDUNG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Querfurt. Pop. 385.

KIRCHSCHLAG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the country below the Ens, and lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 23 m. S of Neustadt, and 56 m. S of Vienna, on a mountain near the Gunz. Pop. 650. It has a castle.—Also a village in the circle of the Muhl, W of Neumarkt.

KIRCHVEISCHEDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arensberg, circle of Olpe. Pop. 310.

KIRCHWARDER, a parish in the territory of the Vier-Lande, depending upon the towns of Hamburg and Lubeck, in an island of the Elbe, 11 m. SE of Hamburg. Pop. 2,700. An important custom-house stands near its S extremity.

KIRCHWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Trier, circle of Daun. Pop. 259.

KIRCHWORBIS, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Erfurt, S of Bleicherode. Pop. 800.

KIRCHZARTEN, a town of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. ESE of Freyburg, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Schwartzenberg. Pop. 640.

KIRDFORD, a parish in Sussex, 4½ m. NE of Petworth, on a branch of the Arun. Area, including Hasfold, Shipburn, and Pallingham, 14,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,653; in 1841, 1,973. Here are excellent quarries of the Sussex or Petworth marble. This limestone is of various shades of bluish grey, mottled with green, and ochraceous yellow, and is composed of the remains of fresh-water univalves, formed by a calcareous cement into a beautiful compact marble. It bears a high polish, and is elegantly marked by the sections of the shells which it contains. There is historical proof of its having been known to the Romans; and in the early Norman centuries it was much sought after, and—as the Purbeck marble was—cut into small insulated shafts of pillars which were placed in the *triforia* or upper arcades of cathedral churches, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

KIRENGHA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which has its source 180 m. NE of Irkutsk; runs N; and joins the Lena, on the r. bank, a little below Kirensk, and after a course of upwards of 300 m.

KIRENSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk. The district occupies the N part of the gov., and is in some parts marshy, but is to a great extent covered with wood. The goitre is common amongst its inhabitants. The town is 465 m. NNE of Irkutsk, on the Lena, a little above the confluence of the Kirengha, in a plain surrounded with rocks. It contains 3 churches, and a large assemblage of houses. Hunting and the fur trade form the chief employments of the inhabitants. The surrounding district is fertile, and, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, is very productive. The sturgeons and sterlets fished in the streams here are considered the best in Russia. The town of K. was founded in 1655.

KIRGHIZ-KAZAKS (STEPPES OF THE), or NORTHERN TURKESTAN, an extensive tract of Western Asia; bounded by the N part of the Caspian sea, and the Ural or Yaik river on the W; the Ural-Tau on the W and NW; the Ula-Tau and the Algydim-Shalo range on the N and NE; by Sungaria or the country of the Eluths on the E; and the Aral-Nor, the lower course of the Syr, and the dominions of the khan of Khokan on the S. Beyond the Algydim-Shalo mountains, the steppe of Issim, a barren region watered by the Issim and Irtish, is usually included in the K. territory, the boundaries of which may be more generally described as consisting of Asiatic Russia on the NW, N, and NE, from the river Ural to the Irtish; Chinese Tartary on the SE; Turkestan, Khiva, Bokhara, and the Turkoman hordes on the S; and the Caspian on the W.--The K. are divided into three hordes,—the Little, the Middle, and the Great. The first occupies the steppe between the Yaik, the sea of Aral, and the S frontiers of the Russian gov. of Orenburg; the second wanders alongst the N side of the Aral-Nor as far as the Sarasu on the SE, and over the Issim steppe beyond the Algydim - Shalo; the third has been nominally at least subjected to the authority of the khan of Khokan, and occupies the N part of that khanat. In addition to these hordes, Mr. Eversman, in 1828, visited another horde, called the Bucaic, from the name of its khan Buki, a chief, it would seem, of the Little horde, who, after the departure of the Torgaut Eluths for Sungaria, obtained permission from the Russian government to occupy the steppe between the Wolga and the Yaik. About the commencement of the present cent., Buki arrived with a great number of K. from beyond the Yaik, and submitted himself entirely to the Russian authority. This horde is at present in a very prosperous state, and contains 12,000 *kibitkis* or tents; and the pop. of these is estimated at 60,000 males. Supposing the females to be equally numerous, this would give 10 to a kibitka on an average. The wealth of this horde consists, like that of other pastoral tribes, in cattle; and amounted, Eversman was told, to 4,000,000 sheep, 1,000,000 horses, 500,000 camels, and 200,000 horned cattle. There was probably considerable exaggeration, however, in this estimate. According to Dr. Bolshoi's account—who spent 18 months amongst the K. of the Middle horde, as a prisoner and a slave, in 1803 and 1804—these people, at least that portion of them who dwell at the mouth of the Syr, are poor, ignorant, cruel, and frequently subjected to great misery for want of food in their inhospitable deserts. The khan of the tribe with whom he sojourned had only 8 ewes, 2 cows, 4 camels, and 1 horse; and Bolshoi himself was reduced to such a degree of hunger amongst them that he would often tear a piece of horse-flesh from a dog, as they gave him no other food than bran and water or sour milk, and sometimes chaff and water. The country to the N of the Syr is called the desert of Barsuk; and contains nothing but saline plants and salt ponds. From the Syr N to the large and bitter lake of Szor-Bulak, the whole country is called Shiyek-Kum, or 'Border of the desert;' and beyond this is the Portshakum, abounding in plants bearing small juicy berries. Beyond this is the desert of Karakum or 'Black sand.' In the W part of this desert are many lakes containing salt; and to the E is the large lake of Aksulbarbii.—The Great K.

horde, which is more powerful and possesses more pastures than all the other hordes put together, possesses all the tract E of the Sarasu, which divides them from the Middle horde, to the frontiers of Sungaria and Khashghar. They not only possess the whole W face of the great buttress of Central Asia to the N of the Jasper mountains, with their lateral ranges and intermediate valleys, but they also pasture their flocks on both sides of the lofty Kynder-Tau, from its W termination to where it joins the Kichuk-Tagh and the Alakula; whilst to the S of Khokan the slopes of the Jasper mountains are pastured also by the same horde; and to the E of the same khanat, beyond Ush and Uzkend, their flocks, tents, and camps are to be found all the way up the N and S branches of the Syr, to their remotest sources in the crest of the Belur or Tsungling, and even beyond it, to within three days' journey of Khashghar. Whilst the E parts of this extensive pastoral region are abundantly supplied with wood, grass, and water, except toward the crest of the great range which is beyond the limit of vegetation, the western part is as sterile and desert as that to the W of the Sarasu. To the E of the Sarasu is the desert of Jity-Kongur, so called from the sandy hillocks thrown up by the wind. This desert extends 8 caravan journeys E to the Tchui, a river which issues from the W angle of the great lake of Issi-Kul, denominated by the Eluths Temsurtu-Nor, or 'the Lake of iron.' It directs its course first to the NW; and receives a considerable number of small streams. In this direction it runs as far as 46° N lat., when it turns to the W, forming a succession of lakes, and ends by discharging its waters into the Kaban-Kulak, also called Khoki-Kol, or Beile-Kol. The upper part of the Tchui, as given in many modern maps, is not that river, but the Adji-Bak-Bulan, or Khar-Khaitui. From the Tchui to the district of Turkestan there is only a succession of dry and sandy deserts. Farther E, towards the mountains, fertile lands and excellent meadows, dense forests and wooded hills, present themselves; but as this extensive region has never been explored by European travellers, we cannot pretend to describe it. Whilst the Little and Middle hordes are now to be regarded as dependent on Russia, or mainly under Russian influence, the Great horde has been usually regarded as tributary to China ever since the conquest of the Eluths in 1759; but the khan of Khokan is, as we have said, their most influential neighbour, if not their ruler. Izzet Oollah says, that all the K. to the E of Khokan and towards Khashghar are subject to the khan of Khokan. It is known that the K. tribes, amongst whom the rebel chief of Khashghar took refuge in 1827, after his defeat by the Chinese troops, were compelled to deliver him up to the Chinese government.

Respecting the name, origin, and history of this erratic nation little can be said; nomadic tribes have no annals. The K. in the time of Jenghis-khan dwelt far to the E of their present seats, for they then wandered on the banks of the Jenisei. They belong to the great Turkish race, and speak a dialect of their language; but have become mingled more or less with Mongolian blood. They have black hair, a dark sun-burnt complexion, and small lively eyes between strongly-projecting lids. Though they are commonly called Kirghiz or Kirghissians in our modern works, and are so called by Abulghazi, yet they denominate themselves Kazaks, *i. e.* 'robbers,' and Sara-Kaisaks, *i. e.* 'Robbers of the desert.' The Usbecs, to distinguish them from the Cossacks of the Yaik and Wolga, call these latter Kuzzak Urus, or 'Russian Kuzzaks;' yet modern writers make the Kazaks, Kaisaks, or Kuzzaks a different tribe or horde from the Kirghiz, and the Buruts, who dwell farther E. In old maps they are denominated *Kosacci Horda*, and Kasatschai Horda, and sometimes simply Kassats; but their more modern name is Kirghiz Kaisaks. According to Klaproth they are called Kanak by the Chinese, in the great geographical work of the Dai-syn-y-tundshi, whilst he himself calls them Buruts. That work divides them into two great divisions; 'the Kanak of the right,' or the Eastern Buruts, who inhabit the mountains of the Kynder-Tau to the NE of the Syr; and 'the Kanak of the left,' or the Western Buruts, who inhabit the mountains of the Khashghar-Divan, or the Jasper mountains to the S of Khokan. Like the other K. the Great horde are Mahommedans, but they have neither korans, mollahs, nor mosques. Respecting the numbers of the Great horde, we have no information; but considering the great range of mountain-pasture they possess, extending eight degrees from N to S, and at least as many from E to W, including level steppes, it must be numerous for a nation of nomades. For 350 m. of his road from Khashghar to Ush, the frontier of Khokan, Izzet Oollah continually met K. encampments. On these grounds, and considering that their pasture-grounds are much better and far more extensive than those of the other two hordes put together, their numbers cannot be less than 1,000,000. M. Levchine carries their numbers to even 2,000,000, or 400,000 tents each containing 5 or 6 individuals: assigning 75,000 tents to the Great horde; 165,000 to the Middle; and 160,000 to the Little horde. The three hordes are connected together only by affinity of race, language, and the intermarriages of their chiefs: their political and social ties are very feeble. They pay but a precarious submission even to their own chiefs; and their characters are described by M. Levchine as crafty, fickle, cruel, and selfish. They are the chief slave-catchers of the steppes, and supply Bokhara, Khiva, and other Turkoman states, with almost all their Russian slaves. Sometimes the eldest son, on the death of the father, gets rid in this way of his sisters, the support of whom would otherwise devolve upon him. The dignity of khan was abolished among all the hordes, as far as Russian influence could abolish it, several years ago; but they have hitherto defeated all efforts of the Russian government to fix them in towns, or teach them the arts of civilized life.

KIRIA, or KERRIA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, in N lat. 37°, E long. 82° 54′, 180 m. ESE of Khotan, on the W bank of a small river of the same name. It carries on an active trade with Yarkand in gold dust from mines in the vicinity, silk, and raisins; and imports from the Russian frontier, cloth, brocades, furs, and steel, in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac. The river descends from the Kouenloun mountains on the N confines of Tibet, and after a NE course of about 70 m. falls into the Yechil-Kul or Green lake 30 m. NE of Kiria.

KIRIAKI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and S of Jamna.

KIRICALTA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and NE of Scutari.

KIRIKOAS, a people of New Grenada, who inhabit the district between the rivers Meta and Vichada.

KIRIKOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. WNW of Kharkov, district and 11 m. NE of Akhtirka.

KIRILOV, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district in the gov. and 285 m. ENE of Novgorod, and 27 m. ESE of Bielozersk, on a small river, and in the vicinity of three lakes. Pop. 2,163. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a library, and a convent founded in 1398 by the Kiril, and from which

the town takes its name. The manufacture of images for the Greek church forms the chief branch of local industry. In the vicinity is a canal recently constructed for the junction of the navigation of the Volga and North Dwina.

KIRIN, a district of Mantshuria, bounded on the N by the Sagalien; on the E and SE by the sea of Japan; on the S by the province of Leau-tung and the Corea; and on the W by Mongolia. It presents a generally flat surface, in some parts densely covered with wood and presenting but little to benefit the agriculturist. It is intersected by the Ousouri and Songari, both navigable rivers, and by numerous smaller streams, all of which discharge themselves into the sea of Japan. A considerable sheet of water, named Kin-ka or Hin-ka lake, forms one of the chief sources of the Ousouri. The principal summits are the Sihata mountains near the coast, the Amba-Chanyan-Alin range on the frontier of the Corea, and Chanyen mountain to the NE of the capital. Ginseng forms its chief production. The pop., which is estimated at 307,781, is of the most miserable description. The towns, which are only three in number, consist of a few ill-built dwellings enclosed by a mud wall. The principal of these, Kirin-ula-hotun is on the l. bank of the Songari, in N lat. 43° 46′, and 10° 24′ E long. of Peking. It is the residence of a Mantchoo general or viceroy, and is venerated as the ancient burying-place of the imperial family of China. Its inhabitants are chiefly exiles.

KIRINA, a village of Central Africa, between Somu and Cougalia. It contains a pop. of between 500 and 600, who are chiefly supported by making ropes of hemp, of the bark of trees, and of the leaves of a plant called ronnier, which they sell to caravans passing to Jenné.

KIRINJI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on an island formed by one of the branches of the Lena. It contains about 200 houses, with 4 churches, and a monastery. Immense quantities of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, onions, beet-root, and other vegetables, are sent down the Lena, in boat-loads, from this place, as far as Yakutsk, a distance of 1,500 versts.

KIRJATCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. W of Vladimir, district and 23 m. NW of Pokrov, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 800. It has 5 annual fairs. This place formerly bore the name of Selivanova-gora. It was erected into a town in 1788.—The river K. has its source in the district of Alexandrov, runs S, passes the town of the same name, and joins the Kliazma, on the l. bank, 6 m. SW of Pokrov, and after a course of about 60 m.

KIRKAGATCH, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Sarukhan, 21 m. NW of Akhissar, and 55 m. NE of Smyrna, near the l. bank of the Grimakli. It is large and populous; and carries on an active trade in cotton, chiefly of local produce. Besides its cotton, the district is famous for its honey, which is of the consistence of butter, and is largely exported packed up in drums like figs. The Greeks, who form nearly a half of the pop., have a richly ornamented church here.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-EDEN, a parish in Cumberland, 3¼ m. WNW of Carlisle, on the river Eden, and intersected by the canal from the Solway to Carlisle. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 142.

KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, a parish and township in Cumberland, 2¾ m. NNE of Longtown. Here are two stone-bridges across the Sark; also a cast-iron one at Garristown across the Esk. In this p. is Solway-moss. Area 21,630 acres. Pop. 1,932.

KIRK-ANDREWS (Middle), a township in the p. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1841, 458.

KIRK-ANDREWS (Nether), a township in the p. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1841, 444.

KIRK-ARBORY, a parish in the Isle of Man, 2½ m. NW of Castletown. Pop. in 1841, 1,615.

KIRKBEAN, a parish at the SE extremity of the stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire, occupying a peninsular place between the estuary of the Nith and the body of the Solway frith. The tides flow here 5 hours, and ebb 7; and, owing to their rapidity, occasionally upset vessels. The coast is low and sleachy, and slowly gains accessions of excellent salt pasture from the recession of the sea. On Southerness-point, the most southerly land, running ¾ m. into the sea, stands a tower, erected as a landmark for vessels. Carse or Carsethorn bay, near the N extremity of the parish, and 11 m. S of Dumfries, is a safe anchoring place. On the N boundary of the p. rises the imposing form of the far-seen Criffel, sending its summit 1,895 ft. above the level of the sea, at a distance of 1¾ m. from the margin of the Nith, the SE termination of a ridge which runs 10 m. inland, and the monarch-mountain of all the country lying S of the southern highlands. Pop. 891.

KIRKBOST, an island of the Hebrides, about 1 m. long, and very narrow, lying off the W coast of N. Uist. It is insulated only at high water. It was at one time a tract of considerable value; but being composed of fine sand, a great part has been literally blown away.

KIRK-BRIDE, a parish in Cumberland, 5½ m. NNW of Wigton, on the river Wampool. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1841, 372.

KIRK-BRIDE. See Bride's-Kirk.

KIRK-BURN, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Great Driffield. The church exhibits one of the most perfect specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the kingdom. Area 6,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 489; in 1841, 508.

KIRK-BURTON, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE of Huddersfield. The p. includes the townships of Cartworth, Cumberworth-Half, Foulston, Hepworth, K., Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland, Wooldale, and the chapelry of Holmfirth. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on in these townships. Area 15,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 15,731; in 1841, 18,452.

KIRKBY, a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, 4½ m. NW by N of Prescot. Area 4,010 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,476.

KIRKBY-WITH-NETHERBY, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Overblows, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WNW of Wetherby. Area 1,180 acres, Pop. 226.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. SW of Mansfield, intersected by the Mansfield and Pinxton railway. Area 5,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 2,143.

KIRKBY-ON-BAIN, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 4¾ m. SSW of Horncastle, on the river Bain. Area 5,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 596; in 1841, 680.

KIRKBY-BELLARS, a parish in Leicestershire, 2½ m. WSW of Melton-Mowbray, on the river Wreak, and intersected by the Melton canal. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1841, 236.

KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2¼ m. SSE of Stokesley. It includes the townships of Great and Little Broughton and K. Area 5,020 acres. Pop. 712.

KIRKBY (East), a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. WSW of Spilsby. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. 436.

KIRKBY-FLEETHAM, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Catterick, on the river Swale. Area 2,950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 657.

KIRKBY-GREEN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N of Sleaford. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1841, 87.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-HILL, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNW of Richmond. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1841, 109.

KIRKBY-IRELETH, a parish in Lancashire, 4½ m. NW of Ulverstone, on the river Duddon. It includes the townships of Dunnerdale, Low-Quarter, Middle-Quarter, and Woodland and Heathwaite, and the chapelries of Broughton and Leathwaite. Area 22,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,489. Here are extensive quarries of excellent dark blue slate.

KIRKBY-KENDAL. See KENDAL.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, a parish and market-town in Westmoreland, 11 m. SE of Kirkby-Kendal, on the river Lune, over which there is here a stone-bridge of great antiquity, consisting of three ribbed arches. The p. includes the townships of Casterton, K., and Lupton, and the chapelries of Barbon, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton. Area 23,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,949; in 1841, 4,178. The church is a noble structure, with a square tower.—The town of K. is situated in a beautiful valley, watered by the Lune; and consists of several handsome streets, with numerous cross streets, running chiefly E and W from the principal one, through which the high road from Settle to Kendal passes. The houses are built of polished freestone, and have a neat appearance. The pop. in 1841 was 1,285. The manufacture of knit stockings, for which this place was formerly noted, has greatly declined. The weaving of carpets and blankets is now carried on; and several mills for grinding bark and grain are driven by water-power derived from the Lune. The family of Lowther derive the title of earl from this place. K. is one of the polling places for the election of the county-members.

KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. ESE of Settle, at the source of the Aire. The p. includes the townships of Airton, Calton, Hanlith, K., Malham, Malham-moor, Otterburn, and Scosthorpe. Area of p. 22,040 acres. Pop. in 1841, 947.

KIRKBY-MALLORY, a parish in Leicestershire, 4½ m. NNW of Hinckley, on a branch of the Soar. It includes the chapelry of Earl Shilton. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,261; in 1841, 2,479.

KIRKBY-MALZEARD, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. WNW of Ripon. The p. includes the townships of Cozenley, Fountain's Earth, Gravelthorpe, K., Laverton, Stonebeck Upper and Lower, and the chapelries of Middlemoor, and Hartwith-with-Winsley. Area 53,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,707; in 1841, 5,180.

KIRKBY-MISPERTON, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3¼ m. SSW of Pickering. It includes the townships of Barugh-Ambe, Great and Little Habton, K., and Ryton. Area of the p. 7,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 864; in 1841, 905.

KIRKBY-ON-THE-MOOR, or KIRBY, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NNW of Boroughbridge, on the river Ouse. The p. includes the townships of Humberton-with-Milby, Langthorp, and K. Area of p. 2,200 acres. Pop. 655.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 24 m. N by E of York. The parish includes the townships of Fadmore, Farndale, Low-Quarter, Gillimoor, and K. Area 13,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,324; in 1841, 2,758. —The town contains some good houses, but is irregularly built. A considerable quantity of malt is made here, and there are several corn-mills, and in the vicinity limestone and freestone quarries and coal mines.

KIRKBY-MUXLOE, a chapelry in the parish of Glenfield, Leicestershire, 4½ m. W of Leicester. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1841, 321.

KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5¼ m. W by N of Wetherby. The parish includes the townships of Kirkby-with-Netherby, K., Rigton, Sicklinghall, part of Swindon, and the chapelry of Stainburn. Area 10,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,528; in 1841, 1,625.

KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NW of Richmond, on a branch of the Swale. The parish includes the townships of Dalton, Gayles, Kirkby-on-the-Hill, New Forest, Newsham, Ravensworth, and Whashton. Area 14,070 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,451.

KIRKBY (SOUTH), a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S of Pontefract. The parish includes the townships of N. and S. Elmsall, K., and the chapelry of Shelbrooke. Area 6,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,478; in 1841, 1,528.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a parish and market-town in Westmoreland, 22 m. SE of Penrith, on the river Eden. The p. includes the townships of Hartley, Kaber, K., Nateby, Smardale, Waitby, Wharton, and Winton, and the chapelries of Mallerstang and Soulby. Area 31,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,798; in 1841, 2,850. The town is pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Eden, at the foot of Ash-Fell. It consists chiefly of one street. The woollen manufacture is carried on here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in stocking-knitting. A silk factory has also been established. The p. contains mines of lead, copper, and coal. K. is one of the polling-places for the election of the county members.

KIRKBY-THORE, a parish and township in Westmoreland, 4½ m. NNW of Appleby, on the rivers Eden and Troutbeck. The p. includes the township of K., and the chapelries of Milburn with Milburn-Grange, and Temple-Sowerby. Area 11,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,231; in 1841, 1,171.

KIRKBY-LE-THORPE, or KIRKBY-LAYTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. E by N of Sleaford. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1841, 213.

KIRKBY-UNDERWOOD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNW of Bourne. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1841, 192.

KIRKBY-WHARFE, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SSE of Tadcaster, on the river Wharfe, and intersected by the North Midland railway. The parish includes the townships of Grimston, K. with Milford, and Ulleskelf. Area 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 492; in 1841, 744.

KIRKBY-WISK, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Thirsk. The p. includes the townships of K., Maunby, Newby-Wisk, and Newsham with Breckenbrough. Area 5,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 872; in 1841, 905.

KIRKCALDY, a parish and town of Fifeshire, situated on the shore of a bay of the frith of Forth, 18 m. SW of Cupar, and 10 m. directly N of Edinburgh. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,248; in 1831, 5,034; in 1841, 5,275. The town is a populous and thriving sea-port, and also a royal burgh. Pop. in 1851, 5,797. It consists chiefly of one street running on the low ground near the sea-shore, about 1 m. in length; and several cross streets and lanes, partly running from it towards the sea, and partly ascending the high bank to the N, where there is another street running parallel to the principal one. The principal public building in the town is the town-house and jail, a building in the Norman style, having the town-hall and public offices in front, and the jail behind.—The harbour of K. is situated near the E end of the burgh. It is large, and has good stone-piers; but has the disadvantage

of being dry at low-water, even at the ebb of neap-tides, so that large vessels can only enter at or near the stream. It enjoys a considerable coasting trade; and also a trade with the Continent and the Baltic. The gross receipts of the custom-house, in 1840, were £4,207; in 1850, £9,179. In 1831, K., with its immediate creeks, possessed 95 vessels, measuring 10,610 tons; in 1850, 70 = 9,805 tons. The manufactures of K. consist almost exclusively of coarse linen, and coarse cotton goods; chiefly ticks, dowlas, checks, and sailcloth. These are woven partly by power-looms, and partly by hand-loom. The spinning and preparation of flax is also a considerable branch of manufacture. The income of the burgh, in 1838–9, amounted to £1,942 sterling. Previous to the Union, K. sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and K., in conjunction with the neighbouring burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, sends a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 298; in 1848, 476. It is also one of the polling-places for the county.

KIRK-CHRIST, a parish in the Isle of Man, 2 m. WSW of Ramsey. Pop. in 1841, 3,044.

KIRKCOLM, a parish occupying the N extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. Area 11,650 acres. The only village is Stewarton. Pop. in 1831, 1,896; in 1841, 1,973.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish at the NW extremity of Dumfries-shire, occupying the N corner of the district of Nithsdale. Area about 26,500 acres. Two-thirds of the whole area is hill-pasture; about 6,100 acres are arable; and about 180 acres are under wood. On Crawick water, near its confluence with the Nith, stands the small v. of Whitehill, compact with that of Crawick-Mill, in the p. of Sanquhar. On the l. bank of the Nith, 3¼ m. NW of Sanquhar, stands the pleasant v. of Kirkconnel. Pop. in 1841, 1,130.

KIRKCOWAN, a parish in Wigtonshire, bounded on the N by Ayrshire, and on the S by Kirkinner and Mochram. Its area is computed to be about 31,600 acres. The surface is naturally a series of bleak moors. On the Tarf, 1½ m. S of the Dumfries and Portpatrick turnpike, stands the village of K. Pop. in 1831, 1,374; in 1841, 1,423.

KIRKCUBBIN, a small town in the p. of Inishargy, co. Down, on the E shore of Lough Strangford, 3 m. S by E of Grey-Abbey. Pop. in 1831, 537; in 1841, 623.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish and town at the middle of the S extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 22½ sq. m. The surface is, for the most part, hilly. Pop. in 1831, 3,511; in 1841, 3,525. —The sea-port and royal burgh of K., the county-town of Kirkcudbrightshire, is pleasantly seated on the l. bank of the Dee, 6 m. N of the point where the river becomes lost in the sea, and 28 m. from Dumfries. It is a regular, neat, clean town, and contains a large proportion of recently built houses. The harbour is much the best on the S coast of Scotland; though, owing to the almost complete recess of the peculiar tide of the Solway, it is fully suitable for such vessels only as can take the ground. The rise of the tide being 20 ft., vessels of 200 tons have facility for sailing 2 m. beyond the town to Tongueland, where a natural barrier terminates the navigation. K. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1832, 111; in 1848, 90. Pop. in 1831, 2,690; in 1841, 2,588; in 1851, 2,774.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE,—prescriptively called a stewartry, but, in every practical point of view, a sheriffdom, shire, or county,—in the W division of the S border of Scotland, constituting the E part, and very nearly two-thirds of the whole extent of the prov. of Galloway. It is bounded on the NW and N by Ayrshire; on the NE and E by Dumfries-shire; on the S by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the W by Wigtonshire. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. It lies between 54° 44′ 35″ and 55° 19′ N lat.; and between 3° 33′ and 4° 35′ W long.; and measures in extreme length, from NW to SE, 44 m.; in extreme breadth 31 m., and in superficial area 855 sq. m., or 547,200 statute acres. These are the measurements given in Chalmers' *Caledonia;* but those brought out in a survey by Mr. Ainslie, and adopted in the Rev. Samuel Smith's *Agricultural View of Galloway*, assign to it a somewhat larger area, comprehending 882·57 sq. m., or 449,313 Scottish acres.

Surface.] The highland or NW district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. Blacklarg, at the point where the stewartry meets with Dumfries-shire, ascends to the height of 2,890 ft. above sea-level; and it is nearly equalled by numerous other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the N, are part of what is often termed the southern highlands, or that broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the Scottish lowlands. They ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and, extending themselves down to the sea on the W, and parallel to Dumfries-shire on the E, form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The straths spread out by the streams of the region, as they recede from the higher grounds, and accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-tenth of the whole district. The SE is a comparatively champaign division of the county. So gentle is its ascent from the sea, that the Dee, a long way up the strath, on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 ft. above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous. On the SE the conspicuous Criffel rises up almost from the margin of the Nith to a height of 1,895 ft. above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 m. W, and a second low ridge SW. In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, and the strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth and level tract, possessing facilities of cultivation and improvement beyond any other part of the co. A large part of the Glenkens exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' and presents a weary and almost desolate waste.

Waters and coasts.] K. sends out a few very trivial rills as head-waters of the Ayrshire or Carrick rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfries-shire. What Eskdale is to Dumfries-shire on the E, K., in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the W; all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end to nearly the other of the N side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the S. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the Urr, the Ken, the Dee, and the Fleet, each of which is separately described in the present work. Lakes are very numerous; but, excepting Doon on the boundary, and Ken and Kinder in the interior, are individually inconsiderable in size. The Solway frith, becoming identified on the W with the Irish sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigton-bay, in an ample semi-

circular coast-line of 50 m., exclusive of sinuosities. The coast on the E is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold and rocky. Along the whole a permanent recession of the sea has taken place. Considerable natural harbours run up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough frith, at the mouth of the Urr; Heston bay, and Auchencairn bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little to the E; Kirkcudbright bay, at the mouth of the Dee; and Fleet bay, at the mouth of the Fleet.

Geology.] The most prevalent rock is what Dr. Hutton calls schistus, including schistus proper and greywacke. Much of the mountainous part consists entirely of granite. Limestone, sandstone, and other secondary strata, occasionally intermixed with plum-pudding-stone, appear E of Kirkcudbright, but do not extend far into the country. The district in the neighbourhood of Dumfries lies on sandstone. Shell-marl of the finest quality has been everywhere found at intervals, in lakes and mosses, within 12 m. of the sea. Ironstone seems to abound in Kells, Urr, Carsphairn, Buittle, Rerwick, and Colvend. A stratum of lead-ore runs through the country from Minigaff on the Cree, in a NE direction, to Wanlockhead and Leadhills. A vein of lead exists also in the p. of Anworth.

Agriculture.] In early times the stewartry appears to have been covered with woods; even at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Modern agricultural improvement commenced early in the 18th cent. Farms, in the highland district, usually vary in size from 6 to 12 sq. m.; in the arable or cultivated grounds, they sometimes extend to 500 or 600 acres, but probably average about 200. The breeding and rearing of cattle has long been a favourite object of the farmers. The entire stock of K. in 1814 was estimated at 50,000. —In the moor and mountainous districts, sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied. The number of sheep in the stewartry, in 1814, was estimated at 178,000. Great attention here, as in Dumfries-shire, is paid to the produce of pork, chiefly for the Dumfries market. Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borgue, Tongueland, and Kirkcudbright. Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than K., both in number and variety of game.

Manufactures.] The manufactures and commerce of the stewartry are very inconsiderable. Soap, leather, and paper, are manufactured to aggregately a small amount. The woollen manufacture, though seriously attempted, never had success. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods.—K., considering the highland complexion of the greater part of its surface, is not behind any part of Scotland in the important accommodation of roads.

Towns, &c.] K. has two royal boroughs, Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, and several considerable villages,—Maxwelltown, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Creetown, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas, and Dalry. It sends 1 member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 1,331; in 1848, 1,291. Annual value of the real property as assessed in 1815, £213,308; in 1842-3, £193,801. Pop. in 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,684; in 1821, 38,903; in 1831, 40,590; in 1841, 41,119; in 1851, 43,310, being an increase per cent. of ·79 within 50 years from 1801 to 1851.

History.] The civil history of K. is rapidly sketched in the article Galloway. In 1455, when on the forfeiture of the Douglases the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of K. became again the steward of the king. Though for a long time the territory continued to be nominally viewed as in some respects comprehended in Dumfries-shire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and within his own territory regularly executed in discharge of his office the writs of the king and the ordinances of parliament, Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connection in any form whatever with Dumfries-shire had disappeared. But from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the stewartry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office.

KIRKDALE, a township in the p. of Walton-on-the-Hill, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. N of the exchange, Liverpool, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,591; in 1841, 4,268. The county-jail and house-of-correction is situated in this township, on an elevated spot, within a quarter of a mile of the Mersey. The area of the prison, which is laid out as a garden, with fish-pond and shrubbery, is nearly a square, containing 5 acres, 3 roods, and 27 poles. The prison-buildings consist of two detached wings of semi-circular form, with square projections at each angle, and comprise 400 cells, 21 wards, 84 day and work-rooms, and 10 tread-wheel houses. The governor's house is on the N; and a handsome sessions-house, built of stone, in the Ionic order, fronts the S.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Kirby-Moorside, on the river Dove. It includes the townships of Beadlam, Bransdale W side, Muscoates with E. Ness, Nawton, N. Holme, Skiplaw, Welburn, and Wombleton. Area 10,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,107; in 1841, 1,059. In the summer of 1820, a remarkable cavern, which had been discovered here in a bank about 60 ft. above the bottom of a small valley, was explored by Professor Buckland, whose papers on the subject attracted the attention of the whole scientific world.

KIRKDEN, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. Area about 4,000 acres. Manufactures, in connexion with Dundee, and in the linen staple, engage a large part of the pop. Their chief local seat is the modern v. of Friockheim, situated in the NE corner of the p., on the bank of the Lunan, and near the Arbroath and Forfar railway. Pop. 1,483.

KIRKERSVILLE, a village of Harrison township, Licking co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 22 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, about 179.

KIRK-GERMAN, a parish in the isle of Man, 2 m. E of Peel-town. Pop. in 1841, 1,896.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish in the SE division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. in 1841, 638.

KIRKHAM, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 20 m. SSW of Lancaster, intersected by the Preston and Wyre railway. The p. includes the townships of Bryning-with-Kellasnergh, Clifton-with-Salwick, Eccleston-with-Larbrick, Freckleton, Newsham, Greenalgh-with-Thistleton, K., Medlar-with-Plumptons, and Whittingham, and the chapelries of Goosnargh, Hambleton, Ribby-with-Wrea, Singleton, and Warton. Area 41,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,630; in 1841, 11,604.—K. is a small but well-built town, and is regarded as the capital of a surrounding district called the Fylde country. The pop. in 1831 was 2,469; in 1841, 2,903. The principal manufactures carried on in it are sail-cloth, sacking, and cordage. The cotton manufacture has also been introduced, and gives employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Baltic produce has been brought up the Wyre, and landed at Wardless, on the NE bank of the river, where the principal manufacturers of K. erected large warehouses; but the establishment of the new port and town of Fleetwood-on-Wyre, and the opening of the Preston and Wyre railway, afford greater facilities for the transport of the K. traffic.

KIRKHAMMERTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SE by E of Aldborough. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1841, 341.

KIRKHAUGH, a parish in Northumberland, 18 m. WSW of Hexham. Area 5,940 acres. Pop. 221.

KIRK-HEATON, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkharle, Northumberland, 9½ m. NE by N of Hexham. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 164.

KIRKHILL, a parish in Inverness-shire, stretching along the Moray frith. Pop. in 1831, 1,715; in 1841, 1,829.—Also a village in the p. of Pennycuick, Edinburghshire, on the l. bank of the N. Esk, a ½ m. NE of Pennicuick, inhabited chiefly by paper-makers and weavers. Pop. 500.

KIRKI, a town of Bokhara, 120 m. SSE of Bokhara, on the l. bank of the Amu.

KIRKINJE, a considerable Greek village of 300 houses, in Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Ismir, near Ephesus.

KIRKINNER, a parish in the SE of Wigtonshire, skirted on the E by Wigton bay, which divides it from Kirkmabreck in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,514; in 1841, 1,769.

KIRKINRIOLA, a parish in co. Antrim, containing on its S border the town of Ballymena. Area 6,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,358; in 1841, 8,843.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a parish in Dumbartonshire, forming the W half of the detached part of that co., and lying 4¾ m. E of the nearest point of its main body. It is bounded on the N by Stirlingshire; on the S and W by Lanarkshire; and contains an area of about 10,700 acres. The Forth and Clyde canal extends through it from E to W, a little inward from the N boundary. The Monkland and K. railway comes in from the S to the canal near the town; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway runs through the whole length of the p., and sends off a short branch to the town of K. Pop. in 1801, 3,210; in 1831, 5,888; in 1841, 6,698.—The town of K. stands on Luggie-water, immediately above its confluence with the Kelvin, 3 m. SE of Campsie, and 7 m. N of Glasgow. Two distilleries, a silk hat-manufactory, an iron-foundery, a calico-printfield, and a variety of handicrafts, common to every town, employ a considerable number of the inhabitants; but the weaving of cotton fabrics, principally lappets, affords the chief employment. The number of hand-looms was, in 1838, 1,963. Pop. in 1841, 6,698.

KIRK-KILISSIA, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Europe, in the E part of Rumelia. The sanj., which lies between 41° 20′ and 42° 36′ N lat., and between 26° 35′ and 28° 8′ E long., is bounded on the N by the sanj. of Silistria; on the E by the Black sea; on the S by the sanjaks of Gallipoli and Viza; and on the W by the sanj. of Tchirmen and the territory of Adrianople. Its length, from NE to SW, is about 90 m., and its medium breadth, from NW to SE, 39 m. The Stanches-dagh, or Kutchuk-Balkan, runs through it in a SE direction, and divides it into two distinct regions. That to the E towards the Black sea is watered by the Fakih, Kanara-dere, and Aïa-Paoli. The other side, belonging to the basin of the archipelago, has the Maritza-Erkene, Sals-dere, and Teke-dere. The coast presents a series of indentations and lofty promontories. Of the former, the principal are the gulf of Burgas and Port Aïnada. The mountains are covered to the summit with forests in which the pine, oak, chestnut, and cypress are found of the largest size. The rearing of sheep and cattle form the chief objects of rural industry, little attention being paid to the culture of the soil. The town is 33 m. ENE of Adrianople, and 117 m. NW of Constantinople, on the S side of a branch of the Stanches-dagh, and between the Cavacti-dere and Buïuk-dere. The pop., consisting of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, is variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a fortress, numerous mosques, several public baths, a bazaar, and a large khan. The streets are narrow, and the houses low and built of wood. It has some manufactories. Butter, cheese, corn, and wine, form its only articles of trade. The surrounding district possesses a stony soil, but produces considerable quantities of fruit, vegetables, and wine. The castle of K. was taken by Amurath II. in 1436.

KIRKLAND, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Wemyss, 1 m. W of Leven. Here is an extensive flax spinning-mill. Pop. in 1836, 543.—Also a village in the p. of Lesmahagow, 1 m. W of the town of Lanark.—Also a parish and township in Cumberland, 9 m. E by N of Penrith, including the chapelry of Culgaith, and the townships of K. and Skirwith. Area 12,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1841, 887.—Also a township in the p. of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1 m. SW of Garstang, on the W bank of the Wyre. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 458; in 1841, 408.—Also a township in the p. of Kendal, in Westmoreland, adjoining the town of Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 1,250; in 1841, 1,222.

KIRKLAND, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 84 m. NE of Augusta, watered by affluents of Pushaw lake. Pop. in 1840, 351.—Also a township of Oneida co., in the state of New York, 100 m. WNW of Albany. It has a diversified surface, and is watered by Oriskany creek. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 2,984.

KIRK-LEATHAM, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4¼ m. NNW of Guisborough, at the N extremity of the county, between the North sea and the mouth of the Tees. The parish includes the township of K., and the chapelry of Wilton. Area 8,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,075.

KIRKLEY, a township in the p. of Ponteland, Northumberland, 10½ m. NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the river Blyth. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1841, 168.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. SW of Lowestoft, on the coast of the North sea. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 374; in 1841, 1,320.

KIRKLINGTON, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 3 m. NNW of Southwell, on the river Greet. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1841, 280.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. SE of Bedale. Area 3,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 486.

KIRK-LINTON, or KIRK-LEVINGTON, a parish in Cumberland, 3½ m. E by S of Longtown. It includes the townships of Hethersgill, Middle Quarter, and West Linton. Area 11,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,892; in 1841, 1,902.

KIRKLY, an island in Spencer's gulf, in S. Australia, in S lat. 34° 32′, E long. 136° 11′.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish at the SW extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire, bounded on the SW by Wigton bay, or more properly the estuary of the Cree. On Wigton bay stands the little burgh of Creetown. Pop. in 1831, 1,779; in 1841, 1,854. The parish is famous for a beautiful granite, with which it abounds; and it contains small veins of coarse limestone, and some lead ore.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. Area 9,545 Scottish acres. The village of K. is a small place, 4 m. N of Dumfries. Quarrelwood, 1¾ m. farther N, was once of some note in the surrounding country as the cradle of Cameronianism. Pop. in 1831, 1,601; in 1841, 1,568.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish occupying the S part of the Rhinns of Galloway, in Wigtonshire, and terminating in the Mull of Galloway. Area between

23 and 24 sq. m. The bays of East Tarbet and West Tarbet are mutually opposite, and narrow the connection of the Mull of Galloway with the body of the p. to an isthmus 2½ furls. broad. Portnessock and Clanyard bay, each running 1 m. inward from the general coast-line, both on the W side, the former 1¾ m., and the latter 3½ m. at its head or centre from the N boundary, are the deepest indentations made by the sea. The coast, particularly toward the Mull, is rocky and bold; and along the W, it is curiously perforated with caves and caverns, and rent and contorted with fissures. Two-thirds of the surface consists partly of a broad but not high mountainous belt, extending from sea to sea, and partly of congeries of heights, many of which, though not lofty, are bleak and wild, while others are slightly tufted with plantation. About one-eighth of the whole area is rocky or mossy moorland; and between a fourth and a third of the whole is arable. Two villages—Drummore with 300 inhabitants, and Port-Logan with 180—stand at the heads respectively of the bays of Drummore and Portnessock. Pop. in 1831, 2,051; in 1841, 2,202.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish and village in Carrick, Ayrshire. Area of p. 36 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,758; in 1841, 2,933.—The village of K. straggles picturesquely along both sides of the Girvan, 3¼ m. E of Maybole. Crosshill is situated 1½ m. to the SW. Both vs. are chiefly inhabited by hand-loom weavers. The fabrics woven are mulls and jaconets, pullicates, and imitation Thibets. The pop. of Kirkmichael, in 1836, was 570; and of Crosshill 989.—Also a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Area 13,323 Scottish acres. A little more than one-third of the whole area is arable. Pop. in 1831, 1,226; in 1841, 1,108.—Also a parish at the NE extremity of Perthshire. Area about 100 sq. m. Its SW division consists of the greater part of Strathardle, watered by the Ardle, and screened on both sides by mountain-ranges. Its N and central division, considerably the larger district, consists of the whole of Glenshee, watered by the Shee, with its broad belts of mountain screens, and the smaller glens which converge into it on the N. Pop. in 1831, 1,568; in 1841, 1,412.—Also a large parish in Banffshire, occupying the whole of the inland or SW extremity of the co. Area 29,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,741; in 1841, 1,576. The parish consists chiefly of the great wild strath or vale of the Aven, which intersects it from its source in Loch-Aven, near Cairngorm, to its confluence with the Spey.—Also a parish and village in the Isle of Man, 8 m. NNE of Peel. Bishop's-court, the residence of the bishop of Sodor and Man, is about 1 m. distant. The bishop has here an extensive domain of 600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,376.

KIRKMICHAEL, or Resolis, a parish in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, stretching along the S coast of the frith of Cromarty. Pop. in 1841, 1,549.

KIRK-NEWTON, a parish and township in Northumberland, 5 m. WNW of Wooler, on the river Glen. Area 34,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,726.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish in the W part of Edinburghshire, bordering on the NW on Linlithgowshire. The village of K. stands 11 m. W of Edinburgh; but the principal v. is East Calder. Pop. in 1841, 1,441.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish in Carrick, Ayrshire, stretching along the coast 6 m. Area 11,000 acres.—The village of K. is 4 m. SW of Maybole. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 1,951; in 1841, 2,030. On the coast, 3 m. S of Colzean castle, are vestiges of the ancient castle of Turnberry; and 2¼ m. N of the village of K., are the stately ruins of Crossraguel Abbey.—Also a parish and market-town in Cumberland, 8 m. NNE of Penrith. Area 9,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,033; in 1841, 948. The town is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Eden. About 3 m. from Kirk-Oswald is the famous Druidical circle, called 'Long Meg and her daughters.'

KIRK-PATRICK, a parish in the Isle of Man, 2½ m. S of Peel. Pop. in 1831, 2,195; in 1841, 2,768.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 38 sq. m. The village of K., with a pop., in 1836, of 512, stands 1¾ m. N of the Bridge of Urr. It is altogether modern, having been commenced only about the year 1785. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 1,487; in 1841, 1,484.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish in the district intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale, in Dumfries-shire. The p. has no village, yet counts among its pop. between 100 and 200 cotton-weavers, employed by manufacturers in Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 1,666; in 1841, 1,692.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish in the NE of Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. WNW of Dumfries. Pop. in 1831, 912; in 1841, 927.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a parish in the north of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Area 15,430 Scottish acres. A belt of land lying along the bank of the Annan, is the most valuable district of the p. A broad range of mountains occupies all the area westward, and sends up the towering summit of Queensberry, 2,140 ft. above the level of the sea. One-third of the whole parish is in tillage; two-thirds are pastoral or waste. Pop. in 1841, 934.

KIRK-ST.-ANNE, a parish in the Isle of Man, 5 m. NE of Castletown. Pop. in 1831, 798; in 1841, 769.

KIRKSTALL, a hamlet in the parish of St. Peter, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. WNW of Leeds, on the river Aire. The village of K. possesses large cloth manufactories, employing numerous hands, and is rapidly advancing in pop. and importance. There is here a handsome church erected in 1829; and in the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of a noble abbey founded in 1152.

KIRKSTEAD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. SW by S of Horncastle, on the river Witham. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1841, 160.

KIRKTON, or Kirton, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. NE by E of Ollerton. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 247; in 1841, 269.

KIRKTOUN, a parish in Roxburghshire, 3 m. ESE of Hawick. Pop. in 1831, 294; in 1841, 313.

KIRKURD, a parish in Peebles-shire, 8 m. WNW of Peebles. Area 6,620 acres. A chain of heights stretches along the whole of the S and SW frontier, and sends up, among other summits, that of Pyked-Stane or Hell's Cleuch, 2,100 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 6,620.

KIRKVILLE, a village of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 130 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 150.

KIRKWALL-AND-ST.-OLA, two united parishes on the mainland of Orkney. The tract of land which stretches around Kirkwall, and which forms the country-parish, under the name of St. Ola, was in all probability a parish before the town was built, and derived that name from Olaus or Olave, a saint and also a king of Norway. The mean length and breadth of the p. is about 5 m. Pop. in 1801, 2,621; in 1831, 3,721; in 1841, 3,599. Near the centre of the parish stands the ancient burgh of Kirkwall, built in a narrow strath which extends from the harbour of K. on the N to the bay of Scalpa on the S, in N lat. 58° 50′ 2″, W long. 2° 57′ 2″. It is washed on its N extremity by the sea, which here forms the deep bay of K.; and on the W side by a pleasant inlet of the sea, called the Ouyce or Piery sea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high-water. It is nearly 1 m. in length from N to S; but its breadth is very inconsiderable; and it has only

one principal street. Pop. of the burgh in 1831, 3,056; in 1841, 2,206; in 1851, 3,331. Many of the houses bear marks of old age; the doors and windows are small, the walls thick, and the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. To this form, however, there are also many exceptions. The cathedral of St. Magnus, the King's castle, and the Bishop's and Earl's palaces, are the only buildings here that are in anywise remarkable. The length of this stately fabric, on the outside, is 226 ft.; its breadth 56 ft.; height of the main roof, 71 ft. The roof is supported by a row of 14 pillars on each side. The choir is kept with much care.—Opposite to the cathedral, on the W side of the street, stood the King's castle. Time and the ravages of war have long since laid it in ruins. This fortress seems to have been a place of no inconsiderable strength in the days of Patrick Stewart, son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V., who, in 1581, was created Earl of Orkney. The same earl built an extensive and elegant mansion on the east side of the town, known by the name of the Earl's palace.—Almost adjoining to this, stands the ruin denominated the Bishop's palace, of much greater antiquity.—The commerce of this place, though it can by no means be called flourishing, is rather in an improving condition. The principal articles exported are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, and coarse linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulness, corn in considerable quantity. The manufacture of linen-yarn was introduced in 1747. The manufacture of kelp was for a long series of years more fortunate than that of linen-yarn. This manufacture, however, has been extinguished here, as elsewhere, by the introduction of foreign barilla. The amount of customs duty on imports in 1850 was £652. The revenue of the burgh is about £100. It joins with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in electing a member of parliament. Registered electors in 1848, 111.

KIRK-WHELPINGTON, a parish in Northumberland, 14 m. WSW of Morpeth. Area 12,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1841, 705.

KIRKWOOD, a township of Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,279.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a village on the r. bank of Beaumont water, opposite the village of Town-Yetholm, near the centre of Yetholm parish, 1¼ m. from the English border, and 8 m. SE of Kelso, in Roxburghshire.

KIRLIBABA, a village of Austria, in the circle of Czernowitz, on the Bistriza. In the vicinity is a rich mine of argentiferous lead.

KIRMAN, or Kerman, a province of Persia, bounded by Khorassan on the N; by Sistan and by Beluchistan on the E: by the Indian ocean on the S; and by Laristan and Fars on the W; and comprised between the parallels of 25° 20′ and 31° 20′ N, and the meridians of 54° 20′ and 60° 22′ E. Its general outline is triangular, having its base resting on the S desert-frontier of Khorassan, and its apex on the Persian gulf. Its length from N to S, measured along the meridian of 58°, is about 335 m.; its breadth, along the parallel of 30°, is 290 m. Its square area may be taken at 65,000 sq. m. Little is known of the interior, with the exception of the district traversed by the route from Shiraz E to Kirman, the central city and cap. of the prov.; and thence ESE to Bunpur in Beluchistan. It is, however, generally represented as a mountainous tract towards the S of the city of K., intersected by the Jebel Abad, which runs across it from E to W, and sends off numerous ramifications southwards towards the coast; while a second range takes a WNW direction, from the frontiers of Beluchistan, passes the city of K., and enters the prov. of Fars. To the N of this chain, the face of the country is a dreary waste, intersected by two routes, one leading from K. directly N to Yezd; and the other NNE to Khubhes. The extreme S point of the prov. is called the Mogosthan, and presents much rich cultivation. The chief towns in this quarter are Bunder Abbas, Minab, Serik, and Jask. The coast of K. and of the adjoining julga of Lar is lined with a chain of rocky precipitous islets, apparently of volcanic origin; and, with the exception of that of Kenn, all strikingly arid and barren. The E extremity of this chain is the once flourishing Hormuz or Ormuz.—The Rud-Shuir, or Div-Rud is the only large river. It rises to the S of the district of Nurmansher, on the W skirts of the desert of Bunpur, in Beluchistan; runs in a SSW direction through the S part of the prov.; and falls into the Persian gulf opposite the large island of Kishm. The Minnow, a small stream, intersects the narrow prolongation of the Mogosthan, in a SSW course.—The climate is unhealthy. The elevated districts are extremely cold, even in summer; while the long narrow valleys which wind among the mountains are oppressively hot.—Wheat, maize, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, madder, and silk, are the principal agricultural productions. Dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, almonds, and pistachios, with all the fruits of Southern Europe, are abundantly grown; and the produce of assafœtida, galbanum, sandàric, tragacanth, and other gum-bearing plants, is very considerable.—The breed of sheep, kept in this prov. in considerable numbers, is small and short-legged, with a long bushy tail, and fine wool. Camels and goats are likewise reared in considerable numbers; but oxen and horses are not numerous. Wild cats and bears are numerous in the forests.—Iron, copper, sulphur, and rock-salt are wrought.—The principal manufactures are fine woollen fabrics, carpets, shawls of goats' and camels' hair, coarse linens, cutlery and matchlocks.—The pop. has been estimated at 600,000 Persians, Arabs, and Beluchis.—The gov. is vested in a beglerbeg; and the prov. is administratively divided into 9 districts, each of which is under a hakim.—The richest and most fertile part of the prov., the coast-district and Mogosthan, pays tribute to the imam of Muscat.—This prov. was the *Carmania* of the ancients. Its S portion, embracing Laristan, formed the chief part of the Homyaritic kingdom of Hormuz.

Kirman, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the W side of a spacious plain, in N lat. 29° 56′, E long. 56°; 230 m. E of Shiraz, and 340 m. SE of Ispahan. It is surrounded by a high mud wall, pierced with 4 gates, and defended by 19 towers and bastions, and flanked outside by a dry ditch, 20 yds. wide, and 10 yds. deep. On the S side of the town is a citadel. Its bazaar is extensive, and well-supplied with shawls, musnuds, carpets, wool, gums, fruits, and matchlocks; besides silk, tea, coffee, furs, copper utensils, and other articles, imported chiefly from Bokhara. The shawls of K. are of coarser quality than those of Cashmere; but generally resemble them in appearance. Immense quantities of a common kind, about 2 yds. square, and very low in price, are exported to Turkey, and worn by all classes in W. Asia. Pottinger estimated the pop. of K. at 30,000. Domestic and foreign wars have long since put an end to its prosperity, and it is not likely ever to attain its former commercial importance.

KIRMANSHAW, or Kermanshah, a city of Persia, of comparatively recent growth, the cap. of Kurdistan, situated on the r. bank of the Kerkha or Karasu, near the SW extremity of a fine plain, in N lat. 34° 26′, E long. 47° 15′, on the line of the great

caravan route from Bagdad to Central Persia. It is surrounded by a substantial brick wall, nearly 3 m. in extent, and a deep ditch; and has a strong citadel. Its streets are narrow, but are well-diversified with gardens, mosques, and bazaars. Its principal manufactures are carpets, swords, and cutlery. The pop. has been estimated at 30,000. The surrounding tract of country is picturesque, and bounded by a range of rugged limestone mountains.

KIRMINGTON, a parish and village of Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNW of Caistor. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1841, 367.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NE by E of Market-Raisin. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 74; in 1841, 69.

KIRN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 42 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 21 m. W of Kreutznach, on the l. bank of the Nahe, at the confluence of the Stahrebachs. Pop. 1,750. It has 2 churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran. Its fortifications are in ruins, as well as the fortress by which it is commanded. It possesses an alum-refinery, a paper and an oil-mill, and several tanneries. In the environs are mines of copper, coal, and alum.

KIRNBACH, or KURNBACH, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the confines of the kingdom of Würtemberg, 23 m. ENE of Carlsruhe, and at an equal distance NW of Louisburg. Pop. 500.

KIRONG. See KHERON.

KIRPEH, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, on the shore of the Black sea, 39 m. NNE of Iznid, at the mouth of a small river, the ancient *Calpe*, and to the SE of a cape of the same name. The Argonauts are said to have here effected their landing. Cape Kirpeh, the ancient *Calpe*, is in N lat. 41° 13′ 36″, E long. 30° 15′ 50″.

KIRPILI, a river of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus. It has its source in the steppes in the E part of the district of Stavropol; enters the country of the Cossacks of the Black sea; and loses itself in a marshy lake near the sea of Azof, after a course, in a generally WNW direction, of about 120 m.

KIRRIEMUIR, a parish, borough of barony, and town of Forfarshire. The p. consists of two detached parts, 2¼ m. asunder, in the Grampians and Strathmore. Total area 18,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,425; in 1841, 7,085. The town is 5 m. NW of Forfar, and 58 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. 3,067.

KIRSANOV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov. The district lies in the E part of the gov., and is traversed longitudinally by the Vorona. The town is 45 m. E of Tambov, near the r. bank of the Vorona, and on a small affluent of that river. Pop. 3,000, chiefly agriculturists. It is surrounded by steppes.

KIRSCHENTHEUER, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle and S of Klagenfurt, on the Drave.

KIRSCHKAU, a village of the principality of Reuss, to the E of Schleiz. It has a castle.

KIR-SHEHR, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the N part of Caramania. The sanj. is bounded on the N by the pash. of Sivas; on the E by the sanj. of Kasaria; on the SE by that of Nigdeh; on the SW by the sanj. of Ak-shehr; and on the NW by Anatolia. It comprises an area, generally fertile and well-cultivated, 90 m. in length from NW to SE, and 60 m. in breadth. It is traversed from S to N by the Kizil-Irmak. Greeks form a large proportion of its inhabitants. This sanj. comprises portions of the ancient provs. of Galatia, Cappadocia, and Phrygia.—The town is 90 m. NW of Kasaria, and 129 m. NNE of Konia, in a plain near the r. bank of the Kizil-Irmak. Pop. about 4,000. It is surrounded by gardens, the culture of which forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is the ancient *Andrapa*. In the vicinity are several saline springs.

KIRSTEAD, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NNW of Bungay. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 249.

KIRTA, one of the smaller Hebrides, near the W coast of Lewis.

KIRTHIPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, 6 m. SW of Kathmandu, in the valley of the Bogmotty. It was formerly the capital of an independent principality. In 1768 it was taken by and suffered much from the cruelties perpetrated by the rajah of Nepal. Since that period it has much declined in importance, and at present does not contain more than 6,000 inhabitants.

KIRTLE, a stream in Dumfries-shire, which has its source on the N confines of the p. of Middlebie, and enters the Solway frith at Kirtle-foot, in the p. of Gretna.

KIRTLING, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. SSE of Newmarket. Area 3,016 acres. Pop. 803.

KIRTLINGTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. ENE of Woodstock, on the Cherwell. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 687; in 1841, 846.

KIRTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSW of Boston. Area 10,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,147; in 1841, 2,092.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8½ m. SE by E of Ipswich, on the Deben. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 624; in 1841, 607.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 7 m. SW by S of Glanford-Brigg, and 17 m. N by W of Lincoln. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,542; in 1841, 1,335.

KIRTORF, a landraths-bezirk or bailliage and town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Upper Hesse. The town is 27 m. NE of Geissen, and 19 m. ESE of Marburg, in a plain, on the Kleinbach. Pop. 1,276, of whom about 50 are Jews.

KIRUCHA, or KRUCHA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in a branch of Mount Zubov; flows SE; and joins the Western Morava 15 m. E of the frontier of Bosnia.

KIRWANNY, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Dentilla, 10 m. W of Baniseraile. The environs present considerable cultivation.

KIRWEILER, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 13 m. WSW of Spire, cant. and 4 m. S of Neustadt. Pop. 1,500. It possesses the ancient castle of Marienburg. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

KIRZAWET, or REDONDO, the smallest of the Kuria-Muria group, bearing 6¾ m. NE of Hullaniyah. It is composed of 4 rocks of red granite, and rises 230 ft. above sea-level.

KIS, a Hungarian word, signifying little. Names of which it is a prefix, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for under their respective letters.

KISAMOS, a district, town, and port of the island of Candia. The district occupies the NW extremity of the island, and is very fertile, producing oil, wine, cotton, and fruit in great abundance. It affords also excellent pasturage, and has a quarry of gypsum. The town is in the sanj. and 20 m. W of Canea, at the head of a bay of the same name, on the N coast. It is the capital of a small district, and the residence of a Greek bishop. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a fortress. To the E of the town are the ruins of the ancient *Cysamus*.—The gulf of K. is between Capes Buso and Spada. It is about 12 m. in depth.

KI-SAN, or QUE-SAN, a small group of islands in the Eastern sea, off the coast of the Chinese prov. of

Chi-keang, in N lat. 29° 30′, E long. 122°. The largest is about 9 m. in circumf.

KISANLY, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, SE of Hirsova.

KI-SAN-SU, a bay of China, formed by the Yellow sea, on the NE coast of the prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat. 37° 35′, E long. 121° 28′. It is about 18 m. in breadth, and 15 m. in depth, and affords good anchorage. Its shores are sandy on the W and S, but to the N steep and rocky.

KISARIAH, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 30 m. SSW of Acre, 57 m. NW of Jerusalem, on the Mediterranean. It is the *Cesarea* of antiquity, and still contains extensive remains, many in a good state of preservation, of its ancient magnificence; but it is now almost entirely abandoned. It received its name in honour of Augustus, B.C. 22, and after the junction of Palestine to the Roman empire, became the capital of the prov. It was ruined during the crusades.

KIS-BER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 20 m. NNE of Komorn, and 32 m. NNE of Wesprim. Pop. 1,684. It has manufactories of earthenware and linen.

KISBI, a town of the Sahara, in the country of the Tibbus, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, 50 m. N of Bilma, in the Wady-Kawas. It is the residence of a sultan, who exacts transit-money from all merchants and caravans.

KIS-CZEG, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 36 m. E of Klausenburg. It has a mineral spring.

KISELIAC, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, and sanj. of Trawnik, between the town of that name and Bosna-seraï, on an affluent of the Bosna. It has a mineral spring.

KISHAN, a village of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Sarawan, 18 m. NE of Kelat, on the road thence to Beebee-Nanee. Pop. about 100.

KISHENAGUR, or KRISHNA-NAGARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and district of Nuddea, on the l. bank of the Jellinghy, 62 m. NE of Calcutta. Cotton fabrics are extensively manufactured here.

KISHENGHUR, or KRISHNA-NAGARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, about 19 m. NNE of the town of that name. It is surrounded by substantial walls, and has on a lofty eminence a castle with gardens fenced with the prickly pear. It is the capital of a small Rajput state, and is the residence of the rajah, whose palace is a large rudely built fort. The state yields an annual revenue of about 400,000 rupees. Its inhabitants are for the most part Jats, and find their chief employment in the cultivation of the soil. It was admitted into alliance with the British in 1818.

KISHENGHUR, or KISSENGHUR, a small town and pass of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 33 m. SE of Chatterpur.

KISHENPUR, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 110 m. NNE of Lahore.—Also a town in the prov. of Malwa, 130 m. WSW of Ougein.

KISHENGUNGA, or HASORA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 39 m. NE of Purneah, near the Sidanny. Pop. 2,500.—Also a river in the Punjab, which has its source in the mountains to the N of Cashmere; sweeps along the N frontier of that valley; and, after a total course of 120 m., joins the Jelum, a little below Muzeffarabad, where it was formerly crossed by a bridge of ropes.

KISHLAUGH, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, district of Khaur, 20 m. E of Eywanekaif. The surrounding territory is well-cultivated.

KISHM, KICHMICH, KISHMEE, or DJESSEN, an island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, separated from the gulf by a channel varying from 5 to 15 m. in breadth. Pop. 15,000. It is about 73 m. in length from NE to SW, and 12 m. in medium breadth, and is surrounded by coral reefs. Its soil is extremely fertile, and produces corn, dhourra, dates, and other fruit, vegetables, and cotton, in great abundance. It is particularly noted for its grapes, which are without stones. The island is destitute of springs, but is supplied with water by means of cisterns. Sheep and cattle are reared in great numbers in its pastures. On the coasts, abounding with fish, are several pearl-fisheries. Cotton fabrics, the productions of the soil, and fish, form its chief articles of trade. The island is governed by a sheik, under the imaum of Muscat, who pays a tribute of 1,000 tomans to the governor of Shiraz.—The chief town, named also Kishm, is at the E extremity of the island. It is open to the N, but enclosed on the S by a wall. Pop., chiefly Arabs, 4,000. The houses—some of which are very neat—are built of stone and mud, and surmounted with terraces. Water is obtained by means of conduits from 2 cisterns $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant. It has well-stocked markets, and carries on an active coasting-trade. The harbour is well-sheltered, but possesses little depth. It is defended by a square fort of European structure.

KISHMIR-DAGH, a range of mountains in Turkey in Asia, in the S part of the pash. of Erzerum, in the angle formed by the North and South branches of the Euphrates.

KISHON, or KISON, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, which has its source on the SE frontier of the pash. of Acre; flows NW through the plain of Esdraelon; and enters the Mediterranean to the N of Mount Carmel, and 6 m. SSW of Acre.

KISHPUR, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, district and 6 m. S of Syzran, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 1,200. It has 3 churches, and the remains of several towers and bastions.

KISHTAWAR, a small town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 129 m. NE of Lahore, in a plain on the S slope of the Himalayas, near the l. bank of the Chenab, and at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level. It has a small bazaar and fort. The houses are flat-roofed and ill-built; and the people, who have suffered much from the oppression of the Sikhs, extremely poor. Surrounding it is a small territory of the same name.

KISIA, or KSIA, a river of Asia, in Georgia, which rises in the mountains of Kodian, and flows ESE through the circle of Tiflis, to the Kur, which it joins on the r. bank opposite Kiskala.

KISIELICE. See FREYSTADT.

KISIELIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 23 m. ESE of Vladimir.

KIS-IKLOD, a village of Transylvania, in the S part of the comitat of Doboka.

KISILSKAJA, a small fortress on the borders of European and Asiatic Russia, 150 m. NE of Orenburg, on the Ural river, opposite the mouth of the Kisilsk, a small stream flowing W to the l. bank of the Ural.

KISKA, one of the principal islands in the Andreanov group, North Pacific, in N lat. 52° 20′, and E long. 176° 50′. It is covered with lofty mountains, especially towards the W. It is but thinly populated.

KISKIMINETAS, a township of Armstrong co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 187 m. WNW of Harrisburg, bordered on the SW by Conemaugh or K. river, and intersected by the Pennsylvanian canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,287.

KISKILIES, a small island in the Archipelago, near the SW coast of Asia Minor, to the S of the island of Symi, and NW of Rhodes. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth.

KIS-KUNSAG. See KUMANIA.

KISLEG, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 8 m. NE of Wangen, and 45 m. S of Ulm, at an alt. of 2,030 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 421. It contains the castles of the princes of Waldburg-Waldsee and of Waldburg-Wurzach.

KISLINGBURG, a parish in the co. and 3½ m. W of Northampton. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. 686.

KISLOVODSK, or KISLAVODSKY, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the N part of Western Circassia, on the confines of the prov. of Caucasus, 18 m. SW of Constantinogorsk, and 90 m. SSW of Stavropol, in a secluded valley on the r. bank of the Elkuchan. It was erected for the defence of the invalids by whom the local mineral baths are frequented.

KIS-MARTON. See EISENSTADT.

KISSER, or MAKISSER, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, to the NE of the island of Timor, in N lat. 8° 10′, E long. 127° 5′. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and is composed of a number of hills of from 300 to 800 ft. in height. Its principal productions are rice, sago, sandal-wood, wax, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and edible birds'-nests. The inhabitants, between 7,000 and 8,000 in number, seem to be an intermediate race between the Malays and Papous. They are a well-made race, and speak a dialect of the Malay language. They are governed by several petty chiefs, under a rajah. About 1,700 of the inhabitants are Christians of the Dutch Protestant creed, and have their own rajah.

KISSI, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Sierra Leone coast, 60 m. NE of Freetown, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,000.—Also a district of Central Africa, 9 days' journey S of Kankan. Its surface is diversified with mountains, and its soil is reputed to be fertile.

KISSING, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. SE of Augsburg. Pop. 520.

KISSINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the l. bank of the Saale, 32 m. N of Wurzburg. Pop. 1,200. It is celebrated for its saline springs and baths, and great Artesian salt-spring. The valley in which K. is seated has an elevation of 650 ft. above the level of the Baltic. The boring implements first went through 1,240 ft. of variegated sandstone; then through 350 ft. of sandstone of the Vosges formation; next through 150 ft. of magnesian limestone; and lastly through 138½ ft. of rock salt; thus reaching a total depth of 1,878½ ft. In the latter or rock salt stratum—which is presumed to be 1,000 ft. thick—a pure saline source is formed by solution of the rock salt in water. This solution has been found to hold not less than 27¼ per cent. of salt, and as there is little likelihood that it will be possible to penetrate into the rock beyond 30 ft. deeper, to that extent the perforation is to be pushed, and the well completed. At present the supply of water is at the rate of 100 cubic ft. per minute; and the force with which this quantity is ejected to the height of 58 ft. is due to a source of almost entirely pure carbonic acid gas, which having been met with at the depth of 1,680 ft. from the surface, (at the junction of the gypsum and zechstein,) escaped with prodigious force into the Artesian borehole, propelling the superincumbent column of water into the air. In the course of the boring operations two distinct salt wells were gone through, at 222 and 1,240 ft. depths, with the respective temps. of 50° and 66°, and 1¼ and 2½ per cent. of salt. It was under both these wells, at the depth of 1,680 ft., that the great carbonic acid gas stratum was first tapped. This stratum of gas would seem to be equally spread under and throughout the breadth of the valley, imparting its peculiarly piquant and pleasant character to the several mineral springs of this spa. When the entire work shall have been completed, 3¾ cubic ft. of brine per minute, free from iron and all other impurities, capable of yielding 50 lbs. of crystallized salt, will, it is anticipated, be conveyed to the boiling-house for crystallization, carrying with it a temp. of 92°, which it will bring up from a depth of 1,900 ft. It is, however, intended to limit the whole annual produce of salt from this source to 6,000,000 lbs., which, at the current market price, will add to the revenue of the Crown of Bavaria 300,000 florins after deducting 60,000 fl. for yearly expenses of work, fuel, and management. The whole cost of this great work, from first to last, will amount to 80,000 fl. or £6,666, including all the requisite pumps, pipes, and pavilion to be erected. It was begun in the shaft of an old well called the Schönborn, in 1832, from which time, and during a period of 11 years, 800 ft. only were bored through the rocks, the operation being often interrupted, and even suspended. But in 1843 the government resumed operations, which have never since then been interrupted, and are now about to be completed.

KISSLAU, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, NE of Bruchsal. It has a castle, now used as a state prison.

KISSOVA, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, in the sanj. of Trikali, 17 m. NE of Larissa. It is the ancient *Ossa*. To the E of this mountain, projecting into the mouth of the gulf of Salonica, is a cape of the same name.

KISSUNA, a town of Japan, on the E side of the island of Kiou-siou, and prov. of Fizen, 60 m. N of Nagasaki.

KIS-SZEBEN. See ZEBEN.

KIST, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, SW of Würzburg. Pop. 550.

KISTAGNE, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 27 m. E of Zara, and 18 m. WSW of Knin. In the environs are three remarkable natural arches of large size.

KISTIMITZIS, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the SW part of Eastern Circassia. Their principal village is Khamhoï

KISTNAGHERRY, or KRISHNA-GIRI, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and district of Barramahal, 11 m. N of Caverypatam, and 114 m. E of Seringapatam, on a rock 700 ft. in perpendicular height. In 1791 the British forces were repulsed from it with great loss, but the following year it was ceded to England with the rest of the province. Its fortifications have since been destroyed.

KISTNAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, and district of Nellore, on the gulf of Bengal, at the mouth of the Candelair, and 99 m. N of Madras. It has a roadstead and possesses some trade.

KISTNARAJPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, on the l. bank of the Cavery, 18 m. WNW of Seringapatam.

KISTRAND, a village of Norway, in Finmark, on the W coast of the Parsanger-Fiord.

KISZETEN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Temes, and E of Temeswar.

KISZKOWO, KISZOKOWO, or KISCHKOWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Posen, circle and 15 m. ENE of Gnesen. Pop. 400. It has 2 Catholic churches.

KISZUCZA, a river of Hungary, in the comitat of Trentschin, which has its source at the junction of the E and W branches of the Carpathian chain

runs first ENE, then SE and SSW, and joins the Waag, on the r. bank, opposite Zsolna, after a course of about 42 m. Its principal affluent is the Bisztricza, which it receives on the l. Csacza and Ober-Neustädtl are the chief towns on its banks.

KITAIGOROD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 29 m. E of Lipoviec and 12 m. NNE of Gaïsin.

KITCHIGHINA, a village and fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 38 m. NW of Troïtzk, on the l. bank of the Ouvelka. It contains about 100 houses, inhabited chiefly by Cossacks and old soldiers.

KITCHORU (Point), a rocky point on the W coast of Africa, 1¾ m. E of the mouth of the river Apam.

KITGONES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of Russian America, to the N of the gulf of Kotzebue, and along the shores of the Arctic ocean.

KITID, a village of Transylvania, in the NE part of the comitat of Hunyad.

KITLEY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district. Pop. in 1842, 2,964, chiefly Britons.

KITOVICHKI (Novo), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 12 m. W of Novo-Troki.

KITRIAI, or Cytriae, a village of Greece, in the Morea, nomarchy of Laconia, on a bay of the gulf of Coron, in a fertile valley 23 m. NNW of Ariopolis. It contains about 500 houses.

KITRO (Cape), a headland of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Trikali, 15 m. NE of Kitrin, on the W side of the gulf of Salonica.

KITSEKY, a small island of Japan, near the W coast of the island of Kiou-siou, and to the N of the island of Fernando. It is well-cultivated.

KITSIK, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Khodavenkiar, near Brusa. The environs are noted for their ruins of Alcyonium.

KITSIK-KARATCHA, a chain of mountains in Independent Tartary, in the NW part of the country of the Kirghiz, between the basins of the Tobol and Ural rivers. It has a total length of about 210 m., and attaches itself on the NW to the Ural mountains.

KITSIK-URLU, or Ketsiburlu, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Hamid-ile, 21 m. N of Hamid, and 45 m. SSE of Afium-Karahissar. The manufacture of a species of cloth, locally known as bogassins, forms the chief branch of local industry.

KITSIN, a river of Independent Tartary, in the khanate of Khiva, to the NW of the steppe of Manguichlak. It has a total course, in a WSW direction, of about 105 m., and discharges itself into the gulf of Alexander, on the E side of the Caspian sea.

KITTAM, a district of Senegambia, on the Sierra Leone coast, between Gallinas river on the E and Sherboro river. Its S part is intersected by a considerable river of the same name.

KITTAN, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Lacadive islands, in N lat. 11° 25′, and E long. 73° 32′.

KITTANING, a township of Armstrong co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 182 m. WNW of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, but its soil, consisting of gravelly loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,323. The town is on the Alleghany river. Pop. about 600.

KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a branch of the Alleghany chain, extending through the N part of the state of New Jersey, across the Delaware river, and through the state of Pennsylvania and the W part of Maryland, into Virginia.

KITTERY, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, 100 m. SW of Augusta, on the NE bank of Piscataqua river, and bounded on the E and S by the Atlantic. Pop. in 1840, 2,435. It has a small but good harbour.

KITTESFORD, a parish in Somerset, 3½ m. WNW of Wellington. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1841, 152.

KITT'S (Saint). See Christopher's (Saint).

KITTSEE, or Köposeny, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Weiselburg, 2 m. SSW of Presburg, and 35 m. ESE of Vienna, in a fine locality. Pop. 3,100, of whom about 789 are Jews. It contains a castle, belonging to the princes of Esterhazy, a Catholic church, and a synagogue.

KITTUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 108 m. SW of Bejapur and district of Gunduk. The environs are extremely fertile.

KITZBICHL, or Kitzbuchel, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, ldgb. and 50 m. ENE of Innsbruck and circle of Schwatz, on the r. bank of the Great Achen. Pop. 1,334. In the environs are mines of iron, copper, and silver.

KITZINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 11 m. ESE of Wurtzburg, on the r. bank of the Main, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,000 ft. in length, and by which it is united with its suburb, Etwashausen. Pop. 5,170. It is enclosed with walls flanked with towers and with ditches, and is well-built. It has three public squares, a townhouse, a Lutheran, and an Ursuline convent, a gymnasium, two infirmaries, and an hospital. It possesses calico printing-works, and distilleries of brandy and of vinegar; and has an active trade in the wine grown in its environs.

KIVALUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Tanjore, in the Carnatic, 5 m. W of Negapatam.

KIWAIWONA, or Kewenaw (Point), a tongue of land stretching NNE into Lake Superior, in the Chippeway territory, U. S., to the SE of the Isle Royale, and nearly insulated from the continent by Portage river. It terminates in a narrow extremity, the highest point of which, Rocky hill, is 270 ft. above the level of the lake. To the S of the promontory is a bay of the same name, which receives at its head a river also bearing the same appellation.

KIYUL, a river of India, in Bhagulpur, which rises in the Rhamgur district, and flows NW to the l. bank of the Ganges, which it joins near Suryagharha.

KIZ, a town of Independent Tartary, 290 m. NW of Samarcand.—Also a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 38 m. NE of Erekli.

KIZDERWE'NT, or Kys-Derbend [*i. e.* 'the Pass of the Maidens'], a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kodja-Ili, on the road from Hersek on the S side of the gulf of Ismid, to Isnik, at the E extremity of the lake of Isnik, near the sources of the river Dill, near a mountain-gorge from which it takes its name. It contains about 100 houses. The inhabitants are all Bulgarians.

KIZIL-AGATCH, a town on a deep gulf of the same name, in the Russian prov. of Shirvan, in the khanat of Talyshin, on the W coast of the Caspian.—Also a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 10 m. W of Mush.

KIZIL-DAGH, a mountain-range of Asiatic Turkey, in the SE of the pash. of Kars, between the Magasbert and the Aras.

KIZILDJEH-MOUSSA-DAGH, a mountain-ridge in Anatolia, connected with Mount Tartali on the W, and Mount Birki on the E.

KIZIL-HIZAR, a village of Syria, 8 m. E of Aintab.

KIZIL-IRMAK, or Halys, the largest river of

Asia Minor. It is composed of two main branches, one from the E, the other from the S. The eastern branch rises to the N of Sivas, on the S slope of the range of Paryadres, which separates the ancient *Cappadocia* from *Pontus*. The southern branch rises on the N slope of Mount Taurus, near Erekli. Both D'Anville and Rennel concur in fixing the sources of the eastern and southern Halys, in accordance with Pliny, yet Kinnier in his map fixes the source of the southern branch at the NW foot of the Kauler-Dagh, to the SE of El-Bostan, and places that city on its banks. The southern Halys flows through the sanjak of Nigdeh, and the ancient districts of *Cataonia*, *Tyanitis*, and *Garsauritis* in a NW direction; whilst the northern flows to its junction in a direction S of W. The two streams unite 20 m. to the SE of Kir-Shehr, and then flow NW about 30 m., after which the united stream bends to the NNE, and flows prevailingly in that direction to the Black sea, separating the pash. of Anatolia on the W from that of Rum or Sivas on the E. The whole course of the Halys exceeds 400 m., exclusive of windings. It separates the ancient *Cappadocia* from *Phrygia*, and *Pontus* from *Paphlagonia*; and enters the Euxine in 41° 32′ 52″ N lat., and 36° 11′ 45″ E long.

KIZIL-KAN, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 12 m. W of Merdin.

KIZIL-KIAHIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Tekeli, near the r. bank of the Duden, 32 m. N of Sataliah.

KIZIL-KUM, a vast stretch of sandy desert in Independent Tartary, to the SE of the sea of Aral, between the rivers Jelum and Sihun, and Mount Kukertli.

KIZIL-OZEN, a Persian stream, the *Gozan* of Scripture, and the *Mardus* or *Amardus* of Ptolemy. It originates in the mountains of Ardelan or Persian Kurdistan, the *Mardiana* of the ancients, in the vicinity of Senna, in that elevated upland where the rivers rise in opposite directions and run to different seas. The course of the K. is generally to the E of N, its upper valley being bounded on the W by the range of the Kaplan-Dagh or Koflan-Koh, which separates it from Azerdbijan. About 10 m. NE of Gultuppeh it receives the large stream of the Bulunli, coming SW from the mountains of Sahund. The channel of the K. is generally 200 yds. wide above the junction. From hence it flows E to the ford of Paras, where a pass leads over the Koflan-Koh into the fine district of Khalkhal in Azerdbijan. From the ford of Paras the range of the Koflan-Koh leaves the N bank of the stream, and runs NE to the Talish mountains. After a direct course of more than 100 m. farther, it pierces the Elburz range, and, after a farther course of 50 m., enters the Caspian sea a few m. to the E of Enzelly. At its mouth, when collected into one channel, it is 200 yds. broad, deep, rapid, turbid, and agitated violently from shore to shore. In most places it is not satisfied with one channel, but, spreading itself over a wide space, it tears away the banks, forms islands and gravelly beds that seem to be constantly shifting, often dividing into two or three streams, anon re-uniting, and again separating, according to the nature of the obstacles which impede its progress. With so much force does its current propel itself into the sea that it is perceptible to a considerable distance. The whole course of the river, including sinuosities, is 400 m. It derives the name of Kizil, or 'red,' from the reddish tinge of its waters. It is also called Shah-Rud, or 'the Royal river;' Suffid-Rud, or 'the White river,' from its foaming course through the mountains to the sea; and Ispe or Aspa-Rud, or 'the River of horses.' It is the *Asprudus* of Patricius, on the banks of which Narses, the Persian monarch, was compelled to sign a treaty with the Romans, by which Azerdbijan was ceded to Tiridates, the Armenian king, and that river made the Persian boundary.

KIZIL-ROBAT, or Kizil-Abud, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, 10 m. NNE of Shehrban.

KIZLAR, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, situated on the l. bank of the Terek, 50 m. W of the point where it falls into the Caspian. It was built in 1736, and is always garrisoned by two battalions, composed of the tribes who wander over the immense steppe between K. and Astrakhan, chiefly Nogays and Kalmuks. Its trade is considerable, being a sort of entrepot for the commerce of Astrakhan with Persia and the interior of Caucasus. Wine, brandy, and silk are exported from it in considerable quantity, also oil of sesame.

KLAARWATER. See Griqua-town.

KLAASWAAL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 6 m. WSW of Dordrecht. Pop. 1,200.

KLADNO, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Rakonitz. Pop. 600.

KLADOVA. See Gladova.

KLADRAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. W of Pilsen, on the Beranka. Pop. 700.

KLAFFELSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Overmeire. Pop. 116.

KLAGENFURT, a circle and town of Austria, in Carinthia, in the ldgb. or gov. of Laibach. The circle or administrative subdivision comprises an area of 1,888 sq. m., and is bounded on the N and E by Styria; on the S by the circle of Laibach; and on the W by that of Villach. Pop., consisting chiefly of Germans and Wendes, in 1837, 178,523. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Drave and its affluents, the Glan, Gurk, Lavant, Fella, and Mics. Near the town of K. is a considerable lake of the same name. The slopes of the mountains are covered with wood. The valleys are extremely fertile; and produce corn, legumes, lint, and fruit in great abundance. They afford pasture also to large herds of cattle and to a fine breed of horses. Mineral springs are numerous. Mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron are successfully wrought in the locality; and it furnishes also alum, mercury, anthracite, and marble. It possesses extensive iron-works, and several manufactories of iron ware, wire, nails, and guns.—The town is 49 m. NNE of Laibach, 65 m. SW of Gratz, and 75 m. NNW of Trieste, on the Glan, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Drave, 1½ m. E of Lake K. or Worth, with which it is connected by a canal, and at an alt. of 1,410 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 14,200. It has 4 suburbs, and the same number of gates. The streets are broad, and regularly laid out, and the houses generally well-built. The principal buildings are the imperial castle, the government-house, and the cathedral. There are besides several churches, an Ursuline convent, a lyceum, a library, museums of painting and sculpture, and of natural history, a gymnasium, several schools, an orphans' asylum, and several hospitals. In one of the squares are an equestrian statue of Leopold I., and a statue in bronze of Maria Theresa. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufacture of white-lead, fine cloth, silk fabrics, ribbon, and muslin. The transit-trade is considerable. In the environs are extensive ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Tiburnia*. In 1797, and again in 1809, K. fell into the hands of the French. At the latter period its fortifications were destroyed.

KLAIRHAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Meldert. Pop. 342.

KLAMATH, or Klamet, a river of Oregon, which rises in several small lakes near the head-stream of the Rio Sacramento; and after flowing in a SSW course, and entering Upper California, bends round to the NW, and flows into the Pacific, to the N of Cape San Sebastian. It is 1 m. wide at its mouth, which is easy of access, and for 40 m. up the stream there is no interruption to steam-boat navigation. In the low stage of water, however, only vessels of light draught can go up much beyond the site of the town of K., which is 1 m. from the ocean. The junction of the Salmon river is 90 m. above this site. Midway between these points the river is impeded by rocks, so that boats cannot pass; but after leaving these there is no obstacle up to the falls at the mouth of Salmon river. About 20 m. above the Salmon, the Trinity river comes into the K. The land around these rivers is, with little exception, favourable to agricultural purposes; but at present the gold deposits on the K. and its tributaries are engrossing attention. Gold has been found for 50 m. along the K.

KLANA, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 30 m. ESE of Trieste.

KLANDORF (Klein), a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Hunyad, 9 m. SSE of Deva.

KLANYECZ, a town of Croatia, in the com. of Warasdin, 27 m. ESE of Cilli, near the Styrian frontier.

KLAPPA (Pulo), a small low island covered with cocoa-nut trees, near the entrance of the strait which divides Prince's island from the mainland of Java.

KLAPSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Deurle. Pop. 390.

KLAR, or Clara, a river which rises from Lake Faemund, in Norway, under the name of the Trysild; enters Sweden, when it assumes the name of K., and flows into the Wener lake, by three arms, near Carlstad, after a SSE course of 200 m.

KLARENHOUCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Marcke. Pop. 160.

KLARENTZA. See Glarentza.

KLARITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanjak of Trikali, 22 m. NE of Larissa, on the gulf of Salonica, on which it has a port.

KLATTAU, a circle and town in the S of Bohemia. The circle has an area of 870 sq. m.—The town, 68 m. SW of Prague, is well built, and has extensive woollen manufactures. In the neighbourhood are marble quarries, silver mines, and a celebrated mineral spring. Pop. 6,564.

KLAUSEN. See Chiusa-di-Beressanone.

KLAUSENBERG, Kolos, Kolosch, or Kolos-Varmegye, an administrative prov. of Transylvania, comprising an area of 91·8 German sq. m; extending between the comitats of Kraszna and Doboka on the N: those of Thorenburg and Lower Weissenburg on the E and S; and Hungary on the W. Pop. in 1837, 147,021. It contains numerous mountain-ranges, especially towards the E and W. The central part consists of extensive tracts of heath, and is intersected by the Kis-Szamos, the principal river in the country. The Sebes-Koros runs through the W part of the comitat, and the opposite extremity is watered by several affluents of the Maros. The principal productions of the soil are grain and wine. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers in some of its districts. The comitat is divided into 2 circles, Upper and Lower, and each of these contains 6 jaras or marches. Besides the capital, which bears the same name, it contains 5 towns.—The town, which is also called Kolosvar and Klusch, is 51 m. N of Carlsburg, and 375 m. SE of Vienna, in N lat. 46° 44′, E long. 21° 34′ 28″. Pop. in 1837, 16,500; in 1846, 22,000, chiefly Hungarians. It lies on the r. bank of the Szamos, in a beautiful valley, enclosed on all sides by lofty mountains. It has 5 suburbs, but is of little extent. It is surrounded with a wall and ditch, and commanded by an ancient fortress, which stands on the summit of an adjacent eminence. It consists of an old and new town, and possesses several handsome though unpaved streets, a large square, and fine promenades. It contains several palaces, many handsome private dwellings, a cathedral, numerous churches, a convent, a town-hall, 3 hospitals, a lyceum and public library, a gymnasium, several colleges and schools, a workhouse, a theatre, and several printing establishments. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets. It has manufactories of cloth, hats, and china. A fair for horses is held once a-year. This town is much resorted to in winter. It is noted as the birth-place of Mathias Corvin. The environs are fertile, and adorned with numerous gardens. The old town of K. was fortified by the Romans, and formed the 6th colony of the emperor Trajan. In 1798 it was to a great extent destroyed by fire.

KLAUSENTHAL, a fort in Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal, 18 m. NE of Inspruck, on the E bank of Lake Achen.

KLAUSTHAL, a district of Hanover, comprising the greater portion of the Upper Harz, and divided into the three bailiwicks of Andreasberg, K., and Zellerfeld.—Its cap., of the same name, is 27 m. E of Gottingen, in N lat. 51° 48′, E long. 10° 20′, at an alt. of 1,740 ft. above sea-level. It has considerable manufactories of lace and linen; and is the seat of the superior administration of the mines.

KLEBRONN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 20 m. NNW of Stuttgard. Pop. 1,100.

KLECHOUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Dickelvenne. Pop. 295.

KLECK, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. WNW of Slutzk.—Also a mountain in Croatia, at the point of divergence of the Julian and Dinaric Alps.

KLECKO, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 m. WNW of Gnesna. Pop. 900.

KLECZEWO, a small town of Poland, 42 m. N of Kalisch. Pop. 1,200.

KLEEBERG, or Cleeburg, a small town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 6 m. SW of Weissemburg, in the principality of Deux Ponts. Pop. 850, chiefly Calvinists.

KLEEMPOEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Sempst. Pop. 185.

KLEIN, a word signifying in German 'little,' and prefixed to a great number of names of towns and villages in that country, most of which will be found under the latter word. Thus Klein-Laufenburg. See Laufenburg.

KLEINENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. S of Minden. Pop. 850.

KLEIN-MAL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Mall. Pop. 159.

KLEMENS, a village of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, 6 m. NE of Rönne. Pop. 1,270.

KLENOCZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Gömör, 6 m. SSW of Tiszcolz.

KLESCZEL, a small town of European Russia, in the prov. of Bialystock, 12 m. E by S of Bielsk. Pop. 1,100.

KLETTERBOSCH - ET - BRANDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 100.

KLEUTSCH, a village of Anhalt-Dessau, 6 m. N of Raguhn, near the r. bank of the Mulde.

KLEVAN, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kursk, which runs from NE to SW, and joins the Sem, on the r. bank, 14 m. W of Pontiol, after a course of 90 m.

KLEVE-BERG. See Cleves.

KLEY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Borgt-Lombeke. Pop. 128.

KLEYNDERBEECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nieuwerkerken. Pop. 150.

KLEYNEN-STEENWEY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Erondegem. Pop. 214.

KLEYN-LAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Vracene. Pop. 553.

KLEYN-PEUTHY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Peuthy. Pop. 195.

KLEYN-ET-GROOT-REES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Casterlé. Pop. 202.

KLEYN-SOTTEGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Letterhauten. Pop. 166.

KLEYSERKOG, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 m. SSW of Tondern. Pop. of v. and p. 2,365.

KLIASMA, a river of Russia, which rises near Klin, in the gov. of Moscow; flows SSE, then NE, and then E, 350 m.; and joins the Oka, on the l. bank, at Gorbatov. It passes the towns of Vladimir, Kovrov, Viazniki, and Gorokhovetz. Its principal affluents are the Tcherna, Peksha, Uvot, Teza, and Lukh, on the l.; and the Sudugda on the r.

KLICZEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 30 m. NNE of Bobrinsk, on the r. bank of the Olfsa.

KLIMONTOW, a small town of Poland, 13 m. W by S of Sendomir. Pop. 550.

KLIMOVITCHI, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 24 m. ENE of Tcherikof. Pop. 1,000.

KLIN, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. N by W of Moscow. Pop. 2,400.

KLINGEN, a village of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 12 m. SW of Frankenhausen, near the l. bank of the Helbi. Pop. 729.

KLINGENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,007.

KLINGENMUNSTER, a small town of Bavaria, in the Lower palatinate, 3 m. NNE of Bergzaborn.

KLINGENTHAL, a village of Saxony, in the Vogtland, 12 m. E of Oelsnitz. The inhabitants, amounting to 1,000, are chiefly employed in making musical instruments.—Also a village of France, in Alsace, on the small river Ehu, 15 m. NNW of Schelestadt. Here is an extensive manufacture of sabres, sword blades, and other arms.

KLINGNAIR, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 16 m. NE of Aarau. Pop. 1,500.

KLINKAERT (Den), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Oordegem. Pop. 162.

KLINKHEIT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, near Burscheid.

KLINTZY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Chernigov, 17 m. S of Suraj. Pop. 3,200.

KLISSA. See Clissa.

KLISSENHACK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Vorsselaer. Pop. 426.

KLISSURA, a strong fort of Turkey, in Albania, 58 m. N by W of Janina.

KLIUTCHEVSK. See Kamtchatka.

KLOBAUK, a small town of Austria, 21 m. ENE of Hradisch. Pop. 2,896.—Also a town in the circle of Brunn, 12 m. S of Austerlitz. Pop. 1,500.

KLOBUCKO, a small town of Poland, 72 m. NNW of Cracow. Pop. 1,800.

KLOBUK, a fort of Turkey, in the sanj. of Herzegovina, 30 m. N of Cattaro, on the r. bank of the Tribinichitza.

KLODAWA, a small town of Poland, in the prov. and 90 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 2,300.

KLOETZE, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 48 m. E of Zelle. Pop. 1,550.

KLONOWA, a town of Poland, 30 m. SSE of Kalisch. Pop. 500.

KLOOSTERWYCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Melle. Pop. 362.

KLOPPENBURG, a small town of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, situated on the Söste, 60 m. NNE of Munster. Pop. 883.

KLOSSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Swynaerde or Zwynaerde. Pop. 314.

KLOSTER (Alt and Neu), two villages of Hanover, in the gov. of Stade, on the l. bank of the Este.

KLOSTERGRAB, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 22 m. NNE of Saatz. Pop. 400.

KLOSTER-KUHHORN, or Znio-Varallya, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurocz, 20 m. NNW of Cremnitz.

KLOSTERLE, a small but well-built town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 15 m. NE of Carlsbad. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of lace, earthenware, and cutlery.

KLOSTER-NEUBURG, a small town of Lower Austria, on the r. side of the Danube, 6 m. N of Vienna. Pop. 380. It takes its name from a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, founded here in 1114. Its buildings of that date are extensive, but are now no longer used, a new monastery having been erected in 1730. The library of the monastery contains 25,000 printed volumes, with several Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin manuscripts. The town is of great antiquity. In 1683, the lower town was burnt by the Turks, who were besieging Vienna; but the upper town baffled all their efforts. Here is a dockyard for the construction of light-armed vessels, for protecting the navigation of the Danube; also a large manufacture of arms for government.

KLOSTERS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 18 m. E of Coire, on the Landquart river. Pop. 1,000.

KLOTEN, a small town of Switzerland, 5 m. N by E of Zurich. Pop. 1,600. It has a fine church.

KLOTZE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, circle and 12 m. NW of Gardeleben. Pop. 1,530.

KLUNDERT, a small but strong town of Holland, in N. Brabant, with a strong fortress, 5 m. ENE of Williamstadt. It was taken by the French under Dumourier in 1793. Pop. 700.

KLUS, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, 1 m. S of Ballstall. Pop. 150.

KLUTCHI, a village of Kamtchatka, at the junction of a small stream of the same name with the Kamtchatka river, at the base of the great volcanic mountain of Kliutchevsk, 20 versts above Kammina. It consists of from 15 to 20 houses, and a church.

KNÆRED, a parish and village of Sweden, 21 m. SE of Halmstad, on the r. bank of the Laga.

KNAITH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. S by E of Gainsborough, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 63; in 1841, 72.

KNAPDALE, a division of Argyleshire, between the isthmus of Crinan and that of Tarbert, about 20 m. in length, and 16 m. in breadth. It is divided into the two parishes of North and South K. Pop. of former, in 1831, 2,583; in 1841, 2,170; of South K., in 1831, 2,137; in 1841, 2,223.

KNAPTOFT, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 11 m. SSE of Leicester, including the chapelries of Mowsley and Shearsby, and the hamlet of Walton. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 924; in 1841, 936.

KNAPTON, a parish 3 m. NNE of North Walsham. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 327; in

1841, 348.—Also a township in the parish of Acomb, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of York. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1841, 98.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Wintringham, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NE by E of New Malton, on the York and North Midland railway. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 264.

KNAPWELL, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 8½ m. WNW of Cambridge. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1841, 155.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parish and parliamentary borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of Harrogate, and 16 m. W by N of York, on the river Nidd. The p. includes the chapelries of Arkendale, and Bilton and Harrogate, and the townships of Brearton, and Scriven with Tentergate. Area of p. 11,970 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,761; in 1831, 10,214; in 1841, 9,947. The town is finely situated on the NE bank of the river Nidd. It is large and handsome, and the houses are well-built. It seems well-situated for the carrying on of manufactures, the river Nidd being rapid, deep, and serviceable for turning the wheels of mills and machinery. The manufacture of linen has been long established here; the manufacture of cotton has also been introduced. The chief goods manufactured are low ginghams, low bedding-ticks, and sheetings. K. has sent two members to parliament since 1553. Electors registered in 1837, 227; in 1848, 245. Pop of parl. borough, in 1831, 5,296; in 1841, 5,382.—On a rocky height, at the SW side of the town, near the river, are the remains of the ancient castle of K., erected soon after the conquest.—In the parish are four mineral springs, one of which, the famous dropping-well of K., rises at the foot of a limestone rock, about 40 yds. from the bank of the river.

KNARESDALE, a parish in Tindale ward, Northumberland, 16 m. WSW of Hexham, on the South Tyne. Area 8,940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 491.

KNAVENSTOWN, a parish in co. Kildare, 2¾ m. WNW of Kildare. Area 618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 124; in 1841, 65.

KNAYTON WITH BRAWITH, a township in the p. of Leek, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNE of Thirsk. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1841, 404.

KNEBWORTH, a parish in Hertfordshire, 8½ m. WNW of Hertford. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1841, 253.

KNEDLINGTON, a township in the parish of Howden, E. R. of York, 1 m. WSW of Howden, on the river Ouse. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 142.

KNEESALL, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 4 m. SE by E of Ollerton. It includes the hamlet of Kersall, and the township of Ompton. Area 3,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1841, 596.

KNEESWORTH, a hamlet in the p. of Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire, 2½ m. NNW of Royston. Area 960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 191.

KNELSTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 11 m. SW of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1841, 113.

KNESBECK, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 48 m. SSE of Luneburg. Pop. 575.

KNESHINE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak of Trawnik, 20 m. ENE of Bosnaserai, on the l. bank of the Krivaja.

KNESSCLAERE, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 17 m. WNW of Gand. Pop. of dep. 4,120; of v. 839.

KNETTISHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. E by S of Thetford. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 79.

KNEVETON, or KNEETON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. SW by S of Newark, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 990 acres. Pop. 109.

KNIAGININ, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Novgorod. Pop. of district 100,000.—The town is 59 m. ESE of Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 1,600. It has several tanneries, and holds fairs several times a-year.

KNIAJOE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 99 m. NE of Tchernigov, dist. and 10 m. S of Starodub.

KNIAZ, or ZYD, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, dist. and 54 m. NW of Mozouir. It is 15 m. in length, and 5 m. in medium breadth.

KNIAZYCE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and dist. and 13 m. WNW of Mohilev, on the Likhva. It has 2 convents.

KNIEBIS, a defile of the Schwarzwald, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, grand-duchy of Baden, near Freudenstadt. Its highest point is 2,560 ft. above sea-level.—Also a village of Würtemburg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, on the confines of Baden.

KNIEGNITZ (GRON), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 868.—Klein K., in the same circle, has a pop. of 634.

KNIEGNITZ (POLNESCH), a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 222.

KNIELINGEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and 3 m. WNW of Carlsruhe, near the Rhine. Pop. 1,410.

KNIESEN, GNEZDA, or GNAZDA, a royal and free-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 15 m. NE of Käsmarkt, on the l. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,300.

KNIFE, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which joins the Missouri on the r. bank, a little to the S of the Mandan villages, after a N and W course of about 120 m.

KNIGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. N by W of Nenagh. Area 4,514 acres. Pop. 1,572.

KNIGHT'S CANAL, an inlet of the Pacific, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 50° 45′, extending in an E and NE direction about 50 m.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, a small island in Behring's bay, situated to the NW of Eleanor's sound, and separated from the continent of America by a narrow channel, in N lat. 59° 45′.—Also an island in Prince William's sound, in N lat. 60° 24′, about 30 m. in length from N to S, and from 2 to 5 m. broad.—Also a small island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 61° 50′, W long. 93° 30′.—Also an island in the Pacific, the largest of those called the Snares by Vancouver. Its S point is situated in S lat. 48° 15′, E long. 166° 44′.

KNIGHTON, or TREF-Y-CLAWDD, a parish and market-town, in the co. of Radnor, 10 m. NNW of New-Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 1,259; in 1841, 1,404.—The town, which is pleasantly situated on rising ground near the margin of the river Teme, consists of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles. K. unites with New Radnor in returning a member to parliament.—Also a chapelry in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicestershire, 2 m. SSE of Leicester, on the river Soar, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1841, 552.—Also a township in the p. of Mucklestone, Staffordshire, 12 m. W by N of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 465.

KNIGHTON-UPON-TEAME, a chapelry in the p. of Lindridge, Worcestershire, 3 m. ENE of Tenbury. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1841, 552.

KNIGHTON (WEST), a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 m. SE of Dorchester. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. 268.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the p. of St. Margaret, Westminster, and partly in those of Kensington, Chelsea, and St. George, Middlesex, 3 m. W by S of St. Paul's. K. extends from Hyde-Park corner to Kensington-Gore, and consists of one long street, on the line of the Great Western road from the metropolis. Many of the houses are new and handsome. On the N side, adjoining Hyde-

Park, are extensive barracks for cavalry; and on the opposite side, nearer Hyde-Park, are barracks for the foot-guards.

KNIGHTSTOWN, a village in Henry co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 33 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 467.

KNIGHTWICK, a parish and village in Worcestershire, 9 m. W of Worcester, on the river Teme. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1841, 157.

KNILL, a parish in Herefordshire, 2½ m. NNW of Knighton. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 75.

KNIN, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, cap. of a district, in the circle and 45 m. E of Zara, on the r. bank of the Kerka, and at the foot of a steep mountain. Pop. 950. It is surrounded with walls, but consists of only a few miserable houses. On the adjacent mountain, at an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level, is a fortress founded by the Turks, but subsequently enlarged by the Venetians.

KNIN (New), a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. ESE of Beraun, and 24 m. SSW of Prague, on the l. bank of the Koizaba. Pop. 800. In the environs are mines of gold.

KNIPHAUSEN, or Kniphuizen, a herrschaft or sovereign seignory of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, on the gulf of Jahde. It comprises an area of about 17 sq. m., and contains 3 parishes. Pop. 3,000. In 1810 it was included in the French dep. of Eastern Ems. In 1813 it was re-united to the grand-duchy of Oldenburg. The castle, which is its chief place, is 7 m. ESE of Jever.

KNIPTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. NNE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. 363.

KNISTENEAUX, a tribe of Indians, who chiefly reside in the British possessions, north of Lake Superior, although some bands reside on streams running into Red river. They are of a moderate stature, well proportioned, and of great activity. Their complexion is of a copper colour, and their hair black. Their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating, and their countenances open and agreeable. Mackenzie mentions that their women are the most comely of all the Indian tribes he had seen on the American continent.

KNITTELFELD, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 8 m. NE of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Mur. Pop. 2,000. It has extensive manufactories of iron and steel ware, and saltpetre.

KNITTLINGEN, a town of Wurtemburg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 3 m. WNW of Maulbronn, on the frontier of Baden. Pop. 2,362. It is the reputed birth-place of Dr. Faust.

KNIVETON, a parish, township, and village in Derbyshire, 3½ m. NE of Ashbourne. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 342; in 1841, 326.

KNOB (Cape), a headland of Western Australia, in the co. of Kent, on the W side of Dillon bay, in S lat. 34° 35′ 20″, E long. 119° 14′ 45″.

KNOBEN, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, to the E of Anholt.

KNOCK, a village in the p. of Kilmurry-Clonderalaw, co. Clare, on the NW shore of Clonderalaw bay, 5½ m. E of Kilrush. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1841, 115.—Also a mountain of Scotland, in Banffshire, about 8 m. W by S of Portsoy. It has an alt. of about 1,600 ft. above sea-level.—Also a parish, 4¾ m. NE by N of Claremorris, co. Mayo. Area 11,704 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,036; in 1841, 3,374. The surface is exceedingly bleak. Lough Cullentragh, on the SE boundary, has a surface elevation of 280 ft.—Also a parish 3¾ m. SSE of Nobber, co. Meath. Area 975 acres. Pop. 602.

KNOCK, the Irish term for a hill, mountain, or commanding eminence. The principal *knocks* in Ireland are the following:—

KNOCK, a hill in the parish of Ballyboy, 1¾ m. SE of Frankford, King's co. Though it attains an alt. above sea-level of only 490 ft., it forms a conspicuous feature in the flat country which extends NW from the base of the Slievebloom mountains.

KNOCKACLEEVAN, a hill 2½ m. NNE of Foxford, co. Mayo. It forms the W termination of the Lurgan or Slieve-Dauh range, and has an alt. of 912 ft.

KNOCKADUFF, a hill on the E side of Broadhaven, 2½ m. S of Benwee-head, co. Mayo. Alt. 519 ft.

KNOCKAGALISKY, a mountain 7½ m. SSW of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, in the peninsula between the bays of Ballinskelligs and St. Finnan. Alt. 1,351 ft.

KNOCKAHA, a hill in Queen's co., 3½ m. W of Rathdowney. Alt. 659 ft.

KNOCKALONGY, a mountain 5½ m. W by N of Coolaney, co. Sligo. Alt. 1,778 ft.

KNOCKANAFRIAN, a mountain in co. Waterford, 6 m. SE of Clonmel, one of the chief summits of the great Cummeragh or Monavoulagh range. Alt. 2,469 ft.

KNOCKANARD, a mountain in the p. of Shanrahan, co. Tipperary, one of the Knockmeledown range, 2½ m. SE of Ballyporeen. Alt. 1,337 ft.

KNOCKANARE, one of the Knockmeledown mountains, on the boundary between co. Tipperary and co. Waterford, 1½ m. E of Knockmeledown proper, and 4½ m. NNW of Cappoquin. Alt. 2,149 ft.

KNOCKANISS, a mountain in co. Clare, 9 m. WNW of Scariff. Alt. 1,306 ft.

KNOCKAVRANE, a mountain in the peninsula between the bays of Bantry and Dunmanus, 9 m. SW by W of Bantry, co. Cork.

KNOCKBRACK, a mountain 4½ m. S of Kanturk, co. Cork.—Also one of the Cummeragh mountains, 6 m. NW of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford.

KNOCKDUAGH, or Borroughaun, a conspicuous hill amidst a moorish and monotonous country, 2¾ m. NE of the head of Cashleh bay, co. Galway. Alt. 541 ft.

KNOCKEVEN, a mountain 2¾ m. NNW of Mount-Shannon, co. Galway. Alt. 1,242 ft.

KNOCKEYON, a hill in the p. of Faughalstown, co. Westmeath, on the NE side of Lough Dereveragh. Alt. 707 ft.

KNOCKFEERENA, or Knockfeerin, a hill 2 m. E of Ballingarry, and 4 m. SW by W of Croom, co. Limerick. Alt. 951 ft.

KNOCKFENNEL, the highest of the group of hills, around Lough Gur, in co Limerick.

KNOCKGARRAN, a mountain on the left side of the Kenmare river, and 5½ m. SW of Kenmare, co. Kerry.

KNOCKICLASHY, a hill in the barony of Clonmeen, co. Cork, possessing considerable interest as the scene of a battle fought on July 26, 1651, between the English under Lord Broghill, and the Irish under Lord Muskerry. In consequence of this battle Limerick surrendered to Ireton.

KNOCKINOSS, a hill and a battle-field 4 m. E of Kanturk, in co. Cork. The action for which the place is distinguished was fought on Nov. 13, 1647, between the parliamentarian forces under Lord Inchiquin, and the Irish forces under Lord Taaffe, and terminated in the complete route of the latter.

KNOCKINSKEA, a mountain 4 m. SSE of Castletownroche, co. Cork. Alt. 1,388 ft.

KNOCKLADE, a mountain in co. Antrim, 2¾ m. S of Ballycastle. Alt. above sea-level, 1,695 ft. It possesses a hemispherical or dome-like outline, and presents the same phasis to every point of the compass. Its skirts and lower declivities are disposed in corn-fields, and its higher regions, up to its very summit, are clothed with verdure. Its geognostic composition is successively schistose, calcareous, and basaltic; and the last has a thickness of 930 ft.

KNOCKLETTERAGH, a mountain on the N side of Coraan-Achill, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,509 ft.

KNOCKLETTERCASS, a mountain 3½ m. E of the head of Tulloghaan bay, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,208 ft.

KNOCKMADDEN, a mountain in the peninsula between Crookhaven and Dunmanus bay, co Cork, 4½ m. NE of Mizenhead. Alt. 1,029 ft.

KNOCKMORE, a mountain 5½ m. ENE of Newport, co. Mayo. Alt 1,259 ft.

KNOCKMOREDOWN, a mountain 7½ m. ESE of Ballinahinch, co. Galway. Alt. 1,163 ft.

KNOCKNADOBER, a mountain of Dingle, 4 m. NNE of Cahirciveen, co. Kerry.

KNOCKNADURAVE, a hill 2 m. W by N of Ballycastle, co. Mayo. Alt. 667 ft.

KNOCKNAFALLIA, a mountain of co. Waterford, one of the Knockmeledown range, 2 m. E by S of Knockmeledown proper. Alt. 2,199 ft.

KNOCKNALECKA, a hill in the p. of Kilnoe, co. Clare. Alt. 818 ft.

KNOCKNALOUGH, one of the W summits of the Knockmeledown mountains, in co. Waterford, 3 m. NW of Ballyduff. Alt. 1,028 ft.

KNOCKNALOWER, a hill 6¾ m. E of Belmullet, co. Mayo. Alt. 615 ft.

KNOCKNAMULREE, a mountain and a bog in the p. of Kilgeever, co. Mayo. The mountain—often called simply Muiree—overhangs the N side of Killery-harbour. Its alt. is 2,688 ft. The bog extends away from the N base of the mountain; and has an area of 1,623 acres.

KNOCKNANASK, a mountain in the p. of Lismore and Macollop, co. Waterford, in the W end of the Knockmeledown range, 3 m. E by S of Knockmeledown proper. Alt. 1,591 ft.

KNOCKNARA, a mountain in co. Sligo, on the E shore of Ardnaglass harbour, 3½ m. W by S of Sligo. Its alt. is 1,078 ft.

KNOCKNASHEEGAUN, a mountain 7½ m. W by N of Tubbercurry, co. Sligo. Alt. 1,168 ft.

KNOCKNASTERKIN, one of the Knockmeledown mountains, 5 m. N of Lismore. Alt. 2,084 ft.

KNOCKONHIGGIN, a mountain in co. Galway, on the N side of the Binabola group. Alt. 1,536 ft.

KNOCKOURA, a mountain on the W side of the peninsula and barony of Bere, 5 m. W of Castletown-Berehaven, co Cork.

KNOCKPATRICK, a hill 3 m. ENE of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Alt. 851 ft.

KNOCKRAWER, a mountain on the N side of the Stracashel river, 8 m. NE of Ardara, co. Donegal. Alt. 1,475 ft.

KNOCKREAGH, a mountain 3 m. NW of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Alt. 1,559 ft.—Also a hill 1½ m. ESE of the town of Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Alt. 593 ft.

KNOCKSHANAHULLION, a mountain 2 m. S by W of Clogheen, co. Tipperary. Alt. 2,150 ft.

KNOCKSHEGOUNA, a hill in co. Tipperary, 5 m. SW of Birr.

KNOCKWARDER, a mountain 7½ m. E of Ballina, co. Mayo. Alt. 1,338 ft.

KNOCK (Le), a hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Aelbeke. Pop. 165.

KNOCKACAPPLE, a village in the p. of Killaha, co. Kerry, 8½ m. E of Killarney.

KNOCKADERRY, a village in the p. of Clonelty, co. Limerick, 3½ m. ENE of Newcastle. Pop. 366.

KNOCKANDO, a parish in Morayshire, separated by the river Spey from the p. of Cromdale on the W. Pop. in 1831, 1,497; in 1841, 1,676. It contains the v. of Archiestown, on the moor of Ballintomb.

KNOCKANE, a parish in co. Kerry, 6 m. W by N of Killarney. Area 57,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,678; in 1841, 5,191. It extends from the river Laune on the N, to the head-streams of the Blackwater on the S; and from the Lower lake of Killarney on the E, to Glencare on the W. Eight-ninths of the surface are barren mountain. It probably excels every p. both in Ireland and in England for the number, the variety, the magnificence, the stupendousness, and the beauty of its grand and romantic landscapes. The Toomies and the Purple mountains in the E, the MacGillicuddy's Reeks, including Carran-Tual and the Sugarloaf in the centre, and the mountains around Blackstones and along the r. side of Glencare on the W, all belong to the p., and are unsurpassed for sublimity by any heights in Ireland.

KNOCKANURE, a parish 3 m. E by N of Listowel, co. Kerry. Area 5,950 acres. Pop. 1,358.

KNOCKAUNGEVEEN, a village in the p. of Kilmina, co. Mayo, 2½ m. N by E of Westport. Pop. 129.

KNOCKAVILLY, a parish in co. Cork. Area 6,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,184; in 1841, 2,078. The surface lies partly astride of the watershed between the Bandon and the Bride, and partly around the sources and head-streams of the Annabuoy.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish of Ross-shire, lying on both sides of the bay of Munlochy. Pop. 2,565.

KNOCKBREDA, a parish in co. Down. It contains the town of Ballymacarret and the v. of Newtownbreda. Area 8,098 acres. Pop. in 1841, 10,627.

KNOCKBRIDE, a parish 4½ m. N by W of Bailieborough, co. Cavan. Area 18,693 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,746; in 1841, 10,603.

KNOCKCOMMON, a parish 2¼ m. SE of Slane, co. Meath. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,000.

KNOCKCROGHERY, a village in the p. of Killenovy, co. Roscommon, 4¾ m. SE of Roscommon. It has some local celebrity for the manufacture of a humble kind of tobacco-pipe, short in the stem, small in the bowl, and peculiarly adapted to the economizing of tobacco. About eight kilns are in requisition, and they produce on the average about 500 gross of pipes per week, of the value of 1s. per gross. The clay for the manufacture is carried from a distance of 2 m. Pop. in 1841, 263.

KNOCKGARRA, a village in the p. of Duras-Kinvarra, co. Galway, between the bays of Kinvarra and Aughinish, 2¾ m. NW by W of Kinvarra. Pop. in 1841, 297.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a parish 4¼ m. S of Cashel, co. Tipperary, containing the v. of New-Inn. Area 9,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,520; in 1841, 3,296.

KNOCKIN, a parish in Salop, 5 m. SE by S of Oswestry. Area 450 acres. Pop. in 1841, 271.

KNOCKMAHON, a village in the parish of Monksland, co. Waterford, within a ¼ m. of the coast, and about a ½ m. ENE of Bonmahon. Pop. in 1841, 255.—The Knockmahon copper mines are situated in the vicinity. These mines belong to the Mining company of Ireland, and are now the most profitable and prosperous in the kingdom. They were originally worked about a century ago. Copper is the principal produce; but lead, in considerable quantities, is raised. According to an official return in 1836, the annual produce in copper amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, worth £9 per ton. The ore is shipped at the mines in boats, which carry it to vessels riding at anchor at some distance from the land; and supplies of timber and iron are brought on cars to the mines from Waterford, and are imported to the latter place, the timber from Norway, and the iron from Wales. The number of persons employed by the mines, exclusive of carriers and of other classes not statedly on the spot, is about 1,000.

KNOCKMARK, a parish 2 m. W of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 2,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 714; in 1841, 630.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a range of mountains on the mutual frontier of the cos. of Tipperary and Waterford. It commences 8 m. SW by S of Clonmel, and extends 12 m. due W to the boundary with co. Cork, or rather is continued 4½ m. into the interior of Cork under the local name of the Kilworth mountains. The range has a mean breadth of about 4½ m.; and is bounded by the vale of the rivulet Tar on the N, and by the valley of the Blackwater and the vale of the Phineas rivulet on the S. Its principal summits within co. Waterford, together with their several alts. above sea-level, are Knocknanask, 1,591 ft.,—Knocknafallia, 2,199,—Deyrick, 1,297,—Knocknalough, 1,028,—Crow-Hill, 1,003.—and six others, respectively 1,096, 1,668, 1,086, 1,031, 1,164, and 1,066 ft. The principal summits on the boundary between the two counties are Knockanare, 2,149,—Knocknasterkin, 1,084,—Sugarloaf, 2,144,—Knockmeledown proper, 2,690,—and two others respectively 2,069, and 2,101 ft. Those within co. Tipperary are West Crohan, 1,718 ft.,—Knockshanahullion, 2,150,—Farbreaga, 1,603.—Knockanard, 1,337,—and Carran-Hill, 1,189 ft. Knockmeledown proper is situated 4½ m. N by W of Lismore, and, in a straight line, 9 m. SW of Clonmel. Its N face is rapidly declivitous.

KNOCKMOURNE, a parish 4½ m. E of Castle-Lyons, co. Cork. Area 8,836 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,142; in 1841, 3,376.

KNOCKNEGAUL, a parish 4 m. S by W of Limerick, co. Limerick. Area 2,172 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,381; in 1841, 1,230.

KNOCKRATH, a parish 3 m. NW of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow. Area 18,845 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,081; in 1841, 2,331. The surface descends from Table mountain at the head of Glenmalure, down the l. side of the river Avonbeg to within 2¾ m. of 'the Meeting of the Waters.' Table mountain, at the head of Glenmalure, has an alt. of 2,341 ft. above sea-level; the Gap, immediately below it, of 2,266 ft.; the Avonbeg river, immediately above the waterfall, of 1,428 ft.

KNOCKTEMPLE, or Mullowny, a parish 3 m. WNW of Liscarrol, co. Cork, containing the village of Freemount. Area 4,618 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,801; in 1841, 2,245.

KNOCKTOPHER, a parish and town in co. Kilkenny. Area 4,722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,700; in

1841, 1,968.—The town of K. is situated 1¾ m. ENE of Newmarket. Though dignified with the name of a town, it is, in point of fact, a mere village. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1841, 467.

KNODISHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. ESE of Saxmundham. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. 397.

KNONAU, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, district of Affoltern. Pop. 594.

KNOOK, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. ESE of Warminster, on the river Wiley. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 255.

KNORCKE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, cant. of Bruges. Pop. 1,108.

KNOSSINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. SSE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1841, 252.

KNOTTING, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4½ m. SE by S of Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1841, 175.

KNOTTINGLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Pontefract, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. E by N of Pontefract, on the S bank of the river Aire, and intersected by the Knottingley and Goole canal. It contains an active commercial pop., attracted to it by its extensive lime-quarries, its canal, and its position on the banks of the navigable Aire. It is included within the parl. boundaries of the borough of Pontefract. Area 1,536 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,304.

KNOWLE, or KNOLL, a chapelry in the p. of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, 9½ m. NW by N of Warwick, intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Pop. in 1831, 1,120; in 1841, 1,208.

KNOWLE (ST. GILES), a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. S by E of Ilminster, crossed by the Chard canal. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 108; in 1841, 99.

KNOWL-END, a township in the p. of Audley, Stafford, 4 m. NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 270.

KNOWLESVILLE, a village of Ridgeway township, Orleans co., in the state of New York, U. S., 256 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 450.

KNOWLTON, a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 66 m. N by W of Trenton, bounded on the N by Blue mountain. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Paulin's kill, Beaver brook, and Shawpocussing creek. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 2,307.

KNOWLTON, a parish in Kent, 8¼ m. ESE of Canterbury. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 27.

KNOWSLEY, a township in the p. of Huyton, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. WNW of Prescot. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. 1,502.—K. park, the seat of the earl of Derby, is nearly 6 m. in circumf. It is adorned with a profusion of fine old timber, and has a lake in the centre about a ½ m. in length. The mansion occupies an elevated part of the park.

KNOWSTONE, a parish in Devon, 9¼ m. W by N of Bampton, in a valley between the rivers Yeo and Sturcomb. Area 4,440 acres. Pop. 578.

KNOYLE (EAST), a parish in Wilts, 2½ m. SW by S of Hindon. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,028; in 1841, 1,038. The celebrated architect and mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren, was born here.

KNOYLE (WEST), a parish in Wilts, 3 m. E by N of Mere. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 206.

KNOX, a central county of the state of Tennesse, U. S., comprising an area, generally mountainous, of 864 sq. m. It is watered by Holston and French Broad rivers, and by Beaver creek. The soil on the streams is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 15,485; in 1850, 18,769. Its capital is Knoxville.—Also a co. in the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 495 sq. m., watered by Cumberland river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 5,722; in 1850, 7,109. Its capital is Barbourville.—Also a central co. in the state of Ohio, containing an area of 618 sq. m., watered by Vernon river and its tributaries. Towards the W the surface is level, and the soil extremely rich. Pop. in 1840, 29,579; in 1850, 28,792. Its capital is Mount Vernon.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Indiana, comprising an area of 540 sq. m.; bordered by White river on the S; by the W. fork of White river on the E; and by Wabash river on the W. It has a fertile soil, covered to a great extent with timber and prairie. Pop. in 1840, 10,657; in 1850, 11,086. Its capital is Vincennes.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Illinois, containing a superficies of 792 sq. m., watered by Henderson and Spoon rivers and their tributaries. It has extensive prairies, with timber on the streams, and possesses a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 7,060; in 1850, 13,280. Its capital is Knoxville.—Also a township in Waldo co., in the state of Maine, 35 m. NE by E of Augusta. Pop. 897.—Also a township of Albany co., in the state of New York, 21 m. W of Albany. Its surface, which is hilly, is drained by Bozra kill, and a tributary of Fox's creek. Pop. 2,143.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 538.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the same state. Pop. 1,180.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 1,529.

KNOXVILLE, a village of Knox township, Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., E of Columbus, 4 m. from the Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a v. of Crawford co., in the state of Georgia, 55 m. SW by W of Milledgeville, 4 m. E of Flint river. It contained in 1840 about 20 dwellings.—Also a town, capital of Knox co., in the state of Tennessee, 183 m. E by S of Nashville, on the N bank of Holston river, 4 m. below the junction of French Broad river. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Knox co., in the state of Illinois, 100 m. WNW of Springfield, near Haw creek. Pop. 250.

KNURROW, or KNURROWA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Nybnitz. Pop. 506.

KNUTSFORD, a parish and market-town in the co. of Chester, 24 m. ENE of Chester. The Grand Junction railway passes 9 m. E of the town, and the Grand Trunk canal 6 m. W of it. It is 6 m. W of the Cheeford station of the Manchester and Crewe railway. The p. includes the townships of Bexton, Ollerton, Toft, and Nether and Over K. Area 4,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,599; in 1841, 4,006. The town—which is pleasantly situated in a fertile part of the co., on a branch of the river Birkin, which divides it into two parts, Nether and Over K.—is of great antiquity. The houses are in general well-built. The principal manufactures are those of cotton-spinning and weaving, sewing-thread, which formerly employed many hands, worsted, and tanned leather. Races are held annually in the vicinity on the last Tuesday in July, and continue for two days. The Midsummer and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the co. are held in this town. A large and convenient prison for the co., in the front of which is a commodious sessions'-house, is situated here.

KNUTWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NW of Lucerne. Pop. in 1850, 1,316, all Catholics.

KNYNO, a river of Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Tivy, about 5 m. below Cardigan.

KNYSZYN, a town of Russia, in the prov. and 18 m. NNW of Bialystok. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Posen. Pop. 208.

KOADJUTHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Tilsit. Pop. 322.

KOAMEROO (CAPE), the SE projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's sound, on the

W side of Cook's strait, in the Middle island of New Zealand, in N lat. 41° 4′.

KOBA-TENDA, a village of Senegambia, 360 m. SE of St. Louis.

KOBBA. See Cobbeh.

KOBBELBUDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Preuss-Eylau. Pop. 265.

KOBEL (Mack), a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. and circle of Hanau, bail. of Wendesken. Pop. 1,214.

KOBELAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 283.

KOBELN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 262.

KOBELNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 224.

KOBELWALD, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, circle of the Upper Rhinethal. Pop. in 1850, with Ruthi, 1,500, Catholics.

KOBEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Steinau, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,107.—Also a village of Prussia, in the same circle. Pop. 230.

KOBERSDORF, or Kabold, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. WSW of Oedenburg. Pop. 1,050.

KOBERSHAYN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Torgau. Pop. 260.

KOBERWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 824.—Also a v. in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 268.

KOBI. See Gobi.

KOBIELITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 403.

KOBILLA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Berent. Pop. 160.

KOBLAU, or Koblow, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 361.

KOBLEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Heilsberg. Pop. 265.

KOBLENZ, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district of Zurzach. Pop. 709, Catholics.

KOBLENZ. See Coblenz.

KOBLER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 523.

KOBNITZ, or Chobinice, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Bomst. Pop. 527.

KOBOLO, a town of China, in the Khalkha territory, in N lat. 48° 8′, E long. 90° 4′.

KOBOSOAT, an island of the Moluccas, in the Arm group, to the S of Valham, in S lat. 5° 50′, E long. 135° 21′.

KOBRIN, a town of Russian Poland, 100 m. SE of Grodno. Pop. 4,300.

KOBUILIANSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 12 m. S of Nijni-Tchirskaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KOBURG. See Coburg.

KOBYLAGORA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 319.

KOBYLANKA, a village of Austria, in Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle of Jaslo, on the river Ropa. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Catholic devotees.

KOBYLIAKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 28 m. S of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Vorskla. Pop. 7,000.

KOBYLLA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 226.

KOBYLLNO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 250.

KOBYSTCHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. SSE of Tchernigov.

KOCANOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schroda. Pop. 167.

KOCHANOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Lublinitz. Pop. 698.

KOCHBERG (Gross), a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 12 m. W of Kahla. Pop. 190.

KOCHELSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Crewzburg. Pop. 306.

KOCHEN (Ober and Unter), two villages of Würtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, bail. of Aalen. Pop. of Ober K. 1,035; of Unter K. 922.

KOCHENDORF, a large village of Wurtemberg, at the junction of the Kocher and Neckar.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Ohlau. Pop. 415.

KOCHER, a river of Wurtemberg, formed by two streams, called respectively the Red and Black K., which falls into the Neckar at Kochendorf, between Heilbronn and Wimpfen, after a course of 64 m. Its principal affluents are the Lein, the Roth, the Brettach, and the Bühler.

KOCHERN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Ohlau. Pop. 211.

KOCHHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the reg. and 28 m. SW of Coblenz, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,462.

KOCHLOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Scheldberg. Pop. 245.

KOCHLOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. 536.

KOCHZUTZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Lublinitz. Pop. 1,007.

KOCK, a small town of Poland, on the Wieprz, 31 m. N of Lublin. Pop. 900.

KOCKEL (Great), Kokel, or Nagy-Kukullo, a river of Transylvania, which has its source in the Carpathian mountains, towards the NE extremity of the jurisdiction of Udvarhely; traverses that district, the comitat of Kockelburg, and the jurisdiction of Schasburg and Mediasch; flows along the confines of Lower Weissenburg, and near Balas-Falva receives the Little K. It thence takes the name of K.; and after running an additional distance of 12 m., joins the Maros, on the l. bank, 11 m. NE of Carlsburg. It has a general course from E to W of about 105 m.; and passes Schasburg, Elizabethstadt, and Mediasch.—The Kis-Kukullo, or Little Kockel takes its rise also in the Carpathian mountains, in the N part of the jurisdiction of Udvarhely; traverses the E part of the jurisdiction of Maros and the comitat of Kockelburg, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins the Great Kockel, on the r. bank.

KOCKELBURG, Kukullo, Kukullo-Varmegye, or Kokelburger, a gespanschaft or administrative province of Transylvania, bounded on the N by the jurisdiction of Maros, and by the comitat of Thorenburg; on the E by the jurisdiction of Udvarhely; on the S by the jurisdiction of Schasburg and Mediasch; and on the W by the comitat of Lower Weissenburg. Its surface is generally hilly, and is watered by the Great and Little Kockel and Maros. Pop. in 1837, 82,258. The soil is fertile, and produces corn and wine in great abundance. Cattle are reared in large numbers in its pastures. —This comitat is divided into 2 circles, the Upper and Lower, each of which is subdivided into 3 jaras. It contains, besides the cap., Dicso-Szent-Marton, 1 town and 116 villages.

KOCKELBURG, Kukullovar, Kukelburg, or Cseta'tye-de-Balte, a town of Transylvania, in the gsp. of Küküllo, 11 m. WNW of Mediasch, and 50 m. SE of Klausenburg, on the l. bank of the Little Kockel. It is of small extent, and its houses are old and generally ill-built. On the opposite bank of the river, in the midst of a fine park, is a

castle of the same name, belonging to the counts of Bethlew.

KOCKEL-SEE, a lake of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, to the E of the Staffel-see. It is 4½ m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is at an alt. of 1,700 ft. above sea-level. The Loisach flows through it.

KOCKENDORF (Alt and Neu), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Allenstein. Pop. of Alt K. 181; of Neu K. 253.

KODEN, a town of Poland, on the Bug, 23 m. ESE of Biala. Pop. 2,506.

KODERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 573.

KODIAK. See Kadiak.

KODI-HISSAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. NE of Sivas.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. N of Kiangari.

KODJA-HISAR, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 10 m. S of Merdin.

KODJA-SHEHR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 12 m. N of Kiutaiah.

KODLEWE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nulitsch. Pop. 411.

KOEENA, a walled village of Fuladu, in Western Africa, 110 m. W of Kamalia.

KOENISMACKER, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Metzervisse, on the r. bank of the Kaner, 6 m. NE of Thionville. Pop. 1,352.

KOERMOND, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 24 m. S of Guns. Pop. 3,400.

KOETCH, a town of Japan, on the W coast of the island of Firando, 60 m. NW of Nagasaki.

KOETZING, a town of Bavaria, 33 m. E by N of Ratisbon. Pop. 900.

KŒUR-LA-PETITE, a village of France in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Pierrefitte. Pop. 1,500.

KOF, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 27 m. SE of Nigata.

KOFLACH, a town of Styria, in the circle and 18 m. W of Grätz.

KO-FUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, division of Tab-yuen-fu.

KOGENHEIM, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 7 m. NNE of Schelestadt, on the l. bank of the Ill. Pop. 1,324.

KOGETEIN, a town of Moravia, on the Blata, 34 m. S by E of Brunn. Pop. 3,050.

KOGONG, a village of Western Africa, in the territory of Sierra Leone, in N lat. 10° 45′.

KOHAT. See Cohat.

KOH-DUD, or Phu-Kok, a large island on the E coast of the gulf of Siam, 34 m. in length, and rising 700 or 800 ft. above sea-level. A few spots only on the coast are inhabited; the greater part of the island being covered with a dense forest, containing deer, hogs, wild buffaloes, and oxen. Its most valuable produce is lignum aloes. Its inhabitants are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, all Cochin-Chinese, and chiefly fishermen. They grow no species of corn, but import rice from Kang-kao, which lies opposite. Their husbandry is confined to a few coarse fruits and esculent vegetables.

KOHHEL, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 10 m. N of Debin.

KOH-I-BABA, a mountain-range at the SW extremity of the Hindu-kush, in Afghanistan, extending between the meridians of 67½° and 68½° E, nearly along the parallel of 34½° N. Its average alt. may probably be 16,000 ft. above sea-level.

KOH-I-DAMAN, an elevated upland of Afghanistan, to the N of Cabul, stretching about 20 m. along the E declivity of the Pughman range. Its average alt. above sea-level is about 7,000 ft.

KOHKELAN, a district of Hindostan, prov. of Lahore, situated between the 33d and 34th degrees of N lat., on the W side of the river Jelum. It is a mountainous and poor country, possessed by petty chiefs, who are tributary either to the Sikhs or Afghans.

KOHLENDAMMERKOG, a parish and village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 12 m. S of Tondem. Pop. 5,200.

KOHREN, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 24 m. SSE of Leipzig, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1,033.

KOH-SI-CHANG, a harbour, and the name borne by the group of small islands which form it, in N lat. 13° 12′, E long. 100° 55′, 36 m. SE from the mouth of the river of Bankok, on the coast of Siam. The islands are 7 or 8 in number; but, with the exception of the two largest, called by the Siamese Koh-si-chang and Koh-cram, they are small and unimportant. Koh-si-chang, the largest of the cluster, is about 7 m. long, and 3 m. broad; and is composed of hills of considerable height clothed to the water's edge with trees. The varieties of wood are numerous, and some of the descriptions, such as maple and sisso, are well-suited for fine work. The trees are not, however, found of sufficient height or dimensions for ships' masts or yards. On this island there is no cultivation. Koh-cram is about one-fourth the size of the large island, and has a small village on one end of it occupied by Siamese fishermen, by whose industry a considerable portion of the island has been cleared of wood, and brought into cultivation, and produces abundance of maize, and such vegetables as are common on the continent. These islands are famous for some rare and beautiful varieties of the wild pigeon. The most remarkable are a large white species with the tips of the wings and tail black, found on most of the islands in the gulf, but unknown on the continent; a beautiful brown and purple-coloured description which is very rare; and one or two varieties of the small green pigeon. There is a large root found close to the sea on the small islands, which seems to be a new species in the list of plants. In appearance it has a close resemblance to the *Dioscorea bulbifera*, or common yam; but it has little or no taste, and grows to an enormous size. We have seen a specimen of this root which measured 10 ft. in circumf., and weighed 474 lbs. The natives use it as medicine: cutting it into thin slices, and drying it in the sun, after which it is pounded or ground into a powder, which is administered in cases of fever, ague, &c. Land-crabs are numerous in several spots throughout the islands. The Cochin-Chinese, who visit the harbour of K. on their voyages to Siam, have erected a temple on the large island. It is a small white building, conspicuous on an eminence at the SW end. Their traders touch here regularly for supplies of water and fire-wood. The latter is easily procured, and is taken away in large quantities by them on their return to Cochin-China, in some parts of which country wood is a scarce article. The shores afford the edible birds' nests so much in request amongst the Chinese; but they are of inferior quality, probably owing to their being suffered to remain on the rocks from season to season. Rock-oysters are very abundant, and a few sea slug, or *beche-de-mer*, are found, but not in sufficient quantity to be worth collecting. Stone-ballast for the use of ships is obtained with ease, and without danger to the boats. The harbour, which is formed by the two large islands, is well-sheltered, and affords anchorage for almost any number of vessels, and protection from the wind and sea in every direction except the N: though from this quarter the sea cannot affect it much, on

account of its vicinity to the shoals at the head of the gulf. The best entrance is from this quarter; there is also a passage to the S between the islands. The holding-ground is tolerably good, but it will always be necessary for ships to ride with chain-cables owing to the roughness of the bottom. The rise and fall of water is considerable, being about 10 ft. at spring-tide, and the tide runs strong through the harbour.—In Hamilton's account of Siam this cluster is called 'The Dutch isles,' from the circumstance of its having been usual for ships of that nation to frequent them in the early period of their commerce with Siam. He says it was the custom for large ships to wait here "for cargoes from Siam." At present all vessels above 200 tons burthen trading to Siam, lie off the bar, in an open and much exposed roadstead, 16 m. from the mouth of the river, until their cargoes are brought out to them in the native lighters or junks. The detention which vessels meet with in obtaining cargoes renders their stay in this situation expensive and inconvenient, if not even dangerous. They have no means of procuring water, wood, or ballast, but from Bankok, and this is attended with trouble and expense. But the whole of these articles can be obtained with the utmost facility at K., where a vessel lies in a safe harbour in which her cargo can be taken on board at any time. As a station for an enemy meditating hostile measures against Siam, no place can be better adapted than this harbour. A very small fleet in possession of these islands would effectually blockade the port of Bankok, at which nearly the whole trade of the Siamese empire is concentrated; and thus dictate terms to the monarch of Siam, without further exertion than the seizure and detention of the numerous junks which trade to Bankok from various quarters.—*Singapore Chronicle.*

KOIDAKI (Novo), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 3 m. WNW of Yekaterinoslav, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

KOIRVIRAH, a village of Persian Armenia, 18 m. S of Erivan.

KOISJU, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 26 m. W of Naku.

KOISU, a river of Georgia, which rises on the N flank of Caucasus; flows E, and N, along the frontiers of N. Daghestan; then turns E, and flowing past Kostek, divides into two branches, one of which flows into the Caspian under the name of the Sumak, the other into the gulf of Agrakhansk. Its chief affluents are the Khozriak and the Atala.

KOJA-KIZ, a town of Independent Tartary, near the Aral lake, 18 m. NE of Urkonje.

KOJAR, a small town of Azerdbijan, in Persia, 75 m. W of Tabriz.

KOJEND. See Khokan.

KOJETEM, a town of Moravia, circle and 10 m. SW of Preram. Pop. 2,836.

KOJUK PASS, a pass of Afghanistan, in N lat. 30° 45′, E long. 66° 30′, leading from the valley of Peshin on the E, across the Amran range, into the plains of Candahar on the W. Its summit has an elevation of 7,449 ft. above sea-level. It was forced by a British army in 1839 and 1842.

KOKABONI, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom of Bornu, 110 m. W of Kuka. Pop. 5,000.

KOKAN. See Khokan.

KOKCHAGA (Bolchaia), a river of Russia, which rises in the SW of the gov. of Viatka, and joins the Volga, on the l. bank, 20 m. E of Tchehoksa, in the gov. of Kasan, after a course from N to S of about 100 m.

KOKCHAGA (Malaia), a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Viatka, and pursuing a course nearly parallel to the Bolchaia K., falls into the Volga a little below that river, after a course of 90 m. from N to S.

KOKCHAISKOE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kazan, at the confluence of the Bolchaia Kokchaga with the Volga. Pop. 900.

KOKEL. See Kochel.

KOKELAY, a town of Ceylon, on the E coast, in N lat. 8° 58′.

KOKFARA, a town of Abyssinia, in the NW part of the prov. of Gedem, a day's journey S of Ephrata.

KOKINO, a town on the E coast of the island of Lemnoz, 9 m. N of Cape Stala.

KOKKAAT, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the Western Ghauts, 12 m. NE of Montana; waters the districts of Kurk and Cherical; and flows into the sea of Oman, 9 m. NW of Cananore, after a course from E to W of 60 m.

KOKO-NOR, a large lake of Tartary, near the borders of China. It is more than 70 m. long, and nearly 30 m. in breadth; and lies immediately to the W of Sining-chu, in Shen-si, between 36° and 37° N lat. Its W extremity is 17° W of Pekin. The surrounding country is mountainous throughout. We know that the musk-deer and the yak abound in this region—animals which cannot exist but in cold mountainous regions. The district is famed for its rhubarb, the best in the world, which is produced in the Swe-shan, or 'Snowy mountains,' in the vicinity of Sining, and Su-chu, the Succur of Marco Polo. There are no towns in this region, as it is merely a pastoral region for wandering Tartars, who dwell in tents but never build cities. The Koshoti Kalmucks are divided into eight tribes. under as many *taidshas* or chiefs, all of whom submitted to China after the defeat and death of Kaldan Pojukhti, supreme prince of the Sungari Eluths. See Sifan.

KOKORO, or Bali, a river of Western Africa, which rises in the Mandingo territory, not far from the Niger, and flowing through Fuladu, enters Bruko, where it receives the Ba-Wulima. On entering Kajaaga it falls into the Bafing or Senegal, 80 m. E of Gallam. It is a rapid river, and flows through a rocky and picturesque country, in a course from SE to N of about 250 m.

KOLA, or Kolkoe-Ostrog, a port of Russian Lapland, in the gov. of Archangel, 540 m. N of Petersburg, at the confluence of the Tuloma with the Kola, in N lat. 68° 52′, on a river of the same name, which rises in Lake Kolozero, and runs W and N 30 m. to the Arctic ocean. It was fortified by Peter the Great, who made it the cap. of Russian Lapland. In 1854 it was destroyed by the English frigate Miranda, which ascended the river of narrow and intricate navigation, and took up a position within 500 yds. of the town and batteries.

KOLAAS, a mountain of Norway, in the vicinity of Christiania. Alt. 1,157 Paris ft. above sea-level.

KOLACHI, a town and district of E. Afghanistan, on the W side of the Indus; lying between Tak on the N, and Dera-Ismail-khan on the E and SE. It is about 27 m. in length, and 20 m. in width. In 1847–8 there were 18,250 acres under cultivation in this district; and the average produce was valued at 175,304 rupees.—The town in 1848 was a complete wreck; but contained 250 Hindu shops, whose occupants chiefly dealt in grain, which they exchanged with the Viziris for iron and timber. It is situated on the l. bank of the Luni or Gomul, and is built entirely of mud.—*Edwardes.*

KOLACZYCE, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in the circle and 4 m. NNE of Jaslo. Pop. 1,459.

KOLAH, a village of Anatolia, 36 m. NE of Alah-Shehr, near the l. bank of the Sarabut.

KOLAPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur.—The town is situated in N lat. 16° 19′, E long. 74° 19′.

KOLAR, a town of Servia, 23 m. SE of Belgrade.

KOLAR, a town of Bursalum, in Western Africa, near the coast of the Atlantic, in N lat. 13° 50′.

KOLAUTSHEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Klattau. Pop. 860.

KOLBERG. See COLBERG.

KOLBIEL, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, on the Swider, 18 m. SSW of Stanislawow.

KOLBUSZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 50 m. ENE of Tarnow, on the r. bank of the Laka.

KOLDING, a port of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 30 m. ENE of Ribe, at the entrance of a small stream of the same name, into a bay of the Little Belt. Pop. 2,600.

KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Leipzig, on the r. bank of the Zwickauer-Mulde. Pop. 3,246.

KOLESNIKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 24 m. NNW of Leda, on the r. bank of the Versaka.

KOLIASIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. ENE of Tver, situated on the Volga, at the confluence of the Jabnia. It contains 3,500 inhabitants, and trades in corn, flax, butter, salt meat, and tallow.

KOLIN (NEW), a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzun, 38 m. E of Prague on the Elbe. Pop. 5,753.

KOLLA, a district of Abyssinia, at the N base of Simen. It is covered with dense forests, and forms the favourite retreat of wild animals of all kinds. It is a pestilential region, and generally uninhabited; but there are hills in it which, rising above the level of the noxious atmosphere, are crowned with villages.

KOLLA. See COLLO.

KOLLSCHHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Wetzlar. Pop. 329.

KOLLUM, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 8 m. SE of Dokkum. Pop. 1,000.

KOLLUVI, a tribe of the African people called Tuarick, who inhabit the tracts which intervene between Fezzan and Asben, and carry on most of the trade between these two countries.

KOLMCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Freistadt. Pop. 573.

KOLN. See COLOGNE.

KOLN (ALT and NEU), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. of Alt K. 567; of Neu K. 151.—Also a v. in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 869.—Also a v. in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Culm. Pop. 180.

KOLNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustow, 60 m. SW of Lanza. Pop. 200.

KOLO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, 16 m. E of Konus, on an island in the Warta. Pop. 3,000.

KOLOCSA. See KALOCSA.

KOLOKYTHIA, a small sea-port of Greece, in the S of the Morea, on a gulf of the same name, in N lat. 36° 47′. This is the ancient *Gythium*, the sea-port of Sparta, though fully 25 m. SE of that city.

KOLOMEA, or KOLOMYA, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Pruth, 112 m. SE of Lemberg. Pop. 8,680, of whom 4,000 are Jews.—The circle of K. has an area of 83·6 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 205,459.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow, situated on the Oka, near the influx of the Moskwa, 58 m. SSE of Moscow. Pop. 13,100. The chief traffic consists in corn, tallow, and salted beef. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a number of churches and chapels. The cathedral is a large building, roofed with iron.

KOLOR, a considerable town of Wulli, in Western Africa, near the Gambia.

KOLPAKOUSKOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, on the Ural, 124 m. E of Orenburg.

KOLSA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Delitsch. Pop. 282.

KOLTSCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Freistadt. Pop. 548.

KOLTSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Reichenbach. Pop. 385.—Also a v. in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Stemberg. Pop. 753.

KOLURI, a village on the W side of the island of Salamis, adjacent to the coast of Attica.

KOLYMA′, or KOVYMA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the high mountains which border the coast of Okhotzk, and flowing N, falls into the Frozen ocean, after a course of 700 m., in N lat. 70° 5′, E long. 61° 30′. It receives the waters of several large tributary streams, of which the Omolon, and the Great and Little Aniuy are the most important. It is generally covered with a solid crust of ice early in September, and as the frost continues without interruption till May, several weeks of warm weather are requisite to thaw the ice-bound stream. Its banks are inhabited by Yukagires, Lamuts, Tungusians, Shuvantzes, Koriaks, and Yakuts, who rely chiefly on fishing for subsistence.—There are three towns, or villages rather, on this river, known as Verkhni-Kolymsk, Sredni-Kolymsk, and Nishni-Kolymsk, or Upper, Middle, and Lower Kolymsk. Of these, the last, though consisting only of a church, a wooden fortress, and some 50 houses and huts, is by far the largest. It is situated in N lat. 68° 31′, E long. 160° 35′. Sredni K. contains only a church and 13 houses. Verkhni K., the most southern of the three, contains only 15 houses. These towns are generally abandoned by the whole pop. as soon as the winter breaks up, that they may pursue the chase and the fisheries, on which they depend for their support throughout the year. To the W of Nishni K. lies a naked boundless *tundra* or heath; towards the N, the Arctic ocean covered with perpetual ice. The average temp. of the year is only 14°; and in December, January, and February, the therm. frequently falls to 58° below zero. "The vegetation of summer," says Wrangel, "is scarcely more than a struggle for existence. In the latter end of May the stunted willow-bushes put out little wrinkled leaves, and those banks which slope towards the S become clothed with a semi-verdant hue. In June the temp. at noon attains 72°; the flowers show themselves, and the berry-bearing plants blossom, when sometimes an icy blast from the sea turns the verdure yellow, and destroys the bloom. The air is clearest in July, and the temp. is usually mild. But, as if to embitter to the inhabitants of this dreary region this semblance of summer, and to cause them to wish for winter again, millions of musquitoes darken the air, and oblige every one to take refuge in the thick and pungent smoke of the *dymokuries*, [large heaps of fallen leaves, moss, and damp wood; the thick smoke which comes from them drives away the musquitoes; they are placed both in the pastures and near the houses,] which affords protection from these tormentors. But as every thing in nature has a beneficent purpose, and all disadvantages are compensated by some good, these insects render an essential service to the inhabitants, by forcing the rein-deer to leave the forests, and to take refuge in the cold open plains near the sea. This they com-

monly do in troops of many hundreds, or even thousands; the hunters then lie in wait for them, especially as they cross the rivers and lakes, and kill numbers without difficulty. The musquitoes render also another service in preventing the horses from straying away in the vast plains, where they feed without keepers. Their natural instinct teaches them to keep near the dymokuries, which protect them from their enemies. One sees them grazing on the lee-side of these glimmering heaps, in the cover of the smoke. When the pasture is fed off, the smoke-heaps are established in a fresh place. They are generally enclosed by a slight fence, to prevent the horses from coming too near the fire. In summer the rolling of thunder-storms can be heard in the mountains, but they have little influence on the great plains. Winter, properly so called, prevails during nine months of the year. In October the cold is somewhat mitigated by thick fogs, and by the vapour rising from the freezing sea; but in November the great cold begins, and in January increases to 65°. Then breathing becomes difficult; the wild rein-deer, that citizen of the polar region, withdraws to the deepest thicket of the forest, and stands there motionless, as if deprived of life. The night of 52 revolutions of the earth is relieved by the strong refraction, and by the whitened surface of the snow, as well as by frequent auroras. On the 28th of December a pale twilight begins to be visible at noon, but is not sufficient to dim the stars. As the sun returns, the cold becomes even more sensible, and the intensity of frost, which accompanies the rising of the sun in February and March, is especially penetrating. Perfectly clear days are extremely rare in winter, because the sea-winds, which always prevail, bring with them continual vapours and fogs, which are sometimes so intense as wholly to conceal the stars of the deep blue polar sky. These thick fogs are called *morrok*. They prevail least in September. There is a remarkable phenomenon known here by the name of *teplot weter* ['the warm wind'], blowing from the SE by S; it sometimes begins suddenly, when the sky is quite clear, and in the middle of winter raises the temp., in a short time, from — 47° to + 35°; so that the plates of ice, which are the substitute for glass in the windows, begin to melt; in the valleys of the Aniuj, the warm wind is frequently felt; its influence does not extend to the W of Cape Tschukotskoj. It is seldom of longer continuance than twenty-four hours. Though, from all that has been said, the climate is one of the most severe and unkindly; yet it must be owned that it is not, on the whole, prejudicial to health. The poverty of vegetation is strongly contrasted with the rich abundance of animal life. Countless herds of rein-deer, elks, black bears, foxes, sables, and grey squirrels, fill the upland forests; stone foxes and wolves roam over the low grounds. Enormous flights of swans, geese, and ducks, arrive in spring, and seek deserts where they may moult and build their nests in safety. Eagles, owls, and gulls pursue their prey along the sea-coast: ptarmigan run in troops amongst the bushes; little snipes are busy along the brooks, and in the morasses: the social crows seek the neighbourhood of men's habitations; and, when the sun shines in spring, one may even sometimes hear the cheerful note of the finch, and in autumn, that of the thrush. Yet all this manifold life cannot alleviate the dreariness of the desert, or repress the thought, that here is the limit of the animated world. The animals either visit or inhabit these icy deserts in obedience to the unerring laws of instinct; they have no choice to exercise. Nothing definite is known concerning the inhabitants even at the not very remote epoch of the conquest of Siberia by the Russians. I have indeed heard an obscure saying, 'That there were once more hearths of the Omoki on the shores of the K., than there are stars in the clear sky;' there are also remains of forts, formed of trunks of trees, and tumuli; the latter especially near the Indigirka; both may be supposed to have belonged to these Omoki, who have now disappeared. From the little I could gather on the subject, it would seem that the Omoki were a numerous and powerful people; that they were not nomades, but lived in settlements along the rivers, and supported themselves by fishing and hunting. Another numerous tribe, the Tschukotschi, or Tschuktschi, appear to have wandered over the *tundra* with their herds of rein-deer; they have left their names to features of the country; as, for example, the Malaja, and Bolschaja Tschukotscha, the greater and the lesser Tschuktschi rivers. Both races have disappeared; the Omoki have probably perished by want and sickness, and the Tschuktachi have partly wandered away, and partly become confounded amongst new arrivals, and form with them the present scanty population of the country. In the whole K. circle there are now 325 Russian peasants, citizens, and Cossacks, 1,034 Jakuti, 1,139 Jukahiri, and other races; in all, 2,498 males, of whom 2,173 pay jassak. The *jassak*, or tribute, consists of 803 foxes and 28 sables (which may be estimated at 6,704 roubles), and 10,847 roubles in money, making on an average about eight roubles to be paid by every male of the Jakuti, and other tribes."

KOLYVA'N, a district of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, situated on the river Bielaya, or the upper part of the course of the Obi, in the very centre of the Altai. It is chiefly distinguished by the extensive copper-mines situated within its limits, containing a considerable proportion of silver, and a small quantity of gold. They were discovered in 1727, by M. Demidoff, who began to work them in 1730. According to the accounts of the board of mines, these works, from 1725 to 1786, produced about 3,500,000 lbs. of silver, and 48,000 lbs. of gold. The mines of K. were once the most considerable in the Altai, but they have of late much declined, in consequence of the exhaustion of the neighbouring forests, and the difficulty of conveying timber through a mountainous country. A line of forts was built in 1745, to defend these mines from the incursions of the Tartars. It consists of 23 small forts, scattered along a line of above 300 m., from Ourst Kamenogorsk to Biisk. In consequence of the subsequent extension of the empire, the whole of this line is now within its frontier, notwithstanding which the fortifications are still kept up.—The town of K. is small, situated on the r. bank of the Berda, near its junction with the Bielaya, in N lat. 54° 48′. There is a government fabrique here for working ornamental vases, columns, and other objects of art, in the porphyry, agate, jasper, granite, and marble, which abound in the vicinity.

KOLZIG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Arnswalde. Pop. 295.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Sorau. Pop. 391.

KOMADI, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, 22 m. W of Gr. Wardein.

KOMAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the l. bank of the Ketniste, 18 m. S of Bucharest.

KOMANOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 18 m. NE of Uskup, on the l. bank of an affluent of the Pepentz.

KOMARNIK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 25 m. NE of Bartfeld, at the S base of the Carpathian mountains, and on one of the head-streams of the Olyka.

KOMARNO, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 25 m. ENE of Sambor, on the W side of the Wereszyca. It has some manufactures.

KOMARONI (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szala, 10 m. SSW of Lake Balaton or Platten.

KOMAROWKA, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 45 m. NE of Lublin, and 37 m. SE of Lukow.

KOMBURG, a hamlet of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 1½ m. ESE of Hale, and 21 m. NW of Ellwangen. It has a royal castle, formerly a Benedictine convent, and now used as a military hospital.

KOMEIN, or Chumeen, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. SE of Hamadan.

KOMIA, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Koranko, on the Rokelee, 39 m. SW of Falaba, and 90 m. SW of Timbo.

KOMIS, a district of Persia, in the NW part of the prov. of Khorassan. It forms the greater part of the beglerbeglik of Damghán, and nearly occupies the place of the ancient *Comisena*. It contains the ruins of an ancient town of the same name.

KOMISANG, or Volcano Island, an island in the Lu-chu archipelago, 54 m. WNW of the S extremity of the Great Lu-chu, in N lat. 26° 15′, E long. 127° 29′.

KOMISH, a summit of Persia, in Khorassan; 100 m. WSW of Mushed, to the N of the Pulabrishim.

KOMJATHI, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 12 m. S of Neutra, and 54 m. E of Presburg, on the r. bank of the Vitra.

KOMLOS, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Toronthal, NE of Kikinde. Pop. 4,950. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

KOMMOTAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. NW of Saatz, and 34 m. W of Leitmeritz, on a small stream. Pop. 3,725. It is enclosed by a wall, is well-built, and contains 3 churches, a convent, and a gymnasium. It possesses several manufactories of woollen fabrics, a calico-printing mill, and several breweries. In the environs are several quarries, and an extensive alum-manufactory.

KOMODO, or Komobo. See Comodo.

KOMOL (Point), a headland of Nubia, on the Red sea, NW of Cape Gidid, in N lat. 22° 40′.

KOMORN, or Koma′rom-Varmegye, an administrative province of Hungary; bounded on the N by the coms. of Neutra and Bars; on the E by Grau; on the S by Stuhl-Weissenburg; on the SW by Wesprim; and on the W by Raab and Presburg. It has a superficial area of 1,127 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 146,784, chiefly Hungarians. Its surface is in general flat and marshy, but well-cultivated, and highly productive in grain, cattle, and wine. It is subdivided into the 4 *marches* of Csalloköz, Gesztes, Tata, and Udvard; and comprises 1 royal town, 6 burghs, and 81 villages.

Komorn, the capital of the above prov., and one of the strongest fortresses in the world, is situated at the E extremity of the island of Schütt, on the l. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Waag, 48 m. WNW of Buda, in N lat. 47° 45′, E long. 18° 8′. Pop. in 1840, 18,143, of whom 8,000 were Catholics, and 10,111 Greek Christians. Pop. in 1845, 20,320. It has an active trade in grain, wood, fish, and wine, by means of the two great rivers on which it stands. Its streets are dark and narrow, but its shops are good; and the river, where it washes the walls, is seldom bare of shipping. It contains 4 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant gymnasium, a town-house, theatres, a casino, and an excellent market-place. This fortress, which held out in the late Hungarian revolution to the last, and only yielded to honourable terms of capitulation, was thus described by an eye-witness of the investment of the place: "At right angles with the Danube, the Waag comes from the Carpathians, that is to say, from the N to the S; but before its junction with the Great Danube, it falls into the Little Danube [which diverges from the main stream a little below Presburg] to the N of the island of Schütt, and both conjointly flow into the Great Danube, under the walls of K. The fortress which the united Austrian and Russian forces are now blockading is situated on the E tip of the island of Schütt, on ground which is in the form of the head of a fish when drawn on paper, or an acute angle one side of which is formed by the Great Danube, another by the united Waag and Little Danube, while the base of the triangle is a very strong line of fortifications carried right across from one river to the other. The only side, therefore, on which K. can be entered by storm is from the island of Schütt. At the tip or apex of the triangle is the citadel; further W, where the island of Schütt is broader, is the town; while between the town and the outer fortifications are meadows on which a portion of the 1,700 oxen which the garrison possess graze in security. Two bridges then connect the citadel on the N across the Waag with the *tête-de-pont* on the l. bank of that river, and on the S with another *tête-de-pont* on the r. bank of the Danube. These *têtes-de-pont* are not mere field-works, but are of masonry, with a central fort in each, and surrounded by bastions. To open trenches from the island of Schütt is difficult, on account of the marshy ground in front of the so-called palatinal fortifications, 18,000 ft. in length; and even the possession of the *têtes-de-pont* still leaves the breadth of the Danube and the Waag between the besiegers and the defenders. Even these outworks would be very difficult to take, for outside the one, over the Great Danube, is a fortified camp on two hills—one called the Sandberg, the other the Schwarzberg—which the Imperialists attempted to take from Georgey in July, not only without success, but with the loss of so many men that in some places the dead had scarcely room to fall without being on the top of each other. This was commonly called the battle of Acs, the bloodiest in the whole war, in consequence of the strong position that Georgey held, with K. at his back to retreat to in case of a reverse. As I stated in my last, 5,000 Hungarians at this moment occupy the intrenched camp that crowns these heights. Two islands, one in the Great Danube, and another in the Waag, are also occupied by the Hungarians, which places at their disposition a considerable amount of meadow-land for the pasture of their oxen, in addition to the 'Meadow of the Gypsies,' as it is called, within the fortifications on the island of Schütt. You will, therefore, easily understand that K. is beyond all comparison the strongest fortress of the Austrian monarchy, for although the defensive capacity of Mantua is equal to it, K., as a centre of offensive operations, is much more formidable; and although Mantua is so difficult to take, it is also easy to invest. Now, in K. the investing circle must be considerable, and from these strong *têtes-de-pont* the force within can at will break out in any direction they choose."—K. was first fortified by Mathias Corvinus. It was taken in 1543 by Soliman, and again pillaged by the Turks in 1594, and by the Imperialists in 1597. In 1767 and 1768 it suffered dreadfully from fire. In 1805 its fortifications were enlarged and completed.

KOMORN (Klein), a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szala, SW of Keszthely.

KOMORNIKI, a village of Prussia, in the prov. and SW of Posen.

KOMOTAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov.

of Bengal, district of Rungpur, near the r. bank of the Dhorlah, and intersected by the Singimari. It now consists of little more than a mass of ruins, covering an area of about 19 m. in circumf., extending 5 m. along the Dhorlah, and enclosed on other sides by an immense bank of earth and double ditch. It was built by Raja Nilawaja, and after a 12 years' siege and blockade, was taken in 1496 by the Mahommedans.

KOMOTOVO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 12 m. SE of Grodno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

KOMUNO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Mino, 9 m. NE of Ixo, and 150 m. WSW of Jedo.

KOMYCHNIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 20 m. N of Mirgorod, and 21 m. SW of Gadiatch. It has three markets annually for cattle and sheep.

KONAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. and 57 m. SW of Bejapur, and district of Gunduk, on the l. bank of the Malpurba.

KONBOZERO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, 9 m. from the gulf of Kandalask, with which it is connected by the Oumba. It is 36 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

KONCHEE, or KUNCHEE, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. and 69 m. SSW of Candahar.

KONCZEWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Thorn. Pop. 154.

KONDA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which has its source in the N part of the district of Turinsk; makes an extensive sweep towards the district of Tobolsk; and joins the Irtish, on the l. bank, 165 m. NNE of Tobolsk, in N lat. 60° 20′, E long. 69° 25′. It has a total course of about 360 m., and receives numerous affluents, of which the principal are the Tapa and Yakhva, which it receives on the l., and the Kuma.

KONDRISTCHI, or KONTRISTCHI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the district of Gurrieh, on the shore of the Black sea, 20 m. N of Batumi, and about 10 m. from the Russian frontier.

KONEGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Heilsberg. Pop. 312.

KONELLO (CAPE), a headland of Greece, on the W coast of the Morea, in the nomarchy of Triphylia, at the S extremity of the gulf of Arcadia, and 6 m. WSW of the town of that name, in N lat. 37° 11′ 40″, E long. 21° 36′ 30″. It is the ancient *Aspidaghia*.

KONER-TAKHA, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Kazerun to Bushehr, and 27 m. W of the former town. It has a fine caravanserai, and a custom-house.

KONG, a chain of mountains in Western Africa, extending along the confines of Upper Guinea, from the Niger on the E, by which it is separated from the Kamar or Kumar chain, to the Atlantic, on which it terminates in a series of promontories, the principal of which are capes Sierra Leone and Verga. The average height of its summits towards the E is about 2,500 ft.; that of Mount Loma, on the SW frontier of Sudan, and the supposed source of the Niger, does not exceed 1,600 ft. above sea-level, but at some points it is believed to reach the line of perpetual snow. This chain separates the upper part of the basin of the Niger from streams which flow into the Atlantic. Of the latter the principal are the Caramanca, St. Paul's river, and the Volta. The Koundoungouri, a range which runs along the confines of Ashantee, is considered a branch of the K. chain. — Also a kingdom in the SW part of Sudan, and NW of Upper Guinea, to the SW of the kingdom of Kaybi, and W of Ashantee. It is covered with the mountains of the same name, and watered in the N by the Bagoe or White river, and Kouraba rivers. Little is known of the interior, but it is said to be a state of considerable importance. The inhabitants profess Mahommedanism, and speak a language which appears to be a corruption of the Bambarra dialect. The lance and bow and arrow form their chief weapons of warfare.—The chief town, which bears the same name, is at the base of Mount Tulilesina, a summit of the K. mountains, 285 m. N of Kumassi, and about 510 m. SW of Timbuctu. It consists of earth-built houses, two stories in height, and flat-roofed, and has an active trade with the Fulah tribes along the coast. The inhabitants are Mussulmans. They are addicted to the practice of colouring the eye-lids and eye-brows with a species of blue dye. The environs are populous, and are said to abound in elephants and horses.

KONG-ELF, a town of Sweden, 10 m. N of Gottenburg, on the r. bank of the N arm of the Goetaelf, in N lat. 57° 51′ 45″. Pop. 900.

KONGEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the l. bank of the Neckar, 5 m. SE of Esslingen. Pop. 2,039.

KONG-KARRU-KABBA, a river of Senegambia, which has its source in the territory of Firia; runs along the SE frontiers of the states of Futa-Jallon, Timisso, Tombuchi, which it separates from the states of Sulimana and Limba; enters the territory of the Timmanis; and joins the Kotungtang; whence, taking the name of Great Scarcies river, it flows W to the Atlantic, which it enters in N lat. 8° 50′, and about 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Sierra Leone. It is named Mungo river in the upper part of its course.

KONGSBACHA, a small town of Sweden, 13 m. S of Gottenburg. Pop. 400.

KONGSBERG, a considerable town of Norway, in the gov. of Aggerhuus, 40 m. WSW of Christiania, situated on both sides of the river Lowe or Lauven, in N lat. 59° 40′, at an alt. of 564 ft. above sea-level. In the mountains in the vicinity there are silver-mines, which are at present productive. Gold is occasionally found in these mountains, and the town contains a royal mint, also a seminary for the education of youth in metallurgy and branches connected with it. Pop. 3,900, mostly Germans, employed in the mines.

KONGSVINGER, a fortress of Norway, in the gov. of Aggerhuus, 45 m. ENE of Christiania, on the r. bank of the Glommen, in N lat. 60° 12′ 11″. Pop. 370.

KONI, a village of Imiritia, 30 m. SW of Kotatis.

KONIAUT (BIG and LITTLE), two inconsiderable lakes of the United States, the one in Erie co., the other in Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

KONIBAR, a small island in the Eastern seas, about 3 m. in circumf., and 200 ft. high, situated to the N of Waigiou. The inhabitants cultivate yams, potatoes, and sugar-canes.

KONIECPOL, a town of Poland, 50 m. N of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 1,000.

KONIEH, or KONIYEH, called also COGNI, the ancient *Iconium*, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, 27 m. E by S of Smyrna, in N lat. 37° 54′, E long. 32° 40′. It is mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, but never became a place of any high importance till the accession of the Seljuk dynasty of Turkish sultans, who rebuilt the walls and embellished the city. Under Bajazet, K. was permanently annexed to the dominions of the sultan. Since that time, having lost its character of a metropolitan city, it has greatly declined, and now exhibits all the marks of decay: its stately edifices are crumbling into ruins, whilst the houses are mostly mere huts of sun-dried bricks. It contains 7 khans; but has little or no trade, and the greater part of the adjacent terri-

tory is permitted to lie waste. The only manufactures are carpets, and yellow leather. Its chief interest is derived from the ancient Mussulman structures, particularly the mosques, of which there are said to be 12 large, and upwards of 100 small. Those of Sultan Selim and Sheik Ibrahim are large and magnificent, and the beauty of their interior is much admired. The *madressas* or colleges are also numerous, and some of them have marble gates, adorned with fretwork in a singularly beautiful style. The present pop. is about 20,000. Mountains covered with snow rise on every side of the town except towards the E, where a plain, as flat as the deserts of Arabia, and the largest in Asia Minor, extends beyond the reach of the eye. The vicinity supplies grain and flax in great abundance.—On the 21st of December 1832, Ibrahim Pasha defeated Reschid Pasha at this place.

KONIG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, 24 m. SE of Darmstadt, near the r. bank of the Mümling. Pop. 1,200.

KONIGHEIM, a small town of Baden, 3 m. WSW of Bischoffsheim. Pop. 1,800.

KONIGINGRATZ, or Kralowny, a circle and town of Bohemia. The circle lies contiguous to Silesia, the co. of Glatz, and Moravia. It has a superficial extent of 1,300 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 337,246. The N and E parts of the circle contain a number of mountains, some of them of considerable height, forming part of the Riesengebirge; towards the interior are found a number of valleys of great fertility. The chief river is the Elbe, which here receives the Aupa, the Metau, and the Adler. Its chief productions are wheat, lint, and cattle. Its principal manufactures are cotton and woollen stuffs, and linen. —The town is situated on the Elbe, 64 m. E by N of Prague. It is the cap. of the preceding circle, and the see of a bishop; is neatly built, and is a place of some strength. Pop. 4,610. It has an elegant cathedral, and a Jesuits' college, an episcopal seminary, and a public school. The chief manufacture is of woollens. In 1758 this place was taken by the Prussians; and in 1762, a Prussian and Cossack corps having rushed at the same time into the town, it was set on fire in the conflict by the blowing up of the government magazine.

KONIGRODE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Mansfeld. Pop. 736.

KONIGSAAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. E of Beraun, at the confluence of the Beranka and the Moldau.

KONIGSANE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Aschersleben. Pop. 802.

KONIGSBACH, a town of Baden, 10 m. SE of Carlsruhe, on the Rembach. Pop. 1,700.

KONIGSBERG, a government of the Prussian states, comprising the N and W parts of the prov. of E. Prussia, and corresponding nearly to E. Prussia proper. Its area is 8,960 sq. m., of which the Kurische-haff occupies 620 sq. m.; and the Frische-haff upwards of 500 sq. m. The soil is light and sandy, but yields good crops of rye and barley. It is subdivided into 20 circles. Pop. in 1826, 683,925; in 1837, 746,462; in 1846, 847,952, of whom 671,100 were Protestants, 171,294 Catholics, 5,251 Jews. Pop. in 1849, 847,533.

Königsberg, in Polish Krolewiecz, in Lithuanian Karalanczus, a considerable city, the capital of East Prussia, situated in N lat. 54° 42′ 8″, E long. 20° 30′ 2″, on the Pregel, which falls into the NE angle of the great inlet called the Frische-haff, at the distance of only 4 m. The river, flowing from E to W, approaches the city in two arms, which join and form a small oblong island called Kneiphof, in size about the third of a sq. m. On this island is built a part of K., the houses having their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island, and on the N bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the Altstadt, or Old town, and a quarter to the E called Löbenicht. The circumf. of these three quarters, which form properly the city, hardly exceeds 2 m.; but the suburbs are widely spread; and the wall that encloses the whole is 9 m. in circuit. More than half the space enclosed, however, consists of gardens and corn-fields.—The streets of K. are long and narrow, and lined by lofty old-fashioned houses. There are 270 streets and lanes altogether, and 4 large open squares. The Old town contains several public buildings, viz. the town-house rebuilt in 1774, an anatomical theatre, an hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and large warehouses for the use of the merchants. The Löbenicht, or quarter to the E of the Old town, stands partly on a hill, and contains a large hospital on the river-side, a mint, a theatre, and an orphan-house. Here also is the royal palace, a large quadrangular edifice, now forming the government-house, the great hall of which is 274 ft. long, and 60 ft. broad, but only 19 ft. high. The tower of this palace is of great height, and commands from its top an extensive and delightful prospect. The Kneiphof, or insulated part of the town, contains a council-house, an exchange, and the university buildings. Its orphan-house is also a conspicuous edifice; but none of these equal the cathedral, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1721, and containing 5,000 pipes. Of the ground on which K. stands, part is dry from its elevation, but other parts are damp from their lowness and the vicinity of the river. There are 7 bridges over the arms of the Pregel. Of the suburbs, the one that is largest and nearest the city is called Lastadie; the others are scattered and irregular. The Pregel, having united its two branches at the city, flows with a wide channel and full current to the sea; but a bar at its mouth prevents the passage of vessels of more than 8 ft. draught of water.—K. was one of the Hanse towns. Its trade arises from its communication with the interior, partly by a canal, but chiefly by the Pregel. Its exports consist of wheat, chiefly from Polish Prussia, rye, hemp, flax, and lint-seed; also tallow, wax, oil, oil-cake, hides, feathers, and bristles. The principal article of export is wheat, the value of which in 1846 was £181,207; in 1849, £115,447. About 50,000 cwt. of oil-cake is annually exported to Great Britain. The total exports in 1846 amounted to £638,824; in 1848, to 522,784; in 1849, to £395,052. Its port is Pillau, about 22 m. to the W. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufactories of the place, which chiefly consist of woollens, linens, leather, soap, and tobacco; and there are breweries and distilleries on a large scale.—The university of K. was founded in 1544. It is attended by about 450 students of law, medicine, the classical languages, and philosophy. Its library contains 60,000 vols. Connected with the university are several literary societies, a botanic garden, a zoological museum, and an observatory; and an institution for the education of schoolmasters. Besides the university, there is a number of good schools. The total number of churches is 26. Pop. in 1837, 64,200; in 1846, 72,400. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans and Lutherans: there are, however, a good many Calvinists and Roman Catholics, each of whom have their churches: the Jews amount to the number of 8,000. The first class of citizens are the merchants and brewers; the second artists, manufacturers, and mechanics.—The town, though fortified, is not capable of making any serious resistance. K. is understood to have been founded

in 1255. Frederick III., who was a native of K., was crowned king of Prussia in this city, with great pomp, on 28th Jan., 1701. In 1709, K. was ravaged by the plague. In the arduous contest of Prussia against the great coalition formed by Maria Theresa, East Prussia was overrun by the Russians, and continued in their hands for several years. K. was taken possession of by the French; but since the overthrow of Bonaparte's government it has been under the dominion of Prussia. A railway to K., from the Stargard and Posen railway, by Bremberg, Dorschau, Elburg, and Braunsberg, has been projected.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, on the r. bank of the Gran, 70 m. E by N of Presburg. Pop. 3,700.—Also a mountain of Hungary, in the Carpathian range, 21 m. SW of Kaysmark, where several counties meet. It is 10,600 ft. high.—Also a small town of Bavaria, 14 m. NW of Bamberg.—Also a small town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 6 m. NE of Egra, on the r. bank of the Eger. Pop. 3,800.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. WNW of Giessen. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. E of Troppau. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and circle, and 42 m. N of Frankfort, on the Norike, an affluent of the Oder. It has a gymnasium, and an hospital, and 2 churches. Pop. 5,200.—Also a town of Saxe-Meiningen, 21 m. NW of Bamberg, near the r. bank of the Maine. Pop. 800.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of East Priegnitz. Pop. 376.

KONIGSBORN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aremberg, circle of Hamm, near the Unna. There are salt-works here.—Also a village in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Jerichow.

KONIGSBRONN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of Jaxt, 15 m. S of Ellwangen. Pop. 1,300.

KONIGSBRUCK, a town of Saxony, 18 m. NNE of Dresden, on the L bank of the Plaulsnitz, at an alt. of 550 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactories of woollens and linens, and of pottery.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Guhrau. Pop. 206.

KONIGSDORF (Preussisch), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 281.—Also a v. in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Mohrungen. Pop. 344.—Also a v. in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Flatow. Pop. 316.

KONIGSDORF (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, both in the regency and circle of Köln. Pop. of Gross K., 314; of Klein K., 269.

KONIGSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Tabor. Pop. 1,000.

KONIGSFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Ahrweiler. Pop. 387.

KONIGSFELDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Darkehmen. Pop. 256.—Also a v. in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Uckermünde. Pop. 258.

KONIGSGNADE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Mark-Friedland. Pop. 207.

KONIGSGUT, or Krolikowo, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Osterode. Pop. 250.

KONIGSHAIN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle and 4 m. WNW of Görlitz. Pop. 1,232.—Also a group of 4 hamlets in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 935.—Also a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 12 m. NE of Zittau. Pop. 1,200.

KONIGSHOF, or Nowy-Dwur, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. N of Koniggratz, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3,000. It has manufactories of cotton, and several tanneries.

KONIGSHOFEN, a town of Baden, in the bail. of Gerlachsheim, 12 m. SE of Wertheim, at the confluence of the Tauber and the Umpfer. Pop. 1,400.—Also a walled town of Bavaria, 42 m. NE of Wurtzburg, on the Saale. Pop. 1,300.

KONIGSHOVEN, a town of Prussia in the reg. of Köln, circle and 6 m. NW of Bergheim. Pop. 1,235.

KONIGSHULD, or Lossource, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Oppeln, on the r. bank of the Malapane. Pop. 288. It has iron and steel works.

KONIGSHUTTE, a mining village of Hanover, 15 m. SE of Klausthal.—Also a mining village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 56 m. ESE of Oppeln. Pop. 689. It is on the line of the Silesian railway.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town in the duchy of Brunswick, 14 m. NW of Schöningen, near the l. bank of the Schunter. It has two churches, one of which contains the tomb of Lothaire II. There are several breweries, distilleries of brandy, and tobacco works in the town. Pop. 2,950.

KONIGSSEE, a lake of Bavaria, 64 m. SE of Munich. It is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and abounds in fish.—Also a town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. WSW of Rudolstadt, on the Ronne. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of liqueurs, potash, lampblack, and other chemical works.

KONIGSTADTL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 9 m. WSW of New Bidschow. Pop. 1,300.

KONIGSTEELE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Bochum. Pop. 334.

KONIGSTEIN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Regen, 9 m. NW of Sulzbach. Pop. 620.—Also a town in the duchy of Nassau, 12 m. WNW of Frankfort-sur-le-Maine. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Misnia, 6 m. SE of Pirna, on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the foot of a hill surmounted by a strong fortress. Pop. 1,300. Its chief trade arises from its breweries and distilleries. The castle of K. occupies the summit of a lofty isolated eminence. It is a place of great strength. Within its cincture is a well 600 ft. in depth.

KONIGSWALDE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle and 18 m. NNE of Sternberg, between two small lakes. Pop. 1,085. It has manufactories of woollens, paper, and alum.—Also a group of hamlets in the reg. of Breslau, circle and 15 m. NNW of Glatz. Pop. 800.

KONIGSWART, or Kunczwart, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. S of Elnbogen. Pop. 600.

KONIGSWILLE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Wartenberg. Pop. 138.—Also a v. in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 100.

KONINGSWINTER, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 20 m. SSE of Köln, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,715. Wine is largely grown in the environs.

KONIN, a town of Poland, capital of an obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 35 m. N of Kalisch, and 129 m. W of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Warta. Pop. 4,600, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a castle, 2 churches, a synagogue, and a large convent; and possesses manufactories of cloth, hats, hosiery, and linen, and several tanneries.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Samter. Pop. 267.

KONINGSHAVN, a port of the Faroe islands, Atlantic ocean, on the SW coast of the island of Osteroe, in N lat. 62° 12′, W long. 6° 45′.

KONINGS-HOYCKT, a canton and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,996.

KONINO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Buk. Pop. 370.

KONINSKA-WOLA, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 27 m. NW of Lublin, and 41 m. E of Radom, near the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,100. It has a fine cemetery.

KONITZ, or KONICE, a market-town of Moravia, in the circle and 19 m. WSW of Olmutz, near the Jessenitz. Pop. 1,773.

KONITZ, or KONIZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and bail. and 3 m. SW of Berne, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of Mount Gurten. Pop. in 1850, 5,984, Protestants. It has a castle of Teutonic architecture. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form important branches of local industry.

KONITZ, or CHOYNICA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the reg. and 336 m. W of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1837, 3,334.

KONITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 30 m. N of Janina, at the foot of Mount Himnadi, and near the source of the Botina.

KONIZ, or KONITZ, a village of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in the seignory of Rudolstadt, 8 m. NNE of Leutenberg, and 5 m. SW of Poseneck. Pop. 450.

KONKODU, a country of Western Africa, situated between the upper part of the parallel courses of the Faleme and the Senegal; bounded by Bambuk on the N; Gadu on the E; Jallonkadu on the S; and Satadu on the W. By Golberry it is considered as a district of Bambuk. The surface is covered with steep mountains, composed of a coarse species of red granite. The streams descending from these mountains impregnate the sand and earth with gold-dust, which the natives separate by a mechanical process. The mountains of K. are cultivated to the very summit; and the villages, built in delightful glens, appeared to Park the most romantic he ever saw. The principal are Dondiku, Konkroma, and Fankia.

KONKOLEWA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Buk. Pop. 207.

KONKROMA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, on the Senegal, 21 m. E of Fajemmia, and 105 m. W of Koina.

KONNERN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Saal, 17 m. NW of Halle. Pop. 3,650. It is enclosed by walls, and contains a church and an hospital. In the environs are quarries of mill-stone.

KONNO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Imaba, 31 m. NNE of Tomanri, and 90 m. WNW of Meaco.

KONOJAD (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Strasburg. Pop. 233.

KONOKAN-AAR, or KOMENE, a river of Ceylon, which has its source in the mountains to the E of Badulla; runs SE; and flows into the sea at Coemene, on the SE coast, and 10 m. E of Kattregam.

KONOLFINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in an amt or bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 10 m. ESE of Berne. Pop. 443. The bail. is in a fine valley extending between the Aar and Emmenthal. It contains 8 parishes, and possesses about 21,477 inhabitants.

KONOPKEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Lotzen. Pop. of Gross K. 292; of Klein K. 136.

KONOTOP, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov. The district occupies the SE extremity of the gov. It is very fertile, producing grain, hops, and tobacco, and pasturing large herds of cattle. The town is 102 m. W of Tchernigov, on the l. bank of the Ezoutcha, in a low and marshy country. Pop. 3,000. It is surrounded by an earthen wall and a ditch, and contains 6 churches.

KONOVITZ, a small island of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Viborg, and district of Soedra-Kexholm, 21 m. SE of Kexholm, in the W part of Lake Ladoga. It is covered with wood, and has a monastery.

KONRAD, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanat, and 120 m. NNW of Khiva, near the l. bank of the Jihon. It is surrounded by an extensive mud wall, and contains numerous mosques and huts. The latter are built of earth, and are only inhabited during the winter season. It is now in a ruinous condition.

KONRADSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Goldberg-Haynau. Pop. 442.

KONRADSHAMMER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, to the E of Oliva. Pop. 100.

KONRADSREUTH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 4 m. S of Hof, and 27 m. NE of Bayreuth. Pop. 1,073. It has 2 castles.

KONRADSTHAL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 313.

KONRADSWALDAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. 718.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Guhrau. Pop. 319.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Schweidnitz. Pop. 476.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 416.—Also a v. in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Schönau. Pop. 858.

KONRADSWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Havelschwerd. Pop. 729. Also a v. in the reg. and circle of Königsberg. Pop. 208.

KONRADSWARDAN (MITTEL and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. of Mittel K. 675; of Ober K. 268.

KONSAH, a town of Senegambia, in the N part of Irnanke, near the source of the Nunez, and 100 m. E of Kakendy.

KONSKAIA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav.

KONSKAWOLA, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod. of Lublin. Pop. 1,628.

KONSKIE, a town of Poland, capital of the obwod. and 14 m. SSE of Opoczno, in the gov. of Sandomir, 39 m. WSW of Radom. Pop. 4,000. It contains the fine palace belonging to the counts of Malachowski, and has manufactories of iron and copper utensils, and several paper mills.

KONSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 26 m. N of Oppeln, circle and 9 m. NW of Kreutzburg. Pop. 1,320.

KONSTANTINOGORSK. See CONSTANTINOGORSK.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a district and town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltova. The district occupies the SE part of the gov. It is covered with heath. The town is 63 m. SW of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Berestovaia. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly named Belevskaia-Krepost, and made part of the Ukraine line, commenced in the reign of the empress Anne, to protect the frontier against the incursions of the Tartars of Ormica. It is still surrounded with a mud wall. Fairs are held 3 times a-year.

KONSTANTINOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, district and 23 m. NE of Romen, and 10 m. WNW of Nedrigailov, on the r. bank of the Soula.

KONSTANTINOVKA, a Greek colony in Russi

in Europe, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, district and 69 m. NNW of Mariopol, on the l. bank of the Voltchiïa. It consists of about 200 families.

KONSTANTINOW, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 30 m. N of Poniewicz, and 39 m. ENE of Chavli.—Also a town in the same gov., district and 24 m. SE of Swieciany, and 48 m. NE of Vilna.

KONSTANTINOW (Nowy), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 23 m. NW of Lityn, on the r. bank of the Boug.

KONSTANTINOW (Staro), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, 81 m. SW of Jitomir, on the l. bank of the Stucz. Pop. 4,032, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

KONSTANZ. See Constanz.

KONTOPP, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 56 m. NNW of Liegnitz, circle and 18 m. E of Gruneberg. Pop. 410. It has a castle and 2 churches,—a Catholic and a Lutheran.

KONTOURA, a town of Greece, in the hypodioc of Megaris, and 10 m. NNE of Megara.

KONTWIG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rhine, district and 3 m. E of Deux-Ponts, on the r. bank of the Blies. Pop. 1,500. It has a manufactory of steel.

KONZ, or Konsarbrucken, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and circle and 5 m. SW of Treves, at the confluence of the Sarre and Moselle. Pop. 453.

KOPAHN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schlawe. Pop. 216.

KOPAL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. of Bejapore, district of Guginderghur, in N lat. 15° 28′, E long. 76° 6′. This place, belonging to the Nizam, is reckoned one of the strongest in the S of India, being a sugar-loaf mountain, surrounded by three lines of fortification. The magazines, storehouses, &c., are excavated out of the solid rock. In 1790 it was taken from Tippu Sultan by the Mahrattas, after a siege of six months.

KOPANOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 900.

KOPATKIEVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 26 m. NW of Mozyr, on the r. bank of the Pticz.

KOPCZCOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless. Pop. 237.

KOPENICK, or Cöpnick, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, on an island formed by the Spree and the Dahme, 8 m. SE of Berlin, on the line of railway to Frankfort. Pop. 2,300. It has manufactures of woollens and silks.—Also a village in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schlawe. Pop. 157.

KOPERBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of West Priegnitz. Pop. 470.

KOPIELSKAIA, or Kopyl, a small Cossack town in the gov. of Caucasus, on the l. bank of the Kuban, 48 m. WNW of Yekaterinodar. Before the Russian conquest it was the residence of the seraskier of the Kuban.

KOPILI, a river of India, beyond the Ganges, in the district of Cachar, which joins the Jumna on the confines of Lower Assam, and after a circuitous course of 150 m.

KOPING, a town of Sweden, in the gov. of Westeraas, 18 m. W by N of Westeraas, at the W extremity of the Moelar lake. Pop. 1,300.

KOPITLNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 18 m. ESE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 500.

KOPITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin. Pop. 743.

KOPNITZ, or Kopanica, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Bomst, on the Obra. Pop. 788.

KOPOTSHAK, a town of Kohwa, on the l. bank of the Jelum, 65 m. NNW of Khiva. Pop. 1,500.

KOPOTZANI, a town of Wallachia, 12 m. S of Bukharest, on the l. bank of the Aroljish.

KOPP, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Trier, circle of Prum. Pop. 171.

KOPPAND, a town of Transylvania, in the com. of Thorenburg, 15 m. SSE of Klausenberg.

KOPPEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Brieg. Pop. 273.

KOPPENBERG, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Melden. Pop. 187.

KOPPERNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 658.

KOPPIGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NNE of Berne. Pop. 1,500.

KOPREINITZ, a town of Croatia, 76 m. NE of Carlstadt, on the l. bank of the Kapronczca. Pop. 3,600. It has a strong castle.

KOPRILI, or Keuprili, a town of Turkey, on the Vardar, 23 m. S of Uskup. Pop. 4,000.

KOPRZYNICA, a town of Poland, in the obwod. of Sandomir, on the Wrona, an affluent of the Vistula, 9 m. SW of Sandomir. Pop. 1,200.

KOPURTHELLA, a town of the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 24′, 10 m. from the l. bank of the Beas.

KOPYCZYNCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SSE of Tarnopol, on the r. bank of the Niczlawa, an affluent of the Dniester.

KOPYL, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, 16 m. NW of Slutzk. Pop. 1,000.

KOPYS, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, 30 m. N of Mohilev. Pop. 1,200.

KOR. See Kur.

KORACHI. See Kurachi.

KORAH, a town of Scinde, 15 m. S of Khyrpur, in N lat. 27° 12′.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 16 m. S of Pattiallah, on the r. bank of the Rinde, in N lat. 26° 6′.

KORAKILEV, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, 21 m. NW of Calicut.

KORAMBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, near the l. bank of the Coyle, and 16 m. NW of Deesah.

KORANA, a river of Croatia, which rises in Lake Plittvicza, on the E flank of the Little Kapella; and, after flowing from S to N 60 m., falls into the Kulpa, on the r. bank, near Carlstadt.

KORANAS, Kora Hottentots, or Koraquas, a tribe of Hottentots chiefly located upon the upper part of the Orange river, and on the Klaarwater, to the S of the Bosjesmans, and E of the Namaquas.

KORANKP, a town of Persia, on the road from Sennah to Kirmanshaw, 23 m. NE of Sennah.

KORANZA. See Coransah.

KORASH-DAG, a steep mountain of Armenia, near Gemishkana, on the road from Trebisond to Erzerum.

KORASSAN. See Khorassan.

KORB, a large village of Würtemberg, 3 m. ENE of Waiblingen. Pop. 1,200.

KORBA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Schweinitz. Pop. 171.

KORBITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Jüterbogk. Pop. 159.

KORDOFAN, a country of Africa, lying between Darfur on the W, and Sennaar on the E. Its N frontier extends a little beyond the parallel of 15° N. On the S it is bounded by a chain of volcanic mountains inhabited by Nubas, one point in which is said to smoke continually and emit ashes. Its dimensions from SSW to ENE are about 250 m.; its average breadth from E to W, 150 m. It is one of the most southern provs. under the government of the viceroy of Egypt, and is divided into five districts. The surface is rather flat than mountainous, and

the soil sandy throughout; though, on the whole, very fertile; for, to use the words of Pallme, "with the commencement of the rainy season, vegetation springs up from the earth as if by magic, and Nature then shows herself in her full vigour and pomp; balsamic odours, which act almost intoxicatingly on the senses, are everywhere breathed forth, and the traveller might imagine himself transplanted into the fairy gardens of the 'Arabian Nights Tales.'" K. has no flowing rivers, and only a few lakes or large ponds, which abound in leeches; but in the vicinity of the Haraza mountains in the N, pure and fresh water is found on the summit of a mountain during the whole year. The climate is very unhealthy, and in the rainy season disease is prevalent, which, however, disappears on the return of dry weather; but then the fierceness of the sun's scorching rays renders it impossible for any breathing creature to remain in the open air, especially in the months of April and May. Hurricanes occasionally devastate whatever may lie in their course.—The chief productions are gold, cattle, rice, cotton, tobacco, *dohu* —a sort of wheat with a long straw—water-melons, beans, figs, grapes, dates, and most kinds of garden-vegetables known in Europe. In the woods large quantities of gum are found; and the cotton is of good quality but small in quantity. The monopoly enjoyed by the Egyptian government in this prov. precludes trade in general. The chief articles of commerce are not only all bought by the authorities, who are protected by a law prohibiting any private person from bringing them into the market, but every one is forced to sell to the government at its own price: a species of the most arbitrary monopoly preventing the cultivation of many articles which would yield an immense profit both to the administration and private persons, for the soil requires but slight cultivation. In the countries bordering on K. the gum rots every year, because the pasha makes no use of it, and is too avaricious to allow any other person to derive benefit from it. He also monopolizes the trade in ivory and ox-hides, and consigns them to Egypt. Horned cattle form one of the chief exports. They are transported by the government to Egypt, in large droves, of which more than the half perish on the road from want of proper care. —The principal routes through this country are from Khartum SSW to El Obeid, and thence E to Darfur, or S to the Nuba territories and Dar Fertit; also from El Obeid E to the Bahr-el-Abiad, W to Darfur, and N, through Bara, to the Nile below Dongola.—The dwelling-places in K. are extremely simple in their construction, being built of a kind of basket-work, in a circular form, and covered with millet-straw. Each hut has a single entrance, which answers the purpose of door, window, and chimney, and is just large enough for a man to creep in at whilst stooping. The habits of the people are simple, and their labour is restricted to the most necessary employments. Every man, be his means ever so small, endeavours to purchase a slave, and this poor wretch must do the work, in order that his master may lie all day long in the shade indulging in idleness. The dress of both men and women is as primitive as their manners, for all the tribes, except the Dongolavi, the wealthiest, go nearly naked, wearing only a cotton cloth round their loins, of which one end is thrown over one shoulder. There are, properly speaking, three distinct races of men in this territory—namely, the Negroes, or aborigines; the Arabs or free people, to which class the Bakkara belong; and those who have emigrated from Dongola. The Negroes generally profess Islamism, and occupy themselves with agriculture. The Arabs, or free people—to which the Bakkara and other nomadic tribes belong—differ totally from the aborigines; they breed camels and other cattle, and engage but little in agricultural pursuits. The Dongolavi—a race of people distributed, under different denominations, over a great part of Africa—are men of athletic build. They are the most opulent inhabitants of K., and nearly the whole of the export trade by caravan is in their hands. Several tribes of the Bakkara inhabit the districts towards the S, SE, and SW of Lobeid. Each tribe is governed by a sheikh, and a few under-sheikhs. Their occupation consists in breeding horned cattle, horses, and camels. They are a warlike race, and steal slaves from the bordering countries. The Kubbabish Arabs inhabit the country to the E of the Bahr-Abiad, and employ themselves in effecting the transports which the government sends to Dongola and Sennaar. The Darhammer is a branch of the same tribe, but their occupation consists in rearing camels and in agriculture. They are possessed of the finest 'ships of the desert,' or camels, in K.; they do not, however, undertake transports like the Kubbabish, but merely trade in these animals which they sell to the Djelabi, Kubbabish, and neighbouring tribes. The Darhammer do not differ in their domestic habits from the other inhabitants of K., and are, on the whole, one of the most amiable class of people in this prov. There are many other tribes bordering on K., amongst whom the Shilluks and Denki are easily distinguished, for they have oblong heads, and want the 4 lower incisor teeth, which are extracted when they are ten or twelve years of age. They are of muscular build, but of a treacherous disposition. Mehemed Ali, who formed his first regiment of foot entirely of Negroes, latterly gave orders not to enlist any more recruits from these tribes, for their excessive stupidity was likely to lead to ulterior consequences.

In 1821, Mehemet Ali sent his son-in-law, Defturdar, with a powerful army, to subject this country. After a doubtful and bloody battle, the Kordofanese were put to flight, and Defturdar entered El Obeid or Lobeid, the capital, with his victorious army, where he found a large amount of treasure, which he plundered and appropriated to himself. The country was soon brought to the lowest state of degradation by the tyranny of its ruthless conqueror. Dr. Ferlini, during a twelvemonths' sojourn in K., convinced himself that the Egyptian government could not reap any considerable profit from this prov. or that of Darfur. "These people," he says, "are bound to supply more than 400,000 lbs. of gum-arabic to the viceroy of Egypt annually, for which they are paid in the ratio of a crown Spanish —5 francs, 35 c.—per quintal: the expense of transporting this produce to Cairo is about 1½ crown per quintal. The same may be said of elephants' teeth, for which the government pay 10 crowns per quintal. The gum of this country is the finest, and the most celebrated for its rosy-white colour; it is infinitely superior to that of Mecca and Sennaar. There is also a trade in ostrich-feathers, but they are subject to an exorbitant duty. A giraffe may be purchased for 15 or 20 crowns. In these deserts there are tribes called Bagarih [Baggarah], which means 'herdsmen:' they are a wandering people, and only remain with their droves of cattle where they find stagnant water or ponds. When the waters are exhausted, the tribes travel on in search of withered grass. The people of these tribes never eat the flesh of cattle; but they drink the milk, and make butter, which they exchange for corn; they likewise use the butter to rub over their bodies. The Bagarih who pay tribute to the viceroy are not liable to be captured; but those who refuse to pay their imposts, lose the protection of the government, and have their cattle

hunted. Spies, paid by the government, give information of the pasturages where the droves are collected; 300 regular soldiers and 100 *mag-rabins* march in pursuit of the shepherds, whom they reach in about a month. The soldiers endeavour to effect a surprise, generally at day-break. The light cavalry break down the strong fences raised by the herdsmen to protect their beasts from the lions at night. The whole tribe, dispersed by the firing of guns, find safety in flight, not daring to offer the least resistance so great is their fear of fire-arms. These hunts bring the Egyptian government at least 4,000 oxen every year, which are distributed through the different villages under the power of the Turks, and then sent in small droves to Cairo; but as there is no water in the desert of Débbéb, more than half of these animals perish of thirst. Being one day at the house of the colonel, Rustam Bey, where a chief of a free tribe of Bagarih was staying, I asked how it happened that the tribe possessed so large a number of horned cattle, and so small a population. Rustam Bey assured me, that the chief then present did not possess fewer than 100,000 head. The government of Cairo sell these oxen to the peasantry of Upper and Lower Egypt. The war carried on against the unfortunate Africans is accompanied with circumstances of such barbarity and cruelty, that the blacks will not permit any white person to penetrate into the interior of their country for fear of being taken as slaves. The mountains of this solitude [on the skirts of Darfur and K.] are far divided. The blacks have chosen the tops of them to build their villages on, in consequence of the springs of pure water, which are as abundant there as on the declivity of the hills and the high interior plains. The inhabitants of these countries are always naked; they are idolators; and are constantly at war with one another. Each mountain has a different language. They also choose the heights as their abodes, in order the better to defend themselves from the arms of their powerful white neighbours, the Téckétihs, the Darfuhrs, the Solucks, and the Tinckahs. In the caves there exists an anthropophagous tribe, who lead a wandering life in search of captives, who then become the prey of these cannibals. The Egyptian government hunt these ferocious people thrice every year, in the following manner. A body of 2,000 soldiers is collected, and followed by 7,000 camels, laden with water, provisions, and ammunition. Arrived at the foot of the mountains, the first operation is to seize and surround the springs. This expedient always succeeds; for if they attempted, in the first place, to drag them from their caverns, it would be more easy to massacre them than to carry them away; while, driven by thirst, they deliver themselves up to their enemies. The prisoners are then marked on the left arm with a heated iron brand bearing the cipher of the viceroy of Egypt; this is to distinguish them from other slaves which do not belong to the government. When dealers buy these captives, to take them to Cairo or Mecca, they are marked afresh. More than forty mountains have been depopulated by order of the viceroy. The young men fitted for military service are incorporated with the Egyptian troops, and replace old or invalided soldiers; and as 12 years had elapsed since the first regiment stationed in K. had been completed by the Egyptians, it had happened that it was composed of at least two-thirds of these blacks, and fear was momentarily entertained that they would take up arms against the whites. These provinces pay imposts, consisting of cotton-cloth, butter, corn, but very little money. The troops that occupy the peninsula are always at war with the inhabitants of the mountains which bound Abyssinia beyond Phassogli; but the government hardly cares to disturb the Abyssinians; first, by reason of the inaccessible mountains to be traversed, and next, on account of the inhabitants being armed with firelocks. It has, however, attacked the tribes of Tinckah [Denki] and Soluck [Shilluk], but with very little success; for these people, who dread slavery, know how to defend themselves to the last extremity."

KORENI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 48 m. W of Rzeczyca, on the r. bank of the Ipsa.

KORENICZA, a river of Austrian Illyria, which rises in the Little Kapella; runs from S to E; at Ponor sinks under ground, and flows under a mountain, and appears again on the other side, under the name of the Klokst, and falls into the Unna, on the l. bank, in Bosnia, 5 m. SW of Ostrosalz.

KORGO, or CHUERI, an island in the Persian gulf, off the coast of Farsistan, a little to the N of Kharak. It is about 3 m. in length, but is uninhabited.

KORI, the most eastern deltoid arm of the Indus, dividing Sind from Cutch. Its mouth is in N lat. 23° 30′, E long. 68° 25′, and it is navigable 20 m. to Kotasir.

KORIAKOV, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Omsk, on the r. bank of the Irtisch, 240 m. SE of Omsk, near a lake of the same name, which yields a considerable amount of salt.

KORIAKS, or KORYATS, a tribe of Asiatic Russia, who inhabit the E part of the prov. of Yakutsk, the district of Okhotsk, and the isthmus and N part of the peninsula of Kamtchatka. Their numbers probably do not exceed 2,000. Though the language of the K. is very different from that of the Kamtchadales, they do not differ from them very much either in their features or their manners, and their clothing is nearly the same. The K. live in conical huts, the skeletons of which consist of long poles, and over them are stretched the skins of rein-deer, with the hair still upon them. In the inside of the hut, divisions are made with the skins of rein-deer, which have an opening on the side towards the fire; but this can at any time be closed by a skin which draws over the opening like a curtain. Their drink consists for the greater part of the year of snow and ice, which is melted in a kettle kept constantly hanging over the fire for this purpose. The assertion of many physicians that the goitres, so prevalent in the Swiss cantons and the Tyrol, arise from the use of snow-water, is rendered doubtful by this circumstance, since no such thing as a goitre is to be seen among the K.; yet even in summer-time, as they withdraw with their rein-deer into the mountains, snow-water is still almost their only drink. The business of the men consists in hunting the sable, the wild rein-deer, and the argalis or wild sheep. They have besides the care of cattle, which feed about the houses, and of the numerous flocks of tame rein-deer. As soon as the moss about the habitations is all eaten up, a migration takes place; the people with their rein-deer proceed some versts farther till they find good food. In this way they traverse every year a considerable extent of country from N to S, that is, from the neighbourhood of Ischiga to the middle of Kamtchatka near Itschi, supplying by the way almost the whole W side of the peninsula with reindeer's flesh. The K. live in a state of constant enmity with the Tschutski, their northern neighbours, and unite themselves rather with the Russians, from whom they procure many articles of the first utility, without danger of any unpleasant consequences. Their weapons consist chiefly in bows and arrows."

KORINCHI, a valley in the island of Sumatra, at the back of the range of mountains by which the districts of Anak, Sungei, and Indrapur are bounded. This valley is considerably elevated above sea-level, and contains one of the beautiful lakes so common among the mountains in the interior of Sumatra.

KORITSCHAN, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 27 m. E by S of Brunn. Pop. 1,200. There are glass-works and brass-foundries here.

KORJIHAAK, a town of Hindostan, on the W side of the river Jelum, in N lat. 32° 40′.

KORK, a village of Baden, 3 m. E of Kehl, between two arms of the Kinzig. Pop. 960.

KORKENHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Naugard, on the Pogrim lake. Pop. 104.

KORKOL, a town of Nubia, 60 m. NNW of Sennaar.

KORKURTZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 191.

KORMA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 30 m. E of Rogaczev.

KORMOND, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, at the confluence of the Pinka and Raab. Pop. 2,900.

KORMUDSEH, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 100 m. SW of Schiraz.

KORNAH, or KURNAH, a flourishing village of Irak-Arabi, situated at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. It contains about 800 houses on the r. bank of the Tigris and the l. of the Euphrates, on the supposed site of the ancient *Apamea*. It is enriched by its traffic with Bassorah, which is 39½ m. by the river SE of K. Sir John Malcolm recommended it to the British government as a post which, if occupied and duly fortified, might keep the Arabs in check, and command the navigation of both rivers.

KORNATY, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Wreschen. Pop. 154.

KORNAU, a village of Hanover, in the co. of Diepholz, on the Hunte. Pop. 262.

KORNBURG, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Schwabach.

KORNEGALLE, a village and military station in the island of Ceylon, 30 m. NW of Kandy, at an alt. of 360 ft. above sea-level. The surrounding country is flat and marshy, and principally under rice cultivation.

KORNELISMUNSTER, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 5 m. SE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde. Pop. 800.

KORNER, a small town of Saxe-Gotha, on the r. bank of the Notter, 15 m. SW of Sondershausen. Pop. 980.

KORNHAUS, a small town of Bohemia, 21 m. W by N of Prague.—Also a town in the circle and 10 m. NE of Rakonitz.

KORNICA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 15 m. WSW of Zaslaw.

KORNICZEL, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 30 m. E of Gross-Wardein.

KORNITZ, or KORNICA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 265.

KORN-NEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 10 m. N of Vienna, in N lat. 48° 21′ 22″. Pop. 1,858.

KORNPRAG, a town of Hindostan, in Gurwhal, 30 m. ENE of Sirinagur.

KORNWESTHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 1½ m. S of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,340.

KOROGRA (CAPE), a headland on the S coast of Cephalonia, in N lat. 38° 4′, E long. 20° 49′.

KOROLEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 54 m. S of Dorpat.

KOROLEVETZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tchernigov, on the Dobiye-body. Pop. 1,300.

KOROLOWKA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. SSE of Czortkow, on the r. bank of the Niczlawa, an affluent of the Dniester.

KORON, KORONE, or KORONIS, a port of Greece, on the W coast of the gulf of the same name, in the nomarchy of Triphylia. Pop. 600. It exports wheat, oil, honey, and wax. The plain of K. is about 8 m. in length, and 3 m. wide. It was formerly covered with olives, but the Egyptian army in the late war cut and burned down nearly the whole, and ruined the town, which was one of the best in the Morea. K. occupies the site of the ancient *Colonides*.

KORONOWO, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the Nahe, in the circle of Bromberg. Pop. 435.

KOROP, a small town of Russia, gov. of Chernigov, on the Desna, 20 m. W of Korolevetz. Pop. 1,000.

KOROS, or KÖRÖSCH, a river of Hungary, which rises in Transylvania, 20 m. W of Klausenburg; enters the com. of Bihar; receives the White K., also coming from Transylvania; enters the palatinate of Bekesch; and falls into the Theiss, on the l. bank, near Czongrad, after a course of about 80 m. A third river, called the Fekete K. or Black K., rises in the palatinate of Bihar, and joins the two others near the town of Bekesch.

KOROS (KIS), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Pest, 15 m. ENE of Kalocsa.

KOROS (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 50 m. NE of Pest.

KOROSKO, a village of Nubia, situated at that point of the Nile where the river bends W to Deir, forming an abrupt angle, apparently closed in on all sides by lofty hills. A military road is forming from this place through the Eastern desert, to Novgrat, by which all the upper cataracts of the Nile will be avoided, and the distance diminished above one-half.

KOROSTYCHEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Kiev, on the l. bank of the Teterev.

KOROTAYA, a river of India, which rises in the district of Rongpur, and flowing SE forms the boundary between the zillahs of Rongpur and Dinajpur, and joins the Tista, after a course of 45 m.

KOROTOIAK, a town of Russia, in the gov and 50 m. S of Voronetz, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. 2,400.

KOROTSCHA. See KAROTSHA.

KOROU, or HEHRUD, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. S of Kashan. Pop. 400.

KOROUND, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Oude, 27 m. NW of Lucknow, near the r. bank of the Gumti.

KORPITZ, or KUROPRASCZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Falkenberg. Pop. 200.

KORPO, one of the numerous group of islands which form the archipelago of Abo, on the W coast of Finland, in N lat. 60° 5′, E long. 21° 30′. It is of an oval form, 20 m. in circumf., and contains a small town of the same name, and several villages.

KORRAH. See KORAH.

KORREGONG. See CORREGAUM.

KORRENZIG, a village of the Prussian territory, on the Rhine, duchy of Juliers, near Linnich. Pop. 800.

KORS, a village of Azerdbijan, in Persia, 80 m. SSE of Erivan.

KORSABAD, KHORSABAD, or KHOUROUSTABAZ, a village of a few houses in the Turkish pash. of Mosul, on the l. bank of the Khauser, 14 m. NNE of Mosul. Its environs are marshy and insalubrious. In 1844, the French archæologist, Botta, discovered in the mound on which this v. is built the first Assyrian sculptures which had ever been brought to Europe, having with immense perseverance succeeded in transporting them by the Tigris to Bassora, whence they were conveyed to Paris in 1846. The low ground, in the middle of which K. is situated, is open completely to the W only, in which direction the eye wanders over the plain watered by the Tigris, bounded in the distance by the mountains of the Yezidis. To the N stretches a chain of hills through which the small river Khauser makes its way; on the E rises a calcareous chain of hills separating the basin of the Tigris from the valley of Gomel; on the S, the view is terminated by the elevation of the plain. Two roads lead from Mosul to K., one passing N, the other S of Kuyunjik. Besides the mound itself, Botta traced the walls of an enclosure, two sides of which are 5,750 ft., and the other two 5,400 ft. in length.

KORSCHENBROICH, a village of Prussia, on the Rhine, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 6 m. E of Gladbach, near the v. of Mylendonk. The two vs. together, contain 2,200 inhabitants.

KORSCHLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Oels. Pop. 414.

KORSENS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Nulitsch. Pop. 522.

KORSEWELAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 7° 39′, E long. 128° 40′.

KORSUN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 21 m. ESE of Bugoslav, on the r. bank of the Ros.

KORTCHEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, on the r. bank of the Volga, 50 m. E of Tver. Pop. 450.

KORTEBOCKEN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Somergem. Pop. 273.

KORTEKEER, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Ruddervoorde. Pop. 216.

KORTENBECK, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Salzwedel. Pop. 138.

KORTENHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Hofstadt. Pop. 163.

KORTENHOGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Greifenhagen. Pop. 281.

KORTI, a town of Dongola, in Africa, on the l. bank of the Nile. The caravans from Egypt to Sennaar here quit the river, and proceed directly across the desert of Bahiouda, to Shendy.

KORTMEDIEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Konigsberg, circle of Wehlau. Pop. 238.

KORTRIGHT, a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. N of Delhi. Pop. 2,441.

KORUL, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the r. bank of the Nerbudda, 18 m. NE of Baroach.

KORUMABAD, or KHORUMABAD, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, on the l. bank of the Kerkah, 120 m. NNW of Shuster.—Also a town in the W part of the Persian prov. of Mazanderan, 80 m. N of Teheran.

KORYCZEN, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Bialystok, 21 m. WNW of Sokolka.

KORYTA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Krotoszyn. Pop. 388.

KORYTNICA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 15 m. NW of Vladimir.

KORYTRICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Krotoszyn. Pop. 408.

KORZEC, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 20 m. W of Neograd-Wolynsk.

KOS-ADJI (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of the Caspian, in N lat. 42°.

KOSAH-NAG, a small lake of Cashmere, on the N side of the Futi-Panjal, in N lat. 33° 26′, E long. 74° 45′, at an alt. of about 12,000 ft. above sea-level. It is ¾ m. long, and 500 yds. broad; and is chiefly supplied by the melted snow from the adjacent heights. It forms the source of the Veshan, a principal feeder of the Jelum.

KOSCHEINEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Mohrungen. Pop. 209.

KOSCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Guben. Pop. 166.

KOSCHEN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Kalau. Pop. of Gross K. 270; of Klein K. 137.

KOSCHENTIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Lublinitz. Pop. of p. 1,454.

KOSCHING, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. NE of Ingolstadt. Pop. 500.

KOSCHLAU (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Neidenburg. Pop. 243.

KOSCHMIEDER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle and 4 m. W of Lublinitz. Pop. 506.

KOSCHMIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Bereut. Pop. 183.

KOSCHNORVE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 190.

KOSCHPENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grottkau, near Munsterberg. Pop. 213.

KOSCHURALSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Ural, 24 m. S of Uralsk.

KOSCIELEC, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Branburg, circle of Inavraclaw, near Pakose. Pop. 238.

KOSCIELSKIE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Kröben. Pop. 163.

KOSCIERZYN (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Wirsitz, near Lobsens. Pop. of Gross K. 323; of Klein K. 127.

KOSCIUSKO, a county towards the N part of the state of Iowa, U. S. Area 527 sq. m. It is watered by the Tippecanoe. Pop. in 1840, 4,170; in 1850, 4,822. Its cap. is Warsaw.—Also the cap. of Attala co., in Mississippi, 67 m. NE of Jackson, on the Yockonockony.—Also a mountain in the Australian Alps, at the head of the Murray river. Alt. 6,500 ft.

KOSCYTOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Pless, near Dziedzkowitz. Pop. 291.

KOSEL, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 73 m. SE of Breslau, 16 m. NE of Leobschütz. Pop. 3,600. It is strongly fortified.—Also a v. in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 212.—Also a village in the same reg., circle of Glogau, near Klopschen. Pop. 469.

KOSEL (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Würtemberg. Pop. of Gross K. 369; of Klein K. 394.

KOSEL (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg, near Niesky. Pop. of Nieder K. 247; of Ober K. 144.

KOSELEZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Chernigov, 45 m. S of Chernigov. Pop. 2,000.

KOSELSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. SSW of Kaluga. Pop. 2,900.

KOSELWITZ, or KOZLOWICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenburg, near Landsborg. Pop. 375.

KOSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle and 3 m. W of Naumburg, on the Saale. Pop. 698. Salt is largely made here.

KOSFELD, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, 21 m. W of Munster, on the Berkel. Pop. 5,532.

KOSHAB, a town in the Punjab, 120 m. NW of Lahore, on the r. bank of the Jelum.

KOSHANIA, a town of Great Bukharia, 30 m. W of Samarcand.

KOSHENICUT, a village of Sistan, 110 m. NE of Bost.

KOSI. See COSI.

KOSIA, a town of Wallachia, 12 m. NNW of Rimnik, on the r. bank of the Aluta.

KO-SI-CHANG. See KOH-SI-CHANG.

KOSICHINSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Volga, 48 m. NNW of Astrakhan.

KOSIE, a considerable kingdom of Western Africa, on the E bank of the river Lagos, about 60 m. from its mouth. Its capital, of the same name, commands the trade of the river.

KOSILA, a river of Hindostan, rising near Kontuli in Kumaon; and flowing considerably S, WSW, and SSW, to the Ramganga, which it joins on the l. bank, 9 m. below Rampur.

KOSIMA. See COOSIMA.

KOSKANUADEGO, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, in N lat. 41° 52′.

KOSKE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Kosel, near Ober-Glogau. Pop. 352.

KOSL, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 18 m. WNW of Chamir.

KOSLIN. See Coslin.

KOSLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 255.

KOSMANOS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 9 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 850.

KOSMINEK, a town of Prussian Poland, 6 m. W of Kalisch. Pop. 660.

KOSPUR. See Cospur.

KOSSEIR. See Cosseir.

KOSSENBLATT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Lubben, near Trebatsch. Pop. 502.

KOSSERY, a village of Nigritia, in the territory of Loggun, on the l. bank of the Shary, 160 m. SE of Kuka.

KOSSOGOL, a lake in the Khalkhas territory, 80 m. WSW of Lake Baikal. It gives rise to the Ĕghe, which flows into the Selenga.

KOSSOVA, or Cassovia, a town of Turkey, in Servia, in the sanjak and 9 m. N of Pristina. The plain of K. has been the grand theatre of many decisive battles since the days of Philip of Macedon. It is about 10 leagues in length; and, beheld from any of the surrounding heights, bears the form of an oblong basin. The soil is alluvial, and of immense depth, and is everywhere fertile and cultivated, though situated at an alt. of nearly 2,000 ft. above sea-level. "The prospect from this place," says Spencer, "is extremely beautiful. There is the vast amphitheatre of the mighty Kopaonik, rising to a height of 6,000 ft.; the pinnacled cliffs of the Bosman mountains; the Arnoutska Planina in Upper Albania; the lower heights in Bulgaria and Macedonia; and, perhaps not the least interesting, the gigantic Scardus."

KOSTANICSZA, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the Unna, 52 m. E by S of Carlstadt, in N lat. 45′ 13′ 57″. Pop. 3,200.

KOSTANIE, a pass in the Rocky mountains, near the sources of the Columbia; at its W extremity is a fort within the limits of Oregon. The Hudson Bay company have the use of this pass, and of the navigation of the Columbia, for goods and despatches, secured by treaty; but will probably gradually prefer the more northern or Athabasca passage, and open it to the head of Fraser's river.

KOSTEL, a small town of Moravia, 6 m. SSE of Auspitz, on the l. bank of the Taya. Pop. 1,500.—Also a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, near the river Kulpa, 5 m. S of Gottsche. Pop. 400.

KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, 16 m. SE of Königingratz, on the r. bank of the Wildon-Alder.—Also a town of Moravia, 7 m. SW of Olmutz. Pop. 1,100.—Also a small town of Bohemia, 21 m. E by S of Prague. Pop. 900.

KOSTEN, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the l. bank of the river Obra, 26 m. SSW of Posen. Pop. 1,760.

KOSTENBLUT, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 900.

KOSTENDIL. See Gustendil.

KOSTENDJE, or Kostanitza, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 48 m. SE of Sophia, at the foot of Mount Rilo.

KOSTENIEVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Sewetch.

KOSTHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,272.

KOSTIANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 21 m. SSW of Voronetsch, on the r. bank of the Don.

KOSTIOUKOVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 21 m. S of Klonivoicze.

KOSTLARN, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 9 m. SW of Griesbach, on the r. bank of the Rothal. Pop. 500.

KOSTRITZ, a town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss-Ebersdorf, bail. and 5 m. NW of Gera, on the l. bank of the Esler. Pop. 1,200. It has breweries and distilleries.

KOSTROMA, one of the largest provinces or governments of European Russia, lying between 56° 45′ and 59° 13′ N lat., and 40° 27′ and 48° E long.; and bounded on the N by Vologda; on the E by Viatka; on the S by Nizni-Novgorod, and Vladimir; and on the W by Jaroslav. It is in the latitude of Scotland, but considerably larger, its territorial extent being 38,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 958,000; in 1846, 1,054,600. It lies wholly within the basin of the Volga; and is watered by the Volga, the Vetluga, the Unja, and the Kostroma, and has also several lakes. The surface is in general an undulating plain. The soil varies, being bleak in the N, dry in the S, in many places covered with heath, and in others with forests. The habits of the inhabitants are chiefly pastoral. Their exports are hides, tallow, lint, and iron.—It is subdivided into 12 circles.

Kostroma, a considerable town of European Russia, and the cap. of the above gov., is situated on the l. bank of the Wolga, near the influx of the river K., in N lat. 57° 45′ 40″. It had a pop. of 12,149 in 1833, and is the see of a bishop. Its manufactures consist of Russia leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap, and it has also a trade in corn and wine.

KOSTROMA, a navigable river of European Russia, which rises in the NE of the gov. of the same name; runs NNW to Solgalitch; then turns SW, receives the Veksa and the Vioksa, and falls into the Volga, on the l. bank, at the town of K., after a course of 140 m.

KOSTRZYN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. E of Posen. Pop. 1,178.

KOSTUR, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, 7 m. N of Zvornik, near the l. bank of the Drin.

KOSULITZA, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Krijava.

KOSUMA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 60 m. WSW of Meaco.

KOSVA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, which descends from the Ural chain, and flowing SW joins the Kama, on the l. bank, at Chermosk, after a course of 160 m.

KOSWIK, or Coswig, a walled town of Anhalt-Bernburg, 6 m. WNW of Wittenberg, near the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 2,800. It has oil-mills and breweries, and manufactories of woollens and tobacco.

KOT, a town and fort of the Punjab, 35 m. ENE of Attock.

KOTA, a small island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Caroline islands, in N lat. 7° 15′, and E long. 149° 50′.

KOTABOVA, a large village in Ceylon, in the district of Vellasi, 54 m. E of Kandy, in a plain. It is the chief military post in the district.

KOTACUT, a maritime town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, district of Cartinaad, at the mouth of a small river, 12 m. SSE of Mahé, and 30 m. NNW of Calicut.

KOTAH, or Cata, a petty state and town of Hindostan, in the Rajput territory, and chiefly in the prov. of Ajmir. The state composed an area of 5,500 sq. m., bounded on the N and NW by the states of Bundi and Jeypur, and on the NE by the intermixed possessions of Sindia and Holkar. Though generally mountainous it is to a great extent fertile and well-watered. Its principal rivers are the Chumbul and Kalli-Sind. This state is subsidiary to the British government, and is one of the most flourishing in India. It is governed by a Rajput rajah. In 1819 its gross revenue amounted to 47 lacs of rupees. The principal fortresses are Kotah, also the chief town, Shahabad, Gagrun, Sheaghur, and Narghur.—The town is on the E bank of the Chumbul, 150 m. SE of Ajmir, and 18 m. S of Bundi, in N lat. 25° 12′, and E long. 75° 45′. It is an irregular shaped but large place, and is surrounded with stone walls, defended by bastions, and with ditches cut out of the solid rock. The entrances are protected by double gateways. It possesses several handsome and well-stocked bazaars, numerous temples, and other public edifices, and a large proportion of private houses substantially built of stone and brick. The most remarkable edifice is the rajah's palace, a massive structure with lofty white turrets, and enclosed within a separate fortification. Its inhabitants are chiefly Rajputs. The manufactures of the town are chiefly articles for local use, but a considerable trade is carried on with other parts of the country. In the vicinity, in the centre of a lake, is the superb temple of Jugmandul.

KOTA-KOLI, a town of Nigritia, near the bank of the Joliba, to the E of the state of Komba.

KOTAMA, an island in the Red sea, in N lat. 15° 41′, E long. 42° 21′, 21 m. W of Loheia. It is 3 m. in length from N to S, and 1½ m. in breadth.

KOTANA, a village of the Punjab, about 8 m. from the E bank of the Indus, and 40 m. S of Leia.

KOTAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, 12 m. NNW of Cape Comorin, and 42 m. ESE of Trivanderum, on the Manacondi.

KOTARRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch and district of Kanta, 40 m. NW of Mandivi.

KOTAS, a town and fort of the island of Borneo, in the kingdom of Benjarmasseen, on the Varche, an affluent of the bay of Benjarmasseen.

KOTA-TANGA, a town of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom and 240 m. SE of Acheen, on the Sinkel.

KOT-BUXADA, a village of the Punjab, about 4 m. from the W bank of the Sutledge, and 100 m. E of Multan.

KOTCHANIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 40 m. SE of Semendria.

KOTE, a fort of Afghanistan, on an affluent of the Cabul, 25 m. SE of Jelalabad.—Also a village in the Punjab, on the W bank of the Chenab, 22 m. NE of Multan.—Also a town in Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 12 m. SW of Dholka.

KOTE-BELOCHWALA, a village in the Punjab, about 10 m. ESE of Dera-Ismail-khan.

KOTE-BHAT, a village of the Punjab, near the E bank of the Jelum, and 120 m. NW of Lahore.

KOTEGHUR, Kotgur, or Cataghara, a chiefship, fortress, and town of Northern India. The chiefship or lordship is situated between the Sutledge and Jumna, and is bounded on the NW by Kumharsein, on the E by Pundur and Jubul, on the S by Bulsun, and on the SW by Burowli. It is intersected by numerous ravines, forming so many natural and almost impenetrable fastnesses. The pop. is scanty.—The town is on the foot of the Whartu mountain, near the l. bank of the Sutledge, above the level of that river, and at an alt. of 6,634 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 31° 18′, and E long. 77° 28′. It is the residence of the rajah, and is a place of considerable strength. The climate in summer is delightful, and the environs are extremely fertile, producing grain, fruit, including peaches, apricots, filberts, walnuts, &c., legumes, turmeric, and ginger. The locality is noted for its opium, and it affords also considerable quantities of pitch and turpentine, and of a species of bamboo, used by the natives for a great variety of purposes.

KOTE-ISASHAH, a village of the Punjab, near the E bank of the Jelum, and 50 m. SSW of Kote-Bhat.

KOTE-KANGRAH. See Kangrah.

KOTELA, or Kote, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 24 m. SSE of Nornol, and 45 m. NNW of Machery.

KOTELNITCH, a district and town of Europe, in the gov. of Viatka. The district is situated on the E part of the gov., and is bordered on the E by the Viatka. The soil is in some parts well-cultivated, but the greater extent is covered with wood. The rearing of cattle forms an important branch of local industry.—The town is 54 m. SW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the river of that name. It contains about 3,200 inhabitants, of whom the greater number are engaged in agriculture. This town occupies the site of the ancient fortress of Kokcherev, which was destroyed by the inhabitants of Novgorod towards the end of the 12th century.

KOTELNOI, or Kettle Island, an island of Russia in Asia, in the Arctic ocean, the largest and most westerly of the 4 principal islands in the Liakhov archipelago. It extends between 74° 30′ and 76° 15′ N lat., and 138° 20′ and 141° 50′ E long, and is 132 m. in length from N to S, and about 72 m. in breadth. It terminates on the N in Cape St. Anisia, and in Cape Medvegi, or Bear cape, in the S., and consists of an assemblage of sterile mountains and rocks. In the SE is a considerable bay, into which the chief river in the island discharges itself. The island is only frequented by hunters.

KOTELVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 62 m. W of Kharkov, district and 19 m. S of Akhtirka, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Vorskla.

KOTERAH, or Kotri, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa and state of Bhopal, 7 m. NE of Ashta, and 40 m. WSW of Bhopal, near the Parbutty. It contained in 1820 about 800 houses.

KOTERI, or Kahteri, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa and state of Bhopal, 30 m. W of Bhopal.

KOTH, or Kotti, a town in the Punjab, 70 m. SW of Sirinagur, near the l. bank of the Pir Panjal river, and on the road from Lahore to Cashmir, through the Punch pass. It contains about 150 houses, and is a customs station.

KOTHAUR, a lordship in Northern Hindostan, in the W part of the territory of Sirmur, between the Jumna and Sutledge. It consists chiefly of a level strip of land generally well-cultivated, stretching along the l. bank of the Gumbher, between Keonthul and Mahlogh. In 1804 this territory fell, with the other hill-states, under Gorkha domination, but in the war of 1814 they sided with the English. It contains a small town of the same name 36 m. NNW of Nahan.

KOTHEN. See Anhalt.

KOTI, a town and port of Borneo, in the state of Koti-Lama, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Guti. It is defended by a fortification formed with trunks of palm trees. It possesses a considerable trade.

KOTIAKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. and 75 m. W of Simbirsk, district and 13 m. WNW of Karsun, on the r. bank of the Soura. Pop. 220.

KOTI-LAMA, a territory in the E part of the island of Borneo, to the N of the state of Benjarmassin. It is intersected by a range of mountains which in some parts approach the coast. The principal river is the Guti. The coast consists chiefly of swamps, and the climate generally is extremely unhealthy. It produces rice in great abundance, benzoin, aloes, musk, pepper, cassia, nutmegs, honey, wax, camphor, gums of different kinds, and gold, and carries on an active trade in these articles. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays, and profess Islamism. The territory is divided into several chiefships, of which that of Passir is the most powerful.

KOTILLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of and 54 m. SSW of Delhi, on the W bank of a lake.

KOTKABU, a village in the Punjab, on the E bank of the Chenab, 120 m. NE of Multan.

KOTKI, a village of Afghanistan, on the N bank of the Gomul, and in the Gomul Pass, 80 m. W of Dera-Ismail-khan.

KOTLA, or KOTELA, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, towards the centre of the pash., and 35 m. ESE of Akalzike. It has a castle of the same name.

KOTLEWE, or KADLEWE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Woplau, near Hermstadt. Pop. 169.

KOTLI, a town in the Punjab, 30 m. N of Lahore, on the road from Vazirabad to Umritsir.

KOTLIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 582.

KOTLISCHOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Tost. Pop. 296.

KOTLOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 319.

KOTNAR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, in the district and 3 m. S of Harleu, and 36 m. NW of Jassy. It is noted for its wine.

KOTOCHE, or GAGRY, a village of Abasia, on the shore of the Black sea, 15 m. NW of Pitzunda, between the mouth of the Gagrypsche and the Sheuadse-Reptoa.

KOTONKORA, a territory of Sudan, in Houssa, between the state of Guari on the NE, and Yaouri on the SW, by which it is separated from the Niger. It is intersected by the Mayarrow, and by the line of route from Boussa to Kano.

KOTORI, or KOTTORI, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szala, 15 m. N of Kopreinitz, and 23 m. ENE of Warasdin, on the r. bank of the Mur.

KOTOROST, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yaroslav, which issues from Lake Neto, in the district of Rostov; runs NNE into the district of Yaroslav; and joins the Volga, on the r. bank, at the town of that name, after a navigable course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Ousta on the l., and the Lakhost.

KOTORSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Khoper, 5 m. ENE of Dobrinskaia, on the l. bank of the Khoper.

KOTORSKO, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 54 m. NNE of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Bosna. It is defended by a strong tower.

KOTOVTZY, a people of Russia in Asia, who inhabit the S part of the gov. of Yeniseisk, near the E bank of the Yenisei. They are of indolent habits, and miserably poor. Some of them profess Christianity, but they are chiefly Shamans. They pay to Russia a small tribute in furs.

KOTRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 84 m. ESE of Gualior, on the r. bank of the Betwa.—Also a large town in the prov. of Malwah, on the Gunjan, 17 m. N by E of Hindia.

KOTRDEE, a village of Sind, 90 m. N of Hyderabad, on the road thence to Bukkur.

KOTRI, a village of Sind, 90 m. NNE of Hyderabad, on the road thence to Khyerpur.—Also a v. in Sind, on the r. bank of the Kori mouth of the Indus, 8 m. NW of Lucput, on the line of route into Cutch.—Also a town in Beluchistan, in Cutch-Gundava, in a plain, about 10 m. SW of Gundava, and at an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. It is a large place, and has a good bazaar, and a fort.—Also a village of Sind, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 25° 22′.—Also a town of Sudan, in Houssa, 15 m. N of Zimri, and 100 m. E of Saccatu, on the r. bank of the Quarrama.

KOTRU, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 45 m. W of Grand Lahou.

KOTSCHAU, a village of Prussia, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Merseburg, on the Saale. Pop. 720. It has a saline spring.—Also a v. in Silesia, in the reg. and 48 m. E of Oppeln, circle and 15 m. ESE of Lublinitz. Pop. 160. It has large iron-works.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, E of Weimar. Pop. 111.

KOTSCHENBRODA, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 7 m. NW of Dresden, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 700. It is well-built.

KOTTARIA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov of Cutch, 36 m. E of Andjar, in N lat. 23° 5′.

KOTTBUS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. of Frankfort, 70 m. SE of Berlin, on the r. bank of the Spree, at an alt. of 328 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 8,216. It has manufactories of woollens, hosiery, and tobacco, several breweries and distilleries, and a considerable transit-trade. It had an evangelical gymnasium with 6 professors, in 1836, and 163 pupils.

KOTTER, one of the Faroe group, SW of Stromöe, and NW of Sandöe, in N lat. 61° 57′. It is about 3 m. in length.

KOTTIAAR, a town of Ceylon, on the S side of the inner harbour of Trincomalee, 12½ m. from Tamblegam, chiefly inhabited by Malabars. The country around is well-cultivated.—The district of K. extends from the N bank of the Virgal-Ganga to the frontiers of Tamblegam, 27 m. from NE to SW, and 15 m. from E to W; and contains about 30 villages.—The K. river is one of the outlets into which the Mahavelle disembogues itself, 25 m. S of the bay of the same name, into which it falls.

KOTTIS, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the upper circle of Manhartsberg, 15 m. W of Krems, on the Krems river.

KOTTISINA, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 3 m. SSE of Macarsca. Pop. 1,700. It is the see of a bishop; and has an active trade in salt, oil, and figs, with the Bosniaques.

KOTTIVAR. See KATTIWAR.

KOTTOR, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 36 m. NW of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Verbanitza.

KOTTSHAK-KULTIUK, or KOCHAK-KULTUK, a gulf on the E coast of the Caspian, intersected by the parallel of 44° 30′ N, the extreme limits of which may be taken from the promontory of Tuk-Karagan on the SW, to the Kolpina islets on the NE, or more narrowly to Cape Kochak, nearly on the same parallel as Tuk-Karagan. Its S coast stretches along the N base of the Mangishlak mountains, which sometimes give name to the gulf itself. It contains several islands, among the largest of which is Podgornoi.

KOTUNTANG, a river of Senegambia, which has its source in the state of Futa-Jallon; runs SW along the frontiers of Timisso-Tombuchi; and entering the

territory of the Timmanis, joins the Kong-Karru-Kabba, about 30 m. E of the entrance of their united waters into the Atlantic.

KOTUR, a river which has its source in the mountains near the E frontier of Turkey in Asia; makes a considerable circuit into the Persian prov. of Azerdbijan, passing in its course a town of the same name, and a little to the S of Khoi; and after running a total distance of about 60 m., joins the Kuk-kana at Mikrican. The valley through which it runs, and which bears the same name, is of little width, and terminates in a narrow defile.

KOTYANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. WNW of Janaghur, near the r. bank of the Bhador.

KOTYE. a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, 33 m. SSE of Calicut.

KOTYS, a nomadic tribe in Hindostan, who inhabit the prov. of Coimbatur.

KOTZAU (Ober), a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, S of Hof. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle.

KOTZEBUE'S SOUND, an extensive indentation of the NW coast of Russian America, to the NE of Behring's strait, situated between Cape Krusentern on the N, and Cape Espenberg on the S. It extends about 60 m. inland, and is 69 m. in width from N to S. Towards the entrance it contracts to a breadth of about 36 m. It encloses on the E Eschholtz and Hotham inlet; opposite the former is Chemisso island. On the W side are the bay of Good Hope and Cape Deception. Several groups of mountains rise near its shores. The Kitgocies and Kioumis are the principal tribes in its vicinity. This gulf is almost constantly blocked up with ice.

KOTZENAU (Gross), a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the reg. of Liegnitz. Pop. 477.

KOTZENAU (Klein), a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the reg. and 18 m. NW of Liegnitz, circle and 12 m. NW of Lüben. Pop. 450. It has a fine castle, and a Lutheran church.

KOTZLING, a market-town of Bavaria, in the prov. of Lower Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Regen, 42 m. ENE of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,300. It has 2 castles, 3 churches, a school, and an hospital; and possesses several breweries, an oil and a tan-mill, and a brick-kiln.

KOUCHIBOUGUACK, a river of New Brunswick, which flows into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 m. S of Miramichi bay, after a course of 50 m. It has a lagune at its mouth which forms a good harbour.

KOUCHIBOUGUACKSIS, a river of New Brunswick, which takes its rise in a lake upwards of 50 m. in the interior, and empties itself into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 36 m. S of the Miramichi.

KOVALERKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 21 m. ENE of Mirgorod.

KOVAR, a district of Transylvania, bounded on the N by Hungary, on the E, S, and W, by Szolnok. The Szamos, which skirts it on the S and NW, is the principal river. The Lepos, one of the principal affluents of the Szamos, traverses the interior. The surface is mountainous, and in great part covered with forests. The principal commerce consists in cattle and charcoal. It is subdivided into 4 *marches*, viz.: Berkes, Bunn, Nagy-Somkert, and Vaad.

KOVASAKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, on a small stream, near Jedo.

KOVASZNA, a town of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, march of Zabola, 32 m. NE of Cronstadt.

KOVERECTAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. Laristan, 60 m. E of Lar.

KOVESD (Mezö), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod, 12 m. ESE of Erlau.

KOVI, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Gömör, 6 m. ESE of Ratko, on the l. bank of the Turcsek.

KOVJA, a river of Russia, which rises in Lake Kovjskoe, in the S part of the gov. of Olonetz; runs S; enters the gov. of Novgorod; and flows into Lake Bielo, on the NW side, after a course of 60 m.

KOVODOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, 6 m. W of the gulf of Kandalask, and 8 m. NE of Lake Plavozero. It communicates with the gulf of Kandalask by the Kovda.

KOVROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. NE of Vladimir, on the r. bank of the Kliasma. Pop. 400.

KOWAL, a town of Poland, in the obwodie of Kujavie, 15 m. SE of Brzesc. Pop. 1,342.

KOWALLWO, or Schönsee, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle and 15 m. NE of Thorn. Pop. 500.

KOWALSIR, a village of Afghanistan, near the E entrance of the Khyber pass, in N lat. 34°.

KOWARSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NNW of Wilna, on the r. bank of the Swieta.

KOWEL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 32 m. NNE of Wladzimiers, on the l. bank of the Turia. Pop. 1,000.

KOWIE, or Kowiec, a rver of S. Africa, which rises in the Zwartwater mountains, a little to the S of Graham's Town, and flows SE by S, through the central district of Albany to the sea, into which it falls at Port Francis, 9 m. SSE of Bathurst, and 35 m. from Graham's Town. Its estuary does not afford a secure seaport, and goods for the interior are chiefly landed at Port Elizabeth, distant 96 m. Its chief tributary is the Torrens, which it receives on the l. bank, at a point 5 m. W by N of Bathurst.

KOWLAS, a town and district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad. The town is in N lat. 18° 14′, 80 m. NW of Hyderabad. The Manjera river bounds the district on three sides.

KOWNO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, at the junction of the Niemen and the Wilna, 62 m. WNW of Wilna. It has an imposing appearance from a distance, but consists, with the exception of a few convents and churches, of ill-built houses. Pop. 4,500. The trade is brisk, this town being a kind of mart for goods carried from Lithuania to Prussia, and in particular for corn, honey, and wax. In the memorable campaign of 1812, the French army marched through K. in high order and vast numbers on 24th of June: in the middle of December, after their disastrous retreat of more than 600 m. from Moscow, they again made their way through it in a state of great disorder.

KOWROWA, a village on the W coast of the island of Hawaii or Owhyhee, in Karakakua bay, where Cook was killed in Feb. 1779.

KOZACZYNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 18 m. W of Widzy.

KOZAR, or Racskozar, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 18 m. N of Pecs.

KOZARATZ, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 24 m. NW of Bagna-Luka, on the r. bank of the Sanna.

KOZELETZ, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Tchernigov, on the r. bank of the Ostra, 45 m. NNE of Kiev. Pop. 2,000.

KOZELSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. SSW of Kaluga, at the confluence of the Dragunka and the Gizdra. It was destroyed by fire in 1777; and has been handsomely rebuilt. Pop. 3,000.

KOZIANY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 9 m. SE of Vindzy, on the l. bank of the Disna.

KOZIEEVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. W of Kharkov.

KOZIEGŁOW, a town of Poland, 52 m. NW of Cracow. Pop. 1,300.

KOZIENICE, a town of Poland, near the Vistula, 48 m. SSE of Warsaw. It has an ancient castle. Pop. 1,600.

KOZLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. WSW of Rakonitz.

KOZLI, a small town of Persia, on the road from Sultanieh to Sennah, 90 m. NNE of Sennah.

KOZLOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Lesnoï-Voronej, 48 m. WNW of Tambov. Pop. 6,800. Its chief trade is derived from the surrounding country, and consists in horned cattle, which are sold to the Don Cossacks, and in tallow and salt meat, which are forwarded to Moscow.

KOZMIN, a town of Prussian Poland, 28 m. WNW of Kalisch, on the Orla. Pop. 2,193.

KOZMODEMIANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kasan, 30 m. WNW of Cheboskar, on the r. bank of the Volga. It has an active trade, by the river, in timber, mats, and articles of wooden turnery.

KRABBEN, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guayana, in N lat. 0° 10′.

KRAC. See KARAK.

KRACHOVO, a mountain-ridge of Turkey, between Romelia and Thessaly, making part of the water-shed between the basins of the Salembria and the Venetico, and connected on the E with Mount Volutza.

KRACK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Basel. Pop. 226.

KRAEY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Basel. Pop. 247.

KRAGEROE, a small maritime town of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg, 92 m. SSW of Christiania, on the coast of the Skager-Rack, in N lat. 58° 51′ 35″.

KRAGOJEVATZ, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 60 m. S of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Lepenitza.

KRAHENHEIMSTETTEN, a small town of Baden, 8 m. W of Sigmaringen.

KRAIBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Inn, 10 m. SW of Muhldorf. Pop. 700.

KRAIN. See CARNIOLA.

KRAINBURG, or CRAIN, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, on the Save, 20 m. W of Laibach, at the confluence of the Kauker with the Save. Pop. 1,400.

KRAJOVA, KRAYOWA, or CRAIOVA, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Little Wallachia, in N lat. 44° 19′, 40 geog. m. direct distance NE by E of Widin, and 90 m. W by S of Bucharest. It is situated nearly in the centre of Little Wallachia, within 3 m. of the l. bank of the Schyl, which flows into the Danube nearly opposite Rahova, at a point 35 m. direct distance S by E of Krajova. It is a large and well-built town, with a pop. of about 8,000.

KRAKATOA, an island in the straits of Sunda, in S lat. 6° 6′, midway between Sumatra and Java.

KRAKOW, a small town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 m. SSE of Güstrow, near a small lake of the same name. Pop. 800.

KRAKOWIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Przemysl.

KRALIEWA-VELIKA, a small town of Slavonia, on an island formed by the Pakra, 156 m. S of Vienna.

KRALINGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 3 m. NE of Rotterdam. Pop. 2,080.

KRALITZ, or KRALICE, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 4 m. NNW of Tovitschau. Pop. 900.

KRALOWITZ, a small town of Bohemia, 15 m. SW of Rakonitz, on the Sztrela. Pop. 1,600.

KRALUP, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. WNW of Saatz, on the Saubach. Pop. 500.

KRAMARICH, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Trawnik.

KRANENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 7 m. W of Cleves. Pop. 1,200. It has breweries, tanneries, and paper-mills.

KRANICHFELD, a town of Germany, on the river Ilm, in N lat. 50° 51′ 55″, appertaining partly to the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, partly to that of Saxe-Meiningen. Pop. of the former portion 620; of the latter 1,350.

KRANOWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. S of Oppeln. Pop. 660.

KRANZBERG, a town of Bavaria, 8 m. NW of Fiersing, on the r. bank of the Amper. Pop. 300.

KRAPAKS. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

KRAPENDORF, a town in the grand-duchy and 21 m. SW of Oldenburg, on the l. bank of the Soeste. Pop. 780.

KRAPINA, a river of Croatia, which rises in the com. and 15 m. SW of Warasdin, and flows from NE to SW to the Save, which it joins on the l. bank, 9 m. W of Agram, after a course of 45 m. Its principal affluent is the Krapinchicza.—Also a town of Croatia, 18 m. S of Pettau, on the l. bank of the Krapinchicza, in N lat. 46° 9′ 52″. There are hot mineral springs in the vicinity.

KRAPIVNA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. SW of Tula, at the confluence of the Plova and the Oupa. Pop. 1,100.

KRAPIWNA, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 9 m. NE of Ober-Glogau.

KRAPPITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 13 m. S of Oppeln, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,610.

KRASICZYN, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 6 m. WSW of Przemysl, on the r. bank of the San.

KRASNA, a small town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, NW of Gross-Mesentsch, of which it forms a suburb, on the other side of the Betschwa. Pop. 1,800.—Also a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Brzezany, on the l. bank of the Stripa.

KRASNABROD, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Semplin, 35 m. NE of Eperies.—Also a small town of Poland, on the Wieprz, 28 m. W of Belcz. Pop. 400.

KRASNE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 52 m. N of Jampol.

KRASNEUKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 6 m. WNW of Novo-Khophersk, on the l. bank of the Savala.

KRASNIEWICE, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 18 m. SW of Gostynin. Pop. 450.

KRASNIK, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 52 m. WNW of Zamosz.

KRASNOBORSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 30 m. WNW of Solvytchegodsk, on the l. bank of the Dvina. Pop. 600.

KRASNOGORSKAIA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 36 m. SSW of Yalutorusk, on the r. bank of the Iset.—Also a fort of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. ESE of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural.

KRASNOI, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. SW of Smolensk, on a small affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 500. In the disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, they were attacked here by the Russians, and suffered great loss. Pop. 450.—Also a town in the gov. of Minsk, 21 m. S of Vilcyka.

KRASNOIAR, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, 36 m. NNE of Astrakhan, on an island

formed by arms of the Volga. Pop. 1,970, who employ themselves chiefly in fishing.

KRASNOIARSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, on a small river which falls into the Yenisei, in N lat. 56° 1′, E long. 92° 57′. Pop. 5,162 in 1833. The great road from Tomsk to Irkutsk, and generally the overland route between Western Siberia and the Trans-Balkalian provs., passes through this town, which occasions a considerable transit of commodities for the trade with China and Eastern Siberia. The surrounding country is of remarkable fertility.

KRASNOIARSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 105 m. ESE of Simbirsk, on the l. bank of the Sok.

KRASNOI-JAROVKA, a German settlement in the Russian gov. of Saratov, 15 m. E of Saratov, on the l. bank of the Volga.

KRASNOI-KHOHN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 99 m. NNE of Tver. Pop. 1,800.

KRASNOI-SELO, a large and well-built village of Russia, about 20 m. from St. Petersburg.—Also a village in the gov. of Perm, with a rich botanical garden.

KRASNO-KUTSK, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Merlo, 40 m. WSW of Kharkov.

KRASNOLUKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 36 m. NE of Borisov.

KRASNOPOL, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 9 m. W of Seyny. Pop. 560.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 52 m. SW of Jitomir.

KRASNOPOLE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NW of Kharkov.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Paluj.

KRASNO-POLIE′, a German settlement, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Saratov, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 500.

KRASNO-SLOBODSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, on the river Mokscha, 30 m. ESE of Temnikov. Pop. 4,650.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 70 m. SE of Kungur, on the r. bank of the Ufa. Pop. 5,000. Iron and copper are extensively wrought in the vicinity.

KRASNYSTAW, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, on the river of Wieprz, 26 m. SSW of Chelm. Pop. 3,000.

KRASNOVODSK, a mountain-chain of Tartary, which runs from N to S along the E coast of the Caspian, between the bay of Karaboghaz and the gulf of Balkan.

KRASSOVA, Krasso, or Kraschow, an extensive palatinate in the SE of Hungary; bounded on the N by the com. of Arad, from which it is separated by the Marös; on the NE by Transylvania; on the E and S by the Banat; and on the W by the com. of Temesch. It has an area of 108·8 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 228,602. It is a mountainous district; but its valleys are fertile in grain, particularly maize; and it has some extensive plains in its W part. It is watered by the Marös, the Ternes, and the Bega, on the N; and by the Nera on the S. Iron, copper, and lead, are extensively wrought.—It is subdivided into 5 *jaras* or *marches*, viz.: Bulcs, Kalponas, K., Lugos, and Oravicza.

KRASZNA, a county in the NW of Transylvania, in the Hungarian country, watered by the Berettyo and the K. It is covered in great part with forests. Area 19·8 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 19,555, Magyars and Wallachians.—The town of K., which gives name to the above-mentioned palatinate, is 6 m. SSE of Somlyo.

KRASZNA-HORKA, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Gömör, 3 m. E of Ratko. Near it are rich mines of quicksilver and cinnabar.

KRATOVO, a town of Turkey, in the prov. of Romelia, sanj. and 15 m. E of Uskup, on the l. bank of the Psigna.—Also a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 40 m. S of Kruchovatz.

KRATTOK, a village of Java, near the S coast of the island, about 15 m. S of Djoejocarta.

KRATZAU, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 9 m. SSW of Friedland. Pop. 1,210, chiefly cotton and linen-weavers.—Also a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingratz. Pop. 1,200.

KRAUPEN, or Graupen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,600. It has large vitriol-works. In the vicinity copper, tin, and silver are mined.

KRAUTA, or Krautheim, a town of Baden, 3 m. S of Boxberg, on the river Jaxt. Pop. 700.

KRAUTERGERSHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Obernay. Pop. 1,000.

KRAUTHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the r. bank of the Roër.

KREBEN, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. S of Posen.

KRECHEVO, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 30 m. E of Trawnik. Pop. 2,000.

KREFELD, or Crefelt, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. NW of Dusseldorf, 3 m. from the l. bank of the Rhine, in N lat. 51° 20′, E long. 6° 32′. It is a well-built town, and surrounded with walls and ditches. Pop. in 1831, 18,738; in 1837, 23,008. It contains a Roman Catholic church, two Protestant churches, a synagogue, and other places of worship; an orphan-asylum, a deaf and dumb asylum, and a house-of-correction. Its manufactures are extensive, consisting of silks, velvets, yarns, kerseymeres, flannels, gloves, threads, staves, iron and copper wares, and soap. The annual produce of its looms amounts to 4,000,000 dollars.

KREIBITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,100.

KREICH, a river of Baden, which rises in the Black forest, near Keinbach; runs NW, and then SW; and joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, near Spires, after a course of 36 m.

KREIDERSVILLE, a village of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 183 m. NE of Harrisburg.

KREIGA, a town of Nigritia, in Kordofan, 15 m. W of El Obeid.

KREMENETZ, or Krzemieniec, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 130 m. S of Jitomir, at the foot of a mountain whose summit is occupied by a castle, which forms the citadel of the town. Pop. 5,760. The vicinity is fertile in fruit, hemp, and tobacco.

KREMENNAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, 60 m. SSE of Kupiansk.

KREMENSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossacks' territory, 6 m. NE of Perekopskaia, on the r. bank of the Don.

KREMENTSCHUG, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 64 m. SW of Poltava, at the confluence of the Kagumlik and the Dnieper, in N lat. 49° 3′ 28″, E long. 33° 28′ 46″. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts. Its houses are chiefly built of wood. It has manufactories of sugar, saltpetre, soap, and army-supplies. Pop. in 1838, 17,087.

KREMMEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Ost-Havelland, 22 m. NW of Berlin, on the lake of Luch. Pop. 2,162.

KREMNITZ, or Körmöcz-Banya, a town of Hun-

gary, in the com. of Bacs, in a deep valley, 10 m. W of Neusohl, and 18 m. N of Schemnitz, in N lat. 48° 42′, E long. 18° 54′, at an alt. of 623 yds. above sea-level. It comprises a castle, a mint, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a gymnasium, a normal school, an infirmary, and extensive mining-offices, besides large scattered faubourgs. Pop. 5,480. The mines in the vicinity of K. are still worked for gold and silver, but the richest veins are in a great degree exhausted. They produce about 15,000 marks of silver, and 250 marks of gold annually. Private companies hold the richest and best mines. K. has also a vitriol-work, paper-mills, and potteries.

KREMPE, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 4 m. NE of Glückstadt. Pop. 1,850.

KREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, near the confluence of a small stream of the same name, 38 m. WNW of Vienna, in N lat. 48° 21′ 30″. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a piarist college, a gymnasium, an agricultural school, and large infantry barracks. Its manufactures consist of vinegar, saltpetre, metal buttons, alum, and mustard. Pop. 4,437.—The K. rises near Martinsberg, and flows first ENE, and then SSW, a distance of 30 m.—Also a river of Austria, in the Traun circle, which rises near Georgen, and flows in a NNE course, passing Kremsmunster and Kremsdorf, to the Traun, which it joins on the r. bank, at Ebelsberd, after a course of 40 m.

KREMSBRUCK, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and 26 m. NNW of Villach, on the l. bank of the Liser. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

KREMSIER, or Kromieriz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on the r. bank of the March, 12 m. SW of Prerau. Pop. 5,267. It has a gymnasium, and a military school, and a fine chateau, the summer residence of the bishop of Olmütz, with a library of 30,000 vols.

KREMSMUNSTER, a town of Austria, in the circle of France, on the l. bank of the Krems, at the foot of a hill the summit of which is occupied by a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 9 m. SE of Wels, in N lat. 48° 3′, E long. 14° 7′. It is a neat well-built town, and has a lyceum. The abbey possesses an observatory, several museums of natural history, a noble library of 50,000 vols., and a spacious and beautiful church.

KRESLAVL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, on the r. bank of the Southern Dwina, 27 m. E of Dwinaburg. It is well and regularly built. Pop. 1,200.

KRESTOVSKIR, a group of islands in the Arctic ocean, near the embouchure of the Kolyma. They are rocky, and covered chiefly with moss, and are only occasionally visited by fur-hunters.

KRESTZI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 54 m. ESE of Novgorod, on the Khalova. Pop. 1,900.

KREUTH, a large watering-place in the Bavarian Tyrol, at an alt. of 2,911 ft. above sea-level. It forms a kind of half-way house between Munich and Innsbruck. The water is saline. The surrounding scenery is beautiful and grand.

KREUTZ, a town of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, 12 m. W of Udvarhely, on the r. bank of the Grand-Kockel.

KREUTZ, or Körös, a county of Croatia; bounded on the N by the Drave, which separates it from Hungary; on the E by the regimental districts of K. and of St. George; on the SE by Slavonia; on the S and W by Agram, from which it is separated for some distance by the Longa; and on the NW by Warasdin. A chain of mountains divides it into two physical regions, that on the N sloping towards the Drave, and watered by the Bednya and the Grabulin; and that on the S belonging to the basin of the Save, and watered by the Lonya and the Glogovnicza. A large portion of the surface is covered with forests. The total area is 30·2 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 101,036, chiefly Catholic Croatians. It is subdivided into the marches of K. and of Kopreinitz.—Its chief town, of the same name, lies on the r. bank of the Glogovnicza, in N lat. 46° 1′ 16″, 21 m. SSE of Warasdin. Pop. 2,800.

KREUTZ, or Körös, a district of Military Croatia, in the generalat of Warasdin; bounded on the W and N by the civil division of the same name; on the E by the regimental district of St. George; and on the S by Slavonia. It has an area of 29·6 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 58,862. Its surface is generally mountainous, except towards the centre, where some marshy plains occur, near the banks of the Chasma and the Glogovnicza. Its chief towns are Ivanich, Chasma, and Belovar.

KREUTZBERG, the highest summit of the Rhonegebirge, in Bavaria, 48 m. N of Würtzburg. It has an elevation of 700 toises or 1,492 yds. above sea-level.

KREUTZBERG-PHILIPPSTHAL, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 900.

KREUTZEN, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the Mühl circle, 4 m. NW of Grein.

KREUZBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 28 m. NNE of Oppeln, on the Stober. Pop. 3,394.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. S of Königsberg. Pop. 1,678.—Also a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bank of the Werra, 6 m. NNW of Eisenach. Pop. 1,890.

KREUZNACH, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SSE of Cologne, on the Nahe, at an alt. of 328 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 7,833. It is a well-built town, and is defended by a castle. It has manufactories of leather, soap, tobacco, woollens, extensive salt-works, and distilleries; and conducts an active commerce in wine, brandy, grain, and potash. In the vicinity are the ruined castles of Rheingrafenstein and Ebernburg.

KREYLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. NE of Leitmeritz. It has a crystal manufactory. Pop. 1,100.

KREZIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Königingratz, on the Mettau.

KRIEBLOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau, near Canth. Pop. 220.

KRIEBSTEIN, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 36 m. SE of Leipsic.

KRIEGEM, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SSW of Saatz, on the l. bank of the Goldbach. Pop. 500.

KRIEGSTETTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. SE of Soleure. Pop. in 1850, 186.

KRIEKO, a river of Senegambia, which rises on the frontiers of Kaarta, and, flowing from E to W, joins the Senegal on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m.

KRIENS, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1 m. SW of Lucerne. Pop. of p. in 1850, 2,693, Catholics.

KRIEWEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle and 10 m. SE of Kosten, on the l. bank of the Obra. Pop. 675.

KRIMEA. See Crimea.

KRIOUKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Khersom, 27 m. NNE of Alexandria, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 1,000.

KRISEI, a small island belonging to the Andreanov group, in the Aleutian archipelago, between Kiska and Amtchatka.

KRISHNA, or Kistnah, a river of Hindostan which rises on the E flanks of the Western Ghauts,

a little to the N of Mahabillysir, in the NW of Bijapur; skirts the Sattara territory; enters the territories of the Nizam; separates Bijapur and Hyderabad, and Hyderabad from the Balaghat and the Northern Circars; and flows into the gulf of Bengal, between Masulipatam and Nizampatan, by several mouths, of which the two principal are those which respectively pass Divy and Verdaporam. Its total course is about 650 m., generally in a direction from W to E, and between the parallels of 16° and 17° N. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Warner, Golpurba, Malpurba, and Tumbudra; and on the l. the Yairla, the Bimah, the Mossy, and the Over. Owing to the large accumulation of sand at its mouth, it is not navigable; and during the dry season a large portion of its bed is without water.

KRISHNAGURH, a fort in the Punjab, on the route from the Dub pass to Cashmere, 10 m. E of the Indus.

KRISUVILK, a village of Iceland, on the S coast of the district of Guldbringe, 18 m. S of Reykiavik.

KRIVAJA, a river of Bosnia, in the sanj. of Trawnik, which joins the Bosna on the r. bank, near Maglai, after a course from SE to NW of 68 m.

KRIVAN, a summit of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia and Hungary, 15 m. WNW of Kaysmark, in E long. 20° 12′. It has an alt. of 8,034 ft. See article CARPATHIANS.

KRIVIANSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 3 m. SE of Novo-Cherkask.

KRIVICZE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 15 m. NNE of Vilcyka, on the r. bank of the Sewetch.

KRIVOCHIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. SE of Grodno.

KRIVOROGLIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 48 m. NNE of Kamenskaia, on the l. bank of the Kalitva.

KROBEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 44 m. S of Posen. Pop. 985.

KROCZYCE, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 21 m. N of Olkusz. Pop. 400.

KRŒPELIN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. NE of Wismar. Pop. 1,200.

KROJANKE, a town of Prussian Poland, 24 m. SSW of Friedland, on the river Ghemin. Pop. 1,800. It has extensive breweries and distilleries.

KROKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 50 m. N of Korono.

KROMAU, a town of Moravia, 18 m. NE of Znaym, on the l. bank of the Rokitna. Pop. 1,300. Potash is made here, and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

KROMBACH, a village of Bavarian Franconia, 42 m. NW of Wurzburg. Pop. 910.

KROMMENIE, a village of Holland, in N. Holland, 9 m. NNE of Haerlem. Pop. 1,700.

KROMMESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Steenhuyze-Wynhuyze. Pop. 154.

KROMOLOV, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 15 m. N of Olkusz. Pop. 600.

KROMPACH, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 15 m. SE of Leutschau, on the r. bank of the Hornath.

KROMY, a small town of Russia, in the gov. and 16 m. S of Orel, on the Kroma. Pop. 2,000.

KRONACH, a town of Bavaria, 24 m. NNW of Baireuth, near the r. bank of the Rodach, at the foot of a mountain on which the castle of Rosenberg is built. It is surrounded by walls and ditches. Pop. 3,100. It has bleaching-fields, breweries, and iron-works.

KRONBERG, a town of Nassau, in the bail. of Konigstein, on the flank of the Taunus, at an alt. of 739 ft. Pop. 2,030. There are mineral springs here.

KRONBORG. See ELSINORE.

KRONE (DEUTSCH), a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 106 m. WSW of Marienwerder. Pop. 2,973. It has woollen factories, breweries, and distilleries.

KRONE (POLNISCH), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 12 m. N of Bromberg, on the Brahe. Pop. 2,233.

KRONECK, a strong castle of Styria, in the circle and 27 m. ESE of Grätz. It is finely situated, and contains many curious military relics.

KRONENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 4 m. NE of Solingen. Pop. 578.

KRONENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Bas-Rhin, reg. and 30 m. SE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,037.

KRONOEREN, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, off the E coast of Sweden, in N lat. 63° 26′. It is 6 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth.

KRONOTZKOE, a lake of Kamtchatka, 120 m. SW of Nijni Kamtchatka. It is about 20 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth.

KRON PRIUS, an island off the W coast of Greenland, between Drico isle and Cape Chidley, in N lat. 68° 45′.

KRONSHAGEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, to the W of Kiel.

KRONSTADT. See CRONSTADT.

KRONY, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. W of Vilna.

KROPELIN, a town of Mechlenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. NE of Wismar. Pop. 1,975. It has distilleries, breweries, pipe-manufactories, and tanneries.

KROPP, a large manufacturing village of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, in the circle and 27 m. NW of Laibach, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Save.

KROPPSTAD, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseberg, 8 m. NE of Wittenberg. Pop. 752.

KROSNO, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. ESE of Jaslo, on the l. bank of the Wislok. Pop. 5,000. It is an entrepot for the wines of Hungary.

KROSSEN, an old town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, in the circle of Jaslo, between the Wisloca and the Insiolda, 90 m. W of Lemberg.

KROTOSCHYN, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. of Posen, near the borders of Silesia, 28 m. W of Kalisch. It has manufactories of tobacco, leather, and linen, and a large trade in wool. Among its public edifices are a castle, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a synagogue. Pop. 6,750, of whom 1,500 are Jews.

KROTZINGEN, a large village of Baden, 9 m. SW of Freiburg, on the railway to Basle. Pop. 1,311.

KROTZKA, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the S side of the Danube, 15 m. SE of Belgrade. In 1739, a battle was fought here between the Imperialists, commanded by Von Wallis, and the Turks, in which the Imperialists lost 5,700 men. At the same time a battle was fought between the flotillas of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a small distance from the town.

KROYA. See CROIA.

KRUCHAVATZ. See ALAJAH-HISSAR.

KRUDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. ESE of Cleves. Pop. 1,811.

KRUDOSEL, a village of Gilan, in Persia, 12 m. SE of Reshd.

KRUIMAU, a town of the archduchy of Austria, 12 m. SW of Horn, on the l. bank of the Kamp. Pop. 300.

KRUININGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov of Sieland, 6 m. ESE of Go'rs. Pop. 900.

KRULICH, or GRULICH, a small town of Bohemia, 82 m. E of Prague. Pop. 2,000.

KRUMAN, or KURUMANA, a river of S. Africa, which rises in the mountains of Magaaga to the SW of Lataku; and flows W; but appears to be lost in the sands.

KRUMBACH, a town of Bavaria, on a small river of the same name, 56 m. W of Munich. Pop. 850.—Also a town of the archd. of Austria, 21 m. S of Neustadt.

KRUMLAU, or KRUMAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Mulda, 12 m. NNW of Rosenberg. It is well-built and fortified, and has manufactories of woollen, paper, and saltpetre. It communicates with the Danube by a canal. Pop. 5,195. In the neighbourhood are the baths of Umlowitz.

KRUMMENAU, a large village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, circle of Upper Toggemberg. Pop. with Ennetbuhl and New St. Johann, in 1850, 1,563, of whom 1,184 were Protestants.

KRUMMENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Strehlen. Pop. 340.—Also a village in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Zullichan. Pop. 319.—Also a village in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Sensburg. Pop. 279.

KRUMMENSEE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Nieder-Bornim. Pop. 169.—Also a village in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schlochau. Pop. 280.

KRUMMENWALDE, or KRZYWYLAS, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Buk, near Pinne. Pop. 123.

KRUMMFLIETZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Deutsch Krome, near Schneidemuhl. Pop. 421.—Also a village in the same reg., circle of Flatow. Pop. 293.

KRUMMHUBEL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Hirschborg, near Schmiedeborg. Pop. 525.

KRUMMLINDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Luben. Pop. 215.

KRUMPACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Trebnitz. Pop. 221.

KRUMWOHLAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Wohlau. Pop. 469.

KRUPOCZYN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 173.

KRUPPINEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Lyk. Pop. 342.

KRUSCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 231.

KRUSCHWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SE of Bromberg, on the W bank of Lake Goplo. Pop. 192.

KRUSENSTERN (CAPE), a headland on the NW coast of Russian America, in N lat. 67° 5′.

KRUSENSTERN ISLANDS, a group in the Mulgrave archipelago, in N lat. 10° 20′, E long. 169° 50′. They are small, and thinly inhabited. The two principal are Ailu and Capenuir.—Also a group in the Dangerous archipelago, in S lat. 15°.

KRUTE, a town of Russia, in the prov. or Podolia, 15 m. W of Balta.

KRUYENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 198.

KRUYHERY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wuestwuezel. Pop. 300.

KRUYSABEEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Moorselle. Pop. 243.

KRUYSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Baesrode. Pop. 234.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Calmpthout. Pop. 346.—Also a com. in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Handzaeme. Pop. 145.—Also a com. in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Wercken. Pop. 414.

KRYCZEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 57 m. ESE of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Soj.

KRYLOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, 27 m. NNE of Alexandria, at the confluence of the Tiasmin and the Dnieper. Pop. 2,200.

KRYNKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Grodno.

KRYSTIANPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. NNE of Zolkiev, on the r. bank of the Zolokia.

KRZANOW, a town of Poland, 27 m. W of Cracow. Pop. 1,200.

KRZEPICE, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 18 m. SSE of Wielun. Pop. 900.

KRZESSOWICE, a town of Poland, 15 m. WNW of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Rudawa. Pop. 3,000. It has mineral baths.

KRZESZOW, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 50 m. SW of Zamosc. Pop. 1,000.

KRZINETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 15 m. SE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 600.

KRZIWSAUDOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SW of Czaslau. Pop. 450.

KRZIZANOWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. SSE of Oppeln. It has iron-works.

KRZVZANAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 24 m. E of Iglau. Pop. 1,180. It has manufactories of fine woollens.

KRZYLOW, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 12 m. SSE of Rubieszow, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 800.

KRZYWCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. WNW of Przemysl, on the l. bank of the Sau.

KRZYWOCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 27 m. SE of Czortkow, on the l. bank of the Gygaula.

KSCHIONS, or XIONS, a town of Poland, in the reg. and 8 m. ESE of Posen, near the Warthe. Pop. 1,050.

KSIAZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwod. of Miechow. Pop. 860.

KSOJAMMA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 140 m. WSW of Jedo. Pop. 1,000.

KTIMA, a village in the island of Cyprus, sanj. of Baffa, near the town of Baffa. It was formerly a flourishing and important place, but does not now contain above 250 families.

KUARA, or GEZYRA, a prov. in the SE part of Nubia, extending, between the Rahad and Dender, to the frontier of Abyssinia. It is generally mountainous, but is unhealthy. The Shangallas and other neighbouring tribes carry on here a considerable trade in gold and other articles.

KUA-TU-CHAN, a mountain of the Corea, in the N part of the prov. of Hoang-hai, and to the E of Han-chu.

KUBA, a town of Russia in Asia, cap. of a khanate, in Southern Daghestan, 60 m. SSE of Derbend, on the r. bank of the Kudialchai. Pop. in 1844, 4,200. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and contains a castle, a bazaar, and 3 mosques. It is to a great extent new, and built in the Russian style, with straight streets. The inhabitants are chiefly Turkomans, and extremely poor. On the opposite side of the river is a large suburb named Kulgat, inhabited by Jews, estimated at 4,000 in number, and in the environs are numerous dwellings occupied by Armenians.—The khanate is bounded on the E by the Caspian sea, and extends SW to the Caucasus. It contains several mineral and thermal springs, and mines of lead and saltpetre. The climate is mild, and the pop., consisting of about 4,000 families, live chiefly by agriculture.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the state of Kullo, 45 m. E of Satadu.

KUBAD, a district of Persia, in the NW part of Farsistan. It has been little visited, the ferocity of the tribe Memessani or Khogilou, by whom it is inhabited, rendering it dangerous of approach. In the SE it encloses the delicious plain of Shaab-Bevan, celebrated by the orientals as one of the four terrestrial paradises. Its chief place is Kala-i-Sefid.

KUBAN, or Kubanskoi-liman, a bay on the NE side of the Black sea, enclosed by the Russian gov. of Caucasus, the district of Akbasia, and the Turkish territory of Anapa. It derives its name from the river which flows into it in the NE. It is 27 m. in length from NW to SE, and 9 m. in breadth, and opens to the Black sea by a narrow channel, at the N extremity of the tongue of land by which it is enclosed on the W.—The river K. or Psisshé has its source on the N slope of the Caucasus, near Mount Elbrouz; runs NNW through Circassia; then bends first NW, then W, along the frontier of the country of the Russian prov. of Caucasus; and, after a course of about 390 m., discharges itself into the bay of the same name, 24 m. E of Tmutarakan. In the lower parts of its course it divides into several branches, some of which flow directly into the Black sea, while others fall into the great basin of the Andeniskoi-liman. Its principal affluents are the Great and Little Zelenchuk, Ourup, Laba, Chagouta, and Kara-Kuban or Afips. This river in the upper part of its course is extremely rapid, but in the level country through which it passes, towards its mouth, its bed is choked with reeds, and spreads itself into extensive marshes, which in summer become extremely noxious. Its waters abound with fish of excellent quality. Numerous fortresses have been established by the Russians on the r. bank of the K., for their defence against the warlike tribes who inhabit its opposite side. Yekaterinodar is the chief place on its banks. The K. is the *Hypanis* of Strabo, and the *Vardanes* of Ptolemy.

KUBBANY, or Cubbany, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the E side of the Western Ghauts, in the prov. of Malabar; flows thence into the prov. of Mysore; and after a total course, in a generally NE direction, of about 90 m., joins the Cavery, on the r. bank, a little below Sosilla, and 21 m. SE of Seringapatam.

KUBBES, Khubbes, or Kabis, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 170 m. NE of Kirman, and 140 m. ESE of Yezd, on the road from Kirman, and 18 days' travelling distance thence to Herat. It is situated in an oasis of the desert of Kirman, and was formerly very flourishing, but is now inhabited chiefly by exiles and brigands who find their subsistence in plundering the caravans in the desert.

KUBBET-CHEIAR, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Kobail, 110 m. NNW of Sana.

KUBBUR-JABBAR, a village of Afghanistan, 30 m. ESE of Cabul.

KUBDO, a town of Mongolia, in the E part of the country of the Khalkas, on the E bank of Lake Buyanti, and 20 m. W of the Ike-Aral-nor, in N lat. 48° 8′, E long. 90° 2′.

KUBETCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the N part of Daghestan, in the khanate of Otemich, 33 m. WNW of Derbent, in a narrow valley. Pop. 6,000. The houses are embattled; each has an outer stair, and they all communicate with one another by means of narrow alleys. It contains 12 mosques, and possesses manufactories of cloth, shawls, and arms, and an active trade. The inhabitants are Mahommedans. They are supposed to be of German extraction, and their language, manners, and dress, appear to confirm that supposition. Their origin has, however, been attributed to a Persian colony.

KUBI, a village and fort of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, district of Khevi, 45 m. NNE of Gori, and 66 m. NNW of Tiflis, in the range of the Caucasus mountains. It is inhabited by Ossetes.

KUBILYAK, a village of Croatia, in the comitat and 11 m. W of Agram, and 4 m. NE of Szamobor. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name, containing mines of coal.

KUBIN, a village of Hungary, in the Banat-gränze, 27 m. ESE of Belgrade, and 2 m. from the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,970. It has a Catholic and a Greek church, and carries on a considerable trade with Turkey.

KUBIN (Unter), a town of Hungary, chief town of the gsp. of Arva, 35 m. NNW of Briesen, and 40 m. WNW of Neumarkt, on the l. bank of the Waag.

KUBINA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Vologda. It has its source in a small lake, in the district and 72 m. WSW of Velsk; runs first SE, then SW; and enters by two branches into Lake Kubinskoé, in the district and 30 m. WNW of Kadnikov, after a course of about 180 m.

KUBINSKOE′, a lake of Russia in Europe, near the SW extremity of the gov. of Vologda, between the districts of Vologda and Kadnikov, and a little to the NW of Vologda. Its length from NW to SE is about 45 m., and its breadth 8 m. It receives several rivers, of which the largest is the Kubina, and gives rise to the Sukhona, which unites with the Jug and forms the N. Dwina. It contains several islands, is very deep, and abounds in fish.

KUBKABEA, a town of Darfur, 38 m. SW of Cobbe.

KUBLICZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 15 m. SE of Gaisin.

KUBLUCZI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. W of Vitebsk, district and 30 m. NW of Lepel.

KUBORU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the state of Inta, Ashantee territory, 180 m. NE of Cumassi.

KUBOTA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, 120 m. W of Nambu, and 285 m. N of Jedo.

KUBREC, a village in Sind, 90 m. SW of Umercote, and 8 m. from the Run or Salt desert of Cutch.

KUBRYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. S of Grodno, and 32 m. ENE of Brzesc-Litevski, on the l. bank of the Muchavica. It has a Greek abbey.

KUBSHARY, or Kabshary, a town of Sudan, in Bornu, 90 m. WNW of Kouka, on the l. bank of the Yeou, and about 100 m. WSW of Lake Tchad. The houses are more substantially built than those of Kuka, and are divided within by mats neatly wrought by the women. The doors are formed of plaited straw, set in a frame-work of wood. The dwellings of the richer inhabitants are surrounded with enclosures of matwork, and sometimes enclose a separate house for the women.

KUBUELIANSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 14 m. S of Nijni-Tchirskaïa, on the r. bank of the Don.

KUBULA, a village in the Punjab, 90 m. E of Multan, and 8 m. from the r. bank of the Ghara.

KUBURMACH, a village of Afghanistan, in the prov. and 54 m. NNE of Herat, in the valley of the Huzareh mountains, and near the r. bank of the Kysar.

KUCHARKI, a village of Prussia, in Posen, SE of Pleszew. Pop. 150.

KU-CHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Kwang-chu.

KUCHEL, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the country above the Ens, circle and 14 m. SSE of Salzburg, on the r. bank of the Salza. Pop. 560.

KUCHEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, on the Fils, SE of Göppingen. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village in the circle of the Jaxt, on the Egge, W of Neresheim. Pop. 430.

KUCHEN, a village of Afghanistan, 120 m. WNW of Nushky.

KUCHEN-ABAD, a small town of Persia, in Farsistan, district of Larsistan, 27 m. SW of Seid-Abad, near the confines of Kirman.

KUCHERETLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 39 m. SSW of Kallinger, near the source of the Marasson. It belongs to a petty chief, who is tributary to the English.

KUCHIMOCHI, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiou-siou, 180 m. E of Nagasaki.

KU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ho-keën-fu, in N lat. 37° 29′, E long. 116° 16′.—Also a district and town in Chih-le, div. of Shun-teen-fu.

KUCHIRI, a village in Sind, 18 m. W of Tatta.

KUCHLAK, a town of Afghanistan, in the Pishin valley, 11 m. N of Shawl. It is a small place, and mud built.

KU-CHU-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Le-ping-fu.

KUCHVA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm and district of Verkhoturie, which descends from the E side of the Ural mountains, traverses a small lake, and joins the Tura, on the r. at Turinsk, 54 m. SW of Verkhoturie, and after a course of about 18 m. Gold, platina, osmium, and iridium, are found in considerable quantities in its channel.

KUCHVINSK, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, district and 57 m. SW of Verkhotourie, on the r. bank of the Kuchva, at the place where it issues from a small lake. Pop. 1,600. It has a large iron-work belonging to the crown.

KUD, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Bosna, on the r. bank of the Euphrates. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

KUDARINSK, a village and fortress—now in ruins—of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 225 m. SE of Irkutsk, district and 72 m. SSE of Selinginsk, on the Chinese frontier, and on the r. bank of the Tchikoï.

KUDDAUNA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 54 m. ENE of Ahmedabad, on the l. bank of the Mhye.

KUDDE (Gross and Klein), two villages in Prussia, in Pomerania, E of Neu-Stettin, containing respectively 600 and 300 inhabitants.

KUDDIN, a village in Sind, on a branch of the Indus, and on the road from Hyderabad to Cutch.

KUDDON, a river of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, an affluent of the Netz.

KUDEKERKE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Sieland, arrond. and 8 m. WNW of Zierikzi, and 15 m. NNE of Middelborg, in the island of Schonwen. Pop. 1,200.

KUDELSTAART, a village of Holland, in the N part of the prov. of Holland, 11 m. SSW of Amsterdam. Pop. 2,013.

KUDESSI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 14 m. N of Valona, near the r. bank of the Voïotza, near the ruins of Apollonia, and 3 m. from the shore of the Adriatic.

KUDESSI-GREOTES, a small town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 11 m. ESE of Valona, on the l. bank of the Suchitza.

KUDIA, a headland and bay on the S coast of the island of Lemnos.—Also a village of Tripoli, on the shore of the Great Syrtis.

KUDJUR, a district of Persia, in the W part of the prov. of Mazenderan, on the S bank of the Caspian sea.

KUDOWA, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, W of Glatz. Pop. 280. It has several iron-works and mineral springs.

KUDRYNCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 36 m. SE of Czortkow, and 27 m. NNE of Tschernowitz, on the r. bank of the Niczlawa.

KUDSBURG, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bondo, on the Nerico, 45 m. SW of Kursan, and 405 m. ESE of St. Louis.

KUDZBORK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, obwod and 40 m. NNE of Mlawa, on the Przelipmia.

KUEIK, Koweik, or Khoick, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Aleppo, which rises near Aintab, passes Aleppo, and loses itself in the marshes of El-Melak, after a course of 90 m. from NE to SW. It is the *Chalus* of Xenophon.

KUERGAELA, a well on the Asiatic side of the gulf of Suez, at the foot of a hill 2 m. SE of Suez. Its waters are slightly brackish, but never fail; and the spring has formed a basin 30 ft. in circumf. at its mouth. At the distance of 1½ m. are 15 other springs of brackish water in the vicinity of each other, and known as 'the fountains of Moses.'—*Rochet.*

KUEYT, Koete, Grane, or Quade, a town and port of Arabia, on a bay near the NW extremity of the Persian gulf, 96 m. S of Bosra, and 330 m. NNE of Derraya, on the border of an extensive plain. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and defended by an old fortress. It possesses extensive manufactories of a species of handkerchief named *abbas*, and carries on an active trade with Persia and India. The harbour comprises an embrasure of about 60 m., and affords good and safe anchorage. Overland despatches to India are received here for transmission to their destination.

KUFA, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, once large and populous, founded by Omar after the ruin of Ctesiphon, and the residence of the caliphs till the seat of government was removed to Bagdad. It is 4 m. N of Meshed-Ali.

KUFSTEIN, a small town in the Tyrol, on the r. bank of the Inn, 43 m. ENE of Inspruck. Pop. 1,406.

KUFT, or Koft, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, anciently called *Coptos*, near the E bank of the Nile, in N lat. 25° 50′. During the time of the Ptolemies, C. was the great emporium of Egyptian commerce. The productions of Lower Egypt and of Europe being brought up the Nile, were here landed, and conveyed by land to Berenice on the coast of the Red sea. It became still more flourishing under the Roman empire, when an extensive communication with India was opened by this channel. In the early ages of Christianity, C. was distinguished by the number of its convents. It thus incurred the resentment of Diocletian, and raising the standard of rebellion, was taken and reduced to ashes. The original city was never afterwards inhabited, but an Arab town was built in its immediate vicinity, adjacent to which a modern village has since been erected. The ruins of the ancient city destroyed by Diocletian, remain nearly in the same state in which they were left by the fire. They exhibit splendid fragments of porphyry and granite columns, the art of which, however, is not equal to the materials. The Arab town is surrounded with a wall of unbaked bricks. To the E of the old town are two large basins, which appear to have been reservoirs of water.

KUG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, and district of Zaandam, 8 m. NNW of Amsterdam, on the l. bank of the Zaan. Pop. 1,700

KUH-CHING, a district and town of China, in

the prov. of Hu-pih, div. and 30 m. NW of Siang-yang-fu, on the r. bank of the Han-keang, in N lat. 32° 18′, and E long. 111° 40′.

KUHEBACH, a town of Bavaria, 18 m. NE of Augsburg, near the Paar. Pop. 512.

KUHLSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 6 m. NW of Bischoffsheim. Pop. 1,900.

KUHNA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 60 m. W of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 1,000.

KUHNEIDE, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 10 m. ESE of Wolkenstein.

KUIALNIK (Great), a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, which rises to the E of Kyroposka; runs SSE; and flows into a lake of the same name communicating with the Black sea, after a course of 60 m.

KUIALNIK (Middle), a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, which rises nearly parallel to the Great K.; receives a stream known as the Little K.; and flows into Lake Gadjibeyskoi, after a course of 54 m.

KUIK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 24 m. E of Bois-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,150.

KUILENBURG, or Kulenburg, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, 9 m. NW of Thiel, on the l. bank of the Lech. It has important manufactories of arms and of silk ribbands.

KUINDER, a river of Holland, which rises in Friesland; runs WSW, and receives the Linde in the prov. of Overyssel; and throws itself into the Zuyder-Zee, at the town of Kuinder, after a course of 36 m.—Also a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 9 m. NNW of Wollenhoven. Pop. 650.

KUINUC, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. N of Eskishehr.

KUJANOSKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiou-siou, 90 m. NE of Nagasaki.

KUJAR, a town of Western Africa, on the frontier of Wulli, 54 m. E of Medina.

KUKA, a large town of Bornu, in Central Africa, in N lat. 12° 55′, E long. 13° 22′, at an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level, and 50 ft. above Lake Tsad or Chad, according to Vogel who visited it in 1853.

KUKA. See Dar-Kuka.

KUKERPEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 32 m. W of Boli.

KUKHVA, a river of Russia, which rises near Liutsyn, in the gov. of Vitebsk, and flows NE to the Velikaia, which it joins on the l. bank, 9 m. W of Ostrov.

KUKIWARI, the principal mouth of the great eastern deltoid branch of the Indus, in N lat. 24° 2′, E long. 67° 32′.

KUKIZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. SE of Zolkiew.

KUKU, a country of Central Africa, reported as great and flourishing by the Arabian geographers of the 11th and 12th cents. They describe it as placed in the position or immediately to the E of the modern kingdom of Bornu.

KUKUFU, a town of Upper Guinea, 18 m. S of Cumassie.

KUKULLO. See Kockelburg.

KUKUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. NNE of Königingratz, on the l. bank of the Elbe.

KULA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bacs, on the Francis canal. Pop. 7,330.

KULAIRI, a branch of the Indus, in Sind, which takes its departure from the main stream at a point 3 m. E of Tatta, and flows first N, then W, and then S; and probably rejoins the Indus below Tatta.

KULAL, an island of the Caspian sea, to the NW of the Sviatoi isles, near the mouth of the gulf of Kottshak-Kultiuk. It is 20 m. in length from N to S, and about 3 m. in breadth.

KULAN-KOHE, a fort of Sind, near the r. bank of the Buggar, in N lat. 24° 42′, E long. 67° 56′.

KULASSIAH, a small low island in the Sulu archipelago.

KULATI, an island in the sea of Marmora, to the NW of Rabbi, attached to the sanjak of Bega. It is about 3 m. in length, and inhabited by Greek fishermen.

KULAZKOWCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. ENE of Kolomea, on an affluent of the Pruth.

KULE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 24 m. WSW of Telsze.

KULEI-HISSAR, a large and flourishing town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 80 m. NE of Sivas, in the sanjak and 35 m. W of Kara-hissar, on the Khelki, at the foot of a steep mountain which is crowned by a fort. It contains numerous fountains. In the environs are numerous villages and hamlets, interspersed with vineyards and gardens.

KULER, a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. 126.

KULI-DERIA, a great salt lake in the desert of Khaurism, in Independent Tartary, connected with the gulf of Kara-Boghaz in the Caspian. It is intersected by the parallel of 41° 20′ N.

KULÍ-DRÚG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 12 m. SE of Bednore. Pop. 1,800.

KULIGAM, a town of Cashmere, near the l. bank of the Jelum, in N lat. 33° 37′.—Also a village of Cashmere, at the head of the Lolab, a tributary of the Jelum, in N lat. 34° 30′.

KULIKONO, a town of Bambarra, on the Niger, 130 m. SW of Sego.

KULIKOVO-POLE, a vast plain of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, extending from the sources of the Upa and the Zucha to the Don, and traversed by the Nepriadoa.

KULIKOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 7 m. SE of Zolkiew.

KULKUNDA, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 17 m. S of Jalun.

KULLA. See Dar-kulla.

KULLEMOYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nazareth. Pop. 164.

KULLSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle and 9 m. NW of Mulhausen. Pop. 1,750.

KULM, or Chlum, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 620. A fierce battle was fought here on 30th August 1813, between the Allied forces and the French.

KULM. See Culm.

KULM (Unter), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 6 m. SSE of Arau. Pop. 1,740.

KULMBACH. See Culmbach.

KULMINGE, a group of islands at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, off the W coast of Finland, in N lat. 60° 16′.

KULMSEE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Thorn, upon the small lake of Kulm. Pop. 1,372.

KULON-NOR, or Dalai, a lake of Chinese Tartary, into which the Kerlon and Khalka rivers run, and out of which issues the Argun. It extends from 48° 45′ to 49° 26′ N lat.; and is about 46 m. long from SW to NE, by one-half in breadth. Towards the NE it is hidden for much the greater part by mountains, so that Gerbillon only saw its SW extremity, where it was "so shallow that one might wade 4 Chinese furlongs and not find above 3 ft. water." The shores of the lake at the SW end are barren and sandy, without herbage, except a species of tufty

herb, of which the camels are very fond. The K. is called by the Tartars Argun-Dalai, or 'the sea of the Argun.' The Western or Mahommedan historians, from ignorance of the Mongolian language, in which the term *nor* or *noor* signifies 'a lake,' identifying this word with *nauir* or *nahar*, 'a river,' in the Hebrew, Arabic, and other kindred languages, have converted the Kulon-Nor into Collanawer, and the Piur Nor into Biurnawer, thus making them both rivers instead of lakes. In this way the lake of K. has been confounded with the Tula by the authors of the *Modern Universal History*. The nomadic hordes who encamped on the borders of these two lakes and the streams nigh or connected with them, were denominated the Su Mongols and Water Tartars, by the Western historians, in opposition to those who wandered in the dry and thirsty plains of the Shamo.

KULPA. See CULPA.

KULPSVILLE, a village in Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 95 m. E of Harrisburg.

KULSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 8 m. NW of Bischofsheim, on the Tomber. Pop. 2,046.

KULTE, a town of the German principality of Waldeck, 12 m. N of Waldeck, on the l. bank of the Twiste. Pop. 7,440.

KULUBAL, a creek of New South Wales, intersecting the Australian Agricultural company's estate in Liverpool plains.

KUM, or CHOANA, a city of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 120 m. NNW of Ispahan, on the r. bank of the Kumrud. It was formerly a very flourishing place, but was sacked by the Afghans in 1722, and has never recovered its ancient prosperity. Its pop., however, has been estimated at 15,000.

KUMA, or TEREK, a river of Russia, which rises in the Kuban range, in N lat. 43° 45′, 15 m. SW of the fortress of Ashantuk, near the centre of Circassia; runs NE and then E, passing Georgievsk, where it receives the Podkumok, a larger stream than itself; again turns NE to Sviatago-Kresta, where, in about N lat. 44° 50′, it bends E; and after skirting the S frontier of the gov. of Astrakhan, which it divides from the steppes of the Kara-Nogaies, flows into the Caspian by three embouchures, after a course of 250 m.

KUMADE, a town of Japan, on the island of Nifon, 21 m. NNE of Muko.

KUM-ADIYEH, a town of Central Egypt, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Benisuef, on the l. bank of the Nile.

KUMAKAIMALONG, a district of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, between the Munda and the Ogowaa, in about 4° N lat., and 14° 20′ E long.

KUMANIEN (GROSS), or NAGY-KUNSAG, an administrative and privileged district of Hungary, composed of three separate portions, the largest of which lies between the com. of Heves, and those of Bekesch and Szabolcz, and whose united area amounts to 20 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 54,726, of whom five-sixths are Calvinists. Its chief town is Felegyhaza.

KUMANIEN (KLEIN), or KIS-KUNSAG, an administrative and privileged district of Hungary, composed of five separate portions, the largest of which lies between the coms. of Czongrad, Bacs, and Pesth. It has an area of 47·8 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 70,855, of whom one-half are Catholics. Its cap. is Jasz-Bereny.

KUMANO, a town of Japan, on the island of Nifon, 90 m. WNW of Meaco.

KUMAON, or KEMAON, a district of Northern Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 29° and 31° N, and the meridians of 78° and 81°; and having the Himalaya range on the NE; Nepal on the SE; the prov. of Delhi on the SW; and Independent Gurwhal on the NE. As regulated since the British conquest, in 1815, this district comprehends the whole tract of country between the Alaknanda head-stream of the Ganges on the W, and the Kali or Sarda on the E, from the Tarai or plains to the highest pinnacles of the Himalayas: forming a four-sided figure, extending about 90 m. in each direction, and the surface of which ascends from the SW frontier to the extreme NE, where, on the ridge of the Himalaya, it attains an alt. of 26,000 ft. above sea-level. As a British possession it forms an integral part of the prov. of Delhi. It is important as commanding some of the best passes across the Himalaya; and it contains mines of copper, and probably other metals. From the Ganges at Hurdwar, or, eastward, but bending a little to the S in the middle, to the Kali branch of the Gogra, a distance of about 100 m., may be considered as the termination of the plains of the Rohilcund district of Delhi; and from this line the ground begins to ascend, and is covered with thick brushwood, at first interspersed with marshes. After a little ascent, the trees are of larger size, though still of the same species with those that are found on the plain. As the ascent is continued, tropical vegetation begins to disappear; the rhododendron and its associates become the bushes; the oak and the pine the trees; the flowering plants and scandent epidendra give place to ferns, mosses, and lichens; and the brakes are filled with wild raspberries, barberries, brambles, thorns, and briars, intermixed with hollies, willows, wild pears, and mulberries, according to the nature of the soil. The larger annual plants are various kinds of nettles and thistles; and the whole has much of the character of a tangled wild in Europe. This begins to be the prominent character at an elevation of between 2,000 and 3,000 ft.; and above 3,000 ft. it is general for a limited height. Those trees at last become few, and the prevailing class is the pine, of which there are several species. As the ascent continues, the pines become fewer, and are found only in straggling clumps, and of stunted dimensions; while, just as we would expect upon the mountains of Norway or Scotland, the birch, gradually changing to the dwarf species, is the last tree, and moss and lichen the only vegetation near the snow. The tiger is mentioned as being abundant in this upland country, and found even near the snow; but the probability is, that the animal taken for the tiger may have been some other of the feline race better adapted to the rigour of the climate. Wheat and other dry grains are grown, and a little rice. The cultivation of wheat is extended to an alt. of 11,000 ft. above sea-level in the valleys that lie between the great snowy peaks and the watershed behind them; but on the ranges to the S of these, it is not carried above 8,000 ft., and seldom above 5,000 ft. Hemp is raised in large quantities, and a little cotton is produced. The breed of cattle is small. Camels are kept, but goats and sheep are largely used for the carrying of goods.—Copper, iron, and lead are wrought.—The chief manufactures are blankets, coarse hempen cloth and cottons, and bamboo mats and baskets. A large proportion of the pop. find employment in transporting, either as merchants or mere carriers, the iron, copper, ginger, turmeric, and drugs of the higher districts of Hindostan into the lower; and exchanging the products of India for the musk, wax, incense, drugs, borax, salt, and gold-dust of Tibet and Tartary.—The whole region of K. is but thinly peopled. Nine-tenths are Khasiyas, speaking a Hindu dialect, and in their general manners and customs strongly assimilating to Hindus. The N skirts of the country are inhabited by Bhotiyas of Tibetan origin.—Its cap. is Almorah.

Tea culture.] Considerable hopes are entertained that the tea plant will be found capable of successful cultivation in this region of India, where it is thought the climate will be found perfectly suited to the habits of this plant. In 1836 a beginning was made by the formation of tea plantations, on a small scale, at Hawalbagh. At the end of 1838 some of the plants flowered and ripened their seeds, which were both sown, and cuttings made, so that the plantations were much extended. In 1842, some Chinese tea-manufacturers who had been in Assam were sent to K.; and in the autumn of that year some tea was prepared by them from the above plants. This tea was considered in Calcutta worth 2s. 6d. per lb., and in London was pronounced to be of the "Oolong souchong kind, fine flavoured and strong, equal to the superior black teas generally sent as presents." The culture and manufacture have since then been carried on with energy and judgment by the present superintendent, Dr. Jameson, who in 1844 had 100,000 plants growing in the nurseries. In 1846 these had been extended to 176 acres, and the plant was thriving over 4° of lat. and 3° of long., at elevations varying from 2,500 to 6,500 ft. In 1848 the cultivation covered 1,000 acres, and was extended to the Beas valley and the hilly country near Kangra, that is, in the newly-acquired Sikh territories. The subject was warmly taken up by Lord Hardinge, and the Indian government authorized an outlay to the extent of £10,000 a-year. The manufacture continued to be carried on, and the tea sold on the spot in 1847 for 9-4 rupees to 10 8 rupees a seer, that is above 9s. and 10s. a lb. for the green; and the black at from 4s. to 7s. a lb. Since then the sales have continued to be nearly as good, the inferior qualities being taken across the passes of the frontier into Tibet, that is into territories under the dominion of the Chinese, where it successfully contends with the teas which are brought there from China; and if the importation of British tea be not prohibited by the Chinese government, the markets of Ladakh and Gurtokh will ere long be supplied from our provinces! When the price of this tea falls —as it assuredly will do the moment the plantations yield a sufficiently large quantity—to 2 rupees or 3 rupees per seer, the article must in a great measure supersede that from China; and when the hill-plantations, instead of consisting of thousands of acres, are increased to hundreds of thousands, the price will reach its minimum, as the expense of cultivation is trifling when compared to the manufacture, and labour is cheap in this country.

KUMBALIA, KHUMMALEA, or SURYA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Hallar, 36 m. WSW of Noanagur, 45 m. E of Dwaraca, and about 6 m. from the S bank of the gulf of Cutch, in N lat. 22° 12′, E long. 69° 46′. It is defended by ramparts with bastions, and is well-built. A small but navigable river runs through it, and affords considerable facilities for trade. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are chiefly Gogla Brahmins.

KUMBANDI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Fuladu, 12 m. E of Kouna.

KUMBAY, a district of Upper Guinea, on the Gabun coast, near the mouth of the river Danger.

KUMBHAURI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 66 m. W of Aurungabad, district and 60 m. NNE of Singamnere, on the l. bank of the Godvery.

KUMBIYAT, a station and well in Tartary, near the S confines of the desert of Gorlentse, and about 12 m. NE of the confluence of the Jan Daria with the sea of Aral.

KUMBUR, a town of Sind, 12 m. W of Larkhana, and on the road thence to Gundava. It is of considerable extent, and is well supplied with water.

KUMBURGAS, a populous village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, 27 m. W of Constantinople, on the shore of the sea of Marmara.

KUMCHATSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 102 m. ENE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

KUME′, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikoko, prov. of Ijo, 108 m. SW of Ava.

KUMI, a bay of Greece, on the E coast of the island of Negropont, to the S of Cape Kili. It is about 26 m. in breadth. On its shore is a village of the same name, at the mouth of a river, also called Kumi, which descends from the SE side of Mount Delphi, and has a total course of about 20 m.—Also a town of Senegambia, near the E confines of the state of Manding, and 25 m. NW of Bammaku.

KUMI, or KOUNE, an island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Majicosimah islands, 96 m. from the E coast of the island of Formosa, in N lat. 24° 25′, E long. 122° 50′. It is represented by La Perouse as populous and well-cultivated, especially towards the W. The inhabitants appear to be a mongrel race between the Chinese and Japanese. Their dress consists of calico drawers, and a species of smock. They roll up the hair on the top of the head, and fasten it with a long pin. A poniard forms a constant appurtenance to the person. They construct canoes, but exhibit little dexterity in their management.

KUMIKUMI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Manding, 30 m. NW of Bammaku.

KUMLA, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Œrebro. It contains a parish and village of the same name.

KUMLA GURH, or FOOL'S FORTRESS, a range of strongholds in the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 41′, E long. 76° 37′, on the r. bank of the Beas. They stand on the peaked summits of a mountain-range, about 8 m. long, and 5 m. broad, and are surrounded by ravines which descend perpendicularly to the depth of from 80 to 150 ft. The principal fortress is on an isolated rock, rising 150 ft. above the neighbouring peaks, and 1,500 ft. above the level of the Beas.

KUMLIKOI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. of Salonica, on the Vardar, NE of Vodina.

KUMLINGE, an island of the Baltic, to the E of the Aland islands.

KUMMARA, a village in Bhawlpur, 70 m. NE of the town of that name, on the l. bank of the Gharra.

KUMMER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 17 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau, on the S side of a lake of the same name. It has some iron-works. The lake is 14 m. N of Saatz. It is 2 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth.—Also a village of Afghanistan, 40 m. SE of Peshawur, on the r. bank of the Indus.

KUMMEROW, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the confines of the duchy of Mecklenburg. Pop. 300.

KUMMISA-KA-GOTE, a village in Sind, 6 m. W of Subzulcote, on the road thence to Shikarpur, and about 7 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

KUMO, a river of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Abo. It issues from the S extremity of Lake Kulovasi; runs first S, then W; waters the N part of the district of Wemo; and, after a total course of about 102 m., throws itself into the gulf of Bothnia, by an estuary 15 m. in length, and 5 m. in medium breadth. On its l. bank, 27 m. SE of Biorneborg, and 60 m. N of Abo, is a v. of the same name.

KUMPULUSANY, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, S of Tergovist.

KUMRI (JEBEL EL), MOUNTAINS OF DONGA, or MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, a chain of mountains in Central Africa, to the SE of Nigritia, to the S of Darfur and of Donga, extending from the Joliba on the W, by which it is separated from the Kong mountains, to the mountains of Abyssinia on the E. Their highest summits are said to rise above the snow-line. Numerous streams have their source in this chain, and considerable evidence now appears that the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile is amongst that number. This chain was known to the ancients, and is noticed by Ptolemy, under the appellation, Mountain of the Moon, a translation of the Arabian Jebel-el-Kumri or Gebel-el-Quamar. It is said to abound in iron. Gold is found in the streams which descend from its sides.

KUMRUD, a river of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, which issues from the E side of the Karaghaz mountains.

KUMSHAH, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. SSE of Ispahan, and 170 m. NNW of Shiraz, in a valley, commanded on the S by Mount Domla.

Pop. 4,000. It is enclosed with embattled walls of rectangular outline, and contains several watercourses. It has some shops, but its bazaars have been allowed to fall into decay, and the entire place presents little more than a scene of desolation. K. is supposed to occupy the site of the *Obroatis* of Ptolemy. Before the invasion of the Afghans it was a town of considerable importance.

KUMUKS, a people of Tartar origin, who inhabit the N part of Daghestan, and a portion of Eastern Circassia, extending between the Terek and Koisu. They carry on trade to some extent with the Armenians.

KUMULNERE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 42 m. NW of Odeypur.

KUMUR, a village of Afghanistan, 18 m. SW of Kala-Bagh, on the road thence to Dera Ismail Khan, on a branch of and 3 m. from the W bank of the Indus.

KUMYLJENSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Khoper, 17 m. SSE of Fedosierevskaia, on the l. bank of the Konouilga.

KUNASHIR, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Kurile islands, to the NE of the island of Jesso, and SW of that of Iturup, from which it is separated by the strait of St. Anthony's peak. It is 78 m. in length from NE to SW, and 18 m. in breadth, and comprises a superficies of 330 m. On its SW side is Treason bay, which forms an excellent port, and on which is the largest establishment belonging to the Japanese in the Kurile archipelago. The centre of the island is covered with woody mountains, of which the loftiest is Anthony's peak, towards the N. Amid these mountains are some fine level tracts, watered by streams and lakes of the purest water, and abounding with fish. Otters, black bears, and foxes are numerous; and on the S coast are extensive pearl-oyster beds. The Russians have also a fort on the island. The total number of its inhabitants does not exceed 200.

KUNAWUR, or KURPA, a district of Northern Hindostan, which lies on both banks of the Sutledge, from 31° 15′ to 32° 4′ N lat., and from 77° 50′ to 78° 50′ E long. It stretches in a NE and SW direction; and is terminated on the NW and N by mountains covered with perpetual snow, and rising from 18,000 to 20,000 ft. above sea-level, separating it from Ladak; on the E it is divided from Chinese Tartary by a lofty ridge through which are several passes; on the S it has a lofty range of the Himalaya, almost equal in height to that on the N; and on the W lies Dusow, one of the divisions of Besahur. It is a secluded region, rugged and mountainous to such a degree that its habitable portion seldom exceeds 8 m. in breadth, and elevated from 10,000 to 20,000 ft. above sea-level. Its area, calculating from the crest of the snowy range, appears to be about 2,100 sq. m.; and its pop. has been estimated at about 10,000. "The upper parts of K.," says Captain Gerard, "especially Hungrung, together with Chinese Tartary and Ladak, are arid in the extreme, and present a scene of desolation scarcely to be credited, unless by a person who has visited the country. The mountains are either granite, limestone, or clay slate of a crumbling nature, forming gradual swellings of gravel, and very rarely ending in peaks. What a striking contrast there is between this extraordinary country and the lower tracts! Here seems to reign perpetual solitude, never disturbed by the crash of falling rocks. There is no stupendous scenery to attract the eye of the traveller; no bold crags, nor dusky woods of waving pines; no finely shaded grottoes, nor romantic valleys flanked by mural ramparts of granite, and scarcely a vestige of culture;—all is a frightful extent of barrenness, with no interesting object to diversify the scene. Elevated plains and undulating hills extend as far as the eye can reach; and in Tartary a person may travel for many days without meeting with a habitation. A solitary village, with a few scanty fields of wheat, barley, and ooa, fenced with gooseberries, and some poplars that are planted for the sake of their leaves, which are given to cattle; or, what is more common, an encampment of Tartar shepherds, with their black tents and flocks, but seldom interrupts the prospect; all else is a dreary waste, without a single tree, or even bush above a few inches in height. Beds of several sorts of prickly shrubs, like furze, vegetate here and there, which give some parts of the country the appearance of a Highland heath, and strongly remind a Scotchman of his native land. In summer, the yellow bloom of the furze partially enlivens the view; but in October every particle of vegetation is parched up, the leaves of the plants are reduced to powder, and the naked stalks, which are perfectly black, look as having been burnt with fire; the earth is often rent into small fissures, and no verdure is seen. In some places, 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above the beds of rivers, the face of the country has the appearance of having been under water; there are heaps of rubble, decomposed felspar, and pebbles embedded in clay and limestone. I never met with shells of any kind, but found ammonites at 16,300 ft." The valleys which extend into the Himalaya are, however, particularly beautiful; and the scenery of the valley of the Sutledge is magnificent, and often highly picturesque. Here, in the vicinity of Ridung, the surface is clothed with smiling fields and flourishing vineyards.

The climate is very variable,—ranging from the heat of the torrid zone to the temp. of a Lapland winter. Captain Gerard once experienced a transition from 33° to 109° in a distance of 13 or 14 m., and nearly at the same hour of the day in both places. March, April, and May are the spring months; June, July, and August form part of summer. The latter end of August, September, and October are the autumnal months. Snow falls in September, and lies generally till April. At the greatest altitudes there is scarcely either spring or summer. July and August are considered to be the hottest months; during this season the mean temp. at 16,000 ft. is 44° or 45°. The month of October is dreaded by travellers in the higher regions, as at this time chilling winds blow with irresistible fury over the bleak mountains, and often freeze to death those who cannot find shelter from their influence. "In the interior, at 9,000 and 10,000 ft., snow is scarcely ever above a foot in depth; and at 12,000, it is very rarely 2 ft.; although, nearer the outer range, 4 or 5 ft. are usual at heights of 7,000 or 8,000 ft. When Hindostan is deluged for three months, the upper parts of K. are refreshed by partial light showers; and, with the exception of the valley of the Buspa, the periodical rains do not extend farther to the E than long. 77°. In these months, the few clouds that pass over the Himalaya are attracted by the lofty mountains, and form a pretty regular belt at 16,000 and 18,000 ft., above which the chain of snowy summits protrudes its sharp points. In summer, from the reverberation of the solar rays, the heat in the bed of the Sutluj, and other large streams, is oppressive, and quite sufficient to bring to maturity grapes of a delicious flavour, of which raisins, and two kinds of spirituous liquor, are made. In July and August, even at the highest places, the sun's force is powerful; at 16,000 and 18,000 ft. we always found an umbrella necessary; and at Neebrung pass, the thermometer, lying on the ground for a few minutes, rose to 105° in the sun, although the temp. of the wind at the same

time was only 33°." At heights of 16,000 ft. the winds were always from the W or SW. The enclosures for the cattle, erected of loose stones, have always the W side highest. At this season the wind is perfectly devoid of moisture, and its extreme aridity is such that it parches up every thing exposed to it.

The only land fitted for agricultural purposes, with the exception of the strip along the Sutledge, is found in narrow slips along the brink of the mountain. The grain-crops are scanty and precarious; and horse-chestnuts dried and ground into flour are often used as a substitute. Apricots and walnuts likewise constitute important articles of subsistence. The domestic animals are horses, cows, sheep, goats, asses, mules, hogs, dogs, and cats. In the higher regions, cows are rare; but their place is supplied by yaks, and by a cross-breed between them and the cow. The dogs are of a large ferocious breed, and are covered with a black wool, which in fineness is almost equal to shawl-wool. There is a species of animal resembling a dog, called *chungku* or *mangsa*, which hunts in packs the deer and flocks, and commits great destruction.

The natives of K. are generally of dark complexion but good-looking. They are represented as being frank, active, generous, hospitable, and highly honourable in their dealings. They are, however, by no means cleanly in their habits. Their dress is a frock of white blanket reaching to the knees and having sleeves; they also wear trousers and a girdle made of the same material. A steel for striking fire, ornamented with brass, is carried suspended from the side. The dress of the women is somewhat similar. The Kunawuris trade principally in sheep. Hinduism appears to be the religion of the great mass of the inhabitants of this country. A few of them profess the Lama religion, but this properly belongs to the Tartars. The Tartars of K. are not so stout as those farther to the castward, and have less of the Chinese features; the others are muscular, well-made, and tall. Gerard saw few under 5 ft. 10 in., and many were 6 ft. or more. Their countenance is ruddy, and they have small oblong eyes, high cheek-bones, and thin eye-brows; few have either mustachios or beards. Many of them, especially from 12 to 18 years old, are extremely handsome, of a very prepossessing appearance, and fine specimens of the Tartar youth.

K. is subdivided into 7 districts. The construction of a grand road from Simla into K., and thence northward to Ladak, if permission can be obtained to push it so far, is understood to be contemplated by the East Indian government. The route from the plains of Hindostan to Simla is now being improved by the formation of a road 16 ft. wide, and of an ascent never exceeding 3 in 100. This will increase the distance from 42 m. to about 60 m.; but will effect a great saving to government by the substitution of camel and cart carriage instead of human porterage; and this road will probably be pushed forward to China in K., 140 m. NE of Simla, where the governor-general has a summer-retreat.

KUNCH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 60 m. E by S of Gwalior.

KUND, a river of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut, rising in Ghazipur, and flowing by a course of 90 m. from NNW to SSE, to the Pennar, which it joins on the l. bank 15 m. NW of Cuddapah.

KUNDAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 9 m. NE of Kumal.

KUNDAL, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Tipperah, 74 m. SW of Ducca. The adjacent country is almost a forest, abounding with all sorts of wild animals particularly elephants.

KUNDAPUR, a sea-port town of India, in the prov. of Canara, 55 m. NNW of Mangalore. It is situated near the mouth of a river which forms the boundary between the two Canaras, in N lat. 13° 33′. On the N side of the river, Tippu had a dock for ships; but as the water on the bar does not even in spring-tides rise above 14 ft., it was never favourable for careening or repairing vessels of any size. The town consists of about 300 houses.

KUNDRALITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. W of Kamzun.

KUNDUL, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, in N lat. 32° 34′.

KUNDUT, a village of Kunduz, 40 m. E by N of Ish-Kashm, in the valley of the Upper Oxus, which, from Ish-Kashm to K., varies from a few hundred yards to 1 m. in breadth. The river here divides into several channels, flowing over a sandy bed, and forming numberless islets which are thickly covered with an undergrowth of red willows. "The houses at K.," says Lieut. Wood, "are clustered about the fort like so many cells in a bee-hive. We discovered that the holes in the roofs, besides giving vent to the smoke, perform the office of sun-dials, and, when the sun is shining, indicate the hour of the day. Before the housewife begins to prepare the family-meal, she looks not up at a clock, but round the walls, or upon the floor, for the spot on which his golden light is streaming. The seasons, also, are marked by the same means; for when the sun's rays, through this aperture, reach one particular point, it is seed-time."

KUNDUZ, an independent Uzbek khanate, in Budakshan, to the N of the Hindu-Kush. Its capital of the same name lies in N lat. 36° 44′, E long. 69° 14′, in the angle formed by the junction of the Gori and the Banghi, the head-streams of the Aksurrai. It is a poor place, consisting of 500 or 600 mud-hovels and a rude fortress. Its present ruler is able to bring together 15,000 horsemen, and manages to control the rude chieftains by whom he is surrounded. The climate of this region is insalubrious; while the heat in summer is excessive, the snow lies for three months during winter; and the greater part of the valley in which the town of K. is situated, and extending from E to W about 30 m., is so marshy that the roads are formed on piles of wood. Rice is raised in such places as are not entirely inundated; and on the drier ground wheat and barley are grown. The fruits consist of apricots, plums, cherries, and mulberries. The hills which bound the valley of K. on either side do not exceed 1,000 ft. above the plain; and are long ridgy highlands, covered only with grass, and affording excellent pasture. The adjacent districts do not, it is said, partake of the unhealthiness of K. They are Khulum, Heibuk, Gori, Inderab, Talighan or Talikshan, and Huzrut-Imam.

KUNEON, a mountain-peak in N. Hindostan, in N lat. 30° 2′, E long. 79° 3′, 22 m. SE of Sirinagur. Alt. 6,277 ft. above sea-level.

KUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 30 m. S of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 15′, E long. 104° 12′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 53′, E long. 113° 6′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of King-chu-fu.

KUNG-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is 102 m. SE of Lan-chu-fu, near the source of the Hoeï-ho, in N lat. 34° 56′ 24″, E long. 104° 43′ 30″. It possesses considerable trade. In a lofty mountain in the vicinity is a tomb, which the Chinese consider that of Fô.

KUNG-CHING-CHU, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Ping-lo-fu, in N lat. 24° 33′, E long. 110° 46′.

KUNGUR, a considerable town of European Russia, in the gov. of Perm, between the rivers Suilva and Iren, 40 m. S of Perm, and at an alt. of 500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 6,500. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and copper.

KUNJPURAH, a walled town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 24 m. NNE of Pampot, in N lat. 29° 41′.

KUNKA, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, on the sea-coast, near Point Palmyras. Being much intersected by rivers, the rajah of this district maintained his independence against the Mahrattas. In 1805 he submitted to British authority.

KUNKAGUR, the capital of the above district, situated on the coast, in N lat. 20° 50′.

KUNKHUL, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, 2 m. below Hurdwur. It consists principally of one broad handsome street, lined with houses the outsides of which are ornamented with paintings. A fine avenue of trees connects it with Hurdwur.

KUNO, a fortress of Nifon, in Japan, 60 m. WSW of Jedo, near the bay of Totomina.

KUNOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, on the r. bank of the Kamienna, 12 m. NW of Opatow. Pop. 800.

KUNOWITZ, a town of Moravia, on the Olschowa, 37 m. S by E of Olmutz. Pop. 2,500.

KUNSTADT, a town of Moravia, 24 m. N of Brunn. Pop. 900.

KUNSTADT, or Constadt, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 38 m. E of Breslau.

KUN-SZENT-MARTON, a town of Hungary, in Great Kumania, 45 m. N of Szegedin, on the l. bank of the Körös. Pop. 2,300.

KUN-SZENT-MIKLOS, a town of Hungary, in Little Kumania, 35 m. S of Pest, on the Gentoun river. Pop. 3,800.

KUNUK, a village of Beluchistan, 22 m. S of Kelat, at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level.

KUNUR. See Cunur.

KUNUR, or Kama, a river of India, which rises in the valley of Chittral, and flows SW through Kafiristan into Afghanistan, where it joins the Cabul river on its N side, after a course of about 200 m.

KUNZELSAU, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Kocher, 9 m. NE of Oehringen. Pop. 2,500.

KUNZENDORF, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 27 m. SSW of Breslau.

KUOPIO, an administrative district and town of Russia in Europe, in the E part of the grand duchy of Finland. The gov. extends between 61° 30′ and 64° 3′ N lat., and between 25° 56′ and 32° 20′ E long., and is bounded on the N by the laen of Uleaborg; on the E by that of Olonetz; on the S by the laens of Viborg and Kymmenegard, and on the W by that of Vasa. It is about 180 m. in extent from N to S, and 210 m. from E to W. It contains extensive plains covered to a great extent with heath, and numerous lakes. Of the latter the principal are the Kallavesi, Paapavesi, Haukivesi, Pihlagavesi, Puruvesi, and Pielisjaervi. The rivers are small, and flow generally S or SE towards the gulf of Finland. The hills by which it is intersected, although of little height, retain the snow the greater part of the year, and on the highest summits it never melts except in very warm summers. The soil, consisting chiefly of sand and gravel, is meagre and arid; but by dint of careful cultivation produces rye, wheat, barley, pease, haricots, and lint, in considerable quantities. Sheep are reared on its pastures in large numbers, and the horses of the locality are noted for their vigour. It abounds with game, and has also productive fisheries; but the distance of markets, and the few facilities possessed by the inhabitants for trade, render them for the most part extremely poor. Their number in 1835 was estimated at 136,706. The laen comprises 4 haerads or districts, viz.: Nedre-Karelens, Œfre-Karelens, Nedre-Savolax, and Œfre-Savolax.—The town is situated on a peninsula projecting into lake Kallavesi, 240 m. NNW of St. Petersburg, and 195 m. E of Vasa. Pop. 2,000.

KUPA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 45 m. ENE of Ispahan. Pop. 2,000.

KUPEL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 34 m. WSW of Staroï-Konstantinow.

KUPERESTI, a town of Moldavia, 21 m. ESE of Jassy, on the r. bank of the Baglui, at its junction with the Mitak.

KUPERPEH, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 35 m. WNW of Boli.

KUPFERBERG, a town of Bavaria, 37 m. NE of Bamberg. Pop. 800. — Also a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 17 m. SW of Jauer. Pop. 800. —Also a town of Bohemia, 21 m. NE of Elnbogen. Pop. 700.

KUPFERZELL, a town of Wurtemberg, in the bail. and 9 m. ENE of Oehringen, on the Kupfer. Pop. 1,000.

KUPIANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. ESE of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Oskoe. Pop. 700.

KUPINOWA, a fortified town of Hungary, on the Save, 16 m. SSW of Belgrade.

KUPISZKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 45 m. NNE of Wilkonierz.

KUPO, a town of Greece, in the island of Negropont, 18 m. E of Negropont.

KUPPENHEIM, a town of Baden, near the river Murg, 22 m. NE of Strasburg. Pop. 1,300. It has some trade in wood and wine.

KUPROWITZ, a small town of Moravia, 9 m. SSW of Brunn.

KUR, a town of Beluchistan, capital of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Sarawan, 15 m. NNW of Kelat.

KUR, a river of the Chinese empire, in Sungaria, and in the div. of Kur-kara-oussou. It descends from the mountains of Malakhaïdaba; runs first N, then W; and after a course of about 120 m. falls into the Kaltar-oshke-nor. It derives its name from the masses of snow which rise in heaps upon its banks in the upper part of its course. Its principal affluents are the Zirgalang, Ebtu, and Kur-kara-oussou, all of which it receives on the l.

KUR, Abi-Shur, Rud-Shiur, or Div-Rud, a river of Persia, in Farsistan, which has its source in the Silver mountains, near the confines of Kohistan; runs WSW into Laristan; bends S; and throws itself by two mouths into the Persian gulf, near the town of Kammer, and opposite the island of Kishm. It is the *Corius* and *Salsos* of the ancients. The name Rud-Shiur signifies Salt river.

KUR, Kura, or Mtwari, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source in the Saghanlu mountains, in the pash. of Akhaltskhai, near the confines of Erzerum, and about 60 m. NE of the town of that name. Running NE, it passes into Georgia, directing itself ESE through the central part of that prov., and passing in its course Gori and Teflis. At the latter city its ordinary width is 93 yds., but in floods 230 yds. Thence it flows SE, and entering Shirvan, separates Karabagh from the khanates of Shekin and Shirvan proper; and after a total course of about 830 m. throws itself into the Caspian sea by three embouchures, one of which directs itself SE, and another S to the bay of Kizil-Agatch. Its principal affluents are the Alazan on

the r.; and on the l. the Akstafa, Terter, and Aras or Araxes. After the junction of the latter stream, about 66 m. from its mouth, the K. becomes navigable for small vessels. It is the *Cyrus* or *Kyrus* of the ancients. The K. in general is yellowish and turbid, owing to the quantity of calcareous matter which it holds in solution. Its course for the most part is tranquil but rapid, flowing between banks so steep in some places that, it is remarked, a traveller may journey "for hours without the possibility of quenching his thirst in summer, though the river be constantly before his eyes, if not provided with a leathern drinking flask, and a long cord, to draw up the water." Its banks are partly covered with forests, wherein the vine is plentiful, together with various other fruits; but towards its mouth there is a great barren plain, a large portion of which is overspread with dwarf marine plants from which soda is extracted. It has been affirmed that snakes are in such abundance on the r. bank both of the Kur and Araxes as to preclude a passage across the plain of Mogan; this prejudice is as ancient as the days of Plutarch, who relates that Pompey was prevented from marching down the K. to the Caspian by the number of serpents which were found to infest its banks. The panther repairs to the banks of the river where they are covered with reeds and underwood; the wild boar inhabits the marshes at its mouth; while the lynx and hyæna are sometimes seen in its neighbourhood. Jackals are numerous; the beautiful Caucasian pheasant is frequent among the bushes; and the francolin in low and reedy places. Plutarch relates that Pompey, who forded the K. in one place, conveyed his army across it at another on 10,000 skins. This primitive plan of crossing rivers is not yet abandoned in the East. The Arabs dwelling on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, support themselves on inflated skins while fishing. The celebrated Nadir Shah provided a number of inflated skins, on which were laid planks or other materials whereby his armies crossed in their march to India. Tamerlane was enabled to pass the K. along with his army on a bridge formed of branches and reeds.

KURA, a small island in the Caspian sea, with very steep shores, in N lat. 39°.

KURA, or KURAKH, a khanate and town of Russia in Europe, in Southern Daghestan. The khanate is inhabited by Lesghiz, who speak a peculiar dialect. They are Mahommedans. Agriculture and the rearing of sheep and cattle form their chief occupations. They are governed by an hereditary prince tributary to Russia.—The town is 42 m. SW of Derbend, on the l. bank of a small river of the same name.

KURA-ABONDON, or CAYENNE'ES ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Black sea, near the coast of Turkey in Asia, 8 m. E of the S entrance of the channel of Constantinople, in N lat. 41° 14′, and E long. 29° 14′.

KURACHI, or KURRACHI, a port of Sind, in N lat. 24° 51′, E long. 67° 2′. The town, which is 3 m. from the landing-place when the tide is out, contains about 25,000 souls, of whom two-fifths are Hindus. It is chiefly composed of mud-built houses. Its port is protected from the sea by the headland of Munorah. The bar at its entrance has only 2½ or 3 fath. water at spring-tides. The harbour extends about 5 m. northward from Munorah point. K. exports camels, saltpetre, salt, rice, ghee, hides, tallow, oil, oil-seeds, fish, bark, alkalies, indigo, cotton, and carpets; and is a transit-port for assafœtida, opium, madder, dyes, alum, wool, silk, shawls, gums, metals, and horses. It may be regarded as the great entrepot of the Indus. Goods intended for Cashmere, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Tibet, and Turkistan, are now carried direct from Liverpool to K.; and thence by steam-boats up that river to the different trading-marts on its banks, as far as Attock, a distance of 942 m. K. is plentifuly supplied with excellent water, vegetables are here abundant, and grain, rice, bullocks, and sheep are cheap; but communication by sea can only be kept up with it eight months in the year, or from September to April. Dr. Kennedy thus speaks of the importance of K. to the British government. "Depots of stores and well-equipped detachments at K., Sukkur, and Dera Ishmael Khan, will not only place the navigation of the whole river in perfect security, but form an invincible barrier to an invading army from the W: not that the Indus is to be relied on as 'a wet ditch, full of water,' like the moat of Ghizni; but as a canal for the easy and cheap conveyance of heavy ordnance and ammunition, and other military stores, to the scene of action, where an invading army would find a well-equipped artillery; which no expenditure could enable them, under any circumstances, to meet upon any thing like terms of equality. Too great a value cannot possibly be placed on the possession of the harbour of K., whether as a military and naval station, or in a political and commercial view; and every thing that our government can do should be done without delay, to improve and strengthen it. It is the key of Sind and the Indus, and of the approaches either military or commercial to Central Asia. A lighthouse on the headland of Munorah, and a pier on piles at the landing-place, are the first desiderata. The second and third will be the improvement of the Garra creek, and a canal to reunite it to the Indus, to make K. what it was in the days of Alexander, on the W outlet of the Indus." The imports at K. in 1846 amounted in value to 46,29,000 rupees; in 1845, to 31,40,000 r. The exports in 1846 amounted in value to 10,49,181 r., of which 4,40,747 r. were merchandise, 3,23,434 treasure, and 2,85,000 r. horses.

KURACHINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Perm.

KURAGGI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 45 m. NNE of Jedo.

KURANIA, a village of Sind, 21 m. N of Sehwan, near the r. bank of the Indus.

KURANKO, an extensive territory in Upper Guinea, subdivided into numerous petty states. It is bounded on the N by Limba, Tamisso, and Sulimana; on the E by Kissi, the Niger, and countries yet unknown; on the S by the countries bordering on the coast; and on the W by the Bullom, Limba, and Timmani countries. It must extend a long distance to the eastward, as the natives of the district through which Laing passed could give no definite idea of its extent in that direction, merely affirming that he could not reach the end of it in one moon. A chain of hills, composed of micaceous granite and mica-slate, 60 m. in length, runs through the whole of K. in a NE direction. In these hills the natives find iron. Laing describes the scenery as occasionally very beautiful. Ascending an eminence called Sa Wollé, the summit of which, according to barometrical measurement, is 1,900 ft. above the level of the sea, his eye enjoyed a grand and extensive view of nearly two degrees in diameter, interrupted only by a hill to the E, with "the lovely Rokelle rolling its serpentine course across the landscape from NE to SW." All the rivulets running southwards through the chain of mountains already noticed collect behind the lofty hill of Botato, and fall into the Camaranca. The Kurankoes, in language and costume, are closely assimilated to the Mandingoes; they cultivate more ground than the Timmanis, and are in every respect a more industrious and intelligent people. They are great dancers. At sunset the

drum summons all to the dance: the musicians place themselves in the centre, and the company dance round them at a side-step, the whole facing inwards. "I have seen a dance of this kind," says Laing, "kept up without intermission for two days and three nights, the places of those retiring being immediately and constantly filled up." Their staple article of trade is cam-wood, which is sent down the Rokelle and the Camaranca, to be exchanged chiefly for salt. They manufacture cotton-cloth.

KURAO, a town of the peninsula of Malacca, in the prov. of Wellesley, near a river of the same name. The river forms the S boundary of the prov. separating it from Perak.

KURATIJA, a village of Egypt, 4 m. S of Cairo.

KURBA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 32 m. E of Ruttunpur.

KURCZAHAN, a small river of European Russia, in Podolia, which falls into the Dniester below Bender.

KURDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 3 m. S of Theraud.

KURDA. See KHURDA.

KURDISTAN, an extensive region of Western Asia, comprising the districts of Kirmanshah and Ardelan in Persia, the Turkish districts of Mush and Betlis, and the independent territory of the Tyari, Hakkari, and Benawi tribes of Chaldeans, whose capital is Julamerik. The name signifies 'the country of the Kurds.' In ancient times the *Carduchi*, the ancestors of the modern Kurds, possessed this district called from them *Karduchia*, *Karduene*, *Korduene*, *Gordyene*, and *Corduene*. In the days of Xenophon it was a region distinct both from Armenia and Assyria, having Eastern Armenia on the N, and Western Armenia on the W, the Centrites being the boundary in that direction, whilst the lateral ridge of Zaco divided it on the SE from Assyria, as we learn from Strabo. It was not till the era of Tigranes that Carduchia or Corduene formed a distinct province of the Armenian kingdom, Tigranocerta being the capital. Down to the time of Shabur II. it was considered a province or district of Armenia, having Zabdicene on the S; Adiabene on the SE; Moxoene or the district of Mush on the NW; and Arzanene on the W; while the mountains of Hatarash formed its N and NE frontier, which separated it from the district of Van. By Ptolemy, *Gordyene* is placed in the SE of Armenia, and to the E of the sources of the Tigris. In his table, the first district to the E of the sources of that river is *Bagrandavene*, next *Gordyene*, next *Cortœa* the eastern part of Gordyene, and then the *Mardi*, clearly corresponding to the modern Amadia which is separated from the valley of the Khabur by a range of mountains on the W. The modern K. is of far larger extent, however, than the *Carduchia* of Xenophon, or the *Corduene* of other ancient writers, as it comprehends all the tract from the source of the Susan branch of the Khabur to that of the Little Zab; or from 41° to 47° E long. If a line be drawn from the source of the Susan, and prolonged SE till it strike the Tigris, 12 m. above Jeziret-ibn-Omar, it will represent the NW boundary of K.; and if the line be carried along the left of the Tigris SE till it strike the confluence of the Tigris with the Little Zab, it will represent the SW boundary. Another line drawn from the mouth of the Little Zab NE to its most SE source, where the Zagros meets the K. range, will represent its SE frontier. On the N, the mountains of Mush and the Nimrud-Dagh separate it from the valley of the S branch of the Euphrates; and the range of the Hatarash separates it from the district of Van. On the NE it is separated from Azerdbijan by the continuation of the Nimrud-Dagh from the point where it strikes the easternmost bend of the Hatarash, all the way SE till it strikes the most northern source of the Little Zab, near Yeltomar, where it is separated by an intervening ridge from the source of the Tuttawa which runs NNE to the Jigattai, a river flowing into the lake of Van. From this point the K. range runs E, and then due S, separating Turkish K. from the prov. of Ardelan or Persian K., till it meets the Zagros or Aiagha-Dagh. Though this territory be generally mountainous and rugged, yet the valleys in most places are very fertile in rice, millet, vines, and fruits. Several of the valleys to the W of the Khabur yield large crops of wheat and barley. In the vicinity of Betlis, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and walnut trees, are numerous and productive; and the vineyards of Kulti afford excellent wine and brandy; but the principal part of the land is kept in pasture, and the natives prefer the culture of fruits and vegetables to that of grain. The gardens in the vicinity of Betlis are irrigated by small canals which convey water from the rivers or mountains. Wine is still as abundant as Xenophon found it twenty centuries ago in all the Carduchian villages. The sides of the mountains are well-wooded with oak, ash, apple, pear, plum, mulberry, and walnut trees: so abundantly clothed with the majestic oak are the K. mountains throughout their whole extent, from the Tigris to the Nimrud-Dagh, and from the valley of Diyarbekir to the high plateau of Media, that they are called the Daru mountains, *i. e.*, 'the Mountains of oaks.' Gall-nuts are consequently very abundant, and in many places the poorer Kurds live for months successively on milk, cheese, and bread made of acorns. Honey, wax, manna, gall-nuts, and yellow berries, are largely exported; and silk, cotton, tobacco, hemp, and flax, are grown for domestic consumption. Horses are obtained in great numbers from K. for both the Turkish and Persian cavalry.

Kurdish tribes.] Respecting the numbers of the Kurdish population we have no reliable data; but it must be very considerable, as the five principalities enumerated by Father Garzoni could collectively raise more than 60,000 men. Colonel Chesney is of opinion that the pop. of K. west of Zagros amounts to 2,500,000. According to Garzoni the Assiretta, or small tribes, often revolt and depose their chiefs. The almost constant state of anarchy arising from this cause has separated many tribes from the great body of the nation, and forced them to disperse themselves through the neighbouring countries, and to lead a wandering life like the Arabs or Turkomans. These expatriated wandering tribes are computed at 140,000 tents, or as many fighting men scattered through the plains of Erzerum, Erivan in Russian Armenia, Diyarbekir, Sivas, Aleppo, Damascus, and other places. The Kurds have a white complexion, and an animated physiognomy. In person, says Fraser, "they are well-made and active; differing, perhaps, but little essentially from their neighbours the Persians. But the national features are strikingly peculiar. The cast of countenance is sharp, the form of the face oval, the profile remarkable from the prominence of the bones of the nose, and the comparative retrocession of the mouth and chin, which communicate to its outline a semicircular form. The eyes are deep-set, dark, quick, and intelligent; the brow ample and clear, but somewhat retreating, completing the shape assigned to the profile; and the general mould of the features by far more delicate than those of the Persians, which usually are somewhat too strong. In K. you would look in vain for a snub nose. The mouth is almost always well-formed, and the teeth fine. The hands and fingers small and slender. In short, there is something of elegance about the Kurdish form, which would mark them as a handsome nation in any part of the world. The same remarks apply to the women. When young, they are exceedingly pretty; but when old, or even at what we should call maturity, the sharp prominence of feature, which characterizes them in common with the men, is assuredly unfavourable to beauty, and they soon appear old and withered." Their language is Persian mixed with Arabic and Chaldee, and they use the Persian character; Mahommedanism is here conjoined with various superstitious notions, arising from remnants of the old Manichean and Magian systems. Above 100,000 Kurds are Nestorian Christians, and acknowledge the authority of two hereditary patriarchs; one residing at Kodjamisi near Julamerick, who has 5 bishops under him,—and another who has 13 suffragans. The episcopal dignity is hereditary, descending from uncle to nephew; and the bishops are often ordained at the age of 13. The inferior clergy can scarcely read.—Mr. Rich says, "the peasantry in K.

are a totally distinct race from the tribes, who seldom if ever cultivate the soil; while, on the other hand, the peasants are never soldiers. The clannish K. call themselves *sipah*, or military Kurds, in contradistinction to the peasant Kurds; but the peasants have no other distinguishing name than *rayahs* or *keuylees* in this part of K. A tribesman once confessed to me that the clans conceived the peasants to be merely created for their use; and wretched indeed is the condition of these cultivators. It much resembles that of a Negro slave in the West Indies; and the worst of all is, I have never found it possible to make these K. masters ashamed of their cruelty to their poor dependents. Every one agrees that the peasant is in a moment to be distinguished, both in countenance and speech, from the true tribesman; nor would it be possible for him to pass himself for his countrymen of nobler race. Mahomed Aga said to me, 'The Turks call us all Kurds, and have no conception of the distinction between us; but we are quite a distinct people from the peasants, and they have the stupidity which the Turks are pleased to attribute to us.' The treatment which the peasantry receive is well calculated to brutify them." The K., Mr. Rich says, "are the only Orientals I ever knew who sit up late at night, and rise late in the morning. Their chief visiting time is at night. When it grows dark they begin going about to each other's houses, where they amuse themselves with conversation, smoking, and music. They will pay two or three visits of this kind in the course of a night. About an hour before sunset, also, a kind of club or assembly is held before the house of the masraf, in an open place in the town called the meidan. Friends meet and chat on various subjects; arms or horses are displayed; and sometimes matches are made of wrestling, partridge or dog-fights. The K. appear to me to be a remarkably cheerful, social people, with no kind of pride or ceremony among them; and they are neither envious of one another, nor have I ever heard a K. speak an ill-natured word of another, however different they may be in party or interest."

The following particulars respecting the Kaldani, or Nestorian Christians of K., were collected by Dr. Walsh from their bishop and other persons of note among them:—"A sect of Christians, called by themselves Chaldeans, has from the earliest ages of the gospel inhabited the country on each side of the Tigris, at the foot and on the sides and summits of the great chain of mountains which lie to the E of that river. Shut out from intercourse with the rest of the world by the nature of the place, they are never visited by travellers. The face of the country is partly plain, and partly mountainous; but the mountain-tract is by far the most extensive, and so very healthy, that the plague, which sometimes rages in the countries all around, has never been known to infect this district. The pop. consists of about 500,000 persons, who are all Christians. They are free, and are independent of the Arabs, Turks, Persians, or Tartars, in the midst of whom they are situated; and though several attempts have been made in different ages to subdue them, they have successfully repulsed them all. The last great effort was made by the Turks in the beginning of the 17th cent., in which they lost 100,000 men, and 5 pashas, and have never since attempted to invade them. The Kaldani constantly live with arms in their hands, to preserve their independence; and they do not lay them aside even when they assemble in the churches for divine service on Sundays. Their government is republican, and at the head of it is a patriarch, who exercises both a spiritual and civil jurisdiction. Their capital is Jolemark [Julamerik]. It is surrounded by a strong wall, protected by European cannon, which were some time ago furnished to the patriarch by French engineers. It contains in winter about 12,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom, in summer, emigrate to numerous villages which are scattered on the neighbouring hills." Almost every village has its priest, and likewise a church of peculiar simplicity, in which, a little before day-light, the Kaldani of each sex assemble on Sunday for worship. In their towns a few Turks only occasionally reside. The exercise of their religion is tolerated, but not openly; they have, therefore, no minarets. They have no schools for the general education of their children, and no printed books among them; and very few, even among the better classes, learn to read. Instruction is confined to the clergy, as the only persons in the community who require it In the different churches and convents are a few manuscripts, among which are the Scriptures, translated into their language, "which, though not printed, are sufficiently common in written copies." (?) Very early, missionaries from the college *de Propaganda* at Rome found their way among them; and at present they are divided into two hostile parties,—primitive Nestorians, who hold themselves independent of any other church,—and converted Catholics, who acknowledge a dependence on the see of Rome. The Kaldani of the mountains, who are the vast majority, have hitherto rejected all submission to the church of Rome, which denominates them heretics, as they still retain the discipline and doctrine of their church in primitive independence. Among the remarkable events of their history, is one which they speak of at this day with considerable interest. At a very early period a part of their tribe emigrated from their mountains, and proceeded to India, where they settled upon the coast of the higher peninsula. They brought with them the original purity of the Christian doctrine and discipline, before it had been corrupted by heresy; and this purity, they assert, they still retain in that remote situation.

KURDMUHULEH, a village of Puna, in Mazanderan, 23 m. N by W of Astrabad. It consists of a number of scattered houses situated in a kind of jungle.

KURNEK, a small river of Mekran, which runs into the Indian sea, 30 m. W of Tiz.

KURG, or Coduga, a small Hindu principality in the prov. of Malabar, now annexed to the Madras presidency. It lies among the Western Ghauts, between the parallels of 12° and 13°, at the head of the Cavery river; and is considered to extend from the Tambacherry pass on the S to the Hemavatti river on the N. It is a mountainous district, covered with forests and jungle, and inhabited by a bold and active race of mountaineers. A rugged pass, 8 m. in length, connects it with the W coast, and forms a military key to the Mysore. In the war with Tippu, the rajah of K. allowed the Bombay division of the British army to pass through his territories, and otherwise gave very important aid to the British.

KURGAN, a small river of Khorassan, which runs into the Caspian to the W of Astrabad.

KURGOMAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, situated in the middle of a wild country inhabited by Goands, in N lat. 23° 11′.

KURI, a village of Afghanistan, on the Daman, 35 m. NE of Dera-Ismail-Khan.—Also a village of Cashmere, at the N base of Futi-Panjal, in N lat. 33° 35′.

KURIAT, a seaport of Oman, in Arabia, 20 m. SE of Muscat. It was formerly a place of some consequence, but was taken and burnt by Albuquerque in 1508, from which blow it has never recovered.

KURILAUT, a town of Tartary, 60 m. SSE of Urkonje.

KURILES, a long range of small islands at the E extremity of Asia, extending from the S point of Kamtchatka to the isle of Jesso, which belongs to Japan, between the parallels of 42° and 51°. The whole length of the chain amounts to nearly 900 m. The two nearest to the continent were discovered from Kamtchatka in 1713. In 1720 five of these isles were known, and since that time the rest have been gradually discovered and subjected. Some of these islands are not inhabited, and several are even uninhabitable, on account of the absolute want of water; others are fertile, well-wooded and full of game and fish. The archipelago of the K. belongs to the Russian gov. of Irkutsk, and the inhabitants pay a tribute of furs, which the Russians collect every two or three years. The Russian authority, however, can only be considered as extending over 19; the 3 most southerly belong rather to Japan. The inhabitants are small in stature. Their face is round and flat, and their beard and hair are black. They are humane, honest, faithful, and hospitable to each other, though averse to foreigners. The men employ themselves in hunting and fishing. The southern isles are visited by the Chinese and Japanese, who come for furs, whale-blubber, and eagles' feathers for arrows; in exchange for which they bring japanned vessels, cooking utensils, sabres, stuffs, ornaments, and tobacco. The K. live in huts, or rather earth houses, like the Kamtchadales, except that they floor them with planks, and ornament them sometimes with Japanese furniture. The people of the northern islands dress like the Tunguses, with the feathers of different aquatic birds, from which they take the skin along with the feathers, and with the skin of the sea-calf. The southern islanders, on the contrary, dress nearly like the Chinese, in long robes, made sometimes of the skin and feathers of water birds, but more frequently of nankeen and silk stuffs. They have a confused idea of a Supreme Being, yet they are addicted to the superstitious practices of Shamanism. The entire pop. of the archipelago has been supposed not to exceed 1,400.

KURISCHE-HAFF. See CURISCHE-HAFF.

KURISONDA, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 60 m. NNE of Tokat.

KURKLEKKI, the name given to that portion of the Hala range, in Beluchistan, through which the Bolan pass runs.

KURMUNAH, a small town of Independent Tartary, situated in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 13 m. E of Bokhara.

KURMYSCH, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, on the river Sura, in N lat. 55° 28′. Pop. 1,200.

KURNAH. See KORNAH.

KURNAL. See KARNAL.

KURNBACH, or KRUMBACH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. S of Beinheim. Pop. 800.

KURNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 m. SE of Posen. Pop. 2,730.

KURRICHANE, a large city of S. Africa, belonging to the Murutsi, one of the Bechuana tribes, 160 m. NE by E of Lattaku, in S lat. 25° 40′, E long. 27° 10′. Pop. 16,000. (?) The manufactures of K. are found to have diffused themselves from the borders of the colony of the cape of Good Hope to the shores of Mozambique, and from Delagoa bay to the wandering tribes on the opposite coast. Needles, bodkins, and other articles of a similar nature, manufactured at K., and seen in abundance in the neighbourhood of Angra-Pequena bay, strengthen the supposition that the Portuguese have for many years carried on an inland correspondence between their settlements on the E and W shores of Africa. The inhabitants of K. manufacture pottery, and in the shape and painting of their articles show a superior degree of taste. They also appear to excel in the making of baskets. Campbell found the walls of their houses ornamented with paintings of elephants, camelopards, shields, &c. About K., and other places visited by Mr. Campbell, the height of the hills, the smooth regularity of their outline, and the indentations on their sides, afford indications of the presence of chalk, and of a secondary and consequently a fertile country. In this neighbourhood some of the rivers were seen running to the W, while others ran to the E, and in a SSE direction. It is probable that some of the rivers seen on this occasion may be branches of the Manica, the Delagoa, or Machavanna, near the sources of those which empty themselves into the Delagoa bay. Several large towns were reported to lie to the E. The smoke of one or two of them was seen in the distance.

KURRUDUCBIDGEE, a village of New South Wales, in Murray co., on the Shoalhaven river, 152 m. from Sydney.

KURRÛK, a pass on the W side of the Indus, in N lat. 33° 16′, E long. 70° 50′, by which the route from Peshawur, by the pass of Kohat, enters the Khuttuk territory. It is 64 coss travelling distance, and 90 m. direct distance, SSW of Peshawur. There is a v. here consisting of a few mud and pebble houses.

KURSHI, a town of Bokhara, 100 m. SE of Bokhara. Pop. 10,000.

KURSK, a southern prov. of European Russia, lying between 50° 20′ and 52° 25′ of N lat., and 33° 40′ and 38° 20′ of E long.; and bounded by the gov. of Orlov on the N; by Voronej on the E; by Kharkov on the S; and by Poltava and Chernigov on the W. Its territorial extent is about 17,000 sq. m.; and it is divided into 15 circles. It consists of a vast tract of flat and fertile land, extremely well watered by no fewer than 13 large and nearly 500 small streams, of which the principal are the Sem, the Donetz, the Isla, and the Oskol; but none of these rivers are navigable. There is not enough of wood for fuel. The climate is temperate, but the winter is long, the rivers being frozen over in November, and not breaking up till March. The inclination of the surface is toward the S, and the rivers flow to the Euxine. Corn is the chief product and article of export; next come hemp, tobacco, hops, honey, and saltpetre. The cattle are numerous, particularly the horses; and many of the landed proprietors have small studs on their estates. Leather, soap, saltpetre, spirits, and earthenware, form the chief articles of manufacture. The pop. in 1846 was 1,680,000, of whom 239,881 were returned as free husbandmen, 311,073 as serfs, 5,358 as nobles, 6,990 as clergy.

KURSK, a considerable town of Russia, on the river Tuskara, in N lat. 51° 43′ 41″, E long. 36° 29′ 51″, 240 m. S of Moscow, the capital of the preceding prov. It consists of the town properly so called, and of several surrounding villages. The houses, filling a broad valley, and climbing up the receding slopes of the surrounding heights, are pleasingly intermixed with orchards and gardens. The streets are generally paved. It has a Protestant consistory, and 16 churches. Several public buildings and two of the streets are of stone, but the rest of the town is of wood. It is one of the most ancient towns of the empire. Pop. in 1830, 22,447. Cloth, linen, and leather, are largely manufactured here. The chief articles of export are honey, wax, tallow, hemp, leather, and furs. The value of the annual exports is estimated at £150,000 sterling.

KURTAMYSCH, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on a river of the same name. Pop. 2,550.

KURTOWIANY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 16 m. ENE of Miedniki.

KURUM. See KARUN.

KURUM, a river of Afghanistan, which flows into the Indus, in N lat. 32° 37′, after a SE course of 120 m.

KURWAY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 14 m. W of Khimlassa.

KUS, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, prov. of Ofosumi, 105 m. ESE of Nagasaki.—Also a town in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yamato, 30 m. SE of Meaco.

KUSAB, a village of Afghanistan, 50 m. SSE of Peshawur, on the r. bank of the Indus.

KUSEL, a town of Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 m. NW of Kaisetlautern. Pop. 2,200.

KUSHA, an island in the gulf of Cabes, the most easterly in the group of the Karkeni islands, near the coast of Tunis, in N lat. 34° 48′ 50′, E long. 11° 19′.

KUSHAB, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 130 m. WNW of Lahore, on the l. bank of the Jelum.

KUSHK, a village of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 54′, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Murghab.

KUSHK-I-ZERD, or KUSH-GUBER, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in the district of Istaker, 80 m. NNW of Shiraz. It is situated in a fertile but ill-cultivated plain, and is surrounded with ruins.

KUSHLAK, a town of Afghanistan, on the route from Kwettah or Shawl to Candahar, to the SW of the Takatu mountains.

KUSKO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak of Herzegovine, 8 m. SSW of Livno, and 27 m. SSE of Glamotchi, near the N bank of a lake of the same name. The lake is 4 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth; and receives the waters of several small streams.

KUSMA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 50 m. E of Hodeida.

KUSMO-DEMIANSK, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kasan, on the Wolga, 112 m. NW of Kasan.

KUSNETZK, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 112 m. NE of Saratov. Pop. 10,626.—

Also a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, 150 m. ENE of Barnaul. Pop. 2,120.

KUSSERY, a walled town of Central Africa, on the banks of the Shary, in N lat. 11° 20′, E long. 16° 30′. It is situated amid swamps and stagnant waters abounding with useless and rank vegetation, and infested in an extraordinary degree with countless myriads of tormenting insects. It is a strong town governed by its own sultan, by whom Denham, who visited it, was kindly received.

KUSSI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 65 m. NE of Jedo.

KUSSNACHT, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwyz, on the Waldstadter lake, 11 m. WNW of Schwyz. Pop. in 1850, 2,788 Catholics. Near this town is a chapel erected on the spot where William Tell slew the Austrian governor Geisler.—Also a well-built village of Zurich, on the lake of Zurich, 4 m. S of Zurich. Pop. in 1850, 2,486, of whom 2,416 were Protestants.

KUSSUR, a town of the Punjab, 27 m. SE of Lahore.

KUSTERDINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, circle of the Middle Neckar. Pop. 800.

KUSTENDJI, a town of Turkey, in the pash. of Silistria, on the coast of the Black sea, 25 m. N by E of Mongolia, and 35 m. E by S of Rassova. It has been proposed to cut a canal from this port to one of the elbows of the Danube at Rassova, which would shorten the passage from the river to the sea nearly 200 m., and evade the difficult navigation of the Georgievsk mouth.

KUSTRIN, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of S. Konigsberg, at the confluence of the Warthe and the Oder. Pop. in 1837, 5,841; in 1846, 6,556. It has manufactories of woollens and leather. The country around is low and marshy, and the fortifications are surrounded by a triple line of wet ditches. It was taken by the French in 1806, who held it till 1814.

KUTAHIYAH, Kutaya, or Kermiyan, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, bounded by the sanj. of Sultanieh and Mount Olympus on the N; by the sanjaks of Afium, Karahissar, and Hamid on the E and SE; by Hamid and Mentesha on the S; and by Karasi, Sarukhan, and Aidin on the W. On the E, it is mountainous throughout, being covered by the Murad-Tagh and its ramifications; on the W, it stretches out into plains along the upper branches of the Sangarius. Its centre is an extensive upland, elevated 4,000 ft. above the level of the Black sea.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the foot of the Pursal-Tagh, 65 m. NNW of Karahissar, on the site of the ancient *Cotyœium*. It is said to contain 10,000 houses; but its buildings are not imposing. It is well supplied with water; and spreads over a considerable area. It contains 20 khans, 30 public baths, 50 mosques, 4 Armenian churches, and a Greek church. It is the seat of a Greek bishop; and of the Turkish beglerbeg or governor of Anatolia.

KUTCH. See Cutch.

KU-TIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Fu-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 41′, E long. 118° 54′.

KUTNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 54 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactures of leather and woollens.

KUTTAIR. See Rohilcund.

KUTTENBERG, or Kutna-Hora, a considerable town in the interior of Bohemia, between Kollin and Czaslau, 6 m. NW of the latter town, and 40 m. E by S of Prague. It contains 14 churches, and an ancient palace. Its silver mines were formerly very productive. Those of lead and copper are still wrought. Pop. 8,600.

KUTTLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. NNW of Gross-Glogau. Pop. 1,400.

KUTTRA. See Cutterah.

KUTTUCK. See Cuttack.

KUTTUPDEA, an island in the bay of Bengal, adjacent to the district of Chittagong, being separated from it only by a narrow strait of 2 m. in breadth. It is about 13 m. long by 4 m. broad; and is principally covered with wood. Its N end is in N lat. 21° 55′, E long. 91° 48′.

KUTY, or Kutow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Czeremosz, 61 m. SE of Halitz. It has extensive manufactures of Russia leather. Pop. 4,000, of whom a considerable number are Armenians.

KUTZENHAUSEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 9 m. N of Strasburg, near the Salzbach. Pop. 1,100.

KUTZTOWN, a village of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 60 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 693.

KUWNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, 12 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 1,300.

KUYNDER, a small seaport in Friesland, situated on the W side of a river of the same name, near its influx into the Zuyder-zee.

KUYTHOL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nukerke. Pop. 315.

KU-YUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. 36° 3′ 30″. E long. 104° 1′.

KUYUNJIK, a village or hamlet of Asiatic Turkey, on the l. bank of the Tigris, immediately opposite the city of Mosul, built on the NE extremity of an immense mound measuring 1,850 ft. in length from E to W, and 1,147 ft. in breadth from N to S, and rising 178 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain. This mound—evidently an artificial mass—is joined, by the remains of an ancient wall of unburnt bricks, to the v. of Ninewah on the S. The small river Kausar makes a sweep round the E and S sides of the mound, and then discharges itself into the Tigris, on the l. bank, a little above the bridge of Mosul. It was at this spot that the French archæologist, Botta, commenced his researches in Dec. 1842. See article Nimrud.

KUZISTAN. See Khuzistan.

KUZNICA BOBROWSKA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 201.—There is a village in the same circle, distinguished as K. Myslniowska. Pop. 289.

KWALESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Nieuwerkerken. Pop. 146.

KWAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu, in N lat. 36° 33′, E long. 115° 39′.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 59′, E long. 103° 42′.

KWAN-CHUN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 28° 8′, E long. 106° 14′.

KWANG-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Yih-chu, in N lat. 39° 24′, and E long. 114° 20′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Keën-chang-fu, between Nan-fung and Ning-to.

KWANG-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsaou-chu-fu.—Also a small town in Charra-Mongolia, in the territory of the Kartchin, on the Pao-ho, 129 m. NW of Peking. It contains a large temple dedicated to Fô.

KWANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 4 districts.

The town is 210 m. S of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 32° 12′ 36″, and E long. 115°.

KWANG-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 15 districts. The town is designated by Europeans CANTON: which see.

KWANG-GAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 36 m. SE of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 31′ 26″, and E long. 106° 38′ 50″, on the r. bank of the Tsien-keang.

KWANG-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kwang-sin-fu.

KWANG-HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Fang-yang-fu, in N lat. 32° 27′, and E long. 111° 45′.

KWANG-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tae-tung-fu, in N lat. 39° 46′, and E long. 114° 21′.

KWANG-NAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. It comprises only the single district of Paou-ning-heën. The town is 165 m. ESE of Yun-nan, in N lat. 24° 9′ 36″, and E long. 105° 5′ 55″. It is surrounded by nearly inaccessible mountains, but the soil in many parts is extremely fertile. The inhabitants are denounced by their neighbours as barbarians.

KWANG-NING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu, in N lat. 41° 40′, and E long. 122°.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 75 m. NW of Canton, in N lat. 23° 39′ 26″, and E long. 111° 58′ 55″.

KWANG-NING-CHING, a town of China, in the prov. of Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu, 90 m. WSW of Moukden.

KWANG-PING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town is 246 m. SSW of Peking, on the l. bank of the Fou-yam-ho, in N lat. 36° 45′ 30″, and E long. 114° 54′ 30″. It contains several temples, one of which is dedicated to those who have been supposed to have discovered the secret of rendering themselves immortal. The surrounding district is fertile and well-watered.

KWANG-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Kwang-ping-fu, in N lat. 36° 34′, and E long. 115° 6′.

KWANG-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Kwang-chu, in N lat. 32° 8′, and E long. 114° 51′.

KWANG-SI, or QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kwei-tchu and Hu-nan, from both of which it is separated by the Nan-ling mountains; on the E by Hu-nan and Kwang-tong; on the S by Kwang-tong and the prov. of Tonquin, in Annam; and on the W by Yun-nan. It lies between the parallels of 22° and 26° N; and between 105° and 113° E long. It is a mountainous and thinly settled region, with an area of 78,250 sq. m.; and a pop., according to Morrison, of 7,313,895. It is intersected from W to E, and nearly through its centre, by the Hong-kiang, which is joined by the Lieu-kiang on the N bank, and by the Ngo-yu-kiang on the S bank; and assumes thereafter, and towards the E extremity of the prov., the name of the Long-kiang. All its rivers belong to the basin of the Hong-kiang, with the exception of those which flow into the head of the gulf of Tonquin. The banks of the rivers sometimes spread out into plains—more in the E parts than elsewhere—on which abundance of rice is grown. There are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, and other metals, in this prov., most of which are worked under the superintendence of government, but no data are accessible from which to ascertain the produce. Among the principal productions of K., besides provisions, are cassia, cassia-oil, ink-stones, sago, and cabinet woods. Its natural resources supply the principal articles of trade, for there are no manufactures of importance. Many partially subdued tribes are found within the limits of the prov., who are ruled by their own hereditary governors, under the supervision of the Chinese authorities. There are 24 districts occupied by these people, the names of whose heads-men are given in 'the Red book,' and their position is marked in the statistical maps of the empire; but no information is afforded by either concerning the numbers, language, or occupations of the inhabitants. K. is well-watered by the Hong-kiang, or 'West river,' and its great branches, which enable it to convey its timber and surplus produce to Canton, and receive from thence salt and other articles. The mountains rise to the snow-line on the NW, and much of the surface is uncultivable.—The capital, Kwei-lin-fu, lies on the Cassia river, a branch of the Hong-kiang, in the NE part of the prov. It is a poorly built city, surrounded by canals and branches of the river, destitute of any edifice worthy of notice, and having no great amount of trade; which indeed its situation in the most rugged part of the prov. would lead one to infer.—Sze-ching is on the frontiers of Tonquin.—Wuchau-fu, on the Hong-kiang, at its junction with the Leu-kiang, or Dragon-river, is the largest trading town in the prov.; all the export and import trade passes through it.—The independent districts are chiefly scattered over the SW near the frontiers of Annam, and if any thing could be inferred from their position, it might be thought that they were settled by Laos tribes, which had been induced by the comparative security of life and property within the frontiers, to acknowledge the Chinese sway. The unsubdued Miautsz are probably altogether distinct from these races; they occupy the NE portion of the prov. in the mountain-fastnesses between the frontier and Kwei-chu. This prov. is under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Kwang-tung.

KWANG-SIN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 150 m. E of Nan-chang-fu, on an affluent of Lake Pho-yang, in N lat. 28° 27′ 36″, and E long. 118° 6′. It has extensive manufactories of paper and of candles: the latter are considered the best in the empire. A strong garrison is kept in this town to defend the locality against the outlaws by whom the mountains are infested. The adjacent mountains afford fine rock-crystal, and contain quarries of red stone. The valleys have been rendered by diligent cultivation extremely fertile.

KWANG-TIH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-huwy. The div. comprises two districts. The town is 90 m. SSE of Nan-king, in N lat. 31°, and E long. 119° 23′.

KWANG-TSE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Hwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 10′, and E long. 115° 38′.

KWANG-TSUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-tih-fu, in N lat. 37° 10′, and E long. 115° 18′.

KWANG-TUNG, or QUANG-TONG, a maritime province of China, extending between the parallels of 20° 13′ and 25° 34′ N, and the meridians of 108° and 117° 20′ E; and bounded on the N by Keang-se and Fo-kien; on the E by Fo-kien; on the S by the China sea; and on the W by Tonquin, Kwang-se, and Ho-nan. Its area is estimated at 79,456 sq. m.; and its pop. at 19,174,030. The province of K., from its having been for a long time the only one to which foreigners have had access, has almost become synonymous with China, although little more is really known of it than of the other provinces, except in

the vicinity of Canton, and along the course of the Pe-kiang, from Nan-hiung-chau to that city. Its facilities for internal navigation and extensive coasting trade, are unusually great; for while its long line of coast, nearly 1,000 m. in length, affords many excellent harbours, its rivers communicate with the regions on the W, N, and E, beyond its borders. The Nan-ling chain runs along the N frontier, between it and Kiang-si and Hu-nan. This chain assumes 40 or 50 names in its course from Kwang-si to Fo-kien, but no part of it is so well known as the road, 24 m. in length, which crosses the Mei-ling (Pum ridge) between Nan-ngan and Nan-hiung. The elevation here is about 1,000 ft., and none of the peaks in this part of the range exceed 2,000 ft. Towards Kwang-si they become more elevated. Their summits are limestone with granite underlying. Granite is the prevailing rock along the coast. The Li-mu ridge in the island of Hai-nan has some peaks reaching nearly to the snow-line. The bottoms of the rivers are wide, and their fertility amply repays the husbandman. Fruits, rice, silk, sugar, tobacco, and vegetables, constitute the greater part of the productions. Lead, iron, and coal, are abundant.

The Chu-kiang, or Pearl river, which flows past Canton, is formed by the union of three rivers, the West, North, and East; the two first unite at Sans-hwiu, to the W of the city; the East joins them at Whampoa. The Si-kiang, or West river, is by far the largest of the branches. It rises in the E part of Yun-nan, and receives tributaries throughout the whole of Kwang-si, along the S acclivities of the Nan-ling, and, after a course of 500 m., flows into the sea through numerous mouths, the best known of which is the Bocca-Tigris. The Pe-kiang, or North river, joins it after a course of 200 m., and the East is nearly the same length. These two streams discharge the surplus waters of all the northern parts of K. The country drained by the three cannot be much less than 150,000 sq. m., and most of their channels are navigable for boats to all the large towns in this and the prov. of Kwang-si. The Han-kiang, in the E end of K., is the only other river of importance. The large town of Chan-chu-fu or Tse-chiou lies near its mouth. The coast-line of K. extends from Namok island to Cochin-China, a distance of more than 600 m., in a SW direction. It is deeply indented with bays and estuaries, and presenting two remarkable exceptions to the general uniformity of the coast, viz., the large delta of the Pearl river, and the peninsula of Qu-chu, opposite Hai-nan. The number of islands scattered along this line is unknown; but if all are included, there can hardly be less than 300. The largest is Hain-nan or Keun-chu-fu.

KWANG-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 18 m. NE of Tsu-heung-fu, in N lat. 25° 15′, E long. 101° 55′.—Also a prov. of Shin-king.

KWANG-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 24° 45′, E long. 102° 45′.

KWANG-YUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Paou-ting-fu, 180 m. NE of Ching-tu-fu, on the l. bank of the Kia-ling-keang, in N lat. 32° 20′, E long. 105° 57′.

KWAN-SE-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The town is 75 m. ESE of Yun-nan, in a plain, on the bank of a lake, in N lat. 24° 39′ 36″, and E long. 103° 49′ 5″.

KWAN-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Su-chu-fu, in N lat. 31° 28′, and E long. 120° 48′.

KWAN-TAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu, 90 m. W of Tsi-nan, near the r. bank of the Oeï-ho, in N lat. 36° 42′, and E long. 115° 39′.

KWAN-TSIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. and 15 m. NW of Shaou-wu-fu, in N lat. 27° 32′, and E long. 117° 28′.

KWAN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 54 m. ENE of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 25° 21′ 36″, and E long. 110°59′ 10″.

KWASSITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, 15 m. NW of Ungarisch-Hradisch, on the r. bank of the Marche. Pop. in 1834, 1,157.

KWEI-CHE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Che-chu-fu.

KWEI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of E-chang-fu, 228 m. W of Wu-chang, on the l. bank of the Yang-tse-keang, in N lat. 30° 57′ 36″, E long. 110° 38′ 3″.

KWEI-CHU, or Koei-Tchou, a province of China, lying between the parallels of 24° 40′ and 29°, and the meridians of 103° 20′ and 109° 20′ E; and bounded on the N by Sech-wen; on the E by Hunan; on the S by Kwang-si; and on the W by Yun-nan and by Sech-wen. It is a wild mountainous district, — 'the Switzerland of China,' — inhabited by rude lawless tribes, who scarcely acknowledge the supreme government. The largest river is the Wu or Ou-kiang, which rises on the western frontier, and flows NE through the centre of the prov. to Se-nan, where it bends N, and crossing the frontier into Sech-wen, turns NNW, and joins the Yang-tse-kiang, on the r. bank, at the city of Pei. To this central river numerous streams descend both from the N and S. The head-streams of the Yuen-kiang rise in the SE part of the prov.; and several important feeders of the Hong-kiang or Kwang-si rise in the SW. The area of this prov. is estimated at 64,554 sq. m.; its pop. at 5,288,219. Its productions are rice, wheat, musk, tobacco, timber, cassia, lead, copper, iron, and quicksilver. Horses and other domestic animals are extensively reared.—The cap. is Kwei-yang-fu, situated near the centre of the prov., in N lat. 26° 30′, W long. of Pekin 9° 52′ 20″. There are many military stations in the S parts of the prov., intended to overawe the wild tribes of Miautz or Meaou-tsze, who are scattered over the wilder mountain-districts of the provs. of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, Hu-nan, and Kwei-chu; and whose language is said to bear no analogy to that of the Chinese. These hardy tribes have frequently broken out into active hostilities against the Chinese government; and although vigorous efforts have more than once been made to subdue them, they still maintain comparative independence, and the general government contents itself with keeping them in check.

KWEI-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Hu-chu-fu.

KWEI-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 48 m. SW of Tsin-chu-fu, in N lat. 23° 7′, E long. 109° 18′.

KWEI-HWA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. of Ting-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 20′, E long. 117° 19′.

KWEI-HWA-CHING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Leaou-chu, near the Mongolian frontier.

KWEI-HWA-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and S of Gan-shun-fu.

KWEI-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kwang-sin-fu, 93 m. ESE of Nan-chang, on an affluent of Lake Pho-yang, in N lat. 28° 16′ 48″, E long. 117° 17′ 20″. It is enclosed by walls of red brick, declining in height towards the river, and contains some well-built houses, and several triumphal arches.

KWEI-KEANG, a river of China, in the E part of the prov. of Kwan-se. It descends from the S side of the mountains of Nan-ling; runs S past the towns of Kwei-ling, Ping-lo, and U-chu; and joins the Ta-keang, on the l. bank, and after a rapid course of about 180 m.

KWEI-KUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Kwei-yang-fu.

KWEI-LIN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 10 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 1,185 m. SSW of Pekin, and 240 m. NW of Canton, in N lat. 25° 13′ 12″, E long. 110° 13′ 50″. It is situated on the Kwei-keang, at the foot of a mountain, covered with an odoriferous shrub named Kwei, which gives to the town its name. The town is of large extent, and is built in the style of the ancient fortresses of Europe. It is noted for its ink, and has some trade, but is greatly inferior in importance to most of the other provincial capitals of the empire.

KWEI-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Tsin-chu-fu.

KWEI-SHEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu.

KWEI-SHUN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 18 m. SW of Chin-gan-fu, in N lat. 23° 10′, E long. 106° 4′.

KWEI-TIH-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is in a fertile plain, between two large rivers, 90 m. ESE of Kae-fung-fu, and in N lat. 34° 20′ 40″, E long. 115° 51′. It has but a scanty pop., and possesses, notwithstanding the advantages of its position, but little industry.

KWEI-TIH-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Se-ning-fu.

KWEI-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and 33 m. E of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 26° 30′, E long. 107° 6′.

KWEI-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Lin-chu, 174 m. SSE of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 26° 3′ 36″, E long. 113° 34′.

KWEI-YANG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 186 m. S of Chan-sha, in N lat. 25° 48′, E long. 112° 3′ 3″.

KWEI-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 510 m. NW of Canton, and 1,200 m. SW of Pekin, in N lat. 26° 30′, E long. 106° 36′. It is situated among steep mountains, near a river, and has a circumf. of about 3 m. The houses, consisting of brick and mud, are little better than huts, and are set down without any regularity,—the dread of invasion from the mountaineers being the alleged reason for disregard of all luxury in their dwellings. This town is said to have been the residence of the ancient kings of China; and the remains of temples and palaces which it still contains, evince its having formerly been a place of importance.

KWEI-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Lin-chu, 210 m. S of Chan-sha, in N lat. 25° 48′, E long. 112° 3′ 3″, on the N side of the Siao-moey-ling mountains.

KWETTAH. See Shawl.

KWI, a small town near Point Kwi, on the W coast of the gulf of Siam, in N lat. 11° 58′.

KWIECESZEWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Mogilno. Pop. 513.

KWIN-NYON, or Quinhone, a port on the coast of Cochin-China, in N lat. 13° 41′. It is accessible only to vessels drawing 3 fath. water.—Within 15 m. of the port is a town of the same name, which is connected with it by a river, and is 3 days' journey by land from the capital.

KYAN-DUAYN, or Kyen-Dwen, a large river of Trans-Gangetic India, the largest tributary of the Irawaddi. It rises in a region called Hukhung, between the parallels of 26° and 27°, where it bears the name of the Tenui; flowing S through a narrow valley, it is joined by the Nampagna, under the parallel of 25°, and assumes the name of the Ningthi. In N lat. 23° 15′ it is joined on the r. bank by the Muthni or Munipore; and from this point its course is E of S to the Irawaddi, which it joins by two arms under 21° 40′. Its entire course is about 450 m.

KYANS, an extensive native race of the island of Borneo, whose tribes, differing however in various customs, are found on the great rivers Banjar, Pasir, and Coti, and probably on all the rivers of the E coast. On the N and NW parts of the island, they are found in the interior, along the course of the Bintulu, Barram, Rejang, and other rivers, as far W as the country of the Sarebas Dyaks; but they only occupy the inland parts, at a great distance from the coast, generally having between it and them other tribes, and frequently Malayan states. The K. of the rivers Banjar, Coti, and Pasir, appear to have been always subject to the European or Malayan power, which holds the mouth of their respective streams; but the K. of the NW have always been dreaded by the inhabitants of the Malayan towns of the coast. In their government they are said to resemble the Sea Dyaks, each village being under one chief, who is, however, subservient to the authority of a higher chief, while the whole country is divided into little states, each containing several villages, tributary to that in which the rajah of the prov.—as he is said to term himself—resides. The principal chief of this kind is the Rajah Nipa, who resides on the head-waters of the great river Rejang. The country of the K. is reported by all who have visited it to be very populous,—more so than any other parts of the island. In some parts of it gold and diamonds are found. Bees' wax and camphor are exported by the K. largely from Bintulu and Serekei, at which towns these commodities are collected by Mahommedan traders, who ascend these rivers, and by whom the whole of this valuable trade is carried on, in exchange for salt, cloth, beads, brass wire, and ivory. In war, the dress of the men differs much from that of the Dyaks of other denominations. The jackets they wear on these occasions are made of the skins of beasts; those of the panther and the bear are the most esteemed. A hole is cut in the skin, through which the head of the warrior is thrust, and the skin of the head of the animal, hanging down over his breast, is ornamented with little shells, placed over one another like scales. The broad part of the skin forms the back part of the jacket, the edges of which are bound with wide stripes of red cloth. Bunches of the feathers of the rhinoceros hornbill depend from little strings of beads fastened to the skin, and dangle in the breeze as they move about; and strings fixed in the inside of the skin, long enough to tie round the body, protect the dress from being blown about. Their war head-dresses represent monstrous masks or faces, and are formed of a frame-work of rattan covered with bear's skin or the skin of some other animal. They blow their poisoned arrows through the *sumpitan* with great force and accuracy. The poison is the *ipoh*, identical with the *upas* and *chetik* of Java. The darts employed are very thin, about 10 inches in length, and pointed with the sharp teeth of fish. The case which contains the darts is supported by the sword-belt, and is made of a bamboo joint. The whole distance to which the arrow can be blown with anything like effect, is 60 yds.; and at that distance they would probably not pierce the skin. The *sumpitan* varies in length, being from 7 to 10 ft. It is used also by the Mui people, the Benkatan, and the Tatows, and by all the tribes of the E coast. The swords of the K. tribes are of very peculiar construction. The iron from which they are formed is said to be the production of the country, and is prepared by the natives. The blades are convex on one side, and concave on the other, so that they can only be used in cutting from r. to l. They are generally about 2 ft. long, and 2¼ in. broad at the broadest part, and are frequently finely inlaid. The handle is of buck's-horn, often beautifully carved. Among the K. head-hunting is practised to a frightful extent. Mr. Law, from whose work on Sarawak we have abridged this notice of the K., says, that "notwithstanding the barbarity they display, and the bloody and ferocious tastes which lead to their wars, they are not, as they have been hastily stigmatized, cannibals; nor does any race, which, like the Battas of Sumatra, practises the horrid custom of feeding on the bodies of their own species, exist on the island."

KYBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, district of Pfæffikon. Pop. 374, Protestants.

KYFFHAUSER, a mountain of Prussian Saxony, between the village of the Little Wipper and the Helme, to the N of Frankenhausen. Alt. 1,444 ft.

KYHNA (Gross and Klein), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Delitsch. Pop. of Gross K. 192; of Klein K. 193.

KYLA, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 23 m. SW of Carlstadt.

KYLE, a parish in Queen's co., 2 m. WNW of Borris-in-Ossory. Area 7,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,810; in 1841, 1,888.—Also the middle district of Ayrshire, watered by the Ayr, the Coyl, the Lugar, the Cessnock, and the Nith. Pop. in 1831, 56,066; in 1841, 61,547.

KYLEMORE, a lake and rivulet in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Galway. The rivulet rises on the N side of the Binabola mountains, and flows 3 or 4 m. to the lake, which has a length of 2¼ m., and an area of 416 acres, and is overhung on the N side by Gurraun, alt. 1,973 ft., and on the S side by Benculeagh, alt. 2,084 ft., and Benbawn, alt. 2,395 ft.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow and remarkably picturesque arm of the frith of Clyde, which separates the NW part of the island of Bute from the districts of Kerry and Cowal on the mainland, in Argyleshire. After passing Port-Bannatyne bay, on the l., and leaving the mouth of Loch-Striven to the r., we find ourselves sequestered in the K. In the most picturesque part the passage narrows into the size of a small river, and the eye in vain searches for an opening through which to proceed—the hills being so closely joined, as to appear like one immense barrier surrounding the extremity of an inland lake. Passing the mouth of Loch-Ridan on the r., and bending suddenly to the l., the farther passage of the K. gradually and gracefully evolves itself, until the character of a strait is lost in the wide expanse of water that is overlooked by the lofty and distant peaks of Arran.

KYLIE, or KAILI, a town on the W coast of Celebes, inhabited by Bugis, who during the SW monsoon employ themselves in fishing for trepang and procuring tortoise-shell; and when the monsoon is changing, and before the NE winds set in, scour the straits as far as Lingan, taking and plundering every vessel. It is said that in the various ports and rivers of the district which takes its name from this town there are not less than 700 prahus of various sizes, all of which are employed occasionally in piratical expeditions. From K. to Mandaar point there are five principal rajahs, besides a host of petty chiefs. Each rajah of the first class has from 150 to 200 prahus; and each petty chief from 5 to 30.

KYLIE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 2° 30′.

KYLL, a small river of Prussia, which rises between the frontiers of Limburg and Juliers, to the NW of Kronenburg, and falls into the Moselle, 5 m. below Treves, after a course of 60 m. from N to S.

KYLLBURG, a small town in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, on the river Kyll, 30 m. NNE of Luxemburg. Pop. 858.

KYLLBURGWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Ositburg. Pop. 144.

KYLOE, a chapelry in the co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. NW of Belford. Area 7,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 927; in 1841, 1,023.

KYME, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. ENE of Sleaford. Area 8,210 acres. Pop. in 1841, 942.

KYMMENEGARD, a very extensive province of Finland, formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded by that power to Russia in 1809. It stretches along the river Kymmene, between the parallels of 60° 15′ and 62° 20′ N, and includes a tract of country equal to the half of Scotland. Besides the Kymmene, it is watered by the Suima, the Pæjjæne, and the Punlavasi.—The K. river rises in Lake Pyhajarvi, and flows into the gulf of Finland in a course of about 72 m. prevailingly from N to S.

KYMOLOS. See ARGENTIERA.

KYN, a small island of the Baltic, on the coast of Russia, 40 m. N by E of Riga. It is about 5 m. long.

KYO, a township in the co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. NW of Durham. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 965.

KYOTTMUNGUR, a village of Western Australia, in Perth co., at the junction of the Howick and Swan rivers.

KYPE, a small stream of Lanarkshire, which falls into the Avon a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

KYRANTY, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cutch-Bahar, on the S bank of the Durlah river. It formerly possessed a fort, but for many years the fortifications have been neglected.

KYRAUT, a district of Hindostan, situated between the 27th and 28th parallels of N lat. To the N it is bounded by the Himalaya mountains; to the E by Butan; to the S by Morung; and on the W by Nepal. The Tista is its principal river, and its chief town Damsong. In 1769, it was conquered by the rajah of Nepal, but it is little known to Europeans.

KYRE (GREAT), a parish in Worcestershire, 16 m. W by N of Worcester. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1841, 160.

KYREGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district of Barcilly, in N lat. 28° 18′.

KYRE-MINOR, a chapelry in the p. of Stoke-Bliss in Worcestershire, 4 m. SE of Tenbury. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. 144.

KYRITZ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Jägelitz, 46 m. NW of Berlin. Pop. 3,069.

KYTAH, a British station in Bundlecund, 10 m. from Kocheck, and 15½ m. from Chicari, in the midst of dreary arid flats intersected by deep ravines.

KYTU, a very lofty summit on the NW frontier of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 40′, E long. 62° 35′. It towers to a great height above a pass which is at least 6,000 ft. above sea-level.

KYUK-FYU, a harbour and recently-formed military post in Aracan, at the N end of Ramri island. The harbour is capacious, with good anchorage, and is secure from every wind. It is a watering-place for trading-vessels from Bassein on their way to Chittagong and Calcutta.

KYUKKUNGI, a town of Burmah, on the r. bank of the Bassein arm of the Irawaddi, 10 m. above Bassein.

KYUK-MAU, a village of Burmah, on the W bank of the Irawaddi, in about 23° N lat. It consists of 50 or 60 houses, and has two monasteries. The remains of two ancient cities are not far from this village. On the E side of the river no mountains are seen; on the W side they are still in sight, but some distance back, so that the valley becomes large. The interior of the country hereabouts is inhabited by Shans, and on the mountains are scattered tribes of Ke-Shins, a people who figure largely in the fears and tales of the village through the N portion of the empire. The soil from this village northward is rich and friable, and under judicious cultivation would probably yield a hundredfold; but all the instruments are of the rudest kind, and the manner of preparing the ground what might be expected of an oppressed, indolent people.

KYUKZUK, a town of Burmah, 30 m. SE of Pugan, in N lat. 20° 57′.

KYUMYUNG, a town of Burmah, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 32 m. above Amarapura.

KYUNTUMI, a town of Burmah, on the r. bank of the Bassein arm of the Irawaddi, in N lat. 17° 26′.

KZIENSOWIESCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Gross-Strehlitz. Pop. 565.

L

LAA, Laab, or Laha, an ancient town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, on an island of the Taya, 29 m. N of Korneuberg, and 39 m. N of Vienna, on the confines of Moravia. Pop. 1,378. It has a castle and is fortified.

LAACHER-SEE, a lake of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 16 m. WNW of Coblenz, circle and 5 m. NNE of Mayen, near the Glees, at an alt. of 728 ft. above the level of the Rhine. It is 1,449 toises or 3,090 yds. in length, and 1,315 toises or 2,782 yds. in breadth, and about 214 ft. in depth. It appears to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and is encircled by a ridge of gently sloping hills composed of irregular beds of loose tufa. On its E bank is a deep aperture from which a considerable volume of carbonic acid gas is continually emitted, and in the vicinity is a mineral spring. The waters of the lake are bluish in colour, but clear, and abound with cray-fish, tench, pike, &c. They are remarkable for their coldness, but are never known to freeze. The name is derived from the village of Laach, which is situated at a short distance from its banks. The picturesque ruins of a considerable abbey, founded in 1093 by Henry II. of Laach, count of Lower Lorraine, are still to be seen on the W side of this lake. The locality is one of great beauty, and is much frequented by the inhabitants of Coblenz, and by geologists.

LAAK, Bischofs-Laak, or Shkafia-Loka, a town of Austria, in the gov. and circle and 18 m. NW of Laibach, at the confluence of the Bola and Zeyer, 5 m. SSW of Feichting. Pop. 1,072. It contains the ruins of a castle, and possesses manufactories of linen, thread, and iron-ware.

LAALAND, Lavland, or Lolland, an island of Denmark, forming, with the islands of Langöe, Weilöe, Steensöe, Falster, Femöe, Feiöe, Afköe, and several other smaller islands, a diocese and administrative province, containing a superficies of 30·25 German sq. m. and 99,300 inhabitants. The cap. of the prov. is Maribö.—The island of L., in the W part of the prov., lies in the Cattegat, to the S of Sieland, SE of Langeland, and W of Falster, from which it is separated by the Guldborg-Sund, between 54° 38′ 50″ and 54° 58′ 25″ N lat., and 10° 59′ and 11° 53′ E long. Its length from E to W is 39 m., and its greatest breadth 15 m., comprising a superficial area of 460 sq. m. Pop. in 1847, 53,200. Its coasts, except on the SW, are thickly indented with numerous bays, and on the SE is an extensive sand-bank. The shores, especially on the SW, are little above tide-level, and are consequently often submerged, and towards the centre of the island is a large lake named Maribö, the outlet of which forms the only river of any magnitude in the island. The soil, consisting of black mould, has a calcareous substratum, and is remarkable for its fertility, producing wheat of the best quality, rye, barley, oats, legumes, hops, hemp, fruit, &c., in great abundance. The sown is to the unsown land as 1 to 3·09. It has also extensive forests of oak which furnish excellent timber. Cattle, pigs, geese, and other aquatic fowls, and bees, are reared in great quantities by the inhabitants. The coasts abound with fish. The only articles of manufacture are of the commonest description, and for local use. The principal towns are Maribö, with 1,400 inhabitants, and Nakskov with 2,600 inhabitants, which latter is the chief seat of the trade of the island, Nyested with 1,000, and Rödby with 1,200 inhabitants.

LAANSCHITZ. See Cseklesz.

LAARA, a town now in ruins in Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. and 8 m. ESE of Adalia, and on the gulf of that name. It has a harbour; and in the vicinity are well-frequented baths.

LAARAT, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, NNE of Timorlaut, from which it is separated by a channel 3 m. in breadth, in N lat. 6° 50′, and E long. 131° 50′. It is 27 m. in length from E to W, and about 18 m. in breadth. Scarcely anything is known either of its inhabitants or productions.

LAARWALD, a village of Hanover, in the district of Bentheim, on the Vecht.

LAAS, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 27 m. S of Laibach, circle and 17 m. SE of Adelsberg. Pop. 520. It has a castle, formerly inhabited by the princes of Laas. It possesses several tanneries, and has some trade in horses, hides, and salt. In the vicinity is a lake abounding with fish. —Also a village in the Tyrol, on the Etsch, NW of Botzen.

LAASCH (Gross), a village in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, E of Ludwigslust. Pop. 1,346.

LAASEN, or Laasan, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, N of Schweidnitz, on the Strigauer-Water. Pop. 424.

LAASPHE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 39 m. SSE of Arnsberg, and circle of Witgenstein, on the l. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of cloth, and several iron-works.

LAATZIG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin, on the Dievenow. Pop. 257.

LABA, a river of Russia in Asia, in Western Circassia, which has its source in the dividing ridge on the N frontier of Abasia, in N lat. 43° 40′; runs NNE, and then NNW; and joins the Kuban, opposite Ust-Labinsk, after a course of about 180 m. Its principal tributaries are the Kujodshiol, the Tshamlyk, the Tshegrasa, and the Farss.

LABABAR, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plogastel, 14 m. W of Quimper. Pop. 364. It has an annual fair.

LABACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Saarlius. Pop. 435.

LABAJOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Segovia, and partido of Santa Maria-de-Nieva, on the road from Valladolid to Madrid. Pop. 786. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and an estanco or repository for patent goods, and possesses some manufactories of bolting-cloth.

LABARTHE-RIVIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Garonne, cant. of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1,558.

LABASHEEDA, a village at the head of a bay of the same name, in co. Clare, 4½ m. SW of Kildysart. Pop. 606.

LABASTIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and partido of Guardia, on the slope of the Sierra-de-Tolono, 7 leagues from Vitoria. Pop. 2,316. It contains the ruins of a castle and some other fortifications, a parish-church, and a convent. It has manufactories of brandy.

LABATA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and partido, and 15 m. E of Huesca. Pop. 378.

LABATA, or Mueni-Calunga, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 60 m. SW of São-Felipe-de-Benguela.

LABATHUDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of La-Capelle-Marival. Pop. 1,240.

LABATUT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Pouillon. Pop. 1,519.

LABBE', Laby, or Labe', a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futa-Dialon, 58 m. direct distance NNW of Timbo, near the sources of the Gambia, Rio-Grande, and Senegal, in N lat. 11° 20'. It is represented as having an active trading pop., who push their enterprises as far as Timbuctu, which distance they perform in four months. It was visited by Watt and Winterbottom in 1794, who describe it as 2½ m. in circuit, and containing a pop. of 5,000.

LABBODY, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the Inkran territory, 6 m. NE of Christiansborg.

LABBRO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 7 m. NNW of Rieti. Pop. 900.

LABCHISTA, or Lapsista, a village of Albania, in the sanjak and 4 m. NNW of Janina, on the S bank of a small lake of the same name, which communicates with that of Janina.

LABECEDE - LAURAGAIS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. of Castelnaudery. Pop. 1,144.

LABEHN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coslin, circle of Stolpe, near Stolpe. Pop. 149.

LABENZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Schiefelbein. Pop. 435.

LABER, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 9 m. NW of Regensburg, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, which flows into the Danube at Sanzing, after a course of about 30 m. from NW to SE. The town has 3 churches, a castle, an hospital, a paper-mill, and a gunpowder manufactory. Pop. 860.—Also a river in the circle of Lower Bavaria, which rises near Sandlzhausen, and flows NE to the Danube, which it joins on the l. bank, a few miles above Straubing, after a course of 35 m.

LABES, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 42 m. ENE of Stettin, on the l. bank of the Rega, at its confluence with the Lotznitz. Pop. 3,207. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, and some trade in wood.

LABESEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Grignols. Pop. 218.

LABESSERETTE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Montsalvy. Pop. 1,379.

LABESSIERE-CANDEIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Gadalen. Pop. 1,054.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Servia, in the sanj. of Kruschevacz, on the l. bank of the East Morava, 25 m. S of Nissa.

LABIAR, a village of Tripoli, in Barcah, 42 m. NE of Benghazi.

LABIAU, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 26 m. ENE of Königsberg, on the Deine, within a ½ m. of its embouchure in the Kurische-haff. Pop. 3,595. It has tanneries, breweries, distilleries, potteries, and a linen-market; and conducts an active fishery in the haff.

LABISCHIN, or Labiszyn, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. SSW of Bromberg, on an island formed by the Netze. Pop. 2,520, of whom a considerable proportion are Jews. It has manufactories of woollens, and some trade in wood.

LABLACHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, circle of Labiau. Pop. 576.

LABORCZA, a river of Hungary, which rises in the mountains on the N frontier of the com. of Zemplin; runs S, and then SW; and uniting with the Latorcza coming from the E, near Zemplin, forms the Bodrog. Its principal affluents are the Cztroka and Ungh on the l., and the Ondava on the r.

LABOUAN. See Labuan.

LABRADOR, a peninsular portion of British North America, lying opposite the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the straits of Belleisle, and extending between the 50th and 60th parallels of N lat. It is bounded on the N by Hudson's straits; on the E by the Atlantic ocean; on the S by the straits of Belleisle, and the gulf of St. Lawrence; and on the W by Lower Canada, and by Rupert's river district and the territory to the N of it stretching to Hudson's strait. The W limits are very indefinite; and the territory to the N of Rupert's river district, between Hudson's bay and Hudson's strait, is sometimes comprehended under the general name Labrador. A physical boundary might perhaps be found in the course of the Wanquesh river, and its continuation the Kokovak, which flow NW into Ungava bay, and that of the Meshickeman or North-West river, which flows into the straits of Belleisle. This frontier would however reduce the area usually assigned to L. by nearly one-half. This region was discovered in 1496 by the Portuguese, and by them named Terra de Laborador, or 'Ploughman's or Cultivable land,' a designation to which it seems to have very little title. For many years after its discovery by Gaspar de Corte Real it was called after him Terra Corterealis. It is frequently comprised under the name New Britain; and its NW prolongation towards Hudson's bay is generally denominated the East Main by the Hudson's bay settlers. The whole of this vast tract of country, as far as it has hitherto been explored, is extremely barren and dreary; its surface is everywhere rugged, and covered with large stones; the mountains are devoid of herbage, producing at best a little moss or a few blighted shrubs. The southern tracts present some appearance of soil capable of cultivation; and in the deep bays a little timber may be found, consisting of scraggy poplars, and stunted firs and birch, and aspens. Corn does not ripen; but potatoes, cabbages, and turnips are grown; but the prevailing aspect of the whole region is a heap of bare and frightful rocks. The highest mountains extend along the E coast, from lat. 54° to lat. 59° or 60°; but their elevation does not appear anywhere to exceed 3,000 ft. There are vast chains of lakes and ponds throughout the country, produced by the rains and melting of the snow, but springs are extremely rare.

The climate is remarkably rigorous; and the winter lasts about nine months from the middle of September to the middle of July. A meteorological journal kept at Nain, in 57° of N lat., thus records the state of the thermometer:

1777.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
August,	76° 0′	36° 0′	52° 3′
September,	72 0	27 0	43 6
October,	51 0	12 0	30 2
November,	41 0	8 0	15 4
December,	31 0	26 0	10 3
1778.			
January,	18 0	30 0	12 2
February,	32 0	27 0	10 7
March,	27 0	25 0	4 3
April,	49 0	8 0	27 1

May,	68 0	29 0	39 0
June,	77 0	33 0	45 0
July,	82 0	34 0	51 0
August,	74 0	40 0	52 5
September,	69 0	34 0	43 5
Mean,			32 6

The prevailing winds on the E coast are from WSW to NW.

Of the mineralogy of L. little is known. The only mineral productions hitherto discovered are iron ore, granite, hornblende, limestone, lapis-ollaris, hæmatite, and the beautiful shining spar called the Labrador stone, which is collected by the Esquimaux on the shores of the sea and lakes, particularly in the vicinity of Nain. The prevailing rock is gneiss, overlaid by sandstone near the shore.

The animals of this country are neither very numerous nor various. Rein-deer are tolerably abundant; and black and white bears are frequently seen in considerable numbers, especially where fish, retarded in their progress by the cataracts, are found collected in one place. Wolves, foxes, mountain cats, martins, beavers, otters, hares, a few ermines, and porcupines, are the principal quadrupeds met with. The more permanent feathered inhabitants are eagles, hawks, horned owls, the red game, and a smaller species called the spruce partridge. Many migratory birds frequent the woods and lakes in summer and autumn, and some of the smaller sort are remarkable for their beautiful plumage; but after the breeding season is past they seek a happier clime before the approach of winter. Curlews are extremely abundant; and sea-fowl are numerous, especially in the little islands which lie along the E coast. The rivers are frequented by salmon and sea-trout, pike, barbel, and eels. There are no venomous insects or reptiles; but the myriads of small flies in the warmer months are exceedingly tormenting.

Labrador is very thinly inhabited. The natives, a miserable and diminutive race, consist of various tribes who are perpetually at war with each other, and may be divided into two general classes,—the mountaineers who inhabit the inland districts,—and the Esquimaux who occupy the sea-coasts. The former resemble the Hudson's bay Indians; and those of them who frequent the S parts of L. carry on a regular intercourse with the Canadian traders. They are of a low stature; but possess a robust constitution, and are capable of enduring great fatigue in travelling. They travel chiefly by means of canoes covered with the rind of birch, which are sufficiently large to contain a whole family with their articles of traffic, and yet so light as to be easily carried on their shoulders. Their chief occupations consist in hunting rein-deer, catching seals, and collecting furs, which they barter for blanketing, firearms, ammunition, and spirits, of which last article immoderately fond. Some of them have been visited by Roman Catholic missionaries, and still retain an attachment to the priests of the Canadian church. The Esquimaux were formerly settled at different places on the coast, almost as far down as the river of St. John's; but in consequence of quarrels with the mountaineers, their inveterate enemies, or of the encroachments of Europeans, they have removed their habitations far to the N. They are of small stature, and of a lighter colour than the other natives. They bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders in their persons, language, and customs; and are considered as having emigrated from the opposite coast of Davis' straits. The Moravian missionaries, since 1764, have been endeavouring with wonderful perseverance to bring those rude tribes to the habits of civilized life, and the duties of the Christian religion. They have succeeded in forming three settlements on the coast of L., viz., Nain, Okkak, and Hopedale, which employ 25 missionaries, and contain altogether about 600 inhabitants, of whom above one-half belong to their congregations. The entire fixed pop. of L. probably does not exceed 4,000.

The coast of L. is frequented for fishing for a distance of 10° or 12° of latitude. It has been preferred to any other, for a long time, even by the Americans, on account of its security, and the general certainty of obtaining a supply of fish. The fishing is done in boats, and the number usually employed is one boat for every 30 tons of a vessel's register. Mr. Macgregor says that during the fishing season from 280 to 300 schooners proceed from Newfoundland to the different fishing-stations on the coast of L., where about 20,000 British subjects are employed for the season. About one-third of the schooners make two voyages, loaded with dry fish, back to Newfoundland during summer; and several merchant-vessels proceed from L. with their cargoes direct to Europe, leaving generally full cargoes for the fishing-vessels to carry to Newfoundland. A considerable part of the fish of the second voyage is in a green or pickled state, and dried afterwards at Newfoundland. Eight or nine schooners from Quebec frequent the coast, having on board about 80 seamen and 100 fishermen. Some of the fish caught by them is sent to Europe, and the rest carried to Quebec; besides which they carry annually about £6,000 worth of furs, oil, and salmon, to Canada. From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but chiefly from the former, 100 to 120 vessels resort to L. The burden of these may amount to 6,000 or 7,000 tons, carrying about 1,200 seamen and fishermen. They generally carry the principal part of their cargoes home in a green state. One-third of the resident inhabitants are English, Irish, or Jersey servants, left in charge of the property in the fishing-rooms, and who also employ themselves in the spring and fall catching seals in nets. The other two-thirds live constantly at L., as furriers and seal-catchers, on their own account, but chiefly in the former capacity, during winter, and all are engaged in the fisheries during summer. Half of these people are Jerseymen and Canadians, most of whom have families. From 16,000 to 18,000 seals are taken at L. in the beginning of winter and in spring. They are very large, and the Canadians and other winter-residents are said to feast and fatten on their flesh. About 4,000 of these seals are killed by the Esquimaux. The whole number caught produce about 350 tons of oil, value about £8,000. There are six or seven English houses, and four or five Jersey houses established at L., unconnected with Newfoundland, who export their fish and oil direct to Europe. The Moravians, whose principal settlement on the coast of L. is at Nain, have a ship annually from London, which leaves the Thames in May or June, and arrives at Nain in July, from whence it returns in September, laden with a valuable cargo of furs, oils, &c., for London. [*Commercial Tariff.*]

LABRAZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 12 m. E of La Guardia, and 33 m. SE of Vittoria, on a mountain. Pop. 182. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a place of considerable strength.

LABRE'DE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,697; in 1841, 10,858. The v. is 19 m. S of Bordeaux, on an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1,328. It is noted as the birth-place of Montesquieu. The locality affords excellent wine.

LABRIT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan.

The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,579; in 1841, 5,778. The v. is 16 m. N of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Lestrignon. Pop. 938. It has two annual fairs. This place was formerly named Albret, and was capital of a small territory of the same name. It contains the ruins of a castle which belonged to Henry IV.

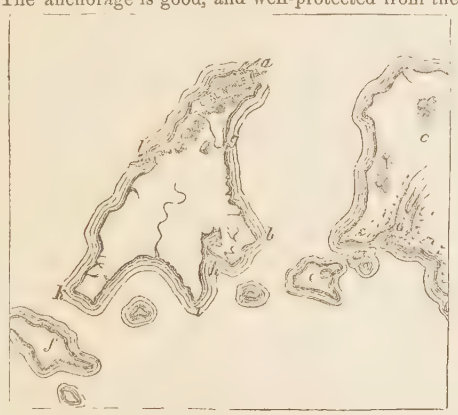
LABRO, a mountain in Tuscany, in which the Trusubbio, an affluent of the Ombrone, has its source.

LABSOL, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, about 150 m. SE of Lassa.

LABTCHOU, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 70 m. W of Khamil.

LABU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the territory of Yarriba, a little to the SE of Jannah, and 112 m. SE of Abomey.

LABUAN, or Labuhan, an island of the Malay archipelago, about 20 m. distant from the mouth of the Borneo river, on the NW coast of Borneo, in N lat. 5° 19′, E long. 115° 10′. It is of a triangular form, 10 m. in greatest length from NNE to SSW, and 5 m. in greatest breadth. Its area probably does not exceed 30 sq. m. It rises to an alt. of about 40 ft. above sea-level towards Bethune-head (*a*), its N point. The channel between its most eastern point, Tarras-point (*b*), and the nearest point of the mainland of Borneo (*c*), is but 4½ m. broad; and this channel is again further restricted by 4 islets, which, with 4 more lying to the SW, afford shelter in the SW or mild monsoon. This island was ceded to England in 1846, and the colony of L. was opened to settlers and other immigrants from and after the 1st of August 1848; the town of Victoria was also declared a free port, without any duties on imports or exports, and without tonnage or anchorage dues. The town from the sea presents a regular appearance. The anchorage is good, and well-protected from the



NE. Fish is abundant off the coast.—At the end of 1848 the pop., inclusive of the troops, 98 in number, amounted to 430 males, and 17 females, of whom the Europeans were 29 in number. In 1849, the total pop. was 751, of whom 175 were troops, and 26 Europeans; and the deaths amounted to 23. At present the climate is far from being healthy; but doubtless this is due in a great measure to defective drainage.—With the exception of rude jungle, and a few camphor trees, there is no vegetation on the island; every article of food, clothing, or merchandise is imported; and even fresh water is scarce; though there are a few streams on the E and S coast, and near its SW point. Cotton has been grown on the island, and is said to be of a good colour and strong fibre. The most valuable production of the island is coal, which appears to be the best that has yet been discovered in the East. It is a continuation of the great Bornean seam. Recent advices state that the coal-seams are upwards of 11 ft. thick, and that the line of crop extends over a distance of 2½ m. A company has been formed for working the Crown coal-mines on this island, and establishing a colliery capable of furnishing supplies of coal to the steam-vessels navigating the Eastern seas. It is probable that the coaling-stations at Hong-kong and Singapore, and perhaps even those of Batavia and Manilla, may ultimately receive their supplies from this island. The seam commences at a distance of only 334 yds. from the beach, and in the neighbourhood of a bay presenting good anchorage, and a sufficient depth of water to allow steamers of moderate draught to proceed close in shore. L. lies nearly in the direct track both of steam and sailing navigation from India to China during the NE monsoon; and is as intermediate a position between Singapore and Hong-kong as can be found, being 700 m. from the former, and 1,000 m. from the latter.—In the annexed chart, the mouth of the Kallias river in Borneo is marked *d*. The two largest islets between L. and Borneo are Daat (*e*) and Kuraman (*f*). The other points marked on the coast of L. are the mouth of the Gangara river (*g*); Victoria harbour (*h*); Hamilton-point (*i*); Kiamsam-point (*k*); Luke-point (*l*).

LABUHAN (Point), a headland on the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 3° 12′.

LABUISSIE'RE, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 670. It is watered by the Sambre, and has a building-dock, several marble saw-mills, and an iron-mine. Pop. of town 330.

LABUK, a bay of the NE coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 6°, E long. 118°.

LABUN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 29 m. ESE of Zaslaw, on the Khorym. Pop. 3,200.

LAC (Le), or Villers, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. of Morteau, 21 m. NE of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,494. It has a manufactory of flint glass.

LA CACHE, a river of British North America, which joins Mackenzie river, about 40 m. above the confluence of Mountain river.

LACANAU, or Canau, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and cant. of Castelnau-de-Medoc, 30 m. WNW of Borneaux, near a large etang of the same name. Pop. 879.

LACARACUNDA, or Lakerikhanda, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district of Birbhum, 12 m. SW of Nagore, and 78 m. WSW of Murshedabad. Muslin is extensively manufactured here.

LACAUNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,995; in 1841, 11,819. The town is 30 m. ENE of Castres, on the Gyas. Pop. in 1841, 3,965. It possesses a Calvinist consistorial church. It has manufactories of dimity and of cheese, and carries on a considerable trade in poultry and in common woollen fabrics.

LACAZE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. of Vabre, 18 m. NE of Castres, on the Gijon. Pop. 2,365. It has several manufactories of cloth.

LACCADIVES, a group of islands in the Indian ocean, 75 m. W of Malabar, between the parallels of 10° and 12° 40′ N. They are divided into 15 smaller clusters, each of which comprises two or more islands, and several rocks and dry uninhabited spots; but the largest of them does not contain above 6 sq. m. of land, and they are surrounded by dangerous coral reefs. Their soil is rocky, and yields no grain; their only produce is poultry, eggs, cocoa-nuts, betel-

nuts, and plantains. The inhabitants are inoffensive, and not so shy as their Maldivian neighbours. They subsist on cocoa-nuts and fish, and manufacture a kind of sugar from cocoa milk. Their numbers are about 10,000, scattered over 19 islands. They are of Arabian origin, and profess Islamism, and are called Moplays by the inhabitants of the Deccan. These islands were discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1499, but are politically dependent on Canara, and passed with it under the dominion of England in 1792. They are seldom visited by European ships, on account of the intricate navigation. Ships may, however, safely take in refreshments at Kan-Rattea, in 10° 34′ N lat., and 72° 56′ E long. There is also a good harbour in the isle of Kalpeny. The three principal islands are Anderot, Cabarita, and Akhalu, which contain respectively 1,800, 1,200, and 1,300 souls, and somewhat exceed 3 m. in length, by one in breadth, each. They are all coral formations. Anderot presents one remarkable feature, in the land being highest on its windward side, which rises almost perpendicularly from an unfathomable depth, whereas all the others are protected to windward by sloping coral-banks. The medium height of Anderot above the level of the sea is 9 ft., and nowhere exceeds 15 ft. The larger islands are generally well planted with cocoa-nut trees; the manufacture of coir from the outer husk of the nut, into ropes, being the chief source of employment to the natives, beyond fishing, cultivating rice and a few vegetables, and gathering cowrie-shells which are found in considerable abundance among the islands. Only about twenty days' consumption of rice is grown in all the islands; the rest is imported from the continent.

LACCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 25 m. WSW of Naples, in the N part of the island of Ischia, on a group of low hills. Pop. 1,765. It has a fine church, a convent, and several mineral springs.

LACEBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. WSW of Great Grimsby, on an affluent of the Humber. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1841, 755.

LACEDEMONIA, an administrative province of Greece, in the Morea, bounded on the N by the dio. of Mantinea and Cynuria; on the E by the latter dio. and the Archipelago; on the S by Vateka bay and the gulf of Laconia, and the dio. of that name; and on the W by the dio. of Laconia, Messenia, and Mantinea. Pop. in 1839, 39,936. In the SE it projects into a long peninsula terminating in Cape Malea. Its principal river is the *Eurotas;* and its chief town is Sparta.

LACEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 17 m. NE of San-Angelo-di-Lombardi, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 500. It is the seat of a bishopric, and was formerly a considerable place.

LACE'PE'DE, a group of three low rocky islands, off the coast of NW. Australia, in S lat. 16° 50′, and E long. 122° 10′.

LACHADO, or LACADO-LAKE, a large lake of Siam, intersected by the parallel of 14° 48′, between the Tachin river on the W, and the Menam on the E, and connected with the latter river by the Talan creek.

LACHAUX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Freibergen. Pop. 166., Cath.—Also a village in the cant. of Vaud, circle of Cossonay. Pop. 484.

LACH-DENNIS, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 3 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 32; in 1841, 33.

LACHEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 11 m. W of Spire, and 3 m. SE of Neustadt. Pop. 2,073.—Also a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 16 m. NNE of Schwyz, and 21 m. SE of Zürich, on the S bank of the lake of that name, near the mouth of the Wäggithal. Pop. (Cath.) 1,506. It has a church with two towers, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics.

LACHEN PASS, a pass from Sikhim into Tibet, in N lat. 27° 58′, E long. 88° 32′. Alt. 15,500 ft. It is near the head of the Lachen, the most northern head-stream of the Tista, which rises to the NW of the Lachung pass, on the Tibetian plain of Cholamo, and flows W to the meridian of the Lachen pass, where it abruptly bends SSE, and joins the Lachung coming from the NE, near Chungtan, in N lat. 27° 36′, at an alt. of 6,000 ft. above sea-level.

LACHENEW, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Lierre. Pop. 837.

LACHES, a savage tribe who inhabit the mountains and forests to the NE of Tunja, towards the centre of the dep. of Boyaca.

LACHFORD, a chapelry in the p. of Grappenhall, Lancashire, about 1 m. SE of Warrington, on the S bank of the Mersey. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,166; in 1841, 2.361.

LACHIARELLA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Pavia, district and 2 m. ESE of Binasco. Pop. 1,620. It has an old fortress.

LACHIDA (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of the island of Milo, in the Archipelago, 5 m. WSW of Cape Vani, at the entrance to the port of Milo.

LACHINE. See CHINE (LA).

LACHLAN, or CALARE, a river of New South Wales, which takes its rise in two head-streams, the Abercrombie and the Boorowa, which unite their waters in S lat. 33° 58′, E long. 148° 51′. The united stream first runs NW through Hamilton plains, and WNW through Solway flats; after passing to the S of Mount Cunningham, spreads into a wide marsh which is intersected by the meridian of 147°, from the NW extremity of which it issues in a NW course, and after striking the parallel of 33° turns SW passing to the N of Flinder's range; under the parallel of 34° it again spreads out into a large marsh, at an alt. of 250 ft. above sea-level, which extends nearly to the right bank of the Morrumbidgee, and passes its superfluous waters into that river in times of flood.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, between Coombing creek and the Belubula river, an affluent of the Lachlan.—Also a district of New South Wales, lying between the r. bank of the Morrumbidgee on the S and the l. bank of the Lachlan river on the N, comprehending a superficies of about 10,000,000 acres of undulating hill and dale; and watered by these rivers and their affluents the Yass, Boorowa, Narallan, Cook, Cookermungala, Carawang, and Jugion. The live stock in this district on 1st January 1850 was returned at 4,847 horses, 138,479 horned cattle, 522 pigs, and 346,762 sheep. The pop. in 1846 was 2,198, of whom 1,569 were males, and 629 females.

LACHOWCY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 30 m. SSW of Ostrog, and 22 m. WSW of Zaslaw, on the l. bank of the Goryn. Pop. 1,950.

LACHOWICZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. SW of Minsk, dist. and 54 m. W of Sluck. It was formerly fortified, sustained a siege by the Cossacks, and was taken and destroyed by the Swedes in 1706.

LACHSA. See LAHSA.

LACHUNG PASS, a pass leading from Sikhim into Tibet, in N lat. 27° 56′, E long. 88° 55′, about 13 m. E by S of the Lachen pass. Alt. 18,000 ft. above sea-level. It takes its name from a stream which rises in several small lakes on its S side, and flows first SE and then SW to its junction with the Lachen at Chungtan.

LACIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the

Terra d'Otranto, district and 16 m. WSW of Brindisi.

LACKAR. See LAKOR.

LACKARAGO, a town of Senegambia, in Kasson, near an affluent of the Senegal, 48 m. ESE of Kuniakary.

LACKAWANNA, a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 363.—Also a river in the same state, which has its source in Wayne and Susquehanna cos.; and after a generally S and SW course, falls into Susquehanna river at Pittstown.

LACKAWANNOCK, a township of Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Mercer. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Little Neshannock creek. The soil consists of clay and loam. Pop. 2,130.—Also a range of mountains in the same state, in Luzerne and Wayne cos., running between the upper waters of the Lackawaxen and Lackawannock rivers. The N part of the range is named Moosuck mountain, and is intersected by the railroad from Honesdale to Carbondale.

LACKAWAXEN, a river of Pennsylvania, which has its principal sources in Wayne co, flows through a deep valley, and enters the Delaware in Pike co. It receives the Dyberry, Middle and Waullenpaupack creeks.—Also a township of Pike co., in the same state, 182 m. NE of Harrisburg, watered by Delaware and Lackawaxen rivers. Pop. 758.

LACON, a village of Marshall co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 99 m. N of Springfield, on the E side of Illinois river, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

LACONI, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 9 m. NNW of Isili, and 42 m. N of Cagliari, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 1,600.

LACONIA, a diocese or administrative prov. of Greece, in the Morea, bounded on the N by the dio. of Messenia; on the E by that of Lacedemonia and the gulf of Laconia; on the S by the Ionian sea; and on the W by the gulf of Koron or Messina.

LACONIA, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 147 m. S of Indianapolis, 2 m. N of the Ohio river. Pop. in 1840, about 500.

LACONSAWAN, a town of Siam, 150 m. NNW of Ynthia, on the r. bank of the Menam.

LACONTA, a town of Annam, in Laos, 330 m. NE of Lanchang, about 12 m. from the E bank of the Man-lou.

LACOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Saint Girons. Pop. 1,250. It has quarries of grey marble and of quartz.

LACQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Lagor. Pop. 635.

LAC-QUI-PARLE, a small lake, or an expansion of the St. Peter's river, in N lat. 45° 5′, W long. 95° 58′, about 10 m. below Big-Stone lake.

LACROMA, a small island of the Adriatic sea, in the Dalmatian archipelago, circle and 1 m. S of Ragusa. It has a fort belonging to the French.

LACROWZETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. of Roquecourbe. Pop. 1,170.

LACSNO, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, 19 m. E of Leutschau. It has some mineral springs.

LACUISINE, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Samur. Pop. of dep. 565. It has several iron-works and wire-mills. Pop. of v. 308.

LACUNZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 18 m. WNW of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Araquil. Pop. 774.

LACZHAZA, a village of Hungary, in Little Kumania, 23 m. S of Pesth. Pop. 2,436.

LADA, a town of Wallachia, 42 m. W by S of Bukharest, near an affluent of the Vade.

LADAKH [*Moorcroft*], LADAK [*Strachey*], LAHDAK [*Gutzlaff*], a district of Chinese Tartary in the centre of the very elevated upland through which flows the Upper Indus, and which occupies the whole space between the lofty snow-clad range which bounds the valley of the Upper Sutledge and its tributary streams, and the equally elevated crest of the Muz-Tagh, the S frontier of Bukharia or Chinese Turkistan. It is bounded on the NE by the Chinese province of Khoten; and on the E and SE by the Lhassan provinces of Rodokh and Chan-than; on the S by the British prov. of Besahur or Bischur, and the independent states of Kulu and Chamba; on the SW and W by Cashmere and Baltistan, or Little Tibet; and on the NW and N by part of the latter region, and by Khafalun, and the Karakorom or Tsung-ling range of mountains. Its extent is computed at 30,000 sq. m., or half the surface of England. Its shape is that of an irregular triangle, the longest side or base of which forms the S limit, runs obliquely and irregularly about 220 m. from SE to NW, or from Bischur, by Kulu and Chamba, to Cashmere. These boundaries include what is called the Spiti of L. Now we demur to this arrangement, as it confounds the valley of the Indus with that of the Sutledge; and the same range which separates L. from the sources of the Little Sind, the Chenab, the Jelum, the Ravi, and the Beyah, also separates it from the valley of the Spiti and the Sutledge. Besides the Spiti is no more a dependency of L. than L. was of Runjit Sing of Lahore, to whom it paid a small tribute. For these reasons we would make the Spiti of L., and not Bischur, the S frontier. Little is really known of its E frontier, with this exception, that Chan-than or Chang-thang, where the E and S branches of the Indus originate and unite, lies to the SE of this principality, and is probably, like L. itself, bounded on the N by the same range of mountains continued to the E. Moorcroft indeed says that the unexplored territory of Khoten extends far to the E; along the face of the Muz-Tagh; that it is connected by irregular groups with the Kentaisse or Caillas; and that the line of the ancient thoroughfare between Kashghar and India was through Khoten and Rodokh, formerly the summer-residence of the chief of L. If this be so, Chan-than must be included in the principality of L.; and there can be no doubt that the district of Khoten lies to the NE of Chan-than. But as Khoten is altogether on the N side of the Muz-Tagh, in 37° N lat., that range is, in geographical strictness, the real N and NE boundary both of L. and of Chan-than.

Having little or no knowledge of the interior of L., we cannot attempt any detailed description of its surface. It is evident, however, that as it is merely a long and apparently narrow valley watered by the Indus, and surrounded on all sides by lateral ridges descending to the main stream from the great ranges which bound it, its surface must be very rugged and irregular, having a constant interchange of hills and valleys each watered by its mountain-stream. Many of the hills are of great altitude, but far inferior in elevation to the ranges whence they proceed; and the hollows between are dangerous and difficult to pass, which renders travelling exceedingly laborious and tedious. It appears, that, after a journey of five days NE of Cashmere, an evident ascent commences, which continues very great for four days successively, after which it becomes less steep on to L., but the rise continues on to the great range which separates Tibet from Yarkund. To the l. of this route, the country is very mountainous, but perfectly desolate. A route from Dir in Punjcora, passes eastwards

through the S part of this region, but it is excessively mountainous and difficult. Two marches before Izzet-Oollah reached the pass of Karakorom, he fell in with an icy elevated range called Khumdan, which, as he was informed, reached 200 cosses from SE to NW; and which separates Baltistan from the district of Surikol on the frontier of Badakshan. Communication with the neighbouring countries, except by the valley of the Indus, is extremely difficult, whether with Cashmere, Kashghar, Yarkund, Khoten, the Punjab, or the Spiti; everywhere mountain-ranges must be crossed ere L. be entered, so that it is, as it were, an insulated region, secluded from the rest of the world, the course of the Indus being its only outlet.

L. is extremely well-watered, from the numberless streams which run from valley to valley, increasing as they descend their rugged channels, till they reach their common receptacle the Indus. The most important river is the Sinh-kha-bab, or great Eastern branch of the Indus, which rises in the Kangis mountains, the Kailasa of the Hindus, and after traversing Chan-than from SE to NW, enters L. on its eastern, and follows the same course to its western frontier. Its two principal affluents are the Zanskar from the N, and the Shayuk from the S. The Dras, also from the S, joins it at Lé. The bed of the Shayuk, at the town of the same name, where it is joined by the Kamdan from the Karakorom mountains, has an alt. of 13,000 ft. above sea-level. The climate is very cold, as might be expected from its great elevation, and as lying between the Himalaya, Caillas, and Muz-Tagh, which must influence its temp. very much. Mountains half-covered with snow during the greater part of the year skirt the plain on which stands the city of L. Even in the month of June it freezes every night. As the territory of L. is almost entirely composed of hills and moors, it forms a good grazing country for almost every species of graminiverous animals, especially horses, sheep, and goats. The dogs of Tibet are twice as large as those of Hindostan, having large heads, and long coats; and are amazingly fierce and strong. This exactly agrees with Marco Polo's account of the Tibetian dogs; indeed the more we learn of these regions the more strongly is the veracity of the illustrious Italian confirmed. The bushy-tailed cow, or *yak*, of Tibet, is common to the whole of Western Tibet, and is an invaluable boon to the natives of L., both as a beast of burden, and as perfectly fitted, from its constitution and habits, to carry the traveller over the loftiest heights, or across the most impetuous torrents. The ponies of Zaishkar sell from 20 to 70 rupees each. They are very fleet, sure of foot, and cross the highest passes with ease. Moorcroft has communicated an interesting account of a new species of sheep he met with in L. called *purik*. This animal, when full-grown, is scarcely so large as a South Down lamb of five or six months old. It is as completely domesticated as the house-dog. On a surface of granite rock where a blade of vegetation can hardly be seen it will pick up food; and when the land is cleared of harvest and stubble, and not a stalk of vegetation appears, its indefatigable industry detects substances which afford sustenance. It will examine the cooking-pot, pick up crumbs, drink the remains of a cup of salted and buttered tea or broth, or nibble a cleanly picked bone; leaves of lettuce, rinds of turnip, skins of apricots, are to it luxurious fare; and the residuum of the coarse black tea consumed by the natives, after being steeped and treated with the utmost frugality, are devoured by this animal. It gives two lambs annually, and is twice shorn within the same period, the clip affording 3 lbs. of wool annually, the first crop being fine enough for tolerably good shawls. Moorcroft affirms that a British cottager could keep three of these sheep easier than he could a cur-dog, as they would live luxuriantly by day on the stripes of grass that border the roads. He also mentions a nondescript species of wild horse, called *kiang*, which he thinks might be domesticated for the use of the small farmer and poor in Britain. It is about 14 hands high, of a round muscular form, with remarkably clean limbs. It may perhaps be the *Equus Caballus*, which is found wild in almost every part of Central Asia. The produce of shawl-wool in this country is immense. L. abounds in fine timber for ship-building, and if it were possible—which it is not—to transport it down the Indus to the Punjab, it would be a most invaluable acquisition.—Of the mineral produce of L. we have no account whatever, save that Izzet-Oollah tells us that there are mines of sulphur three stages from Lé; that saltpetre abounds; and that excellent gunpowder is made at Lé.—L. is the great entrepot for all the produce of the pastoral region of the upper valley of the Indus; and is a common resting-place for all the caravans that go from Kashghar, Yarkund, and Khoten, to Cashmere and Afghanistan, or from these latter to Chinese Turkistan. It is the great emporium for all the shawl-wool which is produced in the districts of Chan-than and the Oondes, and which is subsequently exported to Cashmere. The Ladakhis enjoy a complete monopoly of the shawl-wool produce in the Cashmere market. The reason of this is, that in the reign of Mahmud Shah, the Mogul sovereign, the gealbo or chief of L., unable to contend with the Tartars to the eastward, applied for aid to the governor of Cashmere, who defeated the Tartars, or Kalmucks according to Izzet-Oolah, and restored the gealbo to the possession of his capital. In consequence of this defeat, an article was inserted in the treaty of peace with the Tartars to the effect that the Ladakhis should have the sole privilege of buying up, at their own price, all the shawl-wool produced in the districts of Rodak, Ghortope, and the Oondes of the upper valley of the Sutledge; and the sale of this article to any other save them is forbidden under pain of death. Even the Cashmerians, though allowed to attend the fairs of Rodak and Ghortope, and dispose of their merchandise, are prohibited from purchasing the shawl-wool, but must receive it at second hand from the Ladakhis. A duty of 4 rupees, or 10s., is charged by them on every horse-load of shawl-wool exported to Cashmere; but no duty is levied on it when imported into Tibet from other countries. A duty of 4 rupees is also charged on every terek weight of Cashmere shawls when exported to Yarkund. Three grand fairs are annually held, in the city of Lé, one in October, one in February, and a third in August. The second of these is the greatest fair. At these fairs the concourse of Mahommedans from Kashghar and Yarkund, of Lamas from Lassa, Tishulumbu, Diggarchi, and Ghortope, from Amritsir, and all the Punjab, and of merchants from Cashmere and other places, is said to be immense. All these pay duty for their merchandise; and the valuable productions of all their respective regions are poured into L., to be re-exported by various natural channels to their ultimate markets. From Hindostan are imported every species of Hindu manufactures and produce, as Multan chintzes, the silks of Benares and shawls. From Yarkund come silver, Russia leather, felt carpets, coarse and fine China silks, taffeties, velvets, earthenware, sable furs, small coral beads, and seed pearls; tea is brought from Lassa, and pays a small duty.

The question whether L. was a detached sovereignty from Tibet, as Father Desideri maintained, and which Malte Brun was unable to determine, is

now solved; and it is ascertained that it is altogether a distinct state from Tibet, though closely connected with it by political, commercial, and ecclesiastical bonds. The Chinese chief of Takklacotte assured Webb that the authority of the emperor of China extended as far as L., which, however, was independent of China. This doubt arose from the extended application of the name Tibet or Tobhot, which included all the vast region between China, Tangut, the two Bokharas, and Hindostan. Hence it was concluded, that since L. was in Tibet it must be a prov. of it, and not a distinct independent state. But it was forgotten that the appellative *Tibet* was not so much a political as an ecclesiastical designation—like the terms Christendom, Iran, Belad-al-Islam, and Kafiristan—denoting the region of the faith of Budha. L. is actually an independent state, though Runjit Singh sent a vakeel in 1819 to demand tribute. In fact, it is the interest of all the neighbouring states that L. should be independent, and it is to this sense of common interest that it owes its independency. It is the interest of the Chinese authorities, both to the N and E, that L. be protected, as it is the great market for their shawl-wool, and as the great transit of commercial intercourse with Hindostan; and it is equally the interest of Cashmere that L. be independent, to insure a constant supply of the precious shawl-wool for its favourite manufacture of shawls. All religions are tolerated at L.; but the established religion is Budhism, and the chief, whose title is *gealbo* or rajah, sends a yearly donation to the Dalai lama of Lassa. Whenever a son is born to the rajah, he abdicates the sovereignty; and the ministers govern in the name of the prince. The principal ministers are the *ghylong* or lama, who acts as deputy; the *chaghut* or steward, and the *muaghten* or military commander. During this period the ghylong is perfect master of the supreme authority, and the gealbo takes no part in state affairs. He derives his income from a tax levied on the head of each house.—The pop. of Lé, as of the country at large, is of the Tibetan stock, but a very considerable number of Cashmerians are domesticated at Lé, and a mixed race has originated from them and the women of the country, termed Argands. The Cashmerians and their descendants are engaged in commerce, and the lower orders follow the business of butchers, cooks, and petty retailers. There are also some Turani merchants, and in the lands of Chushut a colony of Balti Mahommedans is established. According to such information as could be obtained by Moorcroft, the whole pop. of L. may be between 150,000 and 180,000. Gutzlaff states that the number of families is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 60,000. The Ladakhis are in general a mild and timid people, frank, honest, and moral, when not corrupted by communication with the dissolute Cashmerians; but they are indolent, dirty, and addicted to intoxication. They have some singular domestic institutions. When an eldest son marries, the property of his father descends to him, and he is charged with the maintenance of his parents, who may continue to live with him if he and his wife please; if not, he provides them with a separate dwelling. A younger son is usually made a lama. Should there be more brothers, and they agree to the arrangement, the juniors become inferior husbands to the wife of the elder; all the children, however, are considered as belonging to the head of the family. The younger brothers wait upon the elder as his servants. On the death of the elder brother, his property, authority, and widow, devolve upon his next brother.

The dress of the natives is a coarse cloth made of sheep wool; in winter the poorer sort wrap themselves in the skin. They wear high black caps falling over one ear, shoes of undressed hide, within which they sew woollen cloth that comes up to the middle of the leg. Their hair is plaited like that of women, and falls down in a braid behind; they shave the beard, but preserve the mustachios. The lower part of the tunic is straight and scanty, whilst the upper part is folded, all in one piece. The tunic is make of black or coloured woollen. The women wear turquoises, emeralds, and pearls, woven with their hair.

LADAPEYRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and cant. of Gueret. Pop. 1,502.

LADBERGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and circle and 14 m. NNE of Munster. Pop. 1,300.

LADDA, or Lado, a group of small islands in the strait of Malacca, near the W coast of the peninsula of that name, and to the S of the island of Lancava, in N lat. 6° 20′, E long. 99° 40′. The principal island, which bears the same name, is covered in the interior with dense forests. The coasts are indented with numerous bays, affording good anchorage. The inhabitants are Malays, and noted pirates. The island belongs to Queda.

LADEINOE-POLE′, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz. The district is in the S part of the gov., to the E of Lake Ladoga. It is woody, damp, and cold. The town is 32 m. SE of Olonetz, and 21 m. E of the lake of Ladoga, on the l. bank of the Svir. Pop. 340. It has a church, and a dock erected by Peter the Great, in which the first Russian vessels for the navigation of the Baltic were built.

LADEK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, and obwod of Konin, on the r. bank of the Warta.

LADENBURG, a town of Baden, chief town in an amt of the same name, in the circle of the Rhine, 7 m. E of Mannheim, on the r. bank of the Neckar, at an alt. of 374 ft. above sea-level, and on the Main-Neckar railway. Pop. 2,431, of whom 1,359 are Catholics. It is enclosed by walls, and has 5 churches. The culture of tobacco and madder forms the chief branch of local industry. Fairs are held twice a-year. Pop. of amt 11,833.

LADERN, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 3 m. ENE of St. Hilaire. Pop. 486 Fairs for cattle are held twice a-year.

LADEUZE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons, watered by the Lunelle. Pop. 1,132.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Elichove. Pop. 157.

LADIES' BRIDGE, a village in the p. of Ightermurragh, co. Cork. Area 20 acres. Pop. 243.

LADIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 8 m. from Saint-Yrieix, on the r. bank of the Isle. Pop. 2,600. It has a blast-furnace, and several fineries. Fairs for cattle are held 4 times a-year.

LADIK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanj. and 30 m. NW of Konieh, in a valley, at the foot of a ridge of hills, on the site of the ancient *Laodicea Combusta*. Pop. 500. It is built of mud, and contains several mosques, public baths, and caravanserais. In 1797 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. It is noted for its manufacture of carpets. Of the ancient city the only remains are some fragments of marble columns, and a few capitals and pedestals of pillars, which the Turks have converted into tomb-stones.

LADINHAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Montsalvy, 15 m. SSE of Aurillac. Pop. 1,118.

LADOGA, a lake of Russia in Europe, the largest in Europe, lying between 59° 58′ and 61° 46′ N lat., and between 29° 50′ and 32° 55′ E long., and en-

closed by the gov. of Viborg on the W and N; by that of Olonetz on the E; and by the gov. of St. Petersburg on the S. Its length from N to S is 138 m., and its greatest breadth 90 m., comprising a total superficies of 6,300 sq. m. It contains several islands, of which Valamo in the N, and Konovits towards the S, are the most remarkable; and numerous rocks and sand-banks, rendering the navigation extremely dangerous. Its banks are indented, and generally low. It receives about 60 tributary streams, the principal of which are the Volkhov and Siasi on the S, and the Svir, which conveys the waters of Lake Onega. It discharges itself by the Neva, which issues from its SW extremity, and flows into the gulf of Finland. The chief towns on its banks are Schleisselburg, Serdebol, Novaia-Ladoga, and Kexholm. The dangerous character of this lake, and the frequency and violence of its storms, induced Peter the Great to begin a canal from Schleisselburg to Novaia-Ladoga, on the Volkhov, a work which was completed in 1732; and under Catherine II. additional canals were dug, to extend communication to the Baltic. The Ladoga canal, 70 m. in length, and 74 ft. in breadth, forms, with the Siasi and Svir canals, a continuous line round the S and SE sides of the lake.

LADOGA (Novaia), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. The district comprises the NE extremity of the gov. The town is 74 m. E of St. Petersburg, on the Volkhov, between Lake Ladoga and the canal of that name. Pop. 3,000. Navigation forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

LADOGA (Staroi), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 72 m. E of St. Petersburg, district and 8 m. S of Novaia-Ladoga. Since the erection of the latter town it has become almost entirely depopulated, and the number of its houses does not exceed 50. It was formerly a large place, and is noted in Russian annals as the earliest residence of Rurik, first sovereign of Russia. The ruins of its ancient walls are still to be seen.

LADON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. of Bellegarde, 11 m. W of Montargis, on the Besonde. Pop. 1,095. It carries on an active trade in honey, wax, and saffron. Fairs for cattle and horses are held 5 times a-year.

LADRONES, a group of islands, two in number, near the S coast of China, in the prov. of Kwangtung, at the entrance of the bay of Canton, 18 m. SE of Macao, in N lat. 21° 57′, E long. 113° 52′. The larger and most easterly, named Great Ladrone or Mansan, is 3 m. in length, and about 5 m. in medium breadth. They are infested by pirates, who have long defied the maritime power of China. Their fleet is said to consist of upwards of 500 vessels, each carrying from 20 to 30 guns, and from 200 to 300 men. Their piracies have been considerably checked of late by the British force on the coast of China.

LADRONES, or Marianne Islands, a large archipelago stretching from N to S from the southern extremity of China into the N. Pacific about 450 m., between 13° and 21° 35′ N lat., and nearly under the 145th meridian of E long. They were originally discovered by Magellan in 1521, who first gave them the name of Las Islas de las Velas, from the peculiar sails of their prows; but afterwards denominated them Las Islas de los Ladrones, from the thievish disposition and dexterity of the inhabitants. Nearly a century and a half elapsed before the Spaniards proceeded to take formal possession, or make any kind of settlement upon these islands; but about the year 1668, Mary-Anne of Austria, widow of Philip IV., sent out a body of missionaries for the instruction of the natives; and from this circumstance they received the name of the Marianne, or more properly Mary-Anne Islands.

The L. are 20 in number; but only 5 of them are inhabited. The principal are Guam, Guajan, Guahon, or St. John, the largest and most southerly, which is about 80 m. in circumf., situated in N lat. 13° 25′; Zarpane, or Rota, about 7 leagues farther N, and 15 leagues in circumf.; Aguignan, or St. Ann, a high island of difficult access, 3 leagues in circuit, and 13 leagues N of Zarpane; Tinian, about 12 m. long and 6 m. broad, separated from the last mentioned by a narrow strait; Saypan, or St. Joseph, 3 leagues N of Tinian, and 25 leagues in circuit; Anatachan, or St. Joachim, 10 leagues in circuit, and 36 leagues N of Saypan; Sarigan, or St. Charles, 4 leagues in circumf., and separated from the last-mentioned by a channel 8 or 9 m. in breadth; Gugnam, or St. Philip, 6 m. farther N; Amalagan, or Conception isle, 12 leagues to the N, and 5 in circumf.; Pagon, or St. Ignatius, 10 leagues from the last mentioned, and 14 leagues in circuit; Grigan, or Agrigan, or St. Xavier, at 10 leagues' distance from the last mentioned, and nearly of the same size; Assonsong, or Assumption island, nearly 12 leagues to the N, and lengthway, a black, rugged, uninhabited cone, about 40 toises above the level of the sea, with the crater of a volcano on its summit; Urac, a desert isle, 3 leagues in circumf., and the most northerly of the chain, situated in N lat. 20° 45′. Their geological constitution is volcanic. Among them are numerous rocks, shoals, and currents, which render navigation extremely dangerous; and there are few safe harbours or roads in the whole group, except that of Guam at the town of Agana, the residence of the Spanish governor.

The climate of the L., though they lie under the torrid zone, is in general serene and temperate, except in July and August, when the weather is intolerably hot; and during the season of the western monsoons, between June and October, when violent hurricanes are experienced at full and change of moon. Their general aspect is beautiful and picturesque; their mountains and forests are covered with perpetual verdure, and their soil is naturally fertile and productive. Owing to the decreasing numbers and depressed state of the inhabitants, however, the most delightful among them have been suffered to relapse from a state of cultivated beauty into the rudest forms of an impenetrable wilderness. In 1742, the island of Tinian, according to the description given in Lord Anson's voyage, was one of the most interesting and healthy spots in the world; but in little more than twenty years afterwards, the same spot, when visited by Byron and Wallis, presented a picture in almost every feature completely opposite to that which Anson beheld: The woods were overgrown with underwood, and parasitical plants obstructing every path; the lawns were covered with rank grass and reeds, furnishing an asylum to swarms of centipedes, scorpions, and other venomous insects; the cattle were few in number, and so extremely shy as to render the pursuit of them a most laborious service; the air was so hot and oppressive that the seamen could scarcely make the necessary exertion to procure the requisite supplies of provisions; the water was brackish, and full of worms, and the rains incessant, while a suffocating heat continued to prevail, and many of the crew were seized with fever.—The L. produce cotton, indigo, rice, sugar, and the plaintain in abundance. Sulphur and some signs of metals have been discovered on Guam, and a pearl fishery exists near the coast of Saypan. Kotzebue says the only original native quadruped on these islands is the rat. There are numbers of wild hogs of a large size, and a few

guanacoes or lamas, which are supposed to have been introduced by the Spaniards; immense swarms of musquitoes, large black ants, a variety of venomous insects, and a species of tick, commonly attached to cattle, but apt to settle on the hands and limbs of European visitors. The fish on the coast have been uniformly found to be unwholesome.

The inhabitants of these islands regarded themselves, before the arrival of the Spaniards, as the only human beings in the world, and had a tradition that the first man was formed of earth from the island of Guam. In colour, speech, manners, and government, they bore a great resemblance to the Tagals, the original inhabitants of the Philippines. They appeared even to Magellan to have made some advance in civilization; and several monuments were observed by Anson and other navigators, particularly on the islands of Tinian and Saypan, which indicated the early presence of arts. They are a tall, robust, and well-proportioned race: of an olive complexion, darkened by the use of cocoa-nut oil; with well-grown beards, and long black hair which is sometimes tied up on the top of the head. The men wear little covering, commonly nothing more than a few palm-leaves; but the women have a kind of petticoat made of mat. Both sexes stain their teeth black, and some paint their bodies red. To the earlier navigators they appeared naturally acute, lively, and ingenious. The females are described by them as peculiarly cheerful in their dispositions, and of graceful deportment. They were treated with greater respect than is usual among uncivilized tribes; and, in the married state, seemed to hold rather a superiority in point of privileges over the men. Their huts were framed of the palm-tree, and divided by mats into different apartments appropriated to distinct uses, as places for sleeping, eating, working, and holding provisions; and their utensils, though few, were neatly made. Their canoes were peculiarly adapted to the nature of the seas and winds around these islands, and altogether unequalled for simplicity of structure, swiftness of sailing, and ease of management. They were usually about 40 ft. in length, 4 ft. in depth, and little more than 2 ft. in breadth. Kotzebue says the present inhabitants of the L. are no longer mariners, and have ceased even to build boats, contenting themselves with a rudely hollowed tree, from which they fish within the breakers. They were without any regular government before their subjection to the Spaniards; but had a class of nobles among them, who preserved a degree of dignity and distance in their intercourse with the other ranks, and were treated with great respect. Every man avenged his own quarrel; and hostilities frequently occurred between the inhabitants of different districts; but their wars were conducted with more acrimony than courage, and were never sanguinary; the loss of one or two combatants decided the battle, and usually terminated the dispute. Their religion consisted chiefly in a superstitious dread of an evil being, and of departed spirits, whom their magicians taught them to appease by stated fasts and ceremonies. They had poets among them who were greatly admired; and whose songs—which consisted of eulogies on their ancestors and nation—the women were accustomed to sing in bands with considerable harmony of voice and gracefulness of gesture. Their number in the middle of the 17th cent. was estimated at 150,000. This was probably greatly beyond the actual number. Their pop. when first visited by the Spanish missionaries was estimated at from 40,000 to 44,000. At present it probably does not exceed 2,000. The number of Spaniards is also very small. A considerable proportion of the present pop. are descendants of some hundreds of Philippine islanders who were brought to Guam after the depopulation of the L. by an epidemic. In 1816 the whole was officially returned at 5,389. The present inhabitants of Guam, says Kotzebue, "have been transformed into Spaniards. They live and dress like the Tagalese about Manilla, cultivate rice for their own consumption, prepare and drink cocoa wine, chew betel, smoke tobacco, and are content indolently to enjoy to an advanced age the fruits of the forest and the bountiful produce of the fertile earth."—*Anson's Voyages*, book iii., ch. 1.—*Byron and Wallis' Voyage in Hawkesworth's Collection.*—*Marchand's Voyage round the World*, vol. ii.—*Mortimer's Observations during a Voyage to Teneriffe.*—*Kotzebue's Voyage in* 1815–18.

LADRONES (Los), a group of islands, three in number, in the Pacific, near the coast of Guatimala, 60 m. WNW of the island of Quibo.

LADWA, a town of Hindostan, capital of a small independent state, in the prov. of Delhi, 22 m. N by E from Kurnal.

LADY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 48 m. SE of Babinovitchi. It contains 2 churches and a synagogue.

LADY, a parish, forming the NE part of the island of Sanda, Orkney, comprising an area of 8 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1841, 909.

LADY ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, 3½ furlongs in length from N to S, and ¼ of a mile in breadth, in the bay of Ayr, 2 m. SW of Troon point, 5¼ m. NNW of Ayr pier, and 5½ m. SW by S of the mouth of Irvine water. It is the only place of shelter from W winds along a great extent of coast.

LADYKIRK, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded on the SE by the Tweed. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1841, 504.—Also a district in the island of Stronsay.

LADYKIRK, or NORTH KIRK, a district in the island of Westray. Pop. in 1831, 834; in 1841, 846.

LADYKIRK, or SOUTH KIRK, a district in the island of Ronaldshay. Pop. 637.

LADYTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3 m. SW by S of Naas, on the Liffey. Area 2,682 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1841, 292.

LADYZYN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 13 m. SSW of Gaïsin, on the r. bank of the Bug. In the vicinity is a ferruginous spring.

LAE-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is 186 m. ENE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 12′, and E long. 119° 47′. It is on a small river, which falls into the gulf of Chih-le a little below, and forms at its embouchure a good harbour. The town has a numerous garrison.

LAEFFELT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Vlytingen. Pop. 133.

LAE-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of She-nan-fu.

LAE-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Chu-chu, in N lat. 32° 25′ 10″, and E long. 118° 25′ 39″.

LAEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Houthaelen. Pop. 255.—Also a river in the prov. of Antwerp, an affluent of the Great Nethe.

LAE-KEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-fu.—Also a river in the prov. of Hu-nan, which runs N, and, after a course of about 120 m., joins the Hang-keang, on the r. bank, nearly opposite Hang-chu.

LAEKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, arrond. of Brussels. The principal river in the dep. is the

Senne. Pop. 3,020. The village is 2 m. N of Brussels, near the canal of that name, which is here crossed by a fine iron-bridge. Pop. 1,230. It has a magnificent royal palace with fine gardens and numerous handsome villas, and possesses extensive chemical works, a dye-work, calico-printing-mills, a distillery, and a brewery.—Also a commune in the dep. of Molenbeek-Saint-John. Pop. 1,781.

LAEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Quaremont. Pop. 586.

LAE-PAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu.

LAE-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu, 144 m. SW of Kwei-lin, in N lat. 23° 38′ 24″, and E long. 109° 5′ 50″.

LAER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 305.

LAERNE, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 3,690. The village is 12 m. W of Termonde. Pop. 733.

LAER'S BANK, an extensive sand-bank, at the S entrance to the strait of Macassar, Asiatic archipelago, to the S of Zalinaf islands, in the line of the probably best route towards China, in December, January, and February.

LAE-SHWUY-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yih-chu, 54 m. SW of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 25′, and E long. 115° 47′ 22″.

LAETETEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Selzaete. Pop. 101.

LAETHEM-SAINT-MARTIN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Ghent, watered by the Lys. Pop. 1,305. It has manufactories of linen.

LAETHEMSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Laethem-Saint-Martin. Pop. 432.

LAE-WU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 36 m. E of Tae-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 16′, and E long. 117° 51′.

LAE-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Ting-chu-fu, 60 m. ESE of Lae-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 59′, and E long. 121° 13′.—Also a district and town, in the prov. of Hunan, div. of Hang-chu-fu, 123 m. S of Chan-sha, in N lat. 26° 29′ 48″, and E long. 130° 39′ 48″, or 3° 47′ 42″ W of Peking.

LAFA, a town of Manshuria, in the district and 30 m. E of Kirin, on the r. bank of the Lafa-Pira.

LAFA-PIRA, a river of Manshuria, in the district of Kirin, which has its source in the mountain of Chanyen, runs SW, and, after a course of about 75 m., joins the Songari, on the r. bank, 30 m. SE of Kirin.

LAFAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. of Dun-le-Palleteau. Pop. 1,020.

LA FAYETTE, a parish in the S part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 1,800 sq. m., bounded on the W by Mermentan lake, and on the S by the gulf of Mexico. It is entirely flat, and to a great extent too marshy for cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 7,841; in 1850, 13,691. Its capital is Vermilionville.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies, generally undulating, of 790 sq. m., drained by Tallahatchi river and its branches, and Yocanapuafa river. It has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 6,531; in 1850, 14,069. Its capital is Oxford.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, containing an undulating surface of 450 sq. m., bordered on the N by the Missouri, and drained by its branches. Its soil is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,815; in 1850, 13,961. Its capital is Lexington.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 1,260 sq. m., drained by Red river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 2,200; in 1850, 4,837. Its capital is Lewisville.—Also a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, 130 m. W by N of Albany. Its surface is hilly, and is drained by Onondaga creek. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,600. Pop. of village, 150.—Also a village of Newton township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 75 m. N of Trenton, on Paulinskill river, consisting in 1840 of about 14 dwellings.—Also a village of Deer creek township, Madison co., in the state of Ohio, 22 m. W of Columbus. Pop. 150.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state. Pop. 848.—Also a township of Medina co., in the same state. Pop. 937.—Also a village of Walker co., in the state of Georgia, 199 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the W side of Chattooga river. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Tippecanoe co., in the state of Indiana, 70 m. NW of Indianapolis, on the E side of Wabash river, and at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Jefferson parish, in the state of Louisiana, contiguous with New Orleans, on the Mississippi, and intersected by the New Orleans and Carrollton railway. Pop. 3,207.—Also a township of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 327.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 307.—Also a township of Floyd co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 928.—Also a township of Owen co., in the same state. Pop. 511.—Also a township of Union co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 337.

LAFFERDE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 14 m. ENE of Hildesheim. Pop. 1,117.

LAFFREY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Vizeli. Pop. 320. It has two annual fairs. In the environs are quarries of freestone and of marble.

LAFITTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Tonneins. Pop. 1,119. It has a Calvinist and a consistorial church.

LAFNITZ, a river of Austria, which has its source in Styria, in the circle of Grätz, near St. Jacob; runs SE along the frontier of Hungary; enters the comitat of Eisenburg, and, after a total course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Raab, on the l. bank, opposite St. Gothard. Its principal affluent is the Feistritz, which it receives on the r.

LAFORCE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,411; in 1841, 9,224. The village is 7 m. W of Bergerac. Pop. 957.

LAFORET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Semoi. Pop. 266.

LAFOURCHE, a river of the state of Louisiana, U. S., an offset of the Mississippi, which separates from that river at Donaldsonville, and, after a SE course of 90 m., flows into the gulf of Mexico.

LAFOURCHE INTERIOR, a parish of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 1,000 sq. m., watered by Bayou Lafourche. It has a level surface, and is to a great extent too marshy for cultivation. Sugar and cotton are grown on the banks of some of the streams. Pop. in 1840, 7,303, of whom 3,246 were slaves; in 1850, 9,533.

LAFT, a town and port of Persia, on the N side of the island of Kishm, in the Persian gulf.

LAGA-AN, or LA-HOLM, a river of Sweden, which issues from the Widöstersi, in the prefecture and 15 m. from Jönköping; runs S, and traverses Lake Vidaestern; passes through the prefectures of Krono-

berg and Halmstad, and, after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into Laholm bay, in the Cattegat, 5 m. below the town of that name.

LAGAN, a river, and an artificial navigation, in the counties of Down and Antrim, in Ireland. The river rises on the N declivities of the Slieve-Croob mountains; and first flows 8 m. NW by W, then 4½ m. W and N, to the vicinity of Magheralin; it next flows 7 m. NE by E; and finally 6 m. NNE, to Belfast harbour, or the head of Belfast lough. Its longest affluent has a run of only 7 m., and joins it from co. Down at Lisburn.—The L. navigation ascends the river L. from Belfast harbour to the SSW vicinity of Lisburn; and then commencing to be all canal, first describes a crescent curvature, with the concavity to the N, within co. Down, and next describes another but less bold curvature, with the concavity to the S, chiefly within co. Antrim. The length of the navigation is 22 m.; the rate of lockage is 8⅓ ft.; and the cost of construction was £96,000. Its interior landing-places are the bleach-greens, mills, and factories, between Belfast and Lisburn; and the towns of Lisburn, Hillsborough, Moira, and Lurgan. It affords means of communication with all the shores of Lough, with the Blackwater and its navigations, and with the Newry navigation and the Bann.—Also a small river formed by the junction of three streams which have their sources in the counties of Monaghan, Cavan, and Meath, and unite 3¾ m. ENE of Moynalty, and, after a course of about 5 m., fall into Dundalk bay.

LAGAREJOS-DE-LA-CARBALLEDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Zamora, partido and 11 m. ENE of Puebla-de-Sanabria, on a rising ground. Pop. 84.

LAGARTERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo, and partido of the Puente-del-Arzobispo. Pop. 1,681. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and an estanco or repository for patent goods; and possesses a trade in cattle.

LAGARTO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, about 60 m. W of Sergipe-del-Rey, in a plain. Pop. 2,000. The cultivation of cotton and other objects of local agriculture, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments of the inhabitants. It is noted for its gun-flints.

LAGATA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Zaragoza, partido of Belchite, near a small river, in a flat but healthy locality. Pop. 557.

LAGE, a village of Hanover, in the county of Bentheim, on the Vecht, S of Neuenhaus. Pop. 340. —Also a market-town in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 6 m. NNW of Detmold, on the r. bank of the Werre. Pop. 1,500.—Also a parish and walled town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 11 m. NE of Gustrow, and 14 m. SE of Rostock, on the r. bank of the Recknitz. Pop. 1,624. It has distilleries of brandy, a paper-mill, and numerous spinning mills. Fairs are held twice a-year.

LAGE, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of São-Jose. It has a parish-church.—Also a town in the prov. of Bahia and district of Jaguaripe. It has a parish-church and an elementary school.—Also an island at the entrance of the bay of Nitherôhi, which it divides into two parts. It is surmounted by a fort, and cut in the rock below are several caverns which are used as state prisons.

LAGE-DE-CANHOTA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas and district of Imperatriz. It has a parish-church.

LAGENS, a town of the island of Flores, one of the Azore islands, on the SE coast. Pop. 1,400.

LAGER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. W of Belleville. Pop. 1,180. The environs afford excellent wine.

LAGERN, a mountain-range in Switzerland, extending from the vicinity of Baden, in the cant. of Argau, to Dielsdorf in Zurich. It forms the E branch of the Jura chain, and has an alt. of 3,000 ft.

LAGERY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Ville-en-Tardenois. Pop. 420.

LAGES, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina. The district is large but thinly populated, the number of its inhabitants not exceeding 5,000. It is watered by the Curitiba or Iguacu, and several smaller streams; and produces fruit, gums, and varieties of excellent timber in great abundance. Cattle are also reared in great numbers. Timber and hides form the chief articles of local trade. The town is 130 m. E of Nossa-Senhora-do-Desterro.—Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which is supposed to have its source on the N side of the Serra-d'Itaguahi, runs NE through the district of São-João-do-Principe, receiving in its course the rivers Cosmo, Panellas, Passa-Vinte, Mozambique, Piloto, and Santa-Anna, and discharges itself into the Angra-dos-Reis. It derives its appellation from the quantity of boulders which are met with in its bed. After the junction of the Santa-Anna it takes the name of Guandu.

LAGGAN, a parish of Inverness-shire, about 17 m. SE of Fort-Augustus, about 20 m. in length, and from 18 to 20 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,196; in 1841, 1,207. It is intersected by the Spey, and contains several lochs, the principal of which, Loch Laggan, is 9 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and it discharges itself by the river Spean into the Lochy.

LAGHI, or Lagin, a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of El-Bassan, on the S side of the bay of Durazzo.

LAGHUAT, an ancient town, belonging formerly to Marocco, but in recent times under the Algerine government, and now comprised in the French subdivision of Medeah, in the prov. of Algiers, in N lat. 33° 95′, E long. 3° 10′. It is built on the N and W sides of a mountain to the E of which runs the river Mzi, a small stream from which irrigates fine gardens to the N and S of the town, yielding dates, figs, peaches, plums, apricots, vines, almonds, mulberries, and bananas. The town is fortified, and is regarded as the capital of the Desert. Its pop. is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, who conduct a considerable trade in grain, powder, flints, oil, dates, cattle, haiks, cutlery, spices, sugar, and coffee.

LAGHY, a village of co. Donegal, 2¾ m. S by E of Donegal, and on the road thence to Ballyshannon. Area 20 acres. Pop. in 1841, 59.

LAGISHIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 141 m. SW of Minsk, district and 23 m. N of Pinsk.

LA GLEIZE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Verviers, watered by the Emblêve. Pop. of dep. 1,363; of com. 542.

LAGNASEO, a village of Sardinia, in Piedmont, in the div. of Coni, mandemento and 3 m. SE of Saluzzo, between the Po and Varaita. Pop. 1,980.

LAGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. ESE of L'Ile. Pop. 750. Fairs are held here twice a-year.

LAGNIEU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, arrond. of Belley. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,912; in 1841, 11,882. The town is 21 m. N of Belley, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 2,531. It has a manufactory of straw-hats, and a tannery;

and carries on a considerable trade in thread. Fairs are held six times a year, and a market weekly.

LAGNI-REGI, Lagno, or Lanio, a river of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, which has its source on the confines of the Principato-Ultra, in the mountain of Avella; traverses the plain of Nola; and after passing near Acerra, divides into two arms, of which one, having traversed Lake Patria, throws itself 1½ m. below, into the Mediterranean, after a course, in a generally W direction, of 51 m.

LAGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, arrond. of Meaux. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,561; in 1841, 12,926. The town is 11 m. SW of Meaux, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Marne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,212. It has a fine fountain and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of copper-ware and of cheese, and carries on an extensive trade in grain, timber, fruit, and fowls. This town was formerly fortified. In 1358 it was taken by the English, in 1544 by the marshal of Lorges, and in 1590 by the duke of Parma.

LAGO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Citra, district and 17 m. SSE of Paola. Pop. 2,800.

LAGO-MAGGIORE. See Maggiore (Lago).

LAGOA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the com. of Ajuruoca, near the Rio Grande.

LAGOA. See Alagoa, and also Delagoa Bay.

LAGOA, or Mafumo, a river of Eastern Africa, in the district of Inhambane, which runs S into Delagoa bay.

LAGOA-DE-CIMA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 10 m. W of Campos. It receives the Imbá, and discharges itself by the Ururahi into Lake Feia.

LAGOA-DE-MOSTARDAS, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the Lagoa-dos-Patos and the ocean. It is about 18 m. in circumf.

LAGOA-DOURADA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 15 m. NNE of São-Jose.

LAGOA-SANTA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Rio-das-Velhas, 10 m. NE of Sabara, on the bank of a lake of the same name.

LAGONEGRO, or Lagonera, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate. The district is divided into 10 cantons. The town is 12 m. ENE of Policastro, and 41 m. S of Potenza, at the foot of the Apennines, and near a lake of the same name, at an alt. of 2,100 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 5,000 It has 2 convents, and several charitable institutions. Linen and hats form its chief articles of manufacture. Fairs are held twice a-year.

LAGOR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. of Orthez. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,238; in 1841, 11,375. The town is 10 m. SE of Orthez, and 17 m. NW of Pau. Pop. 1,700. It affords good red wine.

LAGORCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Vallon, 9 m. SE of Largentière. Pop. 1,525.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Guetres. Pop. 1,304.

LAGOS, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve. Pop. of com. 27,850. The town is 23 m. E of Cape St. Vincent, and 114 m. S of Lisbon, on the Atlantic, on the NW coast of a bay of the same name. Pop. 7,000. It is well-built, and has 3 churches, 3 convents, a civil and a military hospital, a town-hospital, a classical school, and a fine aqueduct. It has a small port. The bay is 6 m. in extent from E to W, and 3 m. from N to S, and is capable of affording anchorage to a large number of vessels. Its entrance is defended on the W by the batteries on the point Nossa-Senhora-de-Piedade, and nearer the town are the forts of Pinhao and Bandeira. Tunny and sardines are extensively fished on the coasts. The surrounding district produces wine, figs, and legumes, in great abundance.—Also a gulf of the archipelago, on the S coast of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, in N lat. 41°, and E long. 25° 15′. Its entrance, lying between capes Fanari and Balustra, is 9 m. in breadth, and the depth of its embrasure is about equal. It receives the Karatch and the Sopari, and contains several islands. On its N side are a town and fortress of the same name.

LAGOS, a considerable town on the Guinea coast of Africa, at the N end of a low island, 5 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth, within the entrance of Crado lagune. The river Ogu, which flows into the bight of Benin, and is navigable for moderate-sized vessels, connects L. with the populous and recently formed town of Abbeokuta, about 60 m. in the interior, on the Egba prov. of Yoruba. Although tributary to Benin, the king of Dahomey looks upon L. as within his dominions. This place has long been notoriously engaged in the slave-trade; and when the British cruizers began to capture slave-ships to the N of the equator, the slave-dealers, in order to escape detection, while at anchor in the Crado lagune at the mouth of the river—from which there is an inland canoe-passage to Benin—filled a number of vessels with stones and sank them on the bar. The chiefs of Yoruba are entirely opposed to the slave-trade; and Abbeokuta is composed of the inhabitants of 130 towns, who have assembled there for mutual defence against the ravages of the slave-trade. That spot was chosen for its natural strength; and although 30 years ago not a house existed on its site, it now contains 50,000 inhabitants. In 1842 a tide of emigration commenced from Sierra Leone, of liberated Africans who had been carried off from this part of the country, captured by the squadron, and landed at Sierra-Leone. Totally unassisted by government or European influence, they clubbed together, purchased a vessel, and undertook the voyage of 1,500 m. The natural access to Yoruba by Lagos being closed by the slave-traders, they landed at Badagry, and proceeded overland to Abbeokuta, where their arrival excited the strongest feelings of respect and affection towards England. The first body were soon followed by others, and now about 3,000 of these British subjects are settled at Abbeokuta, and a few at Badagry. In 1845 the Church Missionary society established a mission at these places; and 6 or 7 English missionaries belonging to that society and the Wesleyan Missionary society are now devotedly at work in the heart of Africa, spreading Christianity and civilization with unparalleled success. The late king of L. had two sons, Akitoye the younger, and Kosoko the elder. The latter was banished to Badagry for rebellion in his father's lifetime; but Akitoye, who had been made heir by the will of his father, on succeeding to the government, invited his brother home. The invitation was accepted; but before long Kosoko had organized a powerful party, by whose aid he deposed Akitoye, drove him from Lagos, and made himself king. In March 1851, the king of Dahomey marched against Abbeokuta, with the design of exterminating the missionaries and reducing the pop. to slavery. A severe action was fought under the walls of the town, in which the Dahomians were defeated with a loss of 1,209 of their best warriors. This abortive attempt was followed up, however, by other hostilities; and it soon became apparent that the safety both of the mission-

aries, the traders, and the liberated Africans in these free districts, depended on the restraint which could be put upon the hostile operations of the chief of Lagos. There seems reason to believe that these operations were the result of a preconcerted scheme arranged and assisted by the Brazilian slave-dealers, between the king of Dahomey and the slave-trading chiefs on the coast. Whydah, the principal port of Dahomey, was strictly blockaded, and the commodore on the station was instructed to consider the practicability of sending a small force into L. for the purpose of expelling the then chief and the slave-dealers by whom he was supported, and of re-establishing in his stead Akitoye, the former chief, who had been driven out mainly by the slave-dealers on account of his hostility to the slave-trade. Before, however, the formal instructions to commence these operations had reached the coast of Africa, Mr. Consul Beecroft had in some degree anticipated their tenour. Having arrived off L. on the 13th of Nov. 1851, he opened a negociation with Kosoko, to induce him to renounce the slave-trade; but, without waiting for the orders of the commodore, the consul went up the river to confer with this hostile chief. The proposed terms were rejected, and as the forts opened their fire on the boats—which were armed though sailing under a flag of truce—it was resolved that a somewhat precipitate attack should be made on the position. The Bloodhound steamer unluckily ran aground; the fire from the mud forts and stockades was more severe than had been anticipated; the defence was skilfully conducted by about 5,000 men against a party of 160 or 180 who had been landed, and it was found necessary to recall the forces, with a loss of two officers killed and 10 seamen wounded, after firing a part of the town. This failure rendered it incumbent on the commodore to take the earliest opportunity of inflicting summary retribution on Kosoko; and in less than a month after the first attack by the Bloodhound this refractory chief was assailed by a strong and well organized force, which led to an action on the 24th and 26th of December, in which, after a desperate engagement, the reduction of Lagos was effected, and 57 guns taken and destroyed. A treaty which was concluded a few days later with the restored chief of Lagos, Akitoye, prohibits the slave-trade, expels the slave-dealers, secures freedom of trade, puts down human sacrifices, and protects the propagation of Christianity. If these objects are really obtained, and if the territory of Abbeokuta proves to be what it is represented by the missionaries, a city of peace, of commerce, and in part of Christianity, an important step may have been made towards the improvement of Africa. If this channel has been cleared, and can be maintained clear for a legitimate trade, it will afford great facilities to the shippers of produce from the interior, which produces coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, palm-oil, and ivory.

LAGOS, a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 105 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and 225 m. NW of Mexico, in a fertile and well-watered plain. Pop. 2,000. In the vicinity is a silver-mine.

LAGO-SANTO, a town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ferrara, on a point of land which stretches into the lake of Comacchio, and 6 m. N of Comacchio.

LAGOSTA. See Agosta.

LAGOW, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. E of Frankfort, on a lake which is traversed by the Pleiske. Pop. 383.—Also a town of Poland, in the woivode of Sandemir, 15 m. WNW of Opatow. Pop. 1,500.

LAGRAN, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSE of Vitoria, partido and 9 m. NNW of La Guardia. Pop. 396.

LA GRANGE, a county in the NE part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 380 sq. m., generally undulating, and watered by the Fawn, Pigeon, and Little Elkhart rivers. Pop. in 1850, 8,424. Its cap. is Lima.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 97 m. NNE of Augusta. It has a fertile soil; and is watered by several streams, affluents of the Penobscot. Pop. 336.—Also a township of Duchess co., in the state of New York. It has a hilly surface, drained by Sprout and Wappinger's creeks, and possesses a fertile and well-cultivated soil. Pop. 1,851.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 111 m. NNE of Columbus, between two branches of Black river. Pop. 1,001.—Also a village of Oldham co., in the state of Kentucky, 35 m. NW by W of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio. Pop. 233.—Also a village of Troup co., in the state of Georgia, 121 m. W of Milledgeville, on an affluent of Chattahoochee river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Franklin co., in the state of Alabama, 136 m. N by W of Tuscaloosa, on elevated ground, 16 m. S of Tennessee river.—Also a village of Fayette co., in the state of Tennessee, 184 m. SW by W of Nashville, ½ m. N of Wolf river. Pop. 450.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan, 171 m. W by S of Detroit, watered by a branch of Dowagiake river and Putnam's creek. It possesses a fine and well cultivated soil. Pop. 769.—Also a village of Lewis co., in the state of Missouri, 129 m. NNE of Jefferson city, on the W bank of the Mississippi, below the junction of Wyaconda river.

LAGRASSE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, arrond. of Carcassonne. The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1841, 5,901.—The com. is on the l. bank of the Orbieu. Pop. 1,327. It has several tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in wool and iron.

LAGRAULET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. of Montreal. Pop. 1,255.

LAGRAULIE'RE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. of Seilhac. Pop. 2,009.

LAGRO, a village of Wabash co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 94 m. N by E of Indianapolis. Pop. 486.

LAGRUERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Le-Mas-d'Agenois, 9 m. SE of Marmande, on the Garonne. Pop. 1,279.

LAGUAN, an island in the Philippine archipelago, to the SW of Batag, in N lat. 12° 37′, E long. 125°. It is about 8 m. in length.

LAGUDIA, a group of islets in the Ionian sea, near the SW coast of the island of Corfu, in N lat. 39° 24′, E long. 19° 45′.

LAGUE'PIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Saint-Antonin. Pop. 1,099.

LAGUINGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. S of Tardets, and 10 m. S of Mauleon. Pop. 226. In the vicinity are beds of slate and marble.

LAGUIOLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Espalion. Pop. 2,128.

LAGUNA, a province of the island of Luçon, in the Philippine archipelago. It derives its name from lake Bay, around which it lies. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal is the Passanhan, and contains several thermal springs. Although possessing little culture, it produces rice in considerable quantities, indigo, and cacao. It affords also some kinds of Campeachy wood, and good timber. Pop. in 1825, 96,247, of whom 317 were mulattoes.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and par

tido and 4 m. S of Valladolid, in a plain between the Duero and Pisuergo. Pop. 385.

LAGUNA, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Charcas, and prov. of Tamina. It is now much decayed.

LAGUNA, Lagoa, or Santo-Antonio-de-la-Laguna, a district and town of Brazil, on the Lagoa Grande, in the prov. of Santa Catharina. Pop. 3,000. The district has a pop. of 6,000, chiefly cultivators of mandioc and millet, which, together with wood, are largely exported.—The lagune is 10 m. N of Cape Santa-Martha.

LAGUNA (La), or San-Antonio-de-la-Laguna, a town of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, near the r. bank of the Huallaga, a few miles above its junction with the Orellana or Maranon.

LAGUNA (San-Cristobal-de-la), a town on the NE coast of Teneriffe, the capital of the island. It is finely situated on a basaltic hill, at an alt. of 1,620 ft. above sea-level. Most of the houses consist of only one story, with wooden balconies or roofs. Pop. 6,532. Since the eruptions of the volcano destroyed its port of Garachico, L. has declined from its former opulence, and Santa Cruz has become the centre of the commerce of the island.

LAGUNADALGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 511. It has some trade in oil, soap, and leather.

LAGUNA-DE-CONTRERAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, 12 m. ENE of Cuellar, on the l. bank of the Duraton. Pop. 248.

LAGUNA-DE-LA-SOMOZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 7 m. SW of Astorga, near the Duerna. Pop. 310.

LAGUNA-DE-NEGRILLOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. S of Leon. Pop. 870. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and a custom-house.

LAGUNA ENCINILLOS, a lake of Mexico, in the dep. of Chihuahua, between the towns of Carazel and Chihuahua. It is about 20 m. in length, by 3 or 4 m. in breadth. The country in the vicinity affords excellent pasturage, but at present is entirely useless, from the continued inroads of the Apaches.

LAGUNAS (Las), a chain of lakes in Bolivia, in the Chiquitos territory, dep. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra.

LAGUNAS-DE-MAMORE (Las), a group of lakes in Bolivia, near the junction of the Mamore and Itenez or Guapore.

LAGUNILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Logrono. Pop. 998.

LAGUNILLA (La), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Bejar. Pop. 720. It has a parish-church, an hospital, and a custom-house.

LAGUWAN, an island off the coast of Guayana, at the embouchure of the Essequibo, to the SE of Quoquaraba, in N lat. 6° 52′. It is about 10 m. in length.

LAHADJ, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, 16 m. NW of Aden, on the r. bank of the Meidam. It is the residence of a sultan, and is surrounded by a well-cultivated plain. Pop. about 500.

LAHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 40 m. ESE of Gohed. It was taken by the British in 1781, but was restored to Sindia at the peace of 1783.—Also a town in the state and 54 m. E of Gualior.

LAHAWANOCK CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah, in N lat. 41° 20′.

LAHDACK. See Ladakh.

LAHERIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Longlier. Pop. 134.

LAHESTRE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Haine. Pop. 1,216.

LAHI, or Laghi (Cape), a cape on the Albanian coast of the Adriatic, in N lat. 41° 20′ 10″, E long. 19° 25′ 6″.

LAHIJAN, a town of Ghilan, in Persia, 8 m. E of Reshd, on the r. bank of the Longhirud. It was once the metropolis of the prov.; but having revolted against Shah Abbas, it was taken and demolished, and has since ceased to be of any importance.

LAHMEDIEH, a village of Lower Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, 14 m. SSW of Damietta.

LAHN, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 23 m. SW of Liegnitz. Pop. 900.—Also a considerable river of the W of Germany, which rises in Prussian Westphalia, in the Rodhaargebirge; flows through Upper Hesse and the duchy of Nassau, passing Marburg, Giessen, Wetzlar, and Nassau; and joins the Rhine between Upper and Lower Lahnstein, 4 m. SE of Coblenz, after a course of 100 m. It is navigable as far as Dietz, but might be rendered capable of conveying small boats as far as Marburg. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Fulda, Limde, Dill, Weil, Ems, and Elb; on the l. the Ahrd, the Solm, and the Dörsbach.

LAHNBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn, 2 m. N of Weilburg. Pop. 700.

LAHNSTEIN (Upper and Lower), two contiguous towns in the duchy of Nassau, 8 m. WNW of Nassau, at the confluence of the Lahn and the Rhine. Pop. 3,393.

LAHOLM, or Lageholm, a seaport of Sweden, in the prov. of Halland, at the mouth of the Lagaaa, 30 m. N of Helsingborg. It has a considerable fishery of salmon; also fortifications erected by the Danes when in possession of the south of Sweden. It was reduced to ashes by accidental fire in 1802. Pop. 1,000.

LAHORE, a recently dissolved state of India, chiefly comprised between the Indus and the Sutledge, forming the dominions of the last Sikh maharajah, Runjit Sing, but now, with some exceptions of territory, annexed to the British dominions. Before its dismemberment and annexation it comprised a territory of at least 100,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 3,500,000; and its boundaries were the Himalaya on the N and E; the Sutledge, separating it from Gurwhal, Sirmur, and Sirhind, on the S; the Gharra, or united stream of the Beas and Sutledge, separating it from Upper Sind on the SW; and Afghanistan on the W. Of this territory, the region denominated the Punjab forms the larger, and by far the most valuable portion. The departments or great administrative divisions of Runjit Sing's kingdom were: 1st, the Punjab; 2d, Jummu and its dependencies; 3d, that of the Upper Indus, with Peshawur for its chief town; 4th, the district W of the Indus, of which the cap. was Dera-Ismail-Khan; 5th, Multan; 6th, the metropolitan prov. of Lahore. The three cities of Lahore, Amritsir, and Peshawur, contained each above 60,000 inhabitants; and Multan nearly 50,000. After the death of Runjit, and before the monarchy of his constitution had suffered any dismemberment, the total revenue paid annually into the exchequer of Lahore amounted, upon an average, to 122 lacs of rupees, or £1,220,000. Of this sum about 50 lacs were contributed directly by Cashmere and Multan, and between 2 and 3 lacs from the Jallinder Doab lying between the Beas and the Sutledge. Several small districts produced in the aggregate 22 lacs more; and about 11 lacs were annually raised by tolls and other duties. Burnes estimated the Khalsa or Sikh pop. of this state at 500,000; but Major Lawrence doubts whether the whole Punjab contains 250,000 Sikhs. Though comparatively few in number, they formed the mili-

tary and dominant class, and were chiefly located in the metropolitan prov., and especially in the cities of Amritsir and Lahore. Of the remaining pop., amounting to about 3,000,000, Mahommedans formed by far the most numerous portion, both in the Upper and the Lower Punjab. A considerable number were Hindu-Jats. The richest class were the Rajputs of the hills. A brief notice of the physical features and productions of the region lying within the limits above described, may be here inserted; but the reader will find ampler details under other heads, especially those of CASHMERE, INDUS, PUNJAB, and SUTLEDGE.

Physical features and productions.] Extending between the 28th and 36th parallels of N lat., and between the 71st and 77th meridians of E long., the country has a medium position corresponding nearly with that of Northern Africa and the American states. With mountain-ranges in its N portion which reach an elevation of 2 or 3 m., and with broad plains descending towards the S till they are scarcely above the level of the sea, all varieties of climate are obtainable, as well as every description of natural produce. The five rivers, the Indus, the Jelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, and the Sutledge, afford a navigation of not less than 1,960 m., together with such facilities of irrigation as may be turned to account even by the simplest methods.—Regarding climate, it appears that in Cashmere and the N district generally the therm. during winter often falls several degrees below the freezing point; that in the centre, at Lahore, it is seldom below 70° or 80°, and has been known to rise in the month of June, the period of greatest warmth, as high as 112°, in a tent artificially cooled; and that further S, towards Multan, the heat and dust storms are oppressive. During the principal part of the year the heat is accompanied by great dryness, except at midsummer, when there is rain for some weeks, especially in the northern districts. The diseases common to the country are the same as those observed throughout British India, fevers, liver complaints, and dysentery, being the most frequent. The readiness with which change of temperature may be obtained presents, however, a valuable means of mitigation, and the climate of Cashmere, as regards healthfulness, is asserted, not without some show of proof, to be the finest in the world. With respect to products, those of the N portion, including Cashmere, with its harvests of saffron and its important manufacture of shawls, estimated at £300,000 annually, together with the plains of Attock and Peshawur, which are covered with rich crops of rice, of wheat, and of barley, are extremely varied. The mountains, moreover, yield drugs and dyes and fruits, while their sides are covered with gigantic pines. Iron, copper, lead, salt, coal, nitre, plumbago, and even gold-mines abound; and, properly worked, would furnish, it is alleged, an enormous revenue. The Central Punjab is mostly a bushy jungle or pastoral waste, rescued from the desert by its rivers and by a primitive system of irrigation, while its dryness keeps it free from beasts of prey. Under these circumstances, large herds of cattle constitute its wealth. The plains, however, in the immediate vicinity of the Indus and its tributaries, are not surpassed in fertility, salubrity, or loveliness, by any in the East. The chief products which are cultivated are wheat and other descriptions of grain, indigo, sugar in abundance, rice, opium, cotton, hemp, assafœtida, and various sorts of oil seeds. The gardens yield guavas, dates, mangoes, limes, lemons, peaches, apricots, figs, pomegranates, plums, oranges, mulberries, grapes, almonds, melons, apples, beans, cucumbers, carrots, turnips, and a great variety of fruits unknown even by name to Europeans. Flowers, too, are produced in beautiful profusion. There are also trees valuable for their wood, but those adapted for fuel are rare. Amongst animals deer and camels are numerous. Buffaloes and sheep are also found in large herds and flocks. The flesh of cattle is, however, respected by the Sikhs, who only use the milk of the cow and the wool of the sheep, in addition to the skins or hides of either animal, which form an article of export. The Sikhs are extensive breeders of horses. Common domestic fowl as well as game exist in abundance, and the rivers swarm with fish, such as mullet, carp, &c., and a great variety of unknown species. The bee and the silk-worm thrive, and the fruits of their industry constitute valuable articles of trade and of home-consumption.

History.] Towards the close of the 17th cent the Sikhs, or Seikhs—whose history is sketched under the head SIKHS—had the nucleus of their empire, under Govind, in the fort of Amandpur-Nukkiwal on the Sutledge. In 1707, Banda, a Sikh chief, sacked Sirhind, and carried his devastations as far as Paniput. On Banda's capture and death, the Moslems waged a war of extermination against the Sikhs. All who escaped fled to the hills NE of Lahore, where they remained almost fugitives for 30 years, until Nadir Shah's invasion. On Nadir's death, they issued from their fastnesses, ravaged the Punjab, and repossessed themselves of Amritsir. In 1746, during the first Afghan eruption, they seized the Jallindar Doab; and when Timur, son of Ahmed Shah of Cabul, took Amritsir, and defiled their temples, they rose *en masse*, drave him out of the Punjab, and even captured Lahore. Ahmed Shah vainly endeavoured to subdue them. He retook Lahore, and drove the Sikhs before him from one end of the Punjab to the other; but no sooner had he retired than they were again upon his heels. The anarchy that followed upon the death of Ahmed Shah, and the weakness which preceded the hastening dissolution of the Delhi state, gave the Sikhs ample opportunity to subdue the Punjab, and consolidate their power. In 1750, Churut Sing held a small mud fort at Gujraoli, a village not far N of Lahore. At this time the Sikh confederacy was composed of 12 *missuls* or brotherhoods, some of whose *sirdars* or leaders were able to muster 10,000 or 12,000 horse. Churut Sing's missul was originally the weakest, but his successful defence of his mud fort raised him to popularity and leading influence among the Sikhs. Churut Sing was succeeded by his son Maha Sing, who also worked steadily and wisely for the aggrandizement of his family. Runjit Sing was only 12 years old when he succeeded his father Maha Sing; but in 1793, when only 17 years of age, he assumed the management of his own affairs, and at the age of 23 made himself master of the city of Lahore. He soon afterwards seized Kussur, and made an attempt on Multan; and in 1807 crossed the Sutledge, and began to wrest territory from the Sikh chiefs between the Jumna and Sutledge. His career in this quarter was, however, speedily checked by British interference; and in April 1808, a treaty was signed by him on the basis that he was not to keep troops to the S of the Sutledge, and the British were not to interfere with his government beyond that river; and that, as regarded the Cis-Sutledge states, the status of the year 1808 was to be upheld, while the territories of Sirhind and Malwa were specially taken under British protection. Runjit now directed his whole energies towards seizing all within the Punjab, and as far to the N and W of it as he could. In 1809, he got possession of Kangra; and in 1810, turning his attention to the opposite extremity of the Punjab, he laid siege to Multan, but retired on payment of a sum of money. In 1812, he took the rajaships of Bhunbar and Rajaori in the northern hills. In 1813, he bought for a lac of rupees the important fortress of Attock on the Indus. In 1814, he made an unsuccessful attempt on Cashmere; but he eventually achieved its acquisition in 1819. In 1818, he got possession of Multan; and the fall of that strong fortress paved the way for the conquest of Peshawur and Cashmere. In 1834, he entered into a treaty with Shah Sujah, whereby the latter gave up all claim to Peshawur and certain tracts on the Indus. Runjit died on the 27th of June, 1839, leaving an imbecile son named Karrack his direct heir. Karrack's cause was favoured by the British; but Dhyan, the able minister of the late maharajah, placed himself at the head of a dissident party, and espoused the cause of Shere, an adopted son of one of Runjit's wives. In the meantime an accident, as was alleged, removed Karrack out of the way. The new monarch, Shere, finding himself a mere tool in the hands of Dhyan, made an attempt to place himself under English protection, which insured his death. "'The Warwick of the Punjab,' under promise of raising a cousin of Runjit to the perilous height yet occupied by Shere, induced the ready instrument, whose appellation was Ajit, to enter into a conspiracy, the desired fruits of which he destined for another. This other was the too-famous boy-king Dhulip, the adopted son of one of Runjit's wives. This child was secretly brought into the capital; and shortly after, as Shere, while reviewing his troops, was passing before the body of cavalry commanded by Ajit, the latter advanced, and, under pretence of presenting him with a superb English carbine, shot him dead on the spot. So far successful, Ajit, with his followers, gal-

loped to the fort of Lahore. On his way he encountered a young son of Shere, named Pertab, whose throat he cut with his own hand; and entering the fort, he massacred the whole of Shere's wives. The last murder committed was that done on the infant son of Shere, who was only one day old; the monsters dashed it on the ground, and jumped upon it till life was extinct! The same day, and the eve succeeding to that day, witnessed the violent deaths of the old ex-minister and the new monarch, Ajit. The latter shot Dhyan dead, on his declaring that the boy Dhulip was the rightful heir to the throne. But Hira, the son of Dhyan, aided by the whole of the troops under the orders of the French general, Ventura, immediately attacked Ajit in the citadel, captured him, and slew him, with a vast number of his adherents. The boy-king Dhulip, under the management of his mother, the Rani, and the governorship of Hira, was forthwith acknowledged by our government, whose only object was to see a tranquil and friendly power established in the Punjab. But tranquillity and amity were destined to be strangers to the banks of the five rivers. The soldiery, who had been bribed by all sides, and who were gratified in proportion as usurpers increased, and their services were the more eagerly sought after and remunerated, grew mutinous for want of occupation. Hira, who would fain have tamed the monster whose savageness he had encouraged while it could be useful to him, was their first victim: he was shot — with the connivance it is believed of the Rani whom he had offended—before the eyes of the king while passing down the ranks on the back of an elephant. From that period the wildest anarchy reigned uncontrolled: the Sikh soldiery exercised the most licentious military despotism; and it was when they could exact nothing more from the exhausted treasury of the Punjab that they began to raise their lances in the direction of the British frontier on the Sutledge." The Rani, unable herself to control the army, whose excesses were now as burdensome to the country as the presence of an enemy could have been, urged it to measure its strength with that of the British on the other side of the Sutledge. The Sikh army had in 1843 and 1844 moved down upon the river from Lahore, and after remaining there encamped a few weeks, had returned to the capital. On the 11th of December, 1845, they took courage, and crossing the Sutledge at a point 12 m. from the cantonment of Ferozepur, invaded British India with a force of 60,000 men, and a noble train of artillery.

Sir Henry Harding, the governor-general of India, had at this critical juncture 10,500 men at Ferozepur, 7,200 at Ludiana, and 13,000 at Umballa; or about 30,000 men in all within 70 m. of the point of danger. With this comparatively small force the Sikhs were beaten in four pitched battles, fought in succession within six weeks, at Mudki, at Ferozepur, at Ferozeshah, and at Aliwal; but the want of heavy artillery and ammunition prevented the British following them across the Sutledge: and early in January 1846, a Sikh force crossed the river a few miles from Ludiana, with a large park of well-appointed artillery, and, under the very eyes of the British troops, formed a strong camp on the S side of the Sutledge, consisting of a series of semi-circular entrenchments, the outer one of which was 2½ m. from end to end, and ⅝ m. in depth; the whole surrounded by a deep ditch, and bristling with 67 pieces of artillery. A bridge of boats united this formidable camp to another on the opposite bank of the river, where also were planted heavy guns whose range swept easily across the river. The first portion of the siege-train, with ammunition, only reached the British camp on the 7th and 8th of February. On the morning of the 10th the army moved from their lines at Nialki. The artillery opened at 7 A. M.; the entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet; and at ½ past 10 o'clock, A. M., not a Sikh soldier was left alive upon the British bank of the Sutledge. On the 14th, the whole British army of the Sutledge was encamped at Kussur in the Punjab, within 30 m. of Lahore; and on the 20th the army encamped on the plain of Mean Mir, in the suburbs of Lahore. The maharajah, Dhulip Sing, having tendered to the governor-general the submission of himself and his chiefs, on the 9th of March, 1846, a treaty of peace was signed by which all the territory S of the Sutledge, and also the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including the provs. of Cashmere and Hazarah, were ceded to the British. The maharajah also engaged to pay 50 lacs, or £500,000; to disband the mutinous troops, and confine his military force to 20,000 infantry, and 12,000 cavalry; not to extend or alter the limits of his territory without the concurrence of the British government; and to recognise the independence of Gholab Sing in such territories and districts as might be made over to him by the British government. No mention was made in this treaty of the provinces of Multan and Peshawur. On the 16th of March, a counter-treaty was signed at Umbitter by the governor-general of India and Gholab Sing, chief of Jamu, by which the latter was installed in possession, under British protection, of all the hilly or mountainous country between the Ravi and the Indus, including the valley of Cashmere, and the provs. of Husarah and Chumba, but excluding Lahul; and Gholab Sing undertook to pay £750,000. At the request of the Rani 10,000 British troops, with 36 pieces of artillery, were left in Lahore until a solid government should be established. The plan of government introduced under the treaty of Kussur, as it is called, was for a time eminently successful: but in the course of 1848 "the army of the state, and the whole Sikh people,"—to use the language of the governor-general's proclamation,—headed by Dewan Mulraj, chief of Multan, were again arrayed in arms against the British power. The storming of Multan, and the great battles of Chillianwalla and Gujerat, finally established British supremacy throughout the whole Lahore states: and on March 29th, 1849, the governor-general having proclaimed that the kingdom of the Punjab was at an end, and that the territories of Maharajah Dhulip Sing were then and henceforth a portion of the British empire in India, the Indus became the boundary of British India. Whether the Indus is a better boundary than the Sutledge is a question which divides military authorities. "The mouths of that river were made ours by the annexation of Sind. If we are to judge from the result, we could not have held the lower part of the Indus with either security or advantage, unless we held also the higher: nor would it be possible to make Sind pay for its keeping so long as it had to be armed and munitioned against a Sikh neighbour. Four years ago we had a sandy desert for our frontier, with a fierce, a numerous, a well-trained, and a fanatic army for our neighbours. That was not a state of things which could last long. The enemy burst into our dominions at once, and was checked in his onward progress rather through ignorance of his opportunities than any real impediment; and we, on the other hand, had to concentrate our army by forced marches from a considerable distance. If fortune seconded the desperate precipitancy of our attack and the courage of our arms, it is too much to reckon always on her favours. Our present situation is almost the reverse. We have mountains for our frontier, and hill-tribes for our neighbours. In the occupation of the Punjab we have the means of maintaining an army of observation, which we can easily concentrate at any one of the few passes through which our enemies can invade us. In fact, we can employ against the Afghans those very facilities which the Sikhs have employed against us. A glance at the Punjab shows its capacity for a frontier province or 'march,' to use the old word. Its five rivers are five natural lines of circumvallation, which our superiority in the arts and appliances of war will render more useful to the British defenders than to the Afghan assailant. Were it a matter of choice, these considerations would be rather too doubtful to justify so extensive a change in our Indian position and defences; but it is no longer a matter of choice, and has not been since the 12th of Dec. 1845, when the mutinous Janissaries of Lahore started on their unprovoked and ill-starred foray. We were then obliged to advance or recede." [*Times.*] For further considerations *pro* and *con* on this question see article INDUS.

In the new arrangements which have been made for the internal administration of the newly annexed territory, it is understood that the whole is to be arranged in 5 divisions, viz.: 1st, The division of Lahore, comprising the 5 sub-districts of Lahore, Amritsir, Dinanuggur, Skekhopura, and Wuzirabad. 2d, The division of Multan, comprising the 3 sub-districts of Multan, Pak-Puttun, and Jung. 3d, The Leia division, comprising the 4 districts of Leia, Kangurh, Dera-Ghazi-Khan, and Dera-Ismail-Khan; 4th, The Jelum division, comprising the 4 districts of Jelum, Shapur, Rawal-Pinder, and Pind-Dadun-Khan. And, 5th, a division comprising the 2 districts of Peshawur and Huzara. Important reforms have already been introduced into the taxation of the country. The whole of the land-assessment has been revised; and "when you have revised the land-assessment of an eastern exchequer you have seen the end of at least nine-tenths of everything which can be submitted to revision. The peaceful cultivators of the provinces have seen the end of the ancient system, under which the only limit to new demands was the exhaustion of the power of payment, and under which the emissaries of the government made it a rule to exact as much for themselves as for those who sent them. In many instances the scale of rates has been reduced 25, and in some 35, per cent.; and we are informed that a fixed revenue of 30 per cent. of the *gross* produce in the plains and 20 per cent. of the gross produce in the hills may now be raised with ease by the exchequer, and without oppression to the cultivator. There is every reason to believe that, however these changes may have influenced the minds of the upper classes of the Sikh community, they have abundantly conciliated towards us the goodwill of the majority of the native inhabitants. It is no uncommon occurrence, in the numerous feasts and festivals which are inculcated by their heathen superstitions, to hear the current of conversation among the common people interrupted by loud and spontaneous celebrations of the blessings of the British rule. The husbandman feels his deliverance

from the grinding tyranny of a fiscal overseer. The father begins to have faith in the preservation of his children from wanton outrage; and the man in whom nature has implanted a spark of honour or a principle of thrift exults over the establishment of a government which obtains the allegiance of its subjects by other means than bloodshed and spoliation. It is because the classes among whom sentiments like these have taken the firmest root, and for the most substantial reasons constitute the preponderating bulk of our new tributaries in the Punjab, that we cherish the most confident hopes of the discomfiture of any hostile invasions of our authority."

LAHORE, the capital of the state whose rise and fall under Runjit Sing is detailed in the above article, and at one period the residence of the Mogul emperors, is situated on the Ravi, in N lat. 31° 33′, and E long. 74° 26′, 230 m. NE of Delhi. Its fort and palace, and splendid gardens under the Mogul dynasty, have long been in a state of decay; for its position on the high road from Cabul to Delhi rendered it peculiarly open to the ravages of war. Some, however, of its splendid monuments still remain; but a recent French traveller says of it: "When seen from a distance, no idea can be formed of the spectacle it presents within; its present misery is as great as its past splendour. It is nothing but a mass of ruins; everywhere its noble mansions seem ready to fall to the ground. To adventure on foot through the inextricable mass of tortuous, infectious, dark streets forming the town, obstructed as they are too by ruins, and filled with elephants, horses, and men, is almost impossible for a stranger. The streets are so narrow that in many you may touch both sides as you pass. The houses, constructed of brick, are so high, so overladen with balconies and occupiers, and in such a state of dilapidation, that a blow would seem sufficient to overturn them, as it would the triumphal gates under which you pass in going from one quarter of the city to another. To sum up all, the ground, which has never been paved, is a mere open sewer, as horrible to see as to bear; and is pierced here and there by deep holes, which, notwithstanding all the address which is displayed to avoid them, often cause the elephants dangerous falls." Runjit Sing was at much expense in strengthening its walls and fortifications; but these are now being dismantled with a view to the opening up, ventilating, and cleansing of the city. Moorcroft states that the brick wall which surrounded L. when he visited it, in 1819, was 30 ft. high, and about 7 m. in extent; and Burnes says that the ancient cap. extended from E to W 5 m., with an average breadth of 3 m. The modern city occupied only the W angle of the ancient cap. There are two or three mosques; but none of them are of any size or magnificence; nor do the bazaars exhibit much appearance of wealth. There are now from 1,200 to 2,000 European residents within the city or in its vicinity; and their presence will doubtless speedily introduce trade and its concomitants into the city. In the city itself there were in 1850, 28,692 houses; and 143 schools, with an attendance of 2,243 pupils.—At Shahdarah, 2 m. N of the city, is the mausoleum of the emperor Jehangire, a quadrangular building of great beauty; and to the S of it, in the open plain, is the tomb of his favourite, Nur Jehan Begum.—The expenses of the municipal improvements introduced by the British authorities in this city are met by the levying of a petty custom, such as is common at home, on articles entering into the town for sale; and so highly are the improvements appreciated, and so lightly is the tax felt, that other large towns within the Punjab have applied for the extension of the system to them. Funds sufficient both for police and conservancy purposes are expected to be raised in this fashion, without taxing the resources of the state.

LAHORI BUNDER, a village of Sind, 33 m. SW of Tattah, on the l. bank of the Buggar or W branch of the Indus, 20 m. from the Pitti mouth. This place was formerly the seat of an extensive commerce, but it has fallen to decay in consequence of the Buggar having ceased to be navigable. By the treaty concluded in 1739 between Nadir Shah and the emperor Mahomed Shah, L. was used to mark the W boundary of Hindostan.

LA HORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, and partido of Roa. Pop. 731. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

LAHR, an amt or bail. and town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine. Pop. of bail. 15,860.—The town is on the r. bank of the Schulter, 11 m. SSW of Offenburg, and 20 m. SSE of Strasburg. Pop. 6,048. It is enclosed by a wall; and has an hospital, a poor's-house, a college, and an industrial school. It possesses manufactories of cloth, cotton, and linen fabrics, ribbon, leather, tobacco, chicory, vinegar, glue, playing-cards, &c. The environs afford lime and free-stone.

LAHR. See LAR.

LAHSA, EL-AHSA, or HADJAR, a district of Arabia, stretching along the W side of the Persian gulf, from the Chor-Abdullah to the S extremity of the gulf, or between the parallels of 23° 30′ and 30° N. The desert tract to the S of the lower part of the course of the Euphrates, inhabited by the Montefig Arabs, skirts it on the N; on the W a chain of hills running parallel to the coast of the gulf, and at a distance varying from 60 to 120 m., appears to divide it from the Nejed; on the S its limits are probably the interminable wastes of the great Roba-el-Chaly. Little is known of its interior. From the town of El-Kuweit or Kurem, on the coast of the gulf, a route leads NW into the territory of the Aneizeh Arabs, and SW to Jelajel in the Nejed. From El-Katif, 200 m. further S, on the coast of the gulf, routes lead W to Jelajel, WSW to Shakra and to Derayeh or El-Derej; and S to El-Hofuf. The great gulf of Bahrein, and the peninsular projection of Bahran, diversify the outline of the gulf to the S of El-Katif.—The greater part of L. is inhabited by Bedouin tribes, of whom the most powerful is that of Beni Khaled. A considerable number of Turks and Jews are found in the pop., scattered along the coasts. The Arabs of the coast mainly support themselves by fishing; those of the interior, upon dates. Rice and dhurra are cultivated; camels and asses, both of superior breed, are largely reared for exportation; and the fishery of pearls is pursued in the gulf, especially around the island of Bahrein.

LAHU (GRAND), a port of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 30 m. W of Trade Town. Both points of the river are low and sandy. The town is built upon the W one, between the sea and a lagune, and is upwards of 1 m. in length. On the E point there is another smaller town. The two towns contain a numerous pop. The following description of them, from the *Journal of an African cruiser*, narrates their appearance in 1843: "On the side next the sea, you discern only the bamboo-walls of the town, and a few cocoa-nut trees scattered along the sandy beach; but on the lake-side there is one of the loveliest views imaginable. The quiet lake and its wooded islands,—the thousand of green cocoa-nut trees, laden with fruit, and shadowing all the shore,—the rivers, broad and dark, stretching away on either hand, until lost among the depths of the forest, which doubtless extends into the mysterious heart of Africa,—the canoes

returning along these majestic streams with people who had fled,—the hundreds of natives who reclined in the shade, or clustered around a fountain in the sand, or busied themselves with the canoes,—all contributed to form a picture which was very pleasant to our eyes, long wearied as we were with the sight of ocean and sky, and the dreary skirts of the sea-shore. King Peter, who rules over this beautiful spot, held his court under an awning of palm-leaves, in an area of more than 100 ft. square, around the sides of which were the little dwellings that conjointly composed his palace. The king received us with dignity and affability; and probably no less than 200 of his subjects were collected in the area to witness the interview. These people are a fine-looking race, well formed, and with very pleasing countenances."

LAHU (Half), a village of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 4 m. W of Grand Lahu.

LAHU (Mount), a range of hills in Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 6 m. NNE of Grand Lahu. Alt. 350 ft.

LAHUL, or Lawur, a territory of Hindostan, in the NE of the Punjab; bounded on the N and E by Ladakh; on the S and SW by Kulu; and on the NW by Kishtawar; comprising an area of about 2,000 sq. m., and situated between 32° 35′ and 33° 20′ N lat., and between 76° 30′ and 77° 30′ E long. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, the highest summits of which rise to the alt. of upwards of 17,000 ft., and are covered with perpetual snow. Barra-Lacha pass, on the NW, has an elevation of 16,500 ft.; and Ritanka pass, on the S, 13,300 ft. The elevation of the whole territory considerably exceeds 5,000 ft. It is intersected by numerous streams, affluents of the Surajbhaga and Chandrabhaga, and is capable of successful cultivation. The indigenous productions of the soil are scanty, and the few fruits it affords are harsh and of small size. With the exception of Gosha and Tandi, two small hamlets at the head of the Chenab, it contains nothing in the form of a village. The houses are built in rows on the acclivities of the mountains, and are generally two or three stories in height. They are flat-roofed, and built of stone. The lower part is used as a place of shelter for cattle. Access to the upper is obtained by means of a notched plank of pine. The inhabitants are Tartars, and find their chief employment in the transit of goods between Chumbakulu and Ladakh. They wear a thick but soft species of woollen cloth of their own manufacture, and both men and women adorn themselves with a profusion of trinkets.

LA HULPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Argent. Pop. of dep. 1,397; of com. 963. Paper forms the chief article of local manufacture.

LAHUN (El), a village of Central Egypt, in the district of Fayum, 11 m. SE of Medenit-el-Fayum, at the entrance of a gorge of the same name, and on Joseph canal. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Ptolemais Portus* or *Ptolemaidon Arsinoitum*.

LAIAH, a town of Senegambia, in the district and 30 m. SE of Furicaria, near the r. bank of the Kolungtang.

LAIBACH. See Laybach.

LAICHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Chassepierre. Pop. 272.

LAICHEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. SSE of Kazan, on the r. bank of the Kama, 21 m. from its confluence with the Volga. Pop. 550. It is one of the chief entrepots for the salt of Perm, and has an annual fair.

LAICHINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 11 m. ENE of Munsingen, and 10 m. NNW of Blaubeuern. Pop. in 1840, 2,014. It has an hospital. The manufacture of linen, and agriculture, form the chief branches of local industry.

LAID-BROLY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ayeneux. Pop. 187.

LAIDLEY (Mount), a summit of New South Wales, between Hervey and Croker ranges, between 32° 50′ and 33° S lat., and 148° 58′ E long.

LAIDLEY PLAINS, a level tract in the district of Moreton bay, New South Wales, between Hay peak and an affluent of Lockyer creek.

LAIGLE. See Aigle (L').

LAIGNE', a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. W of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,015.

LAIGNE'-EN-BELIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Ecommoy. Pop. 1,248.

LAIGNELET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Fougeres. Pop. 1,084. It has a glass-work.

LAIGNES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, arrond. of Chatillon-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,956; in 1841, 10,904. The town is 11 m. W of Chatillon-sur-Seine, near the source of a river of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 1,563. It has manufactories of linen, hats, and wooden ware, and an oil-mill; and carries on an active trade in cattle, wool, and hemp. In the environs are mines of coal. —The river L. has its source 1½ m. W of the town of the same name; runs N into the dep. of the Aube; passes Riceys; and, after a course of 21 m., throws itself into the Seine, on the l. bank, at the v. of Polizy.

LAIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and cant. of Vervins. Pop. 1,282.

LAIGONAL, a mountain of France, in the chain of the Cevennes, 10 m. N of Vigan, on the confines of the deps. of the Gard and Lozere.

LAIGUEGLIA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 7 m. SSW of Albenga, mand. and 2 m. SW of Alassio, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,421. It has several oil-mills.

LAIGUILLAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Mareuil. Pop. 1,019. It has two annual fairs.

LAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Guichen, 10 m. SSW of Rennes. Pop. 1,728. Fairs are held twice a-year.

LAILLY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, 2 m. E of Beaugency, and 15 m. SW of Orleans. Pop. 1,735.

LAINATE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Milan, district and 5 m. S of Saronno. Pop. 1,500.

LAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNW of La Chapelle-de-Guinchay. Pop. 520. It has 4 annual fairs.

LAINIO-ELF, a river of Sweden, in the prefecture of N. Bothnia, which issues from Lake Rosto; runs SE; and, after a course of about 150 m., throws itself into the Muonio-elf, on the r. bank, at Paialo-Kengiz, 120 m. N of Tornea.

LAINSECQ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Sauveur. Pop. 1,000. It has 6 annual fairs.

L'AIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Horrues. Pop. 117.

LAIRG, or Larig, a parish in Sutherlandshire, intersected in nearly its entire extent by Loch Shin, and containing several small lakes and streams. Pop. in 1831, 1,045; in 1841, 913.

LAISSAC, or Layssac, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Millau. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831,

7,912; in 1841, 7,477. The town is 26 m. NW of Millau, near the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,702. It possesses manufactories of pottery and of caddis, a wool-spinning mill, and several paper-mills, and has 2 annual fairs. In the vicinity are mines of coal.

LAITHAFALVA, or POTZNEUSIEDEL, a small town of Hungary, on the Laitha, 11 m. SSW of Presburg. Pop. 1,350.

LAIVES, or ST. MARTIN-DE-LAIVES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 1½ m. W of Senecy, and 14 m. S of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 1,373. It has 2 annual fairs.

LAIZETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Eugies. Pop. 355.

LAJAS, a port of the Canary islands, on the E coast of the island of Fortaventura, to the E of Oliva.

LAJE (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town and small port of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 37 m. WSW of Corunna, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 492. It has extensive sardine fisheries.

LAJNO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 19 m. NW of Castrovillari, near the source of the Lao. Pop. 2,600.

LAKA, a river of Galicia, which rises near Kolbuszow; runs NE, and then NW; and flows into the Vistula, on the r. bank, opposite Sandomir, after a course of 48 m.

LAKAHURRA, a village of the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Multan, on the route to Lahore.

LAKARDEWANI, a district of Hindostan, in the SE of Bhagulpur, consisting of rich land, finely interspersed with rocky hills. Area 919 sq. m. Pop. 240,000, nearly all Hindus. Its chief town is Nuni, on the l. bank of the Mawr, which drains the entire district, intersecting it from NW to SE.

LAKE, a county in the NE part of the state of Ohio, U. S., watered by Grand and Chagrin rivers. Area 220 sq. m. Its cap. is Painesville. Pop. in 1840, 13,719; in 1850, 14,645.—Also a co. in the NW part of Iowa, bordering on the N on Lake Michigan. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,468.—Also a co. in the N part of Illinois, skirted on the E by Lake Michigan. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,634; in 1850, 14,134. Its cap. is Little Fort.—Also a township in Starke co., in Ohio. Pop. 2,150.—Also a township in Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1,175.—Also a township in Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1,144.

LAKE (CIRCLE OF THE), or SEE-KREIS, a circle of the duchy of Baden, on the N side of the lake of Constanz, bordering on Hohenzollern, Würtemberg, and Switzerland. It comprises the bishopric of Constanz, the eastern part of the principality of Furstenberg, and the towns of Uberlingen and Offullendorf.

LAKEDIVES. See LACCADIVES.

LAKE-OF-THE-THOUSAND-ISLANDS, a lake-like expanse formed by the St. Lawrence, after issuing from Lake Ontario, so called from the variety and number of islands with which it is interspersed. It is about 6 m. in breadth, and extends for 40 m. NE of Kingston. The islands are said to amount to 1,700 in all; but the largest is only 10 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth.

LAKE-OF-THE-HILLS, a large lake in the NW part of North America, about 200 m. in length, and from 50 to 25 m. broad.

LAKE-OF-THE-WOODS, or LAC DE BOIS, a lake of North America. It is 70 m. long, and 40 m. wide; and derives its name from the quantities of oak, fir, pine, spruce, &c., which grow on its banks. It contains a few small islands. The boundary between Canada and the United States runs from Lake Superior, by Pigeon river, to the NW angle of this lake, in N lat.. 49°, W long. 94° 25′; and thence due W along the parallel of 49° to the Rocky mountains.

LAKE PLEASANT, a township in Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 81 m. NW by N of Albany, which takes its name from one of numerous small lakes, on the W side of which stands a village, also named from the lake. Pop. 300.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, a village in Carroll p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 366 m. NNW of New Orleans, on a lake formed by the ancient bed of the Mississippi, which discharges itself by the Tensas.

LAKENHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 1½ m. SSW of Norwich. Pop. 4,006.

LAKENHEATH, a parish of Suffolk, 5½ m. W of Brandon-Ferry. Area 10,550 acres. Pop. 1,579.

LAKE RIVER, a small stream of North America, which falls into the Mississippi, in N lat. 46° 30′. It is about 15 yds. wide at its mouth.

LAKE RIVER (LITTLE), a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 45° 36′.

LAKKI, a town of Afghanistan, in the district and 10 m. N of Marwat, on the Kurund river.

LAKOR, an island in the Banda sea, one of the Serawatti group, 62 m. E of the E end of Timor, between Moa on the W, and Loewang on the E, in S lat. 8° 15′. It resembles a dry coral bank raised about 20 ft. above sea-level. A few patches of sand which occur here and there are planted with cocoanuts; and some spots admit of cultivating yams and other roots. The pop. is estimated at between 800 and 1,000, whose chief wealth consists in pigs and sheep.

LAKTHO, a territory of India beyond the Ganges, situated to the N of Ava, and to the S of the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan. It is very little known, and has never been visited by Europeans; but appears to stretch along both sides of the Le-sien-kiang, between the Ho-Ti-kiang on the E, and the Kiu-ling on the W; and is described as mountainous, rocky, and incumbered with various species of underwood. The mountains are said to be penetrated by extraordinary natural caverns, which have been formerly inhabited. The soil is suited in many places to the cultivation of rice; and bamboos of immense size are among its vegetable productions. The inhabitants are represented as trading with Tonquin for salt, of which their country is destitute, though in cases of necessity they procure an inferior kind from the ashes of burned vegetables. They also import salt fish, oil, and silk stuffs for their chiefs; paying for these articles in buffaloes and cotton. Some have supposed that Laktho is only another name for Laos; others identify it with the Tar-ut-Shan territory of the Chinese.

LAKURA, a village of Beluchistan, 70 m. S of Kelat, in N lat. 28° 5′.

LALAIN, or POUY, a small river of France, which rises near Pouy, in the SW of the dep. of Aube, and flows into the Vannes, on the r. bank, near Foissy.

LALAING, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Douay. Pop. 1,692.

LALAND. See LAALAND.

LALANG, an island near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca, in N lat. 2° 20′. It is about 10 m. in length.

LALANNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Trie. Pop. 1,200.

LALANT (UNY), a parish of Cornwall, 3 m. SE of St. Ives. Area 4,240 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,012.

LALBENC, or LALBENQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. NE of Vinay. Pop. 1,960.

LALEHAM, a parish in Middlesex, 2 m. S by E of Staines. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 612.

LALESTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2½ m. W of Bridgend. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1841, 507.

LALEU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Rochelle. Pop. 800.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Orne, 3 m. NNE of Mèle-sur-Sarthe. Pop. 1,115.

LALEYRIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. E of Nantua. Pop. 1,100.

LALHEUE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. W of Senecey, on the r. bank of the Grone. Pop. 650.

LALIA, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futa-challon, 35 m. ESE of Labbe.

LALIM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. SW of Lamego.

LALIN, a judicial partido, district, and town of Spain in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra. The partido comprises 164 parishes. The town contains a parish-church and a custom-house. Pop. 270. Its industry consists chiefly in the rearing of cattle.

LALINDE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Bergerac. Pop. of cant., comprising 15 coms., 9,434; of com., 1,882.

LALITA-PATAM, a town of Nepal, 1½ m. S of Kathmandu, near the l. bank of the Bogmutti, in N lat. 27° 40′, E long. 85°. In 1803 it had a pop. of 24,000. Copper and tin wares, and cotton goods, are amongst its manufactures.

LALLA, or Lala, a small town of Greece, in the Morea, 15 m. NNW of Fanari, in the middle of a fine champaign slope which extends 5 or 6 m. on both sides of the Alpheius, in the elevated country to the NE of Olympus. It is the ancient *Alesiœum*.

LALLARY POINT, a cape on the SW coast of the island of Banca, in N lat. 2° 48′.

LALLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. SW of Villé. Pop. 600.

LALLI, a town in the Punjab, between the Chenab and Jelum, in N lat. 31° 49′. Pop. 5,000.

LALLYCROSS, a village of co. Cork, in the p. of Castlemagner. Pop. 166.

LALPUR, a town of Northern India, on the l. bank of the Cabul river, in N lat. 34° 17′. At an alt. of 1,404 ft. above sea-level. The river is fordable here.

LALSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, on the r. bank of the Louza, 45 m. NE of Veliki-Oustioug. Pop. 1,500. It has a brisk trade with Siberia, Moscow, and Archangel.

LALSUNT, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, state and 45 m. SE of Jeypur.

LALUE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Anderlues. Pop. 572.

LALUSI, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Achaia, 5 m. S of Chelandritza, on a small affluent of the Peirus.

LALUTAYA, an island of the Philippine archipelago, between Paragua and Panay, in N lat. 11° 7′, E long. 121°. It is about 9 m. in length.

LAMA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 7 m. ENE of Ascole. Pop. 1,100.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Polecina, 4 m. NE of Crespino.—Also a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 15 m. SE of Lanciano. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactories of woollen cloth.—Also a canton and com. of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. Pop. of cant. 1,392; of com. 387.—Also a river of Russia, in the gov. of Moscow, which rises 12 m. N of Rouza; flows N; and skirting the gov. of Tver, joins the Volga; on the r. bank, 24 m. NNW of Kein, after a course of 90 m.

LAMA (San Salvador de), a judicial partido, district, and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Pontevedra. The partido comprises 31 parishes. Pop., chiefly pastoral, 760.

LAMA-DANGRA, a chain of mountains in Nepal, running WNW and ESE, from the l. bank of the Gordok, to the r. bank of the Kosi.

LAMAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Tournay. Pop. 595.

LAMAJAN, or Loemadjan, a native town of Java, 26 m. SSE of Probolingo. It stands on a plain at a considerable elevation above sea-level. Its principal feature is a fine square or central area, shaded by noble banyans, and bordered by the residences of the principal people.

LAMALMON, a large and lofty mountain of Abyssinia, on the caravan-road from Massuwah to Gondar, near the centre of the Samen chain. The ascent is very difficult, being in many places nearly perpendicular, and only to be mounted by a narrow path on the edge of precipices. At the most difficult pass, a duty is levied on all travellers. At the summit is an extensive plain, finely watered, and abounding with corn and pasture. A number of villages on this mountain are occupied by the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the mountains of Abyssinia, who still preserve the religion and manners of their ancestors, and speak a language peculiar to themselves called the Falasha.

LA-MAR. See Mar.

LAMAR, a township in Clinton co., in Pennsylvania, on Cedar creek. Pop. 1,883.—Also a village in Marshall co., in the state of Mississippi.

LAMARCHE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, arrond. of Neufchateau.—The cant., comprising 26 com., had a pop. of 16,355 in 1841.—The com., 22 m. S of Neufchateau, on the r. bank of the Mouzon, had a pop. of 1,625.

LAMARCHE-SUR-SAONE, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. SW of Pontaillier. Pop. 1,050.

LAMAROSA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 52 m. SE of Santarem, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 300.

LAMARSH, a parish of Essex, 6 m. NE of Halstead. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1841, 404.

LAMAS, a province of Peru, intersected by the Moyobamba, a branch of the Huallaga. It is mountainous, and covered with wood.—The capital, of the same name, is situated in S lat. 7° 5′, on the l. bank of the Moyobamba.

LAMAS-DE-ORELHAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 21 m. NE of Villa-Real.

LAMATO, a small town of Austrian Italy, 5 m. NW of Milan.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 2da, 9 m. NW of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,400.—Also a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 2da, which rises near Adamo, runs S, and WSW, and flows into the gulf of Santa-Eufemia, 9 m. NNE of Il Pizzo, after a course of 32 m.

LAMB-HEAD, a cape on the SE coast of the island of Stronsa, one of the Orkneys, in N lat. 58° 57′.

LAMB'S HEAD, a cape of Ireland, forming the N point of entrance to Kenmare river, in co. Kerry, in N lat. 51° 42′.

LAMBA, a small uninhabited island of Scotland, on the NE coast of the mainland of Shetland, in N lat. 60° 45′.

LAMBACH, a town of Upper Austria, on the l. bank of the Traun, 6 m. ENE of Schwannenstadt. It has 3,000 inhabitants, and is neatly built, most of the houses being erected since 1809, when it was burned. It is an entrepot for the salt of Hallstadt and Ischil. There is a noble Benedictine abbey and church here.

LAMBALE, a village of Western Africa, on the Senegal, 75 m. SE of Goumel.

LAMBALLE, a town of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, on the Gouessant, 21 m. W of Dinan. Pop. 4,200. It is surrounded with walls of old date, and has two suburbs. It has manufactures of linen and parchment.—The cant., comprising 13 coms., had a pop. of 14,634 in 1841.

LAMBANESS, a cape on the NE coast of the island of Unst, in the Shetland group, in N lat. 61° 10′.

LAMBARE, a fort of Paraguay, on the Paraguay. 2 m. S of Assumption, in S lat. 25° 20′.

LAMBAY, a small island in the Irish sea, near the W coast of co. Dublin, 1½ m. in length, and 1¼ m. in breadth. Area 595 acres. Pop. 100.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, in the intendancy of Truxillo, situated in a pleasant and fertile spot, about 2 leagues from the sea, and 4 from its port of Pascamayo, 95 m. WNW of Truxillo. It has an elegant parish church of stone; and the river Lambayeque runs through the town, and fertilizes the environs. Some wine is made here; the poorer classes manufacture coarse cottons. The road to Lima passes through this place. Pop. 8,000, consisting of Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians. The principal manufactures are soap, goat-skin leather, cotton cloth, and marmalade of quinces, guavas, and limes. Hats of palm and rushes are also made here. Some of the shops and stores are well-stocked with European goods.

LAMBEG, a parish partly in co. Down, partly in co. Antrim. Area 1,565 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,819; in 1841, 1,967.—Also a village in co. Antrim, 2 m. N of Lisbon. Pop. 218.

LAMBERHURST, a parish partly in Kent, partly in Sussex, 14 m. SW of Maidstone. Area 5,290 acres. Pop. 1,572.

LAMBERMONT, a village and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege. Pop. 743.—Also a com. of the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Muno. Pop. 378.

LAMBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Artigny. Pop. 216.

LAMBERT BAY, a bay on the NE coast of the island of St. Christopher, 2 m. SW of Muddy-point.

LAMBERT (Cape), a headland on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 35′, E long. 117° 8′.

LAMBERT (Point), a cape on the coast of New Cornwall, forming the S boundary of Port Essington, in N lat. 54° 10′.

LAMBERT-DU-LATRAY (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. SSW of Angers. Pop. 414.

LAMBERT-DES-LEVEES (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 2 m. N of Saumur. Pop. 1,726.

LAMBERT-DE-LA-POTERIE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Thouarce. Pop. 1,273.

LAMBERT'S POINT, a cape of the island of Barbadoes, on the WSW coast, 2 m. WSW of High point.

LAMBESC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. of Aix. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,715; in 1841, 9,408.—The town is 14 m. NW of Aix, on the road from that town to Avignon. Pop. in 1841, 3,587. It is built partly on the slope of a hill, and has a handsome church, a large town-house, an hospital, several fountains, and two public walks. The lower part of the town possesses some elegance, but the upper is ill-built. It has manufactories of vermicelli and of soda, several oil-mills, and in the environs extensive brick and tile-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in grain. Fairs are held three times a-year. Previous to the revolution this town bore the title of a principality.

LAMBETH, an extensive parish, metropolitan suburb, and parl. borough, situated in the E division of the hund. of Brixton, Surrey, 1¾ m. SW by S of St. Paul's cathedral, on the SE bank of the Thames, which is here crossed by the Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and intersected by the London and Southampton railway. It forms, with Southwark, one of the most extensive suburbs of London, covering an area of 16 m. in circumf. Area of parish, including the districts attached to the new churches of St. John, Waterloo road, Kennington, Brixton, and Norwood, 3,640 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 27,937; in 1831, 87,856; in 1841, 115,888; in 1851, 139,240. By the Reform act, part of Lambeth, with the parish of St. Mary Newington, and the parish of St. Giles Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, were appointed to return 2 members to parliament. Area of parl. borough 8,840 acres. Pop. in 1841, 197,412. Electors registered in 1837, 7,040; in 1847, 13,885. At Nine Elms is the London terminus of the South-eastern railway, well situated for economy and convenient connexion with the Thames. The residence of the archbishops of Canterbury is an extra-parochial precinct in this parish. It is situated near the Thames, between Vauxhall and Westminster bridges. It is an irregular but extensive pile, exhibiting specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed within the last 700 years.

LAMBEZELLEC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 2 m. N of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 9,548. It has manufactories of sailors' coats and hats, and several oil-mills.

LAMBI. See Mel.

LAMBLEY, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 5 m. NE of Nottingham, and NW of the Trent. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 824; in 1841, 983.

LAMBLEY-UPON-TYNE, a parish and township in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ m. SW of Haltwhistle, on the W bank of the S. Tyne. Area of p. 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 252; in 1841, 249.

LAMBOGE′. See Ambojar.

LAMBOURN, or Chipping-Lambourn, a parish in Berks, 65 m. W of London, and 7 m. NNW of Hungerford, comprising the market-town of Chipping-L., and the tythings of Upper-L., Blagrave-with-Hadley, and Eastbury-with-Bockhampton. Area of the p. 14,880 acres. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 2,045; in 1831, 2,386; in 1841, 2,595; of the town in 1831, 1,166; in 1841, 1,333.—The town is situated in a pleasant open country, near the edge of the chalk-downs which intersect this district. It is an ancient place, but contains some neat modern houses, and is well supplied with water. Horse-races are held annually on L. downs.

LAMBOURN (Upper), a tything in the above parish, 1½ m. NW of Lambourn. Pop. in 1831, 387; in 1841, 388.

LAMBOURNE, a parish in Essex, 4 m. S by E of Epping, on the river Roding. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 778; in 1841, 904.

LAMBRATE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and dist. and 3 m. ENE of Milan, on the r. bank of the Lambro. Pop. 600. It has a manufactory of gunpowder.

LAMBRECHT (Saint), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 4 m. W of Neustadt, on the Speirbach. Pop. 1,476. It has a manufactory of cloth, and of copper-wares.

LAMBRECHT (Sanct), a town of Austria, in Styria, circle and 22 m. WSW of Judenburg, and 33 m. N of Klagenfurt. Pop. 600. In the environs are quarries of marble.

LAMBRES-LES-DOUAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. S of Douay Pop. 700. It has an old mill.

LAMBRIGG, a township in the p. of Kirkby-in-Kendal, Westmoreland, 5 m. ENE of Kendal, at the source of the Mint. Pop. in 1831, 176; in 1841, 143.

LAMBRO, a river of Austrian Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Como, between the two arms of the lake of that name; traverses the provs. of Milan and Lodi; and throws itself into the Po, on the l. bank, near Corte-San-Andrea. It has a total course of about 75 m. in a generally S direction; and is joined on the r. at San-Angelo by the southern Lambro or Lambro-Morte.

LAMBSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 3 m. SW of Frankenthal, and 17 m. NNW of Spire. Pop. 2,630.

LAMBSTON, or Lammerton, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 3 m. W by N of Haverford-West, and E of St. Bride's bay. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1841, 319.

LAMBTON, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co. of Durham, 7 m. NNE of Durham, on the S bank of the Wear, and on the Great North of England and the Stanhope and Tyne railways. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 256; in 1841, 120.

LAMBTON, or Kitley, a village of Canada-West, partly in the township of Toronto, and partly in that of York, on the Humber, and 8 m. from Toronto. Pop. 250.

LAMEGO, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira. The comarca contains 101,500 inhabitants. The town is 39 m. N of Viseu, and 87 m. NNE of Coimbra, at the foot of the Serra-Penude, and on the Balsamao, a little above the junction of that river with the Douro. Pop. 8,870. The principal buildings are the cathedral, founded by count Henry, father of the first king of Portugal; the episcopal palace, a large and handsome building, and containing an extensive library. It has also a church and several chapels, 4 convents, an old castle, a college, 2 hospitals, and an episcopal seminary. Pop. 9,000. It is noted as the place in which the Cortes assembled in 1144, to confirm the election of Alphonso I. to the throne of Portugal, and to enact the basis of the constitution of the new monarchy.—Also a small village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the l. bank of the Guaporé, 6 m. N of the junction of the Rio-Baure.

LAMEIRA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 16 m. ENE of Guimaraens. In the environs are the remains of Roman baths.

LAMENTIN (Le), a town on the NE coast of the island of Guadaloupe, 20 m. NNE of La Basse Terre.—Also a town in the island of Martinique, 2½ m. NE of Fort-Royal.

LAMERDINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, NW of Landsberg. Pop. 360.

LAMERTON, a parish in Devonshire, 15 m. N by W of Plymouth. Area 4,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,209; in 1841, 1,288. The Brent-tor, in this p., has an alt. of 1,100 ft. above sea-level.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry and township in the palatinate of Durham, 4 m. S of Newcastle, on the Great Northern railway. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,910; in 1841, 1,846.

LAMIA. See Zeitun.

LA MINE, a navigable tributary of the Missouri, which joins it at Boonville, in the state of Missouri, after an ENE course of about 80 m.—Also a village in Cooper co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 988.

LAMINGTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, 11 m. SE of Lanark. Area 11,000 acres. Pop. in 1841, 358.

LAMJUN, a town of Northern Hindostan, 32 m. NW of Gorkha, in N lat. 28° 12′.

LAMLASH, an excellent harbour on the SE side of the island of Arran, in the frith of Clyde, where vessels of any size, and almost in any number, can safely lie at anchor. It is sheltered from the sea by the Holy Isle, which bears 22 m. S ¼ W from Girvan, and 7 m. NE ¾ E from Cumbrae light. On each side of Holy Isle there is a good entrance into the bay. See article Arran.

LAMMAS, a parish in Norfolk, 9 m. NE of Norwich. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 299.

LAMMERMOOR-HILLS, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching E from the vale of Gala-water, in the SE extremity of Mid-Lothian, to the German ocean at the promontory of St. Abb's-head in Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and the most elevated part of it, called the Louthers or Hartfell heights, a less lofty range goes off NE across Peebles-shire, to the vale of the Gala, which, but for being cloven through by this vale, would, under the name of the Lammermoor-hills, be continuous to the sea. The L. all lie within East Lothian and Berwickshire; and their range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviots and the Louthers, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed. The L. are in themselves an extensive curvature of heights nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands of bleak moor. Primary micaceous schist composes the entire range, not only of the L., but of the heights which continue it through Peebles-shire, till it joins the metalliferous mountains about the sources of the Clyde. Lammerlaw, which rises in the p. of Lauder, and gives name to the whole range, has an alt. of 1,500 ft. Among other chief or remarkable summits, according to the measurements of Blackadder in his survey of Berwickshire, Criblaw has an elevation of 1,615 ft.; Clint-hill of 1,544; Tippet-knowes, 1,328; Manslaughter-law, 1,273; Twinlaw-hill, 1,260; Earlston-hill, 1,200; Great Dirrington-law, 1,145; Ayrhouse-hill, 1,054; Bemerside-hill, 1,011; and Cockburn-law, 912 ft.

LAMNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Montmirail. Pop. 1,139.

LA-MOA, or Na-moa, an island of China, off the coast of the prov. of Fo-kien, in N lat. 23° 28′, E long. 117° 10′.

LAMOILLE, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., rising in Orleans co., and flowing SW, and then WNW, into Lake Champlain.—Also a co. in the NW part of Vermont. Pop. in 1850, 10,955.

LAMONDBY, a township in the p. of Skelton, in Cumberland, 8½ m. NW by W of Penrith. Pop. 246.

LAMONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Central Apennines, and flowing from SSW to NNE, enters the reg. of Ravenna in the Papal states; passes Faenza; turns E, and flows into the Adriatic 9 m. NNE of Ravenna, after a course of 50 m. Near Faenza, it is connected by a canal with the Po-di-Primaro.

LAMONTGIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Jumeaux. Pop. 1,246.

LAMONZIE-SAINT-MARTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Sigoules. Pop. 1,214.

LAMORRAN, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. SW of Tregoney. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 99.

LAMORSEK, one of the Caroline group, in N lat. 7° 30′, E long. 146° 48′.

LAMOV (Nijni), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, 30 m. ESE of Kerensk, on the l. bank of the Lamov, an affluent of the Mokcha. Pop. 3,700.

LAMOV (Verkhnij), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Penza, 9 m. SW of Nijni L. Pop. 4,300.

LAMOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. SE of Tula.

LAMPA, a district of Peru, in the intendancy of Cuzco, which commences 30 leagues S of Cuzco, and is 30 leagues long from N to S, and 20 l. in breadth.

It is bounded by the chain of Vilcomota, which separates it from Assangara on the E, and whose crests constitute a part of the barrier between Buenos Ayres and the kingdom of Peru. On the SE it has the lake of Titicaca. Its climate is cold, producing little else than pasturage for numerous herds of cattle. —The chief town of the district is 150 m. S of Cuzco, on the river Nunai, which flows into Lake Titicaca. —Also a river of Chili, in the prov. of Santiago, which descends from the W flank of the Andes, and joins the Mapocha, on the r. bank, 14 m. W of Santiago, after a course of 65 m.

LAMPACAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, a little to the S of Junk-Seilan.

LAMPANGUI, a lofty mountain of the Chilian Andes, in S lat. 33° 18′, celebrated for its mines of gold, silver, and other inferior metals.

LAMPAUL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Landivesiau, 12 m. WSW of Morlaix. Pop. 2,443.

LAMPEDOSA, or Lampedusa, the ancient *Lopadusa*, a small, narrow, but bold island in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 31′ 10″, E long. 12° 36′ 44″. Its circumf. is about 13½ m. Its surface is nearly level, and its soil equally good if not richer than that of Malta. Its coasts are craggy and abrupt, except to the SE, where they shelve from nearly 400 ft. to a low shore. It was long uninhabited, both on account of its vicinity to the piratical part of Barbary, and because the question of its property was the subject of a never-ending lawsuit before the courts of Sicily and Malta. In 1802 it was ceded by the Neapolitan government to Don Fernandez. In 1843, the king of the Two Sicilies was allowed to take possession of it for a state-prison. Its importance lies in its harbour, which is capacious, and open only to the N, being sheltered on the E, W, and S by the land. The island is not accessible along its W side; but on the SE, near the port, good anchorage is found. The islets of Lampione and Linissa are dependent upon it.

LAMPENBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, bail. of Waldenburg. Pop. 401, chiefly Protestants.

LAMPERSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 900.

LAMPERTHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 9 m. SE of Worms. Pop. 3,161.

LAMPERTSLOCH, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Waerth-sur-Sauer. Pop. 584. There are petroleum springs in the vicinity.

LAMPETER, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 3,269.

LAMPION, or Lampione, a steep tabled rock in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 32′ 50″, 7 or 8 m. W by N from the W cape of Lampedosa. It is about 800 yds. in length, and 200 yds. in breadth.

LAMPLUGH, a parish in Cumberland, 7 m. ENE of Whitehaven. Area 714 acres. Pop. 645.

LAMPON BAY, a bay on the E coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 14° 46′.

LAMPONG, a district in the S extremity of the island of Sumatra, beginning on the W coast, at the river of Padanguchi, and extending across as far as Palembang, on the NE side. It has several ports in the straits of Sunda, particularly Keysers and Lampong bays; and the great river Tulangbawang runs through it. In the neighbourhood of the rivers the land is overflowed during the rainy season, or months of January and February; and the villages situated on the higher grounds then appear like so many islands. In the W parts, towards Samangka, the land is mountainous; Keyser's peak, as well as others, are visible at a considerable distance from the sea. Of all the Sumatrans, the inhabitants of this district have the strongest resemblance to the Chinese, particularly in the roundness of their face, and the appearance of their eyes. They are also the fairest people in the island, and their women are esteemed the most handsome.

LAMPONG BAY, an indentation on the coast of Sumatra, about 30 m. from Keyser's bay, formed between Tanjong Tekus on the W, and Rajah Bassa on the E side. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance, and extends nearly the same distance in a N direction. From the W point of the bay a chain of islands extends a considerable way towards the E.

LAMPORECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence. Pop. 2,800.

LAMPORT, a parish in the co. and 9 m. N of Northampton. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. 234.

LAMSAKI, or Lapsak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Dardanelles, nearly opposite Gallipoli, on the site of the ancient *Lampsacus*. It is celebrated for its wine.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Lamme, 18 m. W of Goslar. Pop. 1,181. It has some trade in hops.

LAMTAH, a village on the E coast of Tunis, 30 m. E of El Kirwan, on the spot formerly occupied by *Leptis Parva*. There are few traces of ancient remains here.

LAMUTES, a wandering tribe of Tunguses, in Eastern Siberia, who are scattered over Daouria, the E banks of the Baikal lake, and along the shores of the sea of Okhotsk.

LAMUZO, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Itshil, 28 m. SW of Tarsus.

LAMVILLE, a river of Vermont, U. S., which, after running about 75 m., and receiving 14 tributary streams, falls into Lake Champlain.

LAMYATT, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. WNW of Bruton. Area 890 acres. Pop. 255.

LAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 38° 25′, E long. 111° 45′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Chih-le, 135 m. E of Pekin, on the r. bank of the Lan-ho.

LANAEKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 1,993; of com. 753.

LANAJA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, and partido of Sarinena. Pop. 890. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. The town is of Moorish origin.

LANARK, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Nelson; on the E, by the cos. of Goderich and Stirling; on the S and SW by the Pacific; and on the NW by the co. of Sussex. It is intersected from N to S by the Darling range; and watered by Donelly, Warren, Bowles, and Gordon rivers. The principal headlands are Green point, Point D'Entrecasteaux, and Cape Chatham. The coast to the W of Point D'Entrecasteaux affords no landing-place.

LANARK, a county, township, and village of Canada-West, in the Bathurst district. The township is watered by branches of the Mississippi, and has 10,430 acres under cultivation. Pop. in 1842, 2,129.—The village is 12 m. from Perth, on the river Clyde. Pop. about 250.

LANARK, a parish in the upper ward, and nearly in the centre of the co. of the same name, on the E bank of the Clyde. With the exception of the precipitous and highly romantic banks of the Clyde and the Mouse, the land generally consists of an elevated level, the highest parts being the moors of L. and Lee, which are about 760 ft. above the sea-level. There are two bridges over the Clyde; one of them

called the Hyndford bridge, 2 m. from the town, is a modern erection of great lightness and elegance. There are five bridges over the Mouse. One of these, the Cartland bridge, constructed by the celebrated Telford, is remarkable for its beauty and boldness of design. It has three arches, of 52 ft. span each; the height from the channel of the stream to the parapet is 125 ft., and to the spring of the arch, 84 ft. The parish contains the ancient burgh of L., and the large and thriving manufacturing village of New-Lanark. The pop. of the parish was, in 1801, 4,692; in 1811, 6,067; in 1821, 7,085; in 1831, 7,672; and in 1841, 7,666. This p. contains some of the most beautiful river-scenery in the kingdom, viz., the falls of Bonnington, Corra linn, and Stonebyres.

Lanark, a royal burgh in the above p., is situated upon a slope of ground about 300 ft. above the level of the Clyde adjacent to the town, and 650 ft. above the level of the river at Glasgow, in 55° 34′ N lat., and 3° 5′ W long., nearly in the centre of the Lowlands, being 25 m. distant from Glasgow, 31 m. from Edinburgh, 35 m. from Stirling, and 47 m. from Ayr. It consists principally of one main line of street, with several lanes diverging on either side, and the parish-church occupying a prominent position nearly in the centre of the town. The principal industrial occupations are hand-loom weaving and shoe-making, chiefly for the supply of the Glasgow market. There are three breweries and three mills. Upwards of 100 females are employed in flowering or embroidering lace. The pop. of the burgh in 1841 was 4,818; in 1851, 5,305. The town joins with Falkirk, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Linlithgow, in electing a parliamentary representative. The registered electors in 1848 were 232. The yearly revenue of the burgh amounts to about £1,000. For more than two centuries, the keeping of the weights and measures for Scotland was committed to the care of the town of L. These olden national standards were measured by Professor Robison in 1790, and again a few years afterwards, for the purpose of adjusting the standards of Edinburgh. The pound weight was then discovered to have lost about 7 grains English troy, giving 7,613 grains instead of 7,620 grains, which it should have contained: even with this error, however, the L. standard was better ascertained than any in Europe, with the exception of that at Brussels.—L. gives the title of Earl to the noble house of Hamilton.

LANARK (New), a large and handsome manufacturing village, situated on the r. bank of the Clyde, about 1 m. above the town of Lanark. It is the creation of the late philanthropic David Dale, who, in 1784, feued the site of the mills and village. The first mill was begun in 1785: since then various extensions have been made, until it is now the most extensive cotton manufacturing establishment in the co. About 1,400 of the inhabitants are employed directly in the mills. The majority of the present inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers collected from various parts of the Highlands. Mr. Dale was succeeded in the management of the mills by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Owen, whose projects for the regeneration of the social system of mankind have made his name, and that of the v. in which he first attempted to carry them out, notorious in the kingdom. In 1827 he ceased to have any connection with these works.

LANARKSHIRE, a large, wealthy, and important county in the W division of the Lowlands of Scotland. It is bounded by the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling on the N; by Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles shires on the E; by Dumfries-shire on the S; and by Ayr and Renfrewshire on the W. It is situated between 55° 18′ and 55° 56′ N lat.; and between 3° 24′ and 4° 23′ W long. The extreme length of the co., from SE to NW, is about 54 m. The greatest breadth in the centre is 33 m.; but at the extremities it becomes narrowed to little more than 10 m. It contains an area of 926 sq. m., or 471,278 Scots statute acres, equal to 584,800 Imperial acres. It is divided into three *wards*, or divisions, the Upper, Middle, and Lower wards; but formerly the co. was much more extensive, and there were only two divisions, called the Over and Nether wards of Clydesdale. Glasgow is, of course, the head-quarters of the circuit-justiciary and other courts, and the residence of the sheriff-depute, and two substitutes; but substitutes are also appointed over the Middle and Upper wards, and hold their courts at Hamilton and Lanark.

Physical features.] The Upper ward, which contains about three-fifths of the whole superficies, consists to a great extent of moorland pasture. Many of the hills are covered with verdure to the summit; but the general aspect of the district is sterile and uninviting. As the hills undulate towards the Middle ward of the co., their aspect is much softened, and the country presents every alternation of sylvan sweetness, with hill and dale, wood and wold, meadow and streamlet. Wheat has been grown in this ward, but it has been found that this grain has never paid the farmer except in highly propitious seasons. Oats are extensively cultivated, and barley. Potatoes are raised in large amount; and the turnip husbandry has been introduced with considerable success.—The Middle ward is much less mountainous than the Upper. Its surface is everywhere broken into inequalities, and throughout there is little level space except the valleys on each bank of the Clyde. The cultivated land of this ward is generally from 250 to 300 ft. above the level of the sea. Along the valley of the Clyde rich alluvial soils are met with upon a gravel bed. Within the present century the mosses in this district were computed to extend to more than 40,000 acres, or nearly one-third of the whole ward; but a considerable extent of these have now been brought under tillage. The most fertile portion of the Middle ward is that extending on each bank of the Clyde, stretching from Lanark to below the town of Hamilton. It is said that the far-famed orchard husbandry of Clydesdale was introduced into this district by the Romans, but whether or not this may be the case, the banks of this noble stream have long been celebrated for the fruits they bear; and, though this species of cultivation is not now so profitable as it used to be, it is still followed to a great extent. It is for its mineral wealth, however, that the Middle ward is most celebrated.—The Lower ward comprehends a fertile district, but the least interesting of the three so far as the external beauties of nature are concerned. It is, however, by far the most important, from possessing in the city of Glasgow that immense hive of population whose ingenuity and untiring industry has done so much to enrich the kingdom.—The Clyde—which, so far as the West of Scotland is concerned, may aptly be termed 'the Father of Waters'—receives into its bosom all the rivers or streamlets of any note in this co. Among these are the Daer, the Duneaton, the Douglas, the Culter, the North and South Medwin; the Mouse, rising in Carnwath, which winds through the charming glen of Cartland-crags, and falls into the Clyde about a mile from the town of Lanark; the Nethan, which joins the Clyde at Clydesgrove; the Avon, which rises on the borders of Ayrshire, passes Hamilton, and completes its course by mingling with the Clyde at Hamilton-bridge; the South Calder, which rises in the bleak moorland district of Linlithgowshire, and passing Shotts falls into the

Clyde after a course of nearly 20 m.; the North Calder, which rises near Bertram-Shotts, and after watering Old Monkland, increases the Clyde at Daldowie; the Calder-water, or the Rotten-Calder, which rises in East Kilbride, and joins the Clyde at Turnwheel; and the classic Kelvin, which takes its rise in the parish of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, and joins the Clyde opposite the village of Govan.—The co. is little celebrated for its lakes or lochs. The Crane-loch, situated in a wild and bleak district in the p. of Dunsyre, at an elevation of 800 ft. above the level of the adjacent streams, is about a mile in circumf. Lang-loch, situated between the town of Lanark and Hyndford-bridge, is a sheet of water of considerable length, but remarkably narrow. Bishop's-loch covers between 80 and 90 acres in the p. of Old Monkland. A lake or reservoir, formed by art for supplying the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals, is situated in the ps. of New Monkland and Shotts, and has a superficies of more than 300 acres. —The mountains of L. are all situated in the hilly range of the S division or Upper ward. The principal are the lofty Louthers, on the borders of Dumfries-shire, which have an average elevation of 2,450 ft. above the level of the sea, and whose highest peak towers to the height of 3,100 ft.; Culter-fell is 2,330 ft.; Tinto, 2,236 ft.; Cairntable, on the borders of Ayrshire, 1,630 ft.; Dolphinton-hill, 1,550 ft.; Dunsyre-hill 1,230 ft. Perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland is the mining village of Leadhills, in this co., which is 1,300 ft. above the level of the sea. The town of Lanark has an elevation of 656 ft. The Middle and Lower wards possess no elevated features of this kind, but are in general so open in their view towards the frith of Clyde, that from any portion of the rising ground varying from 150 to 200 ft. above the level of the sea, the spectator may descry on a clear day the serrated peaks of the isle of Arran, at a distance of 50 m.

Geology and Minerals.] Respectable as this district has now been rendered in an agricultural point of view, it is to its ample possession of the mineral treasures of coal, iron, and lead, that this shire owes its supremacy over all other districts in North Britain. In the Upper ward, the mountainous ranges are generally composed of graywacke, or trap-rock; indeed these constitute the principal formation of the extensive range of hills which runs from the confines of the co. of Ayr to the Pentlands. The lofty territory of Leadhills is perhaps the most ancient mining district in Scotland. Lead has been successfully worked here for several centuries; and besides rich veins of this mineral, gold and silver have been wrought here, particularly in the reign of James V. of Scotland, who employed miners from Germany in this service. Copper-ore has been found in this district in small quantity, and a vein of antimony is known to exist, but neither are sufficiently abundant to encourage the working on a large scale. Ironstone exists in most of the parishes of the Upper ward, but it has only been worked in those of Carluke and Carnwath. The blackband ironstone is found abundantly in Cambusnethan, and the Shotts company have furnaces constantly in operation. Old Monkland is also rich in this mineral treasure, and from it the extensive works around, including those of Carron, Clyde, Gartsherrie, and Calder are partly supplied. The vast extension of the engineering and machine-making trade of Glasgow and the west of Scotland during the last thirty years, but more particularly the introduction of railroads, have given an impetus to the iron manufacture in this co. which is scarcely credible. It is not easy to ascertain the aggregate amount of the mineral produce of L.; but as a proof of its rapid and great growth it may be stated that the Monkland district is known to turn out nearly 200,000 tons annually, while only a few years previous to 1800 it did not produce more than 4,000 tons. There are also extensive works at Govan, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow.—Valuable, however, though the iron of Clydesdale may be, it derives its great value from a still more important subterranean treasure, viz. the coal-field of the same district, which forms the best part of that great field which crosses the N part of the kingdom from E to W, and stretching in Lanarkshire to the extent of 30 m. It has been reckoned that the coal-field of this co. contains 110 sq. m., and in the ordinary acceptation of the term the supply may be said to be exhaustless.—Limestone is found abundantly throughout the coal-district, and some of it is of excellent quality. Freestone of excellent quality is found throughout the co., and in all the coal districts, in distinct strata of red and white, and sometimes of a mixed colour. On the E side of the Clyde the red sandstone predominates, while on the W and S the white is the standard.

Climate.] The wind in this co. is computed to blow about two-thirds of the year from the SW and W, over a vast ocean, where no land intervenes to prevent its coming to the coast saturated with the moisture of the vast Atlantic. The winds from the E blow less frequently, and the cold damps so prevalent on the E coast do not often arrive here. Intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep long-lying snow is rare.

Manufactures.] The rise and progress of the manufactures of L. belong so intimately to the history of Glasgow, that it is not necessary to treat of them at length here. From 1784, when the cotton-trade was introduced, after Arkwright's magnificent invention had become fully understood, and its practice was open to the whole country from the expiry of the patent, this co. was particularly qualified for entering into the new trade, first from its possession of an exhaustless supply of coal, and next from possessing sea-ports on the Clyde by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold communication with almost all the markets of the world. Wealth speedily flowed into the co.; old coal-mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened; the iron-trade was called into existence; the superficies of the land, from the near presence of a wealthy commercial and manufacturing capital, grew in fertility and beauty; and thus L. received an impetus which has long since accorded her the first rank for pop., wealth, and importance among the counties of Scotland.

Population.] Of the total area of the co., the three wards contain the following proportions:

	Sq. m.	Scotch statute acres.
Lower ward, . .	78·75	40,078
Middle ward, . . .	302·50	153,954
Upper ward, . .	544·75	277,246
	926	471,278

By the government censuses of 1811 and 1831, the pop. of the various wards, and the total for the co., was as follows:

	Pop. in 1811.	Town and v. pop. in 1831.	Rural pop. in 1831.	Total.
Lower ward, .	122,501	208,736	8,100	216,836
Middle ward,	41,357	37,189	27,554	64,743
Upper ward, .	28,868	17,121	18,090	35,211
	192,726	263,046	53,744	316,790

By the census of 1841, the pop. of the wards, and of the co., was as follows:

Lower ward, . . .	300,593
Middle ward, ...	96,772
Upper ward, . . .	36,834
	434,199

This pop. comprised 82,730 distinct families, including 211,666 males, and 222,533 females. The total pop. of the co. in 1851 was 532,114, being an increase of 98,015, as compared with the census of 1841. The larger portion of this total is, of course, attributable to the city of Glasgow, the increase on which alone amounts to 66,302. The excess of females over males is almost entirely confined to Glasgow, which is easily accounted for by the great numbers of female factory-workers and domestic servants who are drafted into it from all parts of Scotland as well as from Ireland. In 1801, the pop. of Lanarkshire was 146,699; in 1821, 244,387. From 1801 to 1811, the increase was 31 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, 27 per cent.; from 1821 to 1831, 30 per cent.; from 1831 to 1841, 38 per cent.; and from 1841 to 1851, 24 per cent. The average for all Scotland in the last decennial period, was only 10 per cent. The annual

rate of increase per cent. in the 50 years from 1801 to 1851 was 2·59; that for all Scotland being only 1·16 per cent.

The county of L. returns one member to parliament, and had a constituency of 2,705 voters in 1832; of 4,001 in 1841; and 3,732 in 1848. Glasgow returns 2 members. The burghs of Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, within the co., and Falkirk in Stirlingshire, and Linlithgow in the shire of that name, return one member; and Rutherglen in the Lower ward, is associated in a similar privilege with the burghs of Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew. Thus the co. is represented in parliament directly or indirectly by 5 members.—The annual value of assessed property in 1815 was £686,531; the land assessed to property tax in 1843 was £341,121; of mines, £58,303; and of all assessed property, £1,834,998. The number of registered paupers on the roll during the year ending 15th May 1847, was 17,264; that for all Scotland being 85,971. —The number of criminal offenders in 1836 was 401; in 1841, 513; in 1847, 796; in 1849, 750.

History.] Originally L. was peopled by the ancient tribe of Britons called the *Damnii*, and when the Romans withdrew from Britain Clydesdale was again left in the possession of this semi-barbarous tribe. By them was founded the kingdom of Strathclyde, which gradually extended until it included within its ample limits Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfries-shire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, part of Pebbles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater portion of Dumbartonshire, forming indeed a kingdom which embraced the greater part of Scotland south of the Forth, with the exception of ancient Lothian. After the formation of the Scottish kingdom, L. suffered more or less from the domestic conflicts between the kings and Gallovidian chiefs, or the wars of England; but continued to progress in rustic wealth. Its civilization was accelerated by the foundation of the bishopric of Glasgow, and the settlement in the district of several distinguished Flemings, from a family of which people were descended the once all-powerful Douglases. Sir William Wallace's first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. In the reign of James II. the ambition of the Douglases plunged the shire into the horrors of civil war. On the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven castle, her army assembled at Hamilton, and was defeated by the regent Murray at Langside, near Glasgow. The western counties were the chief scene of the devoted resistance of the Presbyterians to Episcopal tyranny, in which this co. had its full share. The revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times, and the declaration of the prince of Orange was published at Glasgow before its publication in any other part of Scotland. In proportion, however, as L. favoured and supported the Revolution, it bitterly opposed the Union of 1707.

LANCARA (San-Pedro-de-), a parish of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Lugo, and partido of Sarria. Pop. 315. It has a parish church, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of common linen and woollen fabrics.

LANCASHIRE, a co.-palatine on the W coast of England; bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the E by Yorkshire; on the S by Cheshire, from which it is divided by the river Mersey; and on the W by the Irish sea. The dist. of Furness, a portion of the county at its NW extremity, is detached from the rest by a narrow part of Westmoreland, and by Morecambe bay. The co. extends from 53° 20′ to 54° 25′ N lat.; and from 2° 0′ to 3° 15′ W long. Its extreme length, including the district of Furness, is about 74 m.; extreme breadth, about 45 m.; circumf. 342 m.; square area 1,117,260 statute acres.

Aspect of the country.] The surface of this co. is various in elevation; its features in some districts, especially towards the N, and all along the E border, are strongly marked. The disjoined portion of the co. called Furness partakes of the romantic, bold, and picturesque character of the adjacent counties. Coniston-fell, in this part of the co., rises to an elevation of 2,577 ft. above sea-level. The district of Lonsdale south of the Sands, contains land of a much less rugged description. The district of the Lune valley from Kirkby-Lonsdale is adorned by every charm of picturesque landscape from Hornby to Lancaster, and finely intersected by the Lune winding between wooded hills, and backed by the Yorkshire mountains of Ingleborough. The Fylde country, between the Lune and the Ribble, is chiefly a flat and fertile plain, interspersed with marsh-land and mosses. Seaward of the Lancaster and Preston canal, between Preston and Lancaster, and along the coast, the surface has the appearance in many places of having formerly been covered by the ocean; this is also observable in the district between the Ribble and the Mersey; and the whole of the district seaward of the Liverpool and Leeds, and the Douglas navigations, contains the traces of subterranean forest. That part of Ribblesdale where the river encompasses the town of Preston is very fine. Towards the NE part of the co., near Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Haslingden, the surface is rugged, and interspersed with numerous rivulets, Dividing the co. on the E from Yorkshire, and running northwards from Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester, to Hornby, is a ridge of hills called 'the Back bone of England,' which from its great elevation screens the co. from the severity of the E winds. Pendle-hill, near Clitheroe, one of the highest in the co., except those in Lonsdale north of the Sands, has an elevation of 1,805 ft. above sea-level; Boulworth-hill, near Burnley, of 1,689 ft. Towards the SE the land is at some points considerably elevated. Rivington-moor, near Bolton, is 1,545 ft. above sea-level. Between Bolton and the southern border of L. are Chat-moss and Trafford-moss; and there are other extensive bogs, mosses, and moors in various parts, as at Rainford to the N of Prescot, and the moors near Bolton, Kearsley, and Edgworth, and Whitworth-moor near Rochdale. There are several districts called 'forests,' but they contain little wood; indeed, the face of the country in general is bare of trees, though the numerous hedge-rows give the whole country a green and well-clad aspect.

Rivers and coasts.] The principal rivers of this co., viz. the Irwell, the Mersey, the Douglas, the Ribble, the Calder, the Wyre, and the Lune, noticed under their respective heads, all direct their course to the W, and fall into the Irish sea. The Irwell rises on the hills that form the boundaries between Lancashire and Yorkshire. Its first course is to Bury; it then bends to the W, and afterwards to the SE, to Manchester, where its waters are enlarged by two streams, and its course is again changed to the W, till it falls into the Mersey below Flixten. The Mersey rises on the borders of Cheshire and Derbyshire; and divides Cheshire and Lancashire, for a course of nearly 60 m., about 35 m. of which are navigable from Liverpool to the mouth of the Irwell. The Ribble rises in the Craven moors in Yorkshire. Its course is first S to Clitheroe; it afterwards declines to the W to Rochester, flows through the valley of Ribblesdale to Preston, and soon afterwards falls into the Irish sea by a very broad estuary. The Lune rises in the falls of Westmoreland; and flows through the valley of Lonsdale to Lancaster, where it becomes navigable. It also joins the sea by a very broad estuary. The Duddon, which divides the W side of Furness from Cumberland, at its junction with the sea forms a considerable bay at high water. The Crake, which runs nearly parallel to the Duddon, connects Thursten water with the sea at Leven sands.—The Mersey empties itself into a great estuary filled with banks, and crossed by a bar, over which at low tide there is but a foot or two of water; but the tides rise from 21 to 28 ft. The coast here is very flat, and in some places the sea is encroaching on it, particularly between the Ribble

and Morecambe bay. In the estuary of the Ribble there are numerous sand banks which are dry at low water, but on which the tide rises 6 faths. Morecambe bay is a large gulf, between the mainland of Lancashire and the peninsula of Furness. Off the extremity of this peninsula are several islands, the principal of which, called Walney, is 16 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is so low that it is frequently nearly inundated. It would appear that these islands were formerly connected with the mainland.

Lakes.] The lakes of this co. are situated in the northern district. Coniston lake, or Thurston water, extends from N to S about 7 m., with a breadth of from ½ m. to ¾ m.—Winandermere belongs partly to Lancaster and partly to Westmoreland. It is 15 m. in length, and forms part of the line of boundaries of this co. Its average breadth is about 1 m.—Esthwaite lake is about 2 m. in length, by a ½ m. in breadth.—Among the mountains are numerous small lakes called *tarns*, which do not deserve particular notice. Near Ormskirk is a sheet of water called Martin-mere, which in summer becomes nearly dry.

Artificial navigation.] The inland navigation of L. has been greatly promoted by the excavation of canals, forming part of that immense system of inland navigation by which the Irish sea and the German ocean are connected. The first completely artificial canal formed here, and indeed all but the first ever made in Britain, was the Sankey canal, which was begun in the middle of the 18th cent., merely by the deepening of the Sankey brook, but was soon changed into a proper canal, beginning in the Mersey near Warrington, and extending about 11¾ m., along the Sankey brook valley, to St. Helen's near Prescot. But long previous to the making of this canal, different acts of parliament for rendering the rivers Irwell, Mersey, Weaver, Douglas, &c., artificially navigable, had been obtained, and these objects in great measure effected: the Irwell, particularly, had been rendered navigable as far as Manchester. The Douglas, also, was rendered navigable in 1727, by the proprietors of the rich coal-mines in the district round Wigan.—The Duke of Bridgewater's canal, begun soon after the Sankey canal, was completed in 1766 From the aqueduct across the Mersey, E of Ashton, where it enters this co. from Cheshire, the Bridgewater canal runs N to Stretford, beyond which it branches off to the Leigh and Wigan canal on the one hand, and to Manchester on the other. That part of this canal which runs between Worsley and Manchester. formed the original design for the supply of Manchester with coals from the duke's collieries at Worsley. The Manchester branch joins the great line which runs N along the valley of the Roch, by Rochdale and Todmorden, to the Calder and Hebble navigation. The junction of the Bridgewater canal with the Mersey, by means of locks, was completed in September 1838.—The Manchester and Salford junction canal, connecting the river Irwell with the Rochdale canal, and thus, by means of the existing navigations, the W coast at Liverpool with the E coast at Hull, was opened in October 1839.—Besides those already noticed, several other canals radiate from Manchester. The Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham canal joins the Rochdale canal at Manchester, and after a short E course sends one branch off S to Stockport, and another N to the collieries at Hollinwood, and then runs to Duckinfield near Ashton, where it is joined by the Huddersfield and Peak-forest canals. This canal is 12 m. in length, exclusive of its Stockport branch. — The Manchester, Bury, and Bolton canal, 15 m. in length, commences in the Mersey and Irwell navigation, at Manchester, and runs NW to Bolton with a branch to Bury.—Wigan may be held as the centre of the S district canals, though many unite at Manchester. Wigan is connected with Manchester by the Wigan and Leigh, and the Bridgewater canals; with Liverpool on the one hand, and with Chorley, Blackburn, Burnley, and Yorkshire, on the other, by the Leeds and Liverpool, and the Lancaster canals; and with Preston and the N canals, by that part of the Lancaster canal which runs from the Liverpool and Leeds canal to the river Ribble and the railroad crossing it by a viaduct to Preston.—The Liverpool and Leeds canal is one of the most extensive lines of inland artificial navigation in the empire. It was begun in 1770. It unites with the Aire and Calder navigation, and enters this co., from Yorkshire, at Foulbridge, near Colne, where its alt. above the Liverpool basin is about 433 ft., and where it passes through a tunnel about 1 m. long, and runs by Burnley and Blackburn, between which place and Wigan 11 m. of the Lancaster canal are incorporated with it. From Wigan to Liverpool its circuit is very tortuous, running first NW to the Douglas navigation, then passing round to the N of Ormskirk, and S to Aintree, near which its course is changed from SE to NW, and again to SW and SE. It proceeds by Forde and Bootle to Liverpool. The length of this canal, exclusive of branches, but including the 11 m. of the Lancaster canal, is nearly 130 m.; for 30 m. of which from Liverpool to Wigan, the country is so level that there is not a single lock in its course.—The Lancaster canal from Preston runs N in a circuitous course by Garstang, where it crosses the Wyre, by an aqueduct, to the vicinity of Ellel, at which place it sends off a branch to the Lancaster dock basin in the Lune estuary. It then proceeds to Lancaster, where it crosses the Lune by an aqueduct of 5 arches of 70 ft. span each, and 40 ft. high. Thence it runs into the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Between Preston and Kendal, a distance of 55 m., there is not a single lock on the line.—In the district of Furness, from Ulverston to the Leven, there is a short canal with a capacious basin formed in 1795.

Geology, minerals, &c.] The tract of mountainous moorland which separates Lancashire and Yorkshire, is chiefly composed of millstone-grit and hard freestone formations. As we approach the northern mountains of the co. which divide it from Westmoreland and Cumberland, transition limestone and slate prevail. The great coal-field of South L. to which the co. owes its pre-eminence in manufacture, occupies an extensive but irregular tract between the Mersey and the Ribble; its outline stretching SW from Colne, at its NE extremity, nearly in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to its junction with the Lancaster canal, whence it continues its SW sweep till it reaches a point between Wigan and Ormskirk. Thence it spreads W and S through the districts to the S of Ormskirk, and around St. Helen's and Prescot, its S outline being nearly coincident with the line of the Liverpool and Manchester railway as far as Manchester, whence it curves S by Stockport, while its E limit nearly coincides with the E boundary of the co., as the high land dividing it from Yorkshire consists of millstone-grit which crops out from beneath the coal-measure. The millstone-grit also rises to the E of Chorley and Wigan. To the NE of Lancaster the coal again crops out from beneath the superincumbent grit into a small coal-measure extending from near Hornby to the E of Ingleton in Yorkshire. There are upwards of 100 coal-pits in the great southern coal-field, principally in the vicinity of Prescot and St. Helen's, Wigan, Newton, Bolton, Oldham, Blackburn, and Burnley. The millstone-grit occupies all the space to the E of a line running N and S from Hornby to Preston, with the exception of the upper part of the valleys of the Ribble and the Hodder, where the carboniferous or mountain limestone of Cumberland and Derby are superincumbent. To the W of this line from Lancaster to Preston, and along the W skirt of the southern coal-field throughout the whole co., is the new red sandstone in which occurs the great deposit of rock salt. This, which is the uppermost geological formation in L., and occupies an immense area stretching S through Cheshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, &c., includes the S boundary of L. along the valley of the Mersey to Liverpool, whence it runs N nearly in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool, Douglas, and Lancaster, navigations, to Lancaster, and is skirted seaward by the subterranean forest already noticed, including the clays, marls, and peat-mosses of the Fylde district, all of which now cover the new red sandstone. The mountainous district of Furness is chiefly occupied westwards by carboniferous limestone, and eastwards by greywacke and culm. Copper is worked in High Furness, in the mines of Coniston and Muckle-gill. Other minerals obtained in this co. are lead at Anglezark near Chorley; ironstone in the same vicinity; flag and grey slates at Holland near Wigan, and blue slate in the hills near Hawkshead. Scythe-stones are obtained near Rainford. Coal, however, is the great staple Lancashire mineral. From a paper read at a meeting of the British Association, it appears that the coal-fields of L. cover a space of nearly 400 sq. m. Some idea of the quantity consumed may be formed from the fact stated by Mr. Heywood, that in 1836 the quantity of coal received in Manchester amounted to 913,991 tons, the value of which would be nearly £500,000.

Soils.] Mr. Garnett states that this co. may be agriculturally divided into three parts—the southern, the middle, and the northern. The southern division is that which lies between the river Mersey, which forms the S boundary of the co., and the Ribble, which runs by Preston. The middle division is the tract between the Ribble and the river Lune, which flows by Lancaster, and contains that peculiar district known as the Fylde. The northern division includes the land between the river Lune to the northern boundary which separates Lancashire from Westmoreland and Cumberland. These divisions differ essentially from each other in the character of the soil, the climate, and the people; and represent more accurately the great natural features of the county than either the ancient boundaries of the hundreds or the parliamentary divisions. There are striking differences between the southern division and the two northern divisions, in geology, in the nature of the soil, and the character and habits of the people, which together exercise a very important influence on the farming of the co. The southern division is by far the most extensive of the three, and its wealth and position render it the most important; but its farming is the worst. Mr. Garnett thinks that apart from other causes the low state of

agriculture in the great seat of manufacturing industry is to be accounted for by the fact that manufactures offer greater inducements to the more energetic than farming. The climate and the soil are impediments not to be overcome by the occupier of land unassisted by the owners, and the landed proprietors of L. have not been forward in the race of improvement. Even in the middle and northern divisions, where the soil is more friable, and in the Fylde, where it partakes more of the alluvial and peaty character, without draining the land is comparatively unprofitable. The soil of L. is generally held by large proprietors whose families have long inherited their estates, which of course are entangled by all the network of settlements and entails. From them, therefore little improvement is to be expected. And the men who have grown rich in the great marts of industry and commerce, in Manchester and Liverpool, when they seek permanent investments in land usually go S, where they find a more genial climate, a more fertile soil, a higher class of farmers and farming, than Lancashire affords. Still some landowners have set an example of energetic improvement. The area of the co. comprises 1,117,260 acres of land, of which 350,000 are in tillage, 450,000 in pasture, and the remainder in woodlands, moors, and mosses. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the pop., or 416,763, are engaged in the cultivation of the land. Small portions of limestone soil are scattered over the co., especially in the northern district. —Chat moss, in the S division of the co., traversed by the Liverpool and Manchester railway, is 5 m. long, and 3 m. broad; and has a depth, in some places, of 34 ft. There are other extensive tracts of moss in the S division of the co., as White moss near Middleton, Rainford and Kirby moss between Knowsley and Ormskirk, Halsall moss near Southport, Rufford moss, &c.; "and as these are in every instance either traversed by railways, or in the close vicinity of canals, they possess facilities for improvement unknown to many other districts of the country in which moss land has been profitably cultivated. In the N division of the co. there are also extensive tracts of moss. The most valuable of these are in the Fylde, to the N of the Wyre, and are estimated by Mr. Garnett to extend to 20,000 acres altogether. Besides the advantage of locality which the moss lands of this co. possess, they have generally either beneath their surface or in their immediate vicinity, beds of rich calcareous marl, by the application of which, in conjunction with drainage, they can be converted from worthless and unwholesome wastes into rich and productive lands."

Agricultural produce.] About one-fourth part of L. has been brought into cultivation. The immense demand for grass and hay for the support of horses, cows, and sheep, has prevented the extension of tillage. Wheat, oats, barley, beans, and potatoes, are cultivated; and less extensive crops are raised of rye, pease, tares, turnips, carrots, lucerne, and cabbages. The average produce of oats per acre is 45 bushels; of wheat, 25; of barley, 35. L. is celebrated for its horticulture, and meetings are frequently held at which specimens of the finest fruits and flowers are exhibited. Vegetables are cultivated to a great extent in the vicinity of the large towns; and fruit-trees are numerous in similar situations.

The horses of L. are generally good both for the team and the saddle. There is a breed of cattle peculiar to L., known by the name of the 'Lancashire long horns,' which is much more in demand in the midland cos. than in L. itself. The prime stock of this breed is kept in the Fylde. For the dairy, the Holderness, Derbyshire improved, Yorkshire red, and Suffolk poll cows, are in most repute. The original L. breed of oxen was highly celebrated, till the Leicesters, a kindred stock, rose into repute. A considerable quantity of cheese very similar to that of Cheshire is made in this co. A fine breed of sheep is peculiar to the mountainous districts about Walton and Silverdale; but the New Leicester and South Down breeds, as well as the black-faced Scotch and Welsh, are kept chiefly in the N parts of the co., being turned out to the hills in summer, and brought into enclosed pastures during winter. Furness-fells afford food for upwards of 50,000 sheep during summer. Hogs are fed to a considerable extent.—"The wages of labour throughout L. will be reckoned high as compared with southern cos. In South L. 12s. to 15s. a-week is the usual rate for Englishmen, and 9s. a-week for Irishmen. In that district native labour is so scarce that the farmers declare they could not get on at all without the aid of the Irish. Cottage-rents are from £3 to £5 a-year, according to accommodation. In the Fylde, labourers' wages are lower, 9s. and 10s. a-week being common. To the N and E of the Fylde, wages are higher, 12s. and 14s. a-week being the present rate. Women are seldom employed in the fields at hoeing or other light work, there being better payment for them in-doors at the factories. It is necessary, therefore, to employ men in this co. at many operations for which women or boys are found competent in other districts, and this makes the manual labour on the turnip-crop nearly double the cost in L., as compared with such cos. Fuel is abundant and cheap."—"The rent of land," says the same authority, the 'Times' commissioner' in 1850, "within 6 m. of Liverpool, ranges from 40s. to £4 per statute acre, according to quality, condition, and situation. Within the same distance of Manchester similar land lets at the same rent. Beyond that distance the rent varies from 20s. to 30s. per acre for the unimproved farms; but where drainage, buildings, and other improvements have been effected by the landlord, it ranges from 30s. to 40s. This is for land suited to the culture of green crops and wheat, and from which the whole produce may be sent to market. Besides the rent the tenant has to pay the rates, which, including tithe, land tax, highway rate, poor rate, and church rate, will vary from 10s. to 12s. 6d. an acre. The rent of the cold clay soils is much lower. Within the last 20 years, on many of the larger estates there has been little or no change in the rent. Farms are seldom let by tender, and except when there is a change of tenancy the farmer is usually left undisturbed. For small farms, however, there is great competition. Farms vary in size from 20 to 160 acres; the great majority are under 100 acres, and very few exceed 200 acres. There is no custom in the country which secures to the tenant any compensation for unexhausted improvement."

Climate.] This co. is remarkable for its humidity. Perhaps a greater quantity of rain falls here than in any other co. in Britain; and the atmosphere, even when no rain falls, is often cold and damp. Mr. Garnett estimates the annual fall at about 40 inches; whereas in Middlesex it seldom exceeds 20 or 21. At Townley, near Burnley, it has been found by experiment, that 42 inches of rain at a medium fall annually; at Manchester, 33 in. A register kept at Liverpool between 1784 and 1792, indicated the smallest quantity of rain at 24⅛ in.; and the greatest at 54¼ in. The humidity of the atmosphere is partly owing to the vicinity of the sea, and the lofty range of hills in the E part of the co. The winds which prevail most are the S, SW, and NE. The temp. of summer is generally low; and in many places the spring is very backward, especially in the N and E parts. The meadow and pasture-grounds are much

benefited by the moistness of the climate, but it is found particularly injurious to the arable lands.

Roads.] Many of the roads in L. are now superseded by its numerous railways; the principal, however, are the following.—The Liverpool road enters the co. at Warrington, and runs by Prescot to Liverpool, whence the Preston road runs by Ormskirk to Preston, where it meets with the road to Wigan and Warrington, and to Bolton and Manchester, to Blackburn, Haslingden, Burnley, and Colne, Whalley and Clitheroe, the road by Kirkham to Poulton, &c., and the road by Garstang to Lancaster, whence branches quit the co. for Westmoreland, &c., by Hornby, Kirkby-Lonsdale, and Burton. From Manchester numerous roads radiate,—to Liverpool by Warrington, to London by Stretford, to Congleton by Didsbury, to Stockport, Chapel-en-le-Frith, &c., to Sheffield, to Huddersfield by Oldham, to Halifax, Leeds, &c., by Rochdale and Todmorden, besides others to Bury and Haslingden, to Bolton, Leigh, Wigan, &c. There are numerous other roads communicating with these, and between the various towns and villages throughout this and the neighbouring cos. The highway returns for three years ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £74,248 on 739 m. of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 2,977 m. of all other highways used for wheeled carriages, in this co. The returns of turnpike trusts for 1839 show an expenditure of £73,870 on 3,523 m. of road.

Railways.] Sustained, nay immensely promoted, as the manufacturing and commercial growth of L. has been by the numerous canals which thread their arterial course throughout its various and important districts, it is now more lavishly traversed, more completely organized, by the higher and still more vital powers and mechanism of railway transit. Numerous interlacements of these nerve-like conductors now connect the great centres of its vast constructive energies with each other, and with the various mercantile reservoirs into which the fruits of its industry are poured. Indeed this district was the field on which the great modern experiment of locomotive power and speed was tested,—the great centre whence the iron nerves of social and commercial life and intercourse were shot throughout the country.—The Liverpool and Manchester railway, formed under acts obtained in 1826 and following years, is 31 m. long, and was opened throughout on 15th September 1830. Under an act obtained in 1825, a railroad was made from Bolton to Leigh for the purpose of connecting the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, with the branch-canal from Wigan, connecting the Leeds and Liverpool canal with the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Leigh. On the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, this line was extended to Kenyon, where it joins the Manchester and Liverpool. At the Bolton terminus it is now joined by the Manchester and Bolton railway, opened 29th May 1838. This latter railway, 10 m. in length, runs from Bolton by Salford to Irwell-street, Manchester. The Runcorn-gap and St. Helen's, another affluent of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, was formed under an act passed in 1830. The town of St Helen's is connected with this line. A connecting link between the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Grand Junction railways, running N from Warrington to two points on the Liverpool and Manchester line, near Newton, a distance of 4¼ m., was formed under acts passed in 1829 and 1830. The Newton and Wigan line, uniting with the Liverpool and Manchester at Parkside near Newton, and joining the Wigan and Preston, or North Union, at Wigan, was formed under an act passed in 1830.

The Manchester and Leeds line, the most important link of railway communication across the island, from Liverpool to Hull, was opened throughout on 8th March 1841. The length of the line to Normanton is 50½ m., with 10 m. additional to Leeds.—The Manchester and Birmingham railway, for which acts were passed in 1837 and 1839, passes by Stockport to Crewe, 38½ m. from Manchester, where it joins the Grand Junction. The Manchester and Sheffield railway joins the Manchester and Birmingham railway at Manchester. The act for the formation of this railway was passed in 1837.—Preston is now another great railway centre in this co. The principal lines radiating from it are the Preston and Wigan now the North Union, united with the Liverpool and Manchester line by the Wigan branch near Newton; the Preston and Wyre; the Preston and Lancaster Junction; the Preston and Bolton; and the Preston and Todmorden. The Preston and Wigan railway was formed under an act passed in 1831. The Preston and Bolton railway, for the formation of which acts were obtained in 1837 and 1838, was originally intended to have run direct from Preston; but as carried into execution, it commences on the North Union railway at Euxton, and runs by Chorley to Bolton, where it joins the Manchester and Bolton. The Preston and Wyre railway and harbour company was incorporated for the purpose of facilitating the general traffic of Preston, by connecting it with a safe and commodious harbour at the mouth of the Wyre. The act for the formation of this railway was obtained in 1835, and it was opened for traffic on 16th July 1840. The Preston and Longridge railway, opened on 1st May 1840, was formed under an act obtained in 1836. The Preston and Lancaster Junction is a continuation of the North Union, from Preston, by Garstang, to Lancaster. It was formed under an act obtained in 1837.—By the opening of the East Lancashire railway from Liverpool to Preston, and from Burnley to Colne, and by the completion of the Manchester and Huddersfield railway by the London and North-western railway company from Staleybridge to Huddersfield, two entire lines are completed from Liverpool to Leeds, competing with the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, which, in conjunction with the London and North-western and Midland railways, had heretofore conducted the whole of the traffic between those places.—By the opening of the Leeds and Thirsk railway, from the former town to Wetherby, a competing line is completed for the traffic from Thirsk, the Newcastle coal-field, and the north of England, to Leeds and the manufacturing districts round Manchester, shortening the distance very considerably.—The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway company have opened their line for public traffic from Sheffield, by Worksop and Gainsborough, to Glandford-Brigg and Lincoln; thus conferring the advantages of railway communication upon a large part of Lincolnshire heretofore devoid of it, and completing as an integral communication in their own hands another route distinct from those heretofore existing from Manchester and Sheffield, and the important districts surrounding those places to the E coast of England and the Humber, at the ports of Great Grimsby and New Holland, opposite to Hull. By the opening of the North Staffordshire railway from Macclesfield to Uttoxeter, and of the Midland railway from Burton to the Leicester and Swannington railway, a more direct line is afforded from Manchester and the manufacturing districts bordering the North Staffordshire railway, to Derby and the counties of Nottingham and Norfolk, &c. From Lancaster railway communication is prolonged to the north by Westmoreland, Carlisle, Lockerby, Beattock, Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, with a branch to Edinburgh.

Commerce and manufactures.] Liverpool is the grand emporium not only for the foreign commerce of L., but also of the cos. of Stafford, Warwick, and York, and of the western districts in general. The exports are chiefly the manufactures of these cos.; and the imports, American, West Indian, Russian, and other foreign and colonial produce. The extent of the trade thus carried on in L., as well as of the traffic coastwise, may be gathered from the various statistical details presented under the several articles Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and Fleetwood. The trade of the smaller ports of Lancaster, Ulverstone, and Preston, is chiefly coasting.—As a manufacturing co., more than a merely commercial, L. is pre-eminently distinguished throughout the world. It appears to have been the earliest seat, and it is now the great centre, of the cotton manufacture. It was the nursery in which the greater number of the important improvements in the cotton manufacture were fostered; and those towns in which the operations of this vast manufacture have been carried on, have assumed altogether a new character and appearance within the last half century. Manchester is the great centre of the cotton trade. The value of the cotton goods produced in this city is at least equal to two-thirds of the total value of all the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain. Ashton, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn, Stockport, Wigan, Preston, and the manufacturing villages surrounding these towns, are all engaged in the same great branch of trade. In 1838, besides 62 not at work, there were 2,003 cotton mills at work in L., employing 68,717 males, and 81,052 females. In the movement of these mills, steam-engines to the extent of 29,566 horse-power, and water to the extent of 3,429 horse-power, were employed. The total number of hands employed in the cotton factories of this co. in March 1847 was 201,573, of whom 111,803 were females. The woollen manufacture is next in importance to that of cotton in L. In 1838 there were 101 woollen mills, employing 3,086 males and 1,861 females, within this co.; besides which, there were 12 worsted mills, employing 924 hands. The total number of hands employed in 1847 in the woollen manufactories, was 7,971, and 340 in the worsted mills. Next in importance is the silk manufacture. In 1838 there were 31 mills, employing 5,591 hands. The number of hands employed in the silk manufactories of the co. in 1847 was 8,367. There were 16 flax manufactories in the co. in 1838, employing 2,881 hands In 1847, the number of hands employed in the flax factories was 2,541. A large number of hand-loom weavers are employed in the cotton as well as in the silk and mixed manufacture. In Manchester and its vicinity alone their

number is estimated at 8,000 to 10,000.—Calico printing and bleaching establishments of great extent are carried on at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Acrington, &c. There are also considerable manufactories of hats in these and other towns, besides numerous manufactories of pins, glass, earthenware, paper, chemical substances, &c. Liverpool is celebrated for watches and watch-tools. Iron works are numerous in the northern district; and Lancaster is noted for upholstery and mahogany furniture.

Population.] The pop. of this co. has increased in an extraordinary ratio since the introduction of manufactures:—

The population, in 1700, was	166,200
in 1750,	297,400
in 1801,	672,731
in 1811,	828,309
in 1821,	1,336,854
in 1831,	1,500,000
in 1841,	1,667,054
in 1851,	2,063,913

The rate of increase per cent. from 1841 to 1851 was 22 per cent.; from 1831 to 1841 it was 25 per cent.; from 1821 to 1831, 28 per cent. The increase per cent. in the 50 years from 1801 to 1851 was 201·36; and the annual rate of increase, 2·23 per cent. The number of families in L. engaged in agriculture, in 1821, was 22,743; in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 152,271. In 1831, out of 260,025 families, 24,696 were chiefly engaged in agriculture, and 173,693 in trade, &c. The pop. of 1841 was thus classified as to occupations:—

Farmers and graziers,	16,691	
Agricultural labourers,	30,237	
Total agriculture,		46,928
Trade, &c., occupation specified,	640,047	
Ditto, not specified,	9,582	
Total trade, &c.,		649,629
Total employed,		696,557
Persons of independent means,		33,207
Almspeople, pensioners, paupers, and beggars,		9,340
Other persons, not described,		4,945
Residue, including women and children.		923,005
Total,		1,667,054

The decimal proportions might be stated as follows:—

Trade, &c.,	39 per cent.
Agriculture,	2·8 ,,
Independent,	2 ,,
Residue,	56 2 ,,
	100

It is a fact worthy of notice that the proportion of the pop. employed is greater in Lancashire than in any other county of England. There is nearly 41·7 per cent. of the whole pop. of this county employed; and it may well deserve the epithet so often applied to it, of 'the hive of industry.' The proportion of females appears to have always exceeded that of males: thus,

In 1811 there were	334,004	males, and	434,205	females.
1821 ...	512,746	...	540,383	...
1831 ...	650,389	...	686,465	...
1841 ...	814,847	...	852,207	...
1851 ...	1,005,627	...	1,058,286	...

There are about 400,000 Irish, and their immediate descendants, in the co.—In agricultural Wilts, the average age at death is 35 years 4 months; in manufacturing L. it is only 22 years 10 months. In former times L. supplied a large contingent of fine soldiers to the army. It furnished the strength of the army which fought at Flodden. Cromwell pronounced his L. regiment the finest troops ever seen on a battle-field; and till recently the Guards were recruited from that co. A party of ten years' experience in the recruiting service told Dr. Playfair that where he used to obtain 10 recruits, he could now only obtain one, and that one was often rejected; and official documents prove that 28 per cent. of recruits sent from Manchester to the staff-surgeon of Liverpool have been rejected as unfit for service, being too thin, unable to stand straight, and narrow-chested. Medical testimony has accounted for this physical deterioration by ascribing it to empirical preparations of opium almost universally administered to infants in the manufacturing districts, which stunt growth and undermine the constitution. All the druggists in L. have deposed to the enormous consumption of opium.

Franchise, &c.] The northern division of the co., comprehending the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, returns 2 members to parliament; the southern division, comprehending the hundreds of Salford and West Derby, also returns 2 members. The number of electors registered for 1837 and 1846 was as under:—

	N. division.		S. division.	
	1837.	1846.	1837.	1846.
Freeholders,	5,088	6,963	11,581	16,064
Leaseholders,	403	507	2,424	3,350
Copyholders,	903	1,040	362	492
Occupiers,	3,256	3,194	3,140	3,457
Trustees,	39	13	214	50
Mortgagees,	2	3	33	4
Others,		126		214
Total,	9,692	11,846	17,754	23,630

Besides the county-members, the boroughs of Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Bolton, Wigan, Preston, Blackburn, and Lancaster, return each 2 members; and those of Warrington, Salford, Ashton, Rochdale, Bury, and Clitheroe, each 1 member.

L. is included in the northern circuit. The division of the co. into two parts for judicial purposes, made by order in council in 1835, coincides with that for parliamentary representation; and the assizes, which were formerly held at Lancaster for the whole co., are now held at Lancaster for the N, and at Liverpool for the S division. The quarter-sessions are held at Lancaster; and by successive adjournments at Preston, Salford, and Liverpool. The co. has a court of common pleas. It is held at Lancaster every assize; and has jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, in all actions against corporations within the co., and over all personal actions when the defendant resides in L. The county-jail at Lancaster is a magnificent pile, known as 'Lancaster castle:' it comprises within its area the county and the duchy courts, and a jail for crown prisoners and debtors. See LANCASTER. There is a county house of correction at Preston.

The county-rates are not recorded till 1815, when the assessment on the £ in pence and decimal parts was 3·9; that of 1834 was 3s. It appears that, in a list of six northern manufacturing counties, L. ranks highest in crime, being 1·18, while the average is 1·08 per cent. of the pop. According to the criminal returns for 1838, the total number of offenders in this county was 2,585; in 1847 it was 3,456. The six hundreds of L. are subdivided into 95 parishes, containing 1 county-town, Lancaster; 4 principal ports, Liverpool, Fleetwood, Lancaster, and Preston; and 14 boroughs and market-towns, viz., Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, and Wigan; and 17 other market-towns, viz., Burnley, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Hawkshead, Haslingden, Hornby, Kirkham, Leigh, Middleton, Ormiskirk, Poulton, Prescot, Todmorden, and Ulverston. The inhabited houses in 1831 were 228,130; in 1841, 298,184; in 1851, 356,436.

The total amount of assessed property, in 1815, was £3,087,774. In 1829, a new valuation of the

whole co. was made, according to the provisions of the 55° Geo. III., which returned the amount of property, liable to the county rate, at £4,214,634 per annum. The amount of real property (including tithes) assessed to the income tax in 1843, was £7,756,228, or an increase equal to 150 per cent. on that of 1815, while the average increase of property throughout the whole country, within the same period, did not exceed 65 per cent. Of this income, however, the item of railways amounted to £593,515, and represents a capital much of which is not situated within the co. itself. Mr. H. Ashworth, in a paper read before the British Association, estimated the assessment value of property in L., in 1692 and 1841, as follows:

	Value in 1692.	Value in 1841.	Increase per cent.
Lonsdale, .	£8,500	£301,987	3,500
Amounderness,	10,288	364,454	3,500
Leyland, .	5,774	199,868	3,500
Blackburn, .	11,131	497,541	4,400
Salford, .	25,907	2,703,292	10,400
West Derby, .	35,642	2,124,925	5,900
	£97,242	£6,192,067	6,300

It will be seen from this table, that in the course of 150 years the annual assessed value of the three hundreds which are principally engaged in agriculture,—Lonsdale, Amounderness, and Leyland,—had increased 35 fold, or 3,500 per cent.; while the other three hundreds into which this co. is divided, had increased in value 7,000 per cent., which was double the increase that had taken place in the agricultural portion of the county. In many of the separate towns and townships the increase was still more remarkable. Manufacturing industry had not only promoted the prosperity of the places in which it was developed, but had extended its benefits to the whole surrounding district, raising the rental of mere land in some instances 1,500, and in others 3,000 per cent.

Duchy and palatinate.] Lancashire was originally an Honour, or one of the superior class of seigniories, on which inferior lordships and manors depended, by performance of certain customs and services. As an Honour it was bestowed at the Conquest on Roger de Poicton. This nobleman having forfeited it, Stephen gave it to his son William, and till the time of Henry III. it was held by several eminent personages. Henry III. made his second son, Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, and conferred on him the honour and estates. By Edward III. the title of duke was conferred on a descendant of the earl, and the county was raised to a palatinate, in favour of his son, John of Gaunt, to whom the dukedom had been transferred on his marriage with the heiress of the first duke. Through Henry of Bolingbroke this duchy and the estates passed to the Crown. By act of parliament they were annexed to the Crown, in the persons of Edward IV. and his heirs, for ever. Henry VIII. added many estates of dissolved monasteries to the duchy, the revenue of which, however, was sadly curtailed by leases granted by succeeding monarchs. The duchy of L. includes the co.-palatine and many estates in other counties of England. The rents leviable from these, in 1838, were as follow:

	Rents.
County of Berks, . . .	£1 2 8
,, Buckingham, . . .	72 1 0
Counties of Derby and Warwick, .	1,541 3 8¾
County of Essex, ...	143 16 11
,, Glamorgan, . . .	56 3 3½
,, Gloucester, . . .	1 0 0
,, Hants, . . .	78 0 0
,, Hertford, . . .	3 8 4
County-palatine of Lancaster and county of Chester, ...	2,456 6 4
County of Leicester, . . .	227 12 2
,, Lincoln, . . .	1,261 2 9½
,, Middlesex, . . .	4,595 11 6
,, Monmouth, . . .	395 17 9½
,, Norfolk, . . .	2,027 14 9½
,, Northampton, . .	890 18 0
,, Stafford, ...	4,352 4 0½
,, Sussex, . . .	5 0 6
,, Wilts, ...	0 14 4
Counties of York and Nottingham, .	4,825 4 6
	£22,935 2 8½

The income in 1840 was about £34,704, and the expenditure £30,346, leaving a balance of only £4,358 in the hands of the receiver-general. In 1848, the total income was £38,035; the expenses of management, £17,754!—The duchy has a court-of-chancery, held at Westminster, in which appeals may be heard from the chancery-court of the co.-palatine, with a further right of appeal to the sovereign in parliament. It has cognizance of all questions of equity affecting the duchy and co.-palatine. The officers of this court are the chancellor of the duchy, vice-chancellor, registrar, examiner, and chief clerk; with seal-keeper, clerks in court, messenger, attorney-general, and two Queen's counsel. It sits twice a-year at Lancaster, and twice at Preston; and has concurrent jurisdiction in matters of equity with the high court of chancery and the court of exchequer; except when the subject of the suits and the residences of the litigants are both within the co., when it has exclusive jurisdiction. The chief judge in the county is the vice-chancellor: the chancellor sits at Westminster.

History.] This county was inhabited under the Romans by the *Setantii*, a tribe of the Brigantes, and was included in the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. It was the scene of various conflicts between the Britons and Saxons in the 6th cent. The S district was finally conquered by Ella, who incorporated it with his kingdom of Deira; but long after the Saxon invasion the N district continued to form a part of Cumbria. In Edward the Confessor's reign L., according to Sir Francis Palgrave, was divided between Leofric, Earl of Coventry, and the Scottish prince, who governed Cumbria, the former possessing all the county to the S, and the latter all to the N of the river Ribble. In 1643, Manchester became the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, having previously repelled several attempts which the royalists had made to get possession of it. Lancaster was alternately in the hands of both parties. A sanguinary battle was fought at Preston on the 17th of July, 1648, between the Scots, under the Duke of Hamilton, and the parliamentary army under Cromwell, when the former were routed with great slaughter. At Wigan, in 1651, the forces of the Earl of Derby were routed by Colonel Lilburne, and the earl himself, soon after, was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton. The troops of the Pretender, in 1715, took up their quarters at Preston. The army of the young Pretender, in 1745, traversed the county both on their advance and on their retreat.

LANCASTER, a parish, borough, and port, the cap. of the co.-palatine of Lancashire. The parish contains, in the hundred of Lonsdale, the chapelries of Caton, Gressingham, Overton, Poulton, and Over-Wyersdale, and the townships of Aldcliffe, Ashton-with-Stodday, Bure, Bulk, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Middleton, Quern-moor, Scotforth, Skerton, Thurnham, and Torrisholme; and, in the hundred of Amounderness, the townships of Fulwood, Myerscough, and Preesall-with-Hackinsall, and the chapelries of Bleasdale, and Stalmin-with-Stanall. It has an area of 66,100 acres. Pop. in 1801, 17,158; in 1831, 22,294; in 1841, 24,149. It is interscected by the Lune, the canal from Preston to Kendal, the Preston, Lancaster, and Carlisle railway, and the Skipton and Lancaster branch of the Great North-Western. The township is situated on the S bank of the Lune, and contains most part of the town. The river, after passing southwards under the canal aqueduct, between the townships of Bulk and Skerton, and running in the same direction to the town, suddenly changes its course to the W, and opens, by successive sweeps, through its wide but shallow estuary, into Lancaster bay. It has now a depth of water up to the town of 14 ft. 10 in., and of 26 ft. at Glasson dock, at high water. The town stands in a highly picturesque situation on the acclivity of a bold eminence, the summit of which is crowned with the bastions of the castle, and the lofty tower of St. Mary's church. It contains many handsome houses, chiefly of freestone. Some of the more modern streets and squares are spacious and handsome, and the outskirts of the town are adorned with a number of elegant villas. Over the river, leading to the suburb of Skerton, is a handsome stone-bridge of 5 arches. The public buildings are numerous, and there are public baths, a theatre, and assembly-rooms. The parish-church is an ancient structure, in the florid style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster moor, is a handsome stone edifice, accommodating between 500 and 600 patients, with a chapel attached. The principal buildings connected with the municipal affairs or govern-

ment are the town-hall and castle. The town-hall, erected in 1781, is a handsome building. The magnificent pile known as L. castle, comprises within its area the duchy and county courts, a house for the governor, and a jail for crown-prisoners and debtors. The prison is capable of accommodating in all cases 495 prisoners. This castle, which has served as a county-prison and seat for the administration of justice ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has received many important alterations, which now render it one of the most complete establishments in the empire. The estimated expense of these improvements was upwards of £140,000; and it is said to be capable of containing nearly £5,000 men.—Besides upholstery and furniture, for which L. has long been noted, cotton and silk are the chief articles of manufacture. Ship and boat building are carried on, though not to so great an extent as formerly. Sail-cloth, cordage, &c., are manufactured. The trade of the port is now chiefly coastwise. A considerable foreign trade, especially with the West Indies, was possessed by L. till transferred to Liverpool. But though the West India trade has been on the decline, the American and Russian are still considerable. The gross receipt of customs duty, in 1837, amounted to £40,031; in 1849, to £30,736. The number of coasting-vessels which entered the port in 1832 was 547 = 32,549 tons; in 1850, 1,235 = 57,142 tons. This trade is carried on principally to the N of Holyhead, and S of the Mull of Galloway. The number of vessels registered at the port in December 1850 was 92 = 6,221 tons. The principal exports are mahogany furniture, saddlery, shoes, cottons, woollens, soap, candles, and provisions. The trade of L. has been much impeded by the shoals in the Lune estuary, which rendered it extremely difficult for vessels of 250 tons to approach the town, but a dock was formed at Glasson, about 5 m. below the town, goods being brought up to the old and new quays in lighters; a cut was also made from Glasson to the Lancaster canal; and the channel of the river itself has been much deepened up to the town.—The assizes for the N division of the co. are held at L. Under the new municipal act, the borough is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. The revenues of the corporation, in 1839, arising chiefly from rents, tolls, and dues, amounted to £1,385; in 1847, to £2,649. —L. returns 2 members to parl. To the township of L., and the municipal borough, the suburbs in the townships of Skerton and Bulk, with a small surrounding district, have been added for parliamentary representation. Pop. of parl. burgh in 1841, 14,389; in 1851, 16,168. Electors registered for 1837, 1,228; in 1848, 1,313. L. is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election for the N division of the co.—L. was early a place of importance, and the capital of the co. It was burnt by the Scots in 1322 and 1389. It suffered also during the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the parliamentary war, and in the rebellion of 1745.

LANCASTER, a township of Canada West, in Eastern district, bounded on the NE by Lower Canada, or Canada East, and on the SE by Lake St. Francis. Pop. in 1842, 3,171. It is watered by affluents of the St. Lawrence, and has about 10,094 acres under cultivation.

LANCASTER, a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 928 sq. m., bordered on the SW for upwards of 40 m. by the Susquehanna, and watered by Conestoga, Pecquea, Conewango, and other creeks, all affluents of the S. It contains considerable quantities of iron-ore and sulphate of magnesia. Pop. in 1840, 84,203; in 1850, 99,760. Its cap., Lancaster, and formerly cap. of the state, is 1½ m. W of Conestoga creek, 37 m. ESE of Harrisburg, and 62 m. W of Philadelphia, in N lat. 44° 2′ 36″, and W long. 76° 20′ 33″. Pop. in 1820, 6,663; in 1830, 7,704; in 1840, 8,417. It is intersected by the Great Western turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Virginia, containing a superficies of 161 sq. m., bordered on the E and NE by Chesapeake bay and Potomac river. Pop. in 1840, 4,628; in 1850, 4,708. Its cap. is Heathville.—Also a district in the N part of the state of S. Carolina, containing a surface of 524 sq. m., bordered on the E by Lynche's creek; on the W by Catawba river; and watered by affluents of the latter river. Pop. in 1840, 9,907; in 1850, 10,988. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 72 m. NNE of Columbia, on a small branch of Catawba river.—Also a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, 101 m. N by W of Concord, bordered on the NW by Connecticut river, and watered by Israel's river and its branches. The surface is hilly, and the soil, especially on the streams, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,316.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 36 m. W by N of Boston, on the Nashua river. Pop. in 1840, 2,019. It has a village on North river, consisting of about 75 dwellings.—Also a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, 280 m. W of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Ellicott's, Cayuga, and Seneca creeks. The soil consists of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,083. It has a village containing about 600 inhabitants.—Also a village of Hocking township, in the state of Ohio, 30 m. SE of Columbus, near the source of Hockhocking river, and connected by a canal 12 m. in length with the Ohio canal. Pop. in 1840, 3,272.—Also a village of Garrard co., in the state of Kentucky, 57 m. S by E of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 480.—Also a village of Smith co., in the state of Tennessee, 61 m. SE of Nashville, on the W side of the Cany fork of Cumberland river. —Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of Indiana, 74 m. SSE of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 1,787.—Also a village of Grant co., in the state of Wisconsin, 96 m. WSW of Madison.—Also a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Virginia, 83 m. E by N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 100.

LANCASTER SOUND, a channel of British North America, between Cockburn island on the S, and N. Devon on the N, and connecting Baffin's bay with Barrow's strait, which is its prolongation to the W. It extends between 77° and 84°. On the N it forms Croker's bay; and on the S are Navy Board and Admiralty inlets. It was discovered by Baffin in 1616.

LANCAUT, a chapelry and township in the p. of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, 2 m. N by E of Chepstow, on the E bank of the Wye, by which it is nearly encircled.

LANCAVA, or Langkavi, an island near the W coast of the peninsula and in the strait of Malacca, in N lat. 6° 30′, and E long. 99° 45′. It is about 17 m. in length and 5 m. in average breadth, and is very populous. Its soil is fertile, and in some parts well-cultivated: other parts are covered with fine timber. The coasts afford excellent anchorage, and have several safe harbours. It was formerly dependent upon the state of Queda.

LANC COVE, a river of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., an affluent of the Paramatta.

LANCE (Point), a cape of Newfoundland, on the S coast of the peninsula of Avalon, and on the W side of the bay of St. Mary.

LANCELIN, an island of Western Australia, off the county of Twiss, in S lat. 31° 4′, and E long. 115° 22′.

LAN-CHANG, Hanniah, or Mohang-lang, a town of Annam, on the l. bank of the Me-nam-kong, or Mekon, 200 m. WSW of Hué. Pop. about 5,000. It is enclosed by a lofty wall and ditch, and encloses a palace built of wood and several pagodas.

LANCHESTER, a parish and township in the co. and 7½ m. NW of Durham. Area of p. 41,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,076; in 1841, 7,783. Area of township 5,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574.

LAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ching-tu-fu.—Also a town in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Le-keang-fu, in N lat. 26° 33′, and E long. 99° 46′.

LAN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., and the seat of the Tsung-tuh, or governor, of both this and the prov. of Shen-se, is 330 m. WNW of Se-gan-fu, and 780 m. WSW of Pekin, on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 36° 8′ 24″, and E long. 103° 55′. It carries on an active trade, consisting chiefly in skins and woollen fabrics, with the Mongols.

LANCIANO, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra. The district comprises 8 cant. The town is 8 m. S of Ortona, and 14 m. SE of Chieli, on a river of the same name. Pop. 13,000. It has two suburbs, an archbishop's palace, a cathedral, numerous churches, several convents, a diocesan and several other schools. It was formerly a commercial place, but is now much decayed. Fairs are held twice a-year.

LANCIEGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 6 m. ENE of La Guardia, and 29 m. SE of Vittoria, at the foot of a mountain which separates the Rioja-Alavesa from the rest of the prov. Pop. 819. It has a handsome parish-church, 3 chapels, an hospital, 3 schools, and several fountains. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen.

LANCIERS (Isle de), an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 18° 28′, and W long. 139° 40′. It was discovered by Bougainville in 1768.

LANCING, or Launsing, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. ENE of Worthing, on the Adur, and N of the English channel. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1841, 781.

LANÇON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 5 m. S of Salon, and 18 m. WNW of Aix, on a hill. Pop. in 1841, 1,934. It is surrounded by old walls, flanked with towers of the era of Francis I., and contains the ruins of a fortress. The church stands in a square in which the four principal streets unite. Oil is its chief article of manufacture.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 5 m. S of Grand-Pre, on the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 305. It has several iron-works.

LANÇOES, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, an affluent of the Tiête.

LANÇOES-GRANDES, a sandy plain in Brazil, extending along the coast of the prov. of Maranhão, between the mouth of the Rio Preguiça and the plain of Mangues-Verdes. Its length from E to W is about 18 m. Another plain, named Lançoes-Pequenos, lies between the Rios Preguiça and Tutoga.

LANCQUE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 5 m. N of Nogent-le-Roi. Pop. 280. It has a battery.

LANCRANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Collonge, and 20 m. SSW of Gex. Pop. 1,772. It has two annual fairs.

LANCRE, or Thuisy, a river of France, in the dep. of the Aube and cant. of Estissac. It throws itself into the Vannes, on the l. bank, at Estissac, after a course of about 12 m.

LANCUT, or Landshut, a town of Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, circle and 15 m. E of Rzeszow, and 21 m. W of Yaroslav. Pop. 1,862, of whom 369 are Jews. It has a fortress, and possesses several spinning-mills and bleacheries of linen.

LANCY, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Geneva, on the l. bank of the lake. Pop. in 1850, 778, chiefly Catholics.

LAND, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus and bail. of Christiania, 60 m. N of the Christiania, on the E bank of the Rands-fiord. Pop. 5,119.

LAND'S-END, a celebrated promontory in Cornwall, forming the most westerly point of England, in N lat. 50° 6′, W long. 5° 45′. It is 9¼ m. WSW of Penzance, and 299 m. SW of London. It was called by Ptolemy *Bolerium;* by the British bards, Penringhuaed, or 'the Promontory of Blood;' and by their historians, Penwith, or 'the Promontory to the Left.' Several masses of rocks are seen above the surface of the sea more than 2 m. W of the Land's End. These are called the Long-ships; and a light-house was erected on the largest of these rocks in 1797, in 50° 4′ N lat., 5° 44′ W long.

LANDAF. See Llandaf.

LANDAFF, a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 84 m. NW of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Great Ammonusuck, Wild Ammonusuck rivers, and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 957.

LANDAK, a district and town in the island of Borneo, near the W coast, and NE of Pontiana. The district is intersected by a river of the same name. It is noted for its diamond and gold mines, and contains also considerable quantities of iron. The town is on a rising ground on the r. bank of the Landak river, 30 m. NE of Pontiana. It is strongly fortified. The Dutch have a settlement here.

LANDAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. E of Orchies, and 13 m. NE of Douay. Pop. 2,363. It has a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a large cattle-market.

LANDAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, in a fine valley on the Queich, 18 m. WSW of Spire. Pop. in 1845, 6,074, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It is small but strongly fortified, and contains a church, 2 convents, and a lyceum. Tobacco is its chief article of manufacture. L., which was formerly an imperial town, was ceded to France in 1680, and fortified by Louis XIV. Its possession was long contested by the Imperialists. Its ultimate cession to Bavaria took place in 1815.—Also a presidial and town in the circle of Lower Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Isar, 18 m. S of Straubing, and 40 m. W of Passau. Pop. 1,600. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form its chief branches of industry.—Also a town of the principality of Waldeck, 11 m. ENE of Corbach, and 20 m. W of Cassel, on a height bathed by the Wetter. Pop. 750.

LANDAUL, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Pluvigner. Pop. 820. Fairs are held here twice a-year.

LANDAUMARI, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Futa-Jallon, 6 m. E of Languebana, and 84 m. NW of Labbé, on a mountain.

LANDBEACH, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. N by E of Cambridge, and W of the Cam. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 422; in 1841, 468.

LANDCROSS, a parish of Devonshire, 2 m. S by E of Bideford, on the Yeo and Torridge, by which it is nearly surrounded. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. 120.

LANDEAN, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. NE of Fougeres. Pop. 1,605.

LANDECK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, reg. and 56 m. WSW of Marienwerder, circle and 20 m. WSW of Schlochau, at the confluence of the Dobbrinka and Haachen with the Kudde. Pop. 700. It has 2 churches,—a Catholic, and a Calvinist,—and a synagogue. It has some cloth manufactures.—Also a town in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 58 m. S of Breslau, circle and 10 m. ENE of Habelschwerdt, on the l. bank of the Biala. Pop. 1,530. It has 3 Catholic churches, an hospital, a justiciary court, and a custom-house. In the vicinity are celebrated sulphureous baths.—Also a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 33 m. NW of Pilsen, and 5 m. N of Tepel. Pop. 260. It has some mineral springs.

LANDECK, or Landok, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 3 m. NNW of Kasmarkt. It has several mineral springs, and in the vicinity is a quarry of black slate.

LANDE-D'AIRON (Lé), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Villedieu, 11 m. NNE of Avranches, on the r. bank of the Airon. Pop. 1,070. It has numerous fairs.

LANDEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Gand, watered by the Caele. Pop. of dep. 1,986.

LANDEGODE, an island of Norway, off the coast of Nordland, to the NW of Bodöe.

LANDEK, or Landeck, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, 10 m. E of Imst, and 18 m. W of Innspruck, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 1,026.

LANDEL, a village of Styria, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Brück, and 33 m. N of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Ens. Pop. 277. It has an extensive trade in cattle and in timber.

LANDELEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Chateauneuf-du-Faou. Pop. 1,203. It has a paper-mill. Fairs are held 4 times a-year.

LANDELIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 429. The v. is 5 m. SW of Charleroi, near the Sambre. Pop. 374. In the vicinity is a quarry of lithographic stone.

LANDELLES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 5 m. NNE of St. Sever. Pop. 1,641.

LANDEN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 736. The town is on the Beck, 20 m. NNW of Huy. Pop. 721. It was formerly fortified. The locality is noted for the battle of Nerwindero, named from a village in the dep., which took place in July 1693, between the allies, commanded by William III. of England, and the elector of Bavaria, and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

LANDENNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of the Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 943; of com. 157.

LANDE-PATRI (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Flers, 13 m. N of Domfront, on the l. bank of the Vere. Pop. 2,066. It has manufactories of ticking and linen, and several nail-works.

LANDERNEAU, a canton, commune, and seaport town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,795; in 1841, 16,068. The town is 13 m. ENE of Brest, and 23 m. WNW of Morlaix, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the roadstead of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 4,906. It is situated on a hill between two mountains. The streets are ill-laid out and ill-paved, and the houses have little to attract notice. The only buildings worth mentioning are the town-house, the college, and the marine and civil hospitals. It possesses, however, extensive manufactories of steam-engines, of calico plain and printed, of sailors hats and apparel, of leather, and of animal black, soap, and candles, and several bleacheries; and carries on an active trade, chiefly with France and Italy and the colonies, in grain, horses, linen, plain and damask, sail and packing-cloth, leather, wax, honey, tallow, candles, &c. Fairs are held several times a-year. This town, which was formerly well-fortified, was taken in 1374 by John IV., and its garrison put to the sword; and again, in 1592, it was sacked by Guy Eder.

LANDERNEAU, or Elorn, a river of France, in the dep. of Finistere, which has its source on the N side of the mountains of Arrée; runs in a generally W direction; and, after a course of 42 m., of which 9 m. are navigable, throws itself into the roadstead of Brest, at the town of the same name. It enlarges considerably towards the end of its course, and forms a capacious harbour. Until it reaches the town of L. it bears the name of Elorn.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. NE of Neufchatel, and 1½ m. WSW of Neuveville, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne. Pop. (Cath.) 956. It has a church and a convent. Husbandry, boat-building, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

LANDERROUET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. W of Monségur. Pop. 300. It has 4 annual fairs.

LANDES, a department in the SW of France, composed of portions of the ancient govs. of Guyenne and Gascogne, and so called from the great extent of *landes* or uncultivated sandy heaths which it comprises. It stretches between the parallels of 43° 30′ and 44° 28′ N lat., and from 0° 10′ to 1° 31′ E long.; and is bounded on the N by the dep. of Gironde; on the E by those of Lot-et-Garonne and Gers; on the S by the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, from which it is separated by the Adour; and on the W by the gulf of Gascogne. Its greatest length from E to W is about 65 geog. m.; from N to S about 62 m. Its superficial area is 928,769 hectares or 2,295,173 English acres, or nearly equal to the area of Devonshire and Dorsetshire united. In point of extent it is the 3d dep. in France; but in density of pop. only the 82d.—The inclination of its surface is towards the gulf of Gascogne, to which all its waters are conveyed, by means of the Adour on the S, and the Leyre on the N. The former of these rivers divides the dep. into two regions of distinct physical and economical character: all that portion lying to the N of it, and which comprises nearly four-fifths of the total area, being occupied with the *landes;* while the territory to the S of the Adour is fertile, and diversified with chains of hills, outlying spurs of the Pyrenees. From the mouth of the Gironde river, or the N extremity of the dep. of that name, all the way S to the Bayonne river, and even to the S extremity of the Pyrenees, the coast is bordered by a chain of *dunes* or low sand-hills, about 5 m. in width, and from 100 to 150 ft. in height; behind which numerous small lagunes have been formed here and there. The aspect of the *landes* themselves is thus sketched by a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle,* who visited the district in 1850: "If the reader will glance over the map, he will observe a vast barren space, showing only at dreary intervals the unknown name of some miserable village, scooping out as it were a huge slice of fertile France, running back from the sea as far as the towns of Mont-de-Marsan and Dax, and then towards the N, retreating slowly back to the

Atlantic, and after passing within a few miles of Bordeaux, finally melting away. This great range of country is called towards its broader portions Les Grandes Landes; the narrower strip to the N goes by the name of the Landes de Bordeaux; but in soil, appearance, and characteristics, the two districts are identical. Over all its gloom and barrenness—over all its blasted heaths, and monotonous pine-woods, and sodden morasses, and glaring heaps of shifting sand, there is a strong and pervading sense of loneliness,—a grandeur and intensity of desolation which as it were clothes the land with a sad solemn poetry peculiar to itself. Emerging from black forests of fir, the wanderer may find himself upon a plain, flat as a billiard-table, and apparently boundless as the ocean, clad in one unvaried unbroken robe of dusky heath. Sometimes stripes and ridges, or great ragged patches of sand, glisten in the fervid sunshine; sometimes belts of scraggy young fir trees appear rising from the horizon on the left, and fading into the horizon on the right. Occasionally a brighter shade of green, with jungles of willows and coarse water-weeds, giant rushes, and tangled masses of dank vegetation, will tell of the unfathomable swamp beneath. Dark veins of muddy water will traverse the flat oozy land—sometimes, perhaps, losing themselves in broad shallow lakes—bordered again by the endless sand-banks and stretches of shadowy pine. The dwellings which dot this dreary landscape are generally mere isolated huts, separated sometimes by many miles, often by many leagues. Round them the wanderer will descry a miserable field or two planted with a stunted crop of rye, millet, or maize. The cottages are mouldering heaps of sod and unhewn and unmortared stones, clustered round with ragged sheds composed of masses of tangled bushes, pine stakes, and broad-leaved reeds, beneath which cluster, when not seeking their miserable forage in the woods, two or three cows, mere skin and bone, and a score or two of the most abject-looking sheep that ever browsed. Here and there you will descry upon the distant plain the shepherd of the flock,—an uncouth figure, muffled in dirty sheepskins, crowned by a broad-brimmed steeple hat, mounted upon stilts 4 or 5 ft. high, slowly stalking like a deformed giant across sand and swamp, or leaning motionless upon a pole which looks like a third wooden leg, passing away the dreary hours in knitting. Proceeding through the Landes towards the coast, a long chain of lakes and water-courses, running parallel to the ocean, breaks their uniformity. The country becomes a waste of shallow pools, and of land which is parched in summer and submerged in winter. Running in devious arms and windings, through moss and moor and pine, these 'lakes of the dismal swamp' form labyrinths of gulfs and morasses which only the most experienced shepherds can safely thread. Here and there a village, or rather bourg, will be seen upon their banks, half-hidden in the pine-woods; and a roughly-built fishing-punt or two will be observed, rowed or pulled along by the fleece-clad brethren of the stilt-walkers."

The principal lagunes, or etangs—as they are generally called—which line the coast of the dep., are those of Orx, Casau, Soustons, Leon, St. Julien, Aureillan, and Tosse. There are about 120 m. of river-navigation within the dep.; but the greater part of this line of transit is comparatively useless throughout a large portion of the year from the rapidity of current which distinguishes the Adour.—The proportions of the three predominant classes of soil within the dep. are as follows: heaths and landes, 731,142 hect.; chalky or calcareous soils, 176,891 h.; argillaceous soils, 38,424 h. The soil of the fertile portions of the dep. is richly productive in maize, wheat, millet, rye, saffron, hemp, lint, and wine. The wines are in general of good quality; about 20,000 h. are under vine-cultivation; and their produce averages annually 425,000 hectolitres. The extent of surface under forests is estimated at 125,000 hect. The landes are mostly appropriated to the rearing of sheep, mules, and pigs. The live stock within the dep. was returned in 1839 at 23,035 horses, 3,298 mules, 68,228 horned cattle, 28,656 goats, 51,651 pigs, and 463,628 sheep. In some quarters the silk-worm is reared, and bees form an important object in rural industry. The principal mineral products are iron, bitumen, turf, gypsum, pottery-clay, and free-stone. The quantity of iron made in 1839 amounted to 127,721 quintals.—Manufacturing industry is chiefly confined to leather, woollens and linens of coarse fabric, and the ordinary articles of domestic consumption. There are likewise oil-mills, and a few glass and earthenware manufactories.—The commerce of this dep. mainly consists of cattle, hams, wine, brandy, timber, rosin, bitumen, flint, and agricultural produce. The traffic with Spain is considerable; and is much aided by a railway which runs from Bordeaux to Teste. Both inland and deep-sea fishing are actively pursued.

The pop. of this dep. in 1801 was 224,272; in 1831, 281,504; in 1841, 288,077; in 1846, 298,220, or 32·59 to the square kilometer, while the average density for all France was 67·088 per square kil. Of this pop. there was one child at school, in 1840, for every 21·28.—The dep. is administratively divided into the three arrondissements of Mont-de-Marsan, Saint-Sever, and Dax; which are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 339 communes.—The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Aire.—The total public revenue in 1831 amounted to 3,585,980 francs; in 1840, to 4,033,571 francs.

LANDEVANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. W of Pluvigner. Pop. 1,576. It has 7 annual fairs, and contains a lead-mine.

LANDE-VIELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 8 m. ESE of St.-Gilles-sur-Vic. Pop. 515.

LANDEWEDNACK, a parish in Cornwall, 11 m. SSE of Helstone, on the coast. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1841, 431.

LANDFALL, a small island in the gulf of Bengal, in the Andaman archipelago, near the N extremity of Great Andaman island, from which it is separated by the Cleugh channel.

LANDFORD, a parish in Wilts, 10 m. SE of Salisbury. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 255.

LANDGROVE, a township of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 98 m. S by W of Montpelier, watered by branches of West river, and intersected by the road across the Green mountains from Manchester to Chester. Pop. in 1840, 344.

LANDICAN, a township in the p. of Woodchurch, Cheshire, 5½ m. N by W of Great Neston. Area 510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 61; in 1841, 67.

LANDION, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Vandœuvre, which after running a distance of about 8 m. falls into the Aube.—Also a small river which has its source in the dep. of the Yonne, 11 m. NE of Tonnerre; enters the dep. of the Aube; passes Chesley; and after a course in a generally NW direction of 18 m. joins the Armance on the l. bank, a little below Ervy.

LANDIRAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Podensac, 23 m. SSE of Bordeaux. Pop. 2,321. Fairs for cattle, horses, iron-ware, &c., are held here 4 times a-year. The locality affords good wine.

LANDISACQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Flers, 13 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,175. It has several nail manufactories.

LANDISBURG, a village of Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 29 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, about 400.

LANDISWYL, a commune and village of Switzerland, in the cant of Berne, district of Konolfingen. Pop. 1,021, Protestants.

LANDIVISIAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,005; in 1841, 14,142.—The town is 13 m. WSW of Morlaix, near the source of the Elorn. Pop. in 1841, 3,217. It has a fine hall, and possesses manufactories of linen and of leather. It has numerous fairs.

LANDIVY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. and arrond. of Mayenne. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,944; in 1841, 12,347. The town is 24 m. NW of Mayenne. Pop. 1,911. Fairs for cattle, linen, and yarn are held 5 times a-year.

LANDKEY, a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. ESE of Barnstaple, on the Taw. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 790; in 1841, 774.

LANDMOTH-WITH-CATTO, a township in the p. of Leek, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ESE of North Allerton. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 56.

LANDON, a township in the p. of Kirknewton, Northumberland, 6½ m. NW by W of Wooler, on the Glen. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1841, 83.

LANDOURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and district of Saharunpur.

LANDOWNY-LA-VILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Aubenton, 7 m. from Vervins. Pop. 1,537. It has extensive manufactories of fine baskets, hats, and damask.

LANDQUART, a mountain-stream of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, which has its source in the Alps; runs NW; and after a course of 45 m. joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, at Mayenfeld.

LANDRAKE-WITH-ST.-ERNEY, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. WNW of Saltash, on the Lynher. Area 3,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 872; in 1841, 812.

LANDRECIES, or LANDRECY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Avesnes. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,482; in 1841, 15,559.—The town is 12 m. W of Avesnes, on the Sambre, which here divides into two parts. Pop. in 1841, 4,111. It is strongly fortified, and has a church and a military hospital. It possesses manufactories of oil of cloves, several distilleries of gin, a corn-mill, several bottle-works, extensive bleacheries, &c.; has an active trade in cattle, cheese, butter, hops, lint, and timber, and is a depot for the coal of Charleroi and the slate of Fumay. Fairs are held monthly. This town was repeatedly taken by the Imperialists. In 1659 it was ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to France.

LANDRESSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. of Pierre-Fontaine, 9 m. SSE of Baume-les-Dames. Pop. 400.

LANDREVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Essoyes, 7 m. ESE of Bar-sur-Seine, on the r. bank of the Ouse. Pop. 1,369. It produces common wine in large quantities.

LANDRIANO, a district and village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Pavia. Pop. of district 9,608.—The town is 11 m. NNE of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 1,600.

LANDRICHAMPS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. S of Givet. Pop. 153. It has a white-iron and several copper works.

LANDRIESCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Aygem. Pop. 228.

LANDROFF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Gros-Tenquin. Pop. 1,064.

LANDSBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of a Landgericht-Bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 35 m. WSW of Munich, on the r. bank of the Lech. Pop. 3,245. It is enclosed by walls; and has an old castle, numerous churches, 4 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a Jesuits' college for noviciates. It possesses several breweries and distilleries, wax-bleacheries, a bell-foundry, a salt-depot, and a brick-work. This town was taken in 1646, and again in 1800, by the French.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 15 m. NNE of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. W of Delitsch, on the Fühne. Pop. 1,002.—Also a town in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 35 m. NE of Oppeln, circle and 11 m. NNE of Rosenberg, on the l. bank of the Prosna. Pop. 1,026. It has a custom-house.—Also a town in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 30 m. S of Königsberg, circle and 12 m. SW of Preussisch-Eglau, on the Stein. Pop. 1,967. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth and hats.

LANDSBERG (ALT), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam, and circle of Nieder-Barnim, 15 m. ENE of Berlin, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,507. It has a Lutheran church, an hospital for the widows of Protestant ministers, and an orphan's asylum.

LANDSBERG-AN-DER-WERTHE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 43 m. NE of Frankfort, on the Warthe or Warta, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 11,621, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It is surrounded by well-built walls, and has 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, an orphans' asylum, a house of detention, and a lunatic asylum. It possesses numerous manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, hats, and leather, several paper-mills and extensive breweries, and carries on an extensive trade in grain and wool. In the environs are several lime-kilns and large nursery gardens.

LANDSBERG-WINDISCH, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 33 m. NW of Marburg, and 25 m. SW of Grätz, on the l. bank of the Lasnitz. Pop. 450. It has a castle, and possesses a manufactory of tin.

LANDSCAUTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Gand. Pop. 546.

LANDSCHLACHT, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, district of Gottlieben. Pop. 492, chiefly Protestants.

LANDSCRONA. See LANDSKRONA.

LANDSDYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Bassevelde. Pop. 449.

LANDSER, or LANZSER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. SW of Oedenburg, 17 m. NW of Güns.

LANDSER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Alt-kirch. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,973; in 1841, 13,805. The town is 9 m. NE of Alt-kirch. Pop. 611.

LAND-SHIPPING-QUAY, a township in the p. of Martletwy, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. ESE of Haverford-West, at Milford-Haven, near the mouth of the Cleddau. The name is derived from the quay, at which coal and culm are shipped.

LANDSHUT, a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk, or presidial, of the same name,

in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 36 m. S of Ratisbon, and 42 m. NW of Munich, beautifully situated on the r. bank of the Isar, at an alt. of 1,336 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 10,224; in 1845, 9,307. It consists of an old and a new town, and a suburb on an island of the Isar, and is still enclosed by old walls and ditches. It has 4 principal gates, and on a steep eminence to the S is the old fortress of Trausnitz, now used as an observatory. Two broad streets, intersected by numerous smaller ones, form the chief part of the town. The houses are built of brick, and the greater number have gardens. The principal edifices are the churches, the palace named Neue-Bau, the assembly-hall, and the old town-house. St. Martin's church is a handsome structure, and its steeple, which is 454 ft. in height, is one of the loftiest in Germany. There are also several hospitals, a gymnasium, a lyceum, a theological academy, a classical school, a Cistercian abbey, several convents, and a botanic garden, 2 market-places, and a parade. The university of Ingolstadt, which was removed hither in 1800, has been since transferred to Munich. The industry of the place consists chiefly in the manufacture of leather, cloth, hosiery, paper, pasteboard, clocks, and tobacco. It has also several distilleries of brandy, extensive breweries, and a copperwork. The trade consists chiefly in grain, cattle, and wool. This town was taken in 1796, 1800, 1805, and 1809, by the French.—Also a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in Silesia, in the regency and 36 m. S of Leignitz, on the Bober, at the confluence of the Zieder, at an alt. of 1,215 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3,998. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has 3 gates and 2 suburbs. It contains 3 churches, 2 Catholic and a Lutheran, a lyceum with a library and museum, a printing establishment, a theatre, and an hospital, and possesses several printing-mills and dye-works, extensive bleacheries and fulling-mills, and several breweries. The trade consists chiefly in linen yarn. This town has suffered much from the ravages of war. In 1760 it was taken and pillaged by the Austrians. Pop. of circle, 31,754.

LANDSHUT, or Lan'zhot, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 42 m. SSE of Brünn, and 1½ m. N of the confluence of the Taga and March. Pop. 1,937.

LANDSITZ. See Cseklesz.

LANDSKRON, or Landzkorona, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the regency of Lemberg, circle and 10 m. ESE of Wadowice, and 24 m. SW of Krakow. Pop. 1,500.

LANDSKRON, or Landskraun, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 39 m. E of Chrudim, on the Sazawa, and on the Austrian N states railway. Pop. 4,816. It is enclosed by a wall, and has 2 suburbs, and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, the largest bleaching establishment in the kingdom, and several dye-works.

LANDSKRONA, a town and port of Sweden, in the laen and 23 m. NNW of Malmoe, and 18 m. NE of Copenhagen, on a tongue of land, extending into the Sound, in N lat. 55° 52′ 27″, and E long. 12° 50′ 49″. Pop. 3,975. It is well-fortified, and has a citadel, a church, and a large market-place, and several spacious streets. The principal branches of industry are the manufacture of tobacco, starch, soap, leather, gloves, paper, and sugar. The port, which is situated between the mainland and a small island, is safe and commodious, and has a depth of about 20 ft. Its principal exports are corn, fish, pitch, timber, and alum. A fair is held once a-year. This town has been several times taken by the Danes. Its ultimate cession to Sweden took place in 1677.

LANDSKRONE, a mountain of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and regency of Leignitz, circle and 2 m. SW of Gorlitz, on the confines of the kingdom of Saxony. It is conical in form, and has an alt. of 230 toises = 490 yds. above sea-level.

LANDSKRUN, an ancient fortress of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 9 m. SW of Huningen, on the Swiss frontier. It was destroyed by the Bavarians in 1813.

LANDSORT, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the S coast of the laen of Stockholm. It has a lighthouse on its S extremity, in N lat. 58° 44′ 28″, E long. 17° 54′.

LANDSTRASS, or Kostainaveza, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 48 m. ESE of Laybach, district and 18 m. ESE of Neustädtl, on an island of the Gurk. Pop. 400. The environs are noted for their chestnuts.

LANDSTUHL, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 2 m. NE of Deux Ponts, and 42 m. WNW of Spire. Pop. in 1840, 1,907. It contains the ruins of a fortress, the ancient residence of the counts of Sikingen. Potassium is found in the environs.

LANDTUFT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Eecke. Pop. 826.

LANDUJAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. N of Montauban, and 9 m. N of Montford-sur-Men. Pop. 1,192.

LANDULPH, or Landilpe, a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. N of Saltash, on the Tamar. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 570; in 1841, 550.

LANDUNVEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. W of Ploudalmezeau, near a rock which has an alt. of 200 ft. above the sea, and which is regarded as the point of division between the Atlantic and the English channel. Pop. 1,555. It contains the ruins of the castle of Châtel, a large quantity of the materials of which have been employed in the structure of the church of St. Louis at Brest, and of the theatre of that town.

LANDUSSE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. W of Castillones. Pop. 1,200.

LANDWADE, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 13 m. ENE of Cambridge. Area 120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 25; in 1841, 29.

LANE, a haerad of Sweden, in the central part of the laen of Goteborg. Uddewalla is its chief place.

LANE, a lake in the parishes of St. Feighan and St. Mary, 1¾ m. SE by E of Castle-Pollard, co. Westmeath. It has an alt. of 312 ft. above sea-level, and covers an area of about 1,103 acres.

LANE OF LAUNE, a river of Kerry, formed by the Lower lake of Killarney, 3 m. W by N of the town of that name, and which, after a course WNW of about 10 m., falls into Castlemaine harbour.

LANEAST, a parish in Cornwall, 6½ m. W of Launceston, on the Inny. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1841, 320.

LANE-END with LONGTON, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 7 m. N of Stone, and 13 m. N by W of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 9,608; in 1841, 12,345. The town has risen, within the last 60 years, from an obscure village to a place of considerable importance.

LANEFFE, a commune of Belgium, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 477. The railway from Sambre near Charleroi, to Vireux on the Meuse, has a branch-line to L. passing through a rich mineral district.

LANEHAM, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 6 m. NE by E of Tuxford, on the Trent. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 347; in 1841, 385.

LANEPAX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. SE of Eauze. Pop. 1,200

Fairs for grain, brandy, wine, and cattle are held here three times a-year.

LANERCOST-ABBEY, a parish in Cumberland, 12 m. ENE of Carlisle, on the N bank of the Irthing, and on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area 36,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,550; in 1841, 1,582. —The p. receives its name from a noble abbey founded here in 1169, the nave of which still forms the parish-church.

LANESBOROUGH, a small market-town in the p. of Rathcline, co. Longford, on the l. bank of the Shannon, 7 m. NE of Roscommon, and 63¼ m. WNW of Dublin. Area 19 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1841, 303.

LANESBOROUGH, a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 135 m. W by N of Boston, on two fine hills drained by the head-branches of Husick and Housatonic rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,140.

LANESTOSA, or Finestrosa, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander, partido and 17 m. S of Laredo. Pop. 400.

LANESVILLE, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 135 m. S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 375.

LANET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 2 m. W of Monthoumet. Pop. 176. It has several tanneries. In the environs is a copper-mine.

LANEY, a small river in co. Cork, which has its source in the Derrynasaggart mountains, and joins the Sullane at Newbridge.

LANEY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1½ m. SW of Geneva. Pop. 600. It is well-built, and is noted for its manufacture of shawls.

LANFAINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 8 m. W of Ploeuc, and 14 m. SSW of St. Brieux. Pop. 2,216.

LANG, a river of Sweden, in Jamtland, an affluent of the Ragunda or Indalstoms.

LANGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Cuenca, partido and 10 m. SW of Huete. Pop. 110.—Also a town in the prov. and 51 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Osma, near the Duero, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 680.

LANGADACHE, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 13 m. E of Salonica, and to the S of Lake Langaza.

LANGADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Gortynius, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Ladon, 7 m. NNW of Dimitzana, and 20 m. S of Kalavrita.

LANGANNERIE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Bretteville-sur-Laize, and com. of Arville. Pop. 223.

LANGAR-WITH-BARNSTONE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 10½ m. ESE of Nottingham, on the Grantham canal. Area 3,550 acres. Pop. 309.

LANGARA, an island of the N. Pacific, at the N extremity of Queen Charlotte's island, in N lat. 54° 18′, E long. 137° 37′.

LANGARUD, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the Caspian, and which is about 30 yds. broad at the town. L. contains some well-built brick houses, and is altogether a picturesque town, but is surrounded by unhealthy swamps.

LANGAST, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plenguenast, 9 m. NNE of Loudeac, on the r. bank of the Lié. Pop. 1,458. It has 3 annual fairs.

LANGATTE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Sarrebourg. Pop. 792. It has a brewery, an oil-mill, and a tile-work. In the environs are extensive lime-quarries.

LANGAY, a range of mountains in Nubia, in the Bedja, to the S of the Dyaab mountains. They were traversed by Burckhardt in 1814.

LANGAZA, or Lengaza, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 9 m. W of Salonica. It is 9 m. in length, and about 4 m. in breadth. It receives numerous torrents from the adjacent hills, but has no apparent outlet. The banks are muddy, and the surrounding district, although possessing a fertile soil, exhibits but little cultivation. About 3 m. to the N of the lake is a town of the same name. It is situated in a plain, 9 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth, and which is liable to inundation in winter.

LANGBOSE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and circle of Koslin, to the E of Stolpe. Pop. 170.

LANGBROEK (Neder), a parish of Holland, in the prov. and SE of Utrecht. Pop. 990.

LANGBU-MTHSO, a lake of Tibet, in the district of Khor, 500 m. NW of Lassa, and to the S of the Langbu-ri mountains.

LANG-CHUAN-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, which has its source near the centre of the prov.; runs NE; and throws itself into the Kin-cha-keang, on the r. bank, 75 m. NW of Yun-nan, and after a course of about 90 m.

LANG-CHUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Paou-ting-fu.

LANGBU-RI, a range of mountains in Tibet, in the N part of the prov. of Thsang.

LANGCLIFFE, a township in the p. of Bentham, W. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. N of Settle, on the E bank of the Ribble. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 664.

LANGDALE, a township in the p. of Orton, Westmoreland, 8½ m. WSW of Kirby-Stephen.

LANGDALE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N by Fish river, and on the W by Campbell river.

LANGDALES (Great and Little), a chapelry in the p. of Grasmere, Westmoreland, 5 m. W by N of Ambleside. Pop. in 1831, 314; in 1841, 442.

LANGDON, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 59 m. W by S of Concord, intersected by a branch of Cold river, by which it is bordered on the S. Pop. in 1840, 615.

LANGDON (East), a parish in Kent, 3½ m. NNE of Dover. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 316.

LANGDON (West), a parish in Kent, 3½ m. N of Dover. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 119.

LANGDON-HILLS, a parish in Essex, 2 m. N of Hordon-on-the-Hill, on the Thames-haven railway. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1841, 288.

LANGDORF, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, circle of Frauenfeld. Pop. 533, chiefly Protestants.

LANGDORP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Demer. Pop. of dep. 1,951; of com. 280.

LANG-DZA, a village of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, on the SE side of the Snowy mountains, to the E of Lake Palte or Yambo, and 100 m. SE of Lasso.

LANGEAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Brioude. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,374; in 1841, 12,441. The town is 16 m. S of Brioude, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. in 1841, 3,231. It has manufactories of lace, and in the environs are extensive coal-mines.

LANGEAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Chinon. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in

1831, 11,593; in 1841, 12,105. The town is 15 m. NNE of Chinon, and 15 m. WSW of Tours, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 3,138. It consists of a single street, but possesses considerable industry. It has extensive manufactories of coarse linen, tiles, and bricks, and carries on an active trade in wine, oil, legumes, timber, tiles, and bricks. The vine, hemp, melons, and haricot beans, are extensively cultivated in the environs. On an adjacent hill, commanding the town, is an old Gothic castle of great extent, built in 992 by Foulques-de-Nera, count of Anjou, and renewed in the 13th cent. under Philip III.

LANGEBOEKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Somergem. Pop. 614.

LANGEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Cologne, and circle of Mulheim. Pop. 570.

LANGELAND, in earlier times LAFVIND, an island of Denmark, in the stift of Fyen, and bail. of Svendborg, in the Baltic, between Fyen on the NW, and Laland on the SE; and extending between 54° 44′ 25″ and 55° 09′ 38″ N lat., and between 10° 38′ and 10° 58′ E long. Its length from NNE to SSW is 35 m.; its breadth varies from 1½ m. to 7½ m.; and its total superficies, inclusive of that of the islet of Siöe, amounts to about 110 sq. m. Pop. 17,000, comprising 3,400 families. The coast-line of this island is generally regular in incline on the E, but is deeply indented on the W side. The general elevation of the surface exceeds that of the adjacent islands, yet the only considerable elevation is that of Fakkeberg, in the S part. The principal productions are wheat, potatoes, and flax. A considerable number of cattle are reared; and fishing is actively pursued.—The cap. is Rudkiöving, on the W coast, in the division of Norder-harde. The principal town in the Süderharde is Nyborg.

LANGELEEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Wachtebeke. Pop. 795.

LANGELMA-WESI, a lake in the S of Russian Finland, and NW part of the prov. of Tavastchus. It is 25 m. in length from NE to SW.

LANGELN, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 m. N of Wernigerode. Pop. 1,000.

LANGELSHEIM, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, 6 m. NW of Goslar, on the r. bank of the Innerste. It has manufactories of linen and of potash. An argentiferous lead-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

LANGEMARCQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the dep. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. of dep. 6,084; of com. 557. It has some spinning-mills.

LANGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. NNE of Darmstadt. Pop. 2,500.

LANGENALB, a village of Baden, SW of Pforzheim. Pop. 542.

LANGENARGEN, a town of Würtemberg, at the influx of the Argen into the Boden-see. Pop. 993.

LANGENAS, a small island of Denmark, off the W coast of Sleswick, and 2 m. S of Föhr, between the island of Föhr on the N, and that of Pelworm on the S. It is 6 m. in length; and 1½ m. broad.

LANGENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 3 m. ESE of Hohen-Elbe. Pop. 2,400. It has large manufactures of cambric and gauze.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 12 m. SW of Zittau. Pop. 1,500. It has some glass-works.—Also a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 277.—Also a long and straggling town of Würtemberg, 10 m. NNE of Ulm. It is 2 m. in length. Pop. 3,600, chiefly consisting of linen-weavers.

LANGENAU (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Prussia, in Silesia, in the co. of Glatz, 11 m. S of Glatz.

LANGENBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 15 m. NE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,350. It has manufactories of silk and cutlery.—Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 45 m. SW of Minden. Pop. 1,850.—Also a town in the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, 4 m. N of Gera. Pop. 800.

LANGENBIELAU, three contiguous villages of Prussia, in the reg. and 32 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 9,006, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

LANGENBOGEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 9 m. NW of Merseburg. Pop. 200.

LANGENBRUCK, a commune of Belgium, in the cant. of Basle, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 227, chiefly Protestants.

LANGENBRUCKEN, a town of Baden, 7 m. NE of Bruchsal, on the railway between Carlsruhe and Heidelberg. Pop. 1,240. There are mineral springs here.

LANGENBURG, a town of Würtemberg, on the r. bank of the Jaxt, 32 m. W of Anspach. Pop. 908.

LANGENDORF, or LAUCZKA, a small town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Olmutz. Pop. 1,700.

LANGENDORF, a village of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 42 m. ESE of Luneburg.—Also a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, bail. of Soleure-Labern. Pop. 354.

LANGENERRINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube. Pop. 900.

LANGENFELD, a town of Lower Austria, 4 m. NNW of Krems. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 52 m. WNW of Erfurt.

LANGENHAGEN, a village of Hanover, in the prov. of Calenberg, 6 m. N of Hanover. Pop. 1,150. It has an active trade in cattle and horses.

LANGENHOE, a parish of Essex, 5½ m. SE of Colchester. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. 161.

LANGENHOLZHAUSEN, a village of Lippe-Detmold, 14 m. N of Detmold.

LANGENHORN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It is 2 m. long, and the largest village in the country.

LANGENKANDEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 9 m. SSE of Landau. Pop. 3,542.

LANGENLEUBA, a village of Saxony, 9 m. SE of Altenburg. Pop. 1,636.

LANGENLOIS, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and circle of Erfurt. Pop. 1,049.—Also a town of Lower Austria, in the circle and 6 m. NE of Krems, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,120.

LANGENLUNGWIZ, a town of Saxony, in the co. of Schonburg, on the small river Lungwiz. Pop. 1,800.

LANGENMARCK, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. and 4 m. NE of Ypres. Pop. 5,796. It has oil-mills, soap-works, and bleaching-grounds.

LANGENSALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, the chief place of Thuringia, 14 m. W of Erfurt, in N lat. 51° 6′ 59″, situated upon the Salza, which falls into the Unstrut a little below. Pop. 7,610. It has a castle, 2 parish churches, a theatre, a high school, and an agricultural society. It has manufactories of silk, woollen, and cotton; also of gunpowder and starch.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, a town of Nassau, 8 m. NW of Wiesbaden, celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 2,000, of whom a considerable number are Jews.

LANGENSCHWARZ, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Fulda. Pop. 750.

LANGENSELBOLD, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Hanau, on the Gründaubach, an affluent of the Kinzig.

LANGENSTEINBACH, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 7 m. WNW of Pforzheim. It has extensive mineral baths.

LANGENTHAL, a pleasant town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 22 m. NE of Berne, on the Langeten. Pop. 2,700.

LANGENWEDDINGEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Magdeburg, 4 m. SE of Wanzleben. Pop. 1,200.

LANGENWEITZENDORF, a village in the German principality of Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 m. WNW of Greitz. Pop. 1,700.

LANGENZENN, a town of Bavaria, on the river Zenn, 17 m. NE of Anspach. Pop. 1,960, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of silks and hosiery.

LANGER-AAR, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 8 m. E of Leyden.

LANGERBRUGGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Evergem. Pop. 1,007.

LANGERLOO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Genck. Pop. 185.

LANGER-OOGE, a long narrow island, or rather three closely adjoining islands, subject to Hanover, on the NW coast of East Friesland, to the E of the island of Baltrum. It is about 13 m. in circumf., and consists almost entirely of sand. Pop. 100.

LANGERWEHE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. E of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 993.—Also a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 13 m. E of Aachen, on the railway to Duren. Pop. 1,296.

LANGESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Grimbergen. Pop. 263.—Also a commune in the same prov., dep. of Hekelgem. Pop. 335.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Oostwinkel. Pop. 268.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Wichelen. Pop. 250.

LANGEVELD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Uccle. Pop. 317.

LANGEVELDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Zell. Pop. 197.

LANGEWAEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Merckem. Pop. 135.

LANGESSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Gien. Pop. 320.

LANGESUND, a small seaport of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg, on a bay of the same name, in the Skager-rack, 50 m. SSW of Christiania. Pop. 600. Its chief export is ship-timber.

LANGEWIESEN, a village of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and 1½ m. NNW of Gehren. Pop. 1,100. It has an active trade in wood.

LANGEZWAAG, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 18 m. SE of Leeuwarden. Pop. 6,000.

LANGFAHR, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dantzig, 21 m. SE of Neustadt, on the Brentau. Pop. 1,198.

LANGFIELD, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. W by S of Halifax, intersected by the Manchester and Leeds railway. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,514; in 1841, 3,284.

LANGFIELD (East or Upper), a parish in co. Tyrone, containing on its W margin the greater part of the town of Drumquin. Area 9,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,856; in 1841, 3,143. Lough Claraghmore lies on the N border.

LANGFIELD (West or Lower), a parish in co. Tyrone, adjacent to the above. Area 23,906 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,821; in 1841, 5,094. The lakes Bradan, Annagh, Doo, Lee, Cor, and Beach, diversify the interior.

LANGFORD, a parish in Bedford, 2½ m. S of Biggleswade, on the E bank of the Ivel, at the junction of the Ivel navigation. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1841, 340.—Also a parish partly in Berks, partly in Oxfordshire, 3 m. NE by N of Lechlade. Area 4,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1841, 707.—Also a parish in Essex, 8½ m. E by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1841, 257.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SW of Watton, on the river Wissey. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 36; in 1841, 57.—Also a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ m. NNE of Newark. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1841, 146.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. NW by W of Wellington. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1841, 608.

LANGFORD (Little), a parish in Wilts, 8 m. NW by W of Salisbury. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 39; in 1841, 37.

LANGFORD (Steeple), a parish in Wilts, 8¼ m. NW by W of Salisbury. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 587; in 1841, 626.

LANGFORDEN, a parish and village of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, 3 m. N of Vechte. Pop. 1,360.

LANGHAM, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. NNE of Colchester. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 821; in 1841, 816.—Also a parish in Rutland, 2 m. NW of Oakham. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 608; in 1841, 591.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8½ m. NE by E of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1841, 293.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. E by S of Wells. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 375; in 1841, 383.

LANGHOLM, a parish and town in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. Area 15,272 Scottish acres. The larger portion of the area of the p., 30 sq. m., consists chiefly of smooth hills verdant to their summits and parcelled out into sheep-farms. Pop. in 1801, 2,039; in 1831, 2,676; in 1841, 2,820.—The town stands on the Esk, at the confluence with it of the Ewes and the Wauchope, 12 m. from Longtown, and 21 m. from Carlisle, and is embosomed in one of the sweetest landscapes in Scotland. Pop. 2,362. The weaving of serges, checks, and shepherds' plaids, and the manufacture of woollen yarns and hose, though not individually important, aggregately afford considerable employment.

LANG-KAOU, an island of China, in the Fo-keen channel, in the group of the Phang-hu islands. It is easy of access, but is said to be highly insalubrious to foreigners. The inhabitants rear large numbers of sheep.

LANGKAT, a district and river in the N part of the island of Sumatra, in the Riah country. The river descends from the Daholt mountains, and flowing E, falls into the sea under the parallel of 4° 10′.—Pepper is the chief article of export from this district.

LANG-KUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 36 m. NNW of Tale-fu, in N lat. 26° 8′, E long. 100° 8′, on Lake Siul.

LANG-KWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 27° 15′, E long. 101° 10′.

LANGLEE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 1 m. N of Montarges. Pop. 420.

LANGLEY, a parish in Essex, 7 m. WSW of Saffron-Walden. Area 5,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1841, 448.—Also a parish in Kent, 4 m. SE of Maidstone. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1841, 294.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 9⅓ m. SE of Norwich, on the river Yare. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 323.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Claverdon, co. of Warwick, 3 m. SE by E of Henley-in-Arden. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1841,

179.—Also a tything in the p. of Kington-St.-Michael, Wilts, 2 m. N of Chippenham. Pop. 601.

LANGLEY (Abbot's). See Abbots-Langley.

LANGLEY-BURRELL, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. N by E of Chippenham, on the Avon, and in the line of the Great Western railway. It is included within the parliamentary boundaries of the borough of Chippenham. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. 628.

LANGLEYDALE-AND-SHOTTON, a township in the p. of Staindrop, co.-palatine of Durham, 5 m. N of Barnard-castle, near the source of the river Gaunless. Here are extensive works for the smelting of argentiferous lead ore. Area 4,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1841, 185.

LANGLEY ISLAND, an island in the Arctic ocean, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, immediately to the N of Halkett island, in N lat. 69°.

LANGLEY (King's). See King's Langley.

LANGLEY (Kirk), with MEYNELL-LANGLEY, a parish in Derbyshire, 4½ m. WNW of Derby. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1841, 647.

LANGLEY-MARSH, or St.-Mary's, a parish in Bucks, 3½ m. ENE of Windsor, intersected by the Great Western railway. Area 3,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,797; in 1841, 1,353.

LANGLEY-POINT, a prominence on the coast of Sussex, between Pevensey-bay and Beachy-head. The bight to the SW of this point, it has been suggested, might afford an eligible point for the formation of a harbour of refuge.

LANGLIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Mont-le-Ban.

LANGNAU, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. E of Berne, on the Ilfis, near its confluence with the Emme. Pop. of p. 5,385, Protestants.—Also a Catholic village, in the cant. of Lucerne, bail. of Willisau. Pop. 1,168.—Also a parish and v. in the cant. of Zurich, circle of Horgen. Pop. 1,197, Protestants.

LANGOAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Treginer, near the l. bank of the Treginer. Pop. 2,140.

LANGOELAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Guémené. Pop. 1,313.

LANGOEN, one of the Loffoden group, off the NW coast of Norway, in N lat. 69°, E long. 14° 20′. It is 35 m. in length from NE to SW, and nearly 14 m. in greatest breadth. Pop. 900.

LANGOGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, arrond. of Mende.—The cant., comprising 8 coms. had a pop. of 7,012 in 1841.—The commune and town are on the l. bank of the Allier, 4 m. SSW of Pradelles. Pop. 2,803. Some trade is conducted here in cattle, and in coarse woollens.

LANGOIRAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Cadillac, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,542, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of wines.

LANGON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bazas.—The cant., comprising 13 coms., had a pop. of 12,689 in 1841.—The town, 27 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Garonne, had a pop. of 2,597 in 1846. It conducts an active trade in white wines and brandy; and has numerous tanneries and cooperages. It communicates with Saint-Macaire, on the opposite side of the river, by means of a suspension-bridge.—Also a commune in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 1,655.

LANGON (Le), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,685.

LANGONNET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Gourin, 26 m. WNW of Pontivy. Pop. 3,442 in 1841.

LANGOURLA, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Collinée, 16 m. ENE of Loudeac. Pop. 1,302.

LANGPORT, a parish and corporate market-town, in the co. of Somerset, 33 m. SW by S of Bath, on the river Parret, which is here crossed by two bridges, one of which is of great antiquity. Area of the p. 660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,245; in 1841, 1,172. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture.—The town, which stands on an eminence on the N bank of the Parret, near its junction with the Yeo, consists of two good streets, and is divided into two parts called Eastover and Westover. The Parret is navigable thus far, and the trade of L., which is carried on by means of its water-communication with Bridgewater, consists partly in the import of coal, timber, iron, and other articles, and partly in general freight trade from Bristol, London, and Wales.

LANGQUAID, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, presidial and 5 m. S of Abensberg, and 18 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 595. It has two churches, an hospital, several distilleries and breweries, and a brick-work.

LANGRES, or Langers, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne.—The arrond. comprises 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 98,422; in 1841, 101,393.—The cant. contains 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,699; in 1841, 15,917.—The town is 21 m. SSE of Chaumont, and 42 m. NNE of Dijon, in N lat. 47° 51′ 53″, and E long. 5° 19′ 55″. Pop. in 1789, 6,630; in 1821, 8,208; in 1831, 7,460; and in 1841, 8,303. This town, which is one of the most elevated in France, is situated on the summit of a steep mountain, at an alt. of 486 yds. above sea-level, near the l. bank of the Marne, and is surrounded with old walls flanked with towers, and entered by six gates. It is well-built, and contains a fine square, a cathedral remarkable for the beauty and singularity of its architecture, a college, and a town-house. It possesses also a large and a smaller seminary, a school of design, several hospitals, a library, a theatre, and a museum. It is particularly noted for its cutlery, and has also manufactories of earthenware and leather, and several breweries. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, flour, wine, oil, lint, hemp, cattle, sheep, wool, cheese, spices, hides, millstones, cloth, and linen. L. was the capital of the ancient *Lingones*, and was a town of considerable extent when taken and destroyed by Attila. In 1362 it was fortified by King John, and received considerable augmentations in the reigns of Louis IX. and Francis I. It contains numerous remains of antiquity.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a parochial chapelry and township of Lincolnshire, 22 m. E by S of Lincoln, between the Steeping and Bain. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1841, 225.

LANGRIDGE, a parish in Somerset, 3½ m. N of Bath. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 109.

LANGRIGG AND MEALRIGG, a township in the p. of Broomfield, Cumberland, 7 m. WSW of Wigton, and 2 m. W of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1841, 262.

LANGROIVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 15 m. NE of Trancoso, and 28 m. N of Guarda, on the l. bank of the Lamegal. Pop. 704. It has a parish-church and 6 chapels. This town belonged to the Templars. In the vicinity are several sulphureous springs and baths, and a mine of lead.

LANGRUNE-SUR-MER, a commune of France,

in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. N of Douvres, and 11 m. N of Caen. Pop. 2,275. It contains several bathing-establishments.

LANGSCHEID, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle and 3 m. SW of Arensburg. Pop. 200.

LANGSETT, a township in the p. of Penistone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. WSW of Penistone, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Area 4,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1841, 303.

LANGSIDE, a village in the p. of Cathcart, Renfrewshire, about 2 m. S of Glasgow. Pop. 125. The Regent Murray here defeated the adherents of Queen Mary in 1568.

LANGSTON, a township in the p. of Portsea, co. of Southampton, 3 m. E by S of Portsmouth. Here is a harbour used as a hulk-station for convicts.

LANGSTONE, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 4 m. E by N of Newport. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 194; in 1841, 220.

LANG-TAE-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Gan-shun-fu.

LANGTHORNE, a township in the p. of Bedale, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NW of Bedale. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1841, 115.

LANGTHORPE, a township in the p. of Kirkby-on-the-Moor, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NW of Boroughbridge. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 304.

LANGTOFT, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. ENE of Stamford. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 778.

LANGTON, a township in the p. of Gainford, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. E by N of Barnard-castle. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1841, 99. —Also a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of New-Malton. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1841, 328.

LANGTON, an islet of South Australia, in Spencer gulf, in Sir Joseph Banks' group.

LANGTON (East), a township in the p. of Church-Langton, Leicestershire, 3½ m. N of Market-Harborough. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1841, 288.

LANGTON (Great), a parish formed of the united townships of Great and Little L., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. ESE of Richmond. Area of the parish 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 252.

LANGTON-HERRING, a parish in Dorset, 7½ m. SW by S of Dorchester. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1841, 260.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD, a parish in Dorset, 1½ m. SE of Blandford-Forum, on the E bank of the Stour. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1841, 202.

LANGTON-NEAR-HORNCASTLE, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 16 m. E by S of Lincoln. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1841, 177.

LANGTON-BY-SPILSBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 3 m. N by W of Spilsby, on a branch of the river Steeping. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 194.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS, a parish in Dorset, 3 m. SE of Corfe-castle. Area 3,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1841, 762.

LANGTON-NEAR-WRAGBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 11½ m. ENE of Lincoln. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 262.

LANGTREE, a parish in Devon, 3½ m. SW of Great Torrington. Area 4,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 888; in 1841, 941.—Also a township in the p. of Standish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. N by W of Wigan, in the line of the Wigan and Preston railway. Pop. 2,565.

LANGUE'BANA, or Longue'bana, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Sagalia, 90 m. NW of Laby, between the Gambia and Rio-Grande.

LANGUEDOC, an ancient and extensive province in the S of France, extending on the E to the Rhone, and on the W to the Garonne. Its length from E to W was 170 m.; its breadth from N to S in general about 90 m. This large tract of country was divided into three parts: Haut-Languedoc, or Upper or Western L., having Toulouse for its capital; and Bas-Languedoc, or Eastern or Lower L., of which the chief town was Montpelier; and the Cevennes. The designations Upper and Lower, in this instance, have no reference to elevation of surface, Lower L. being by much the more mountainous of the two. At the revolution the whole of L. was distributed into the departments of Gard, Hérault, Ardèche, Lozère, Tarn, Haute-Garonne, and Aude. In point of soil and climate, L. is one of the most favoured regions of France; the fruits of a warm climate, in particular vines, olives, and mulberries, are produced here in profusion, while in situations that admit of irrigation, corn is successfully cultivated. The great articles of sale and export are wine and brandy.—This prov. nearly corresponds to the *Narbonensis Gallia* of the Romans. Towards the fall of the Western empire, it bore the name of *Septimania*. By its present name it began to be known in the 13th cent.

LANGUEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SE of St. Brieux. Pop. 2,000.

LANGUIDIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Hennebont. Pop. in 1841, 6,105.

LANGUILLE, a township of St. Francis co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 132 m. E by N of Little Rock, on the E side of Languille river. Pop. 195.

LANGUIN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. NW of Nort, and 22 m. SSW of Chateaubriant.

LANGULA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 30 m. NW of Erfurt, circle and 4 m. S of Muhlhausen. Pop. 782.

LANGVAND, a mountain in Norway, in the prov. of Nordland, to the E of the Sjonen-fiord.

LANGWARDEN, a parish of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, circle and 20 m. N of Ovelgönne, bail. and 3 m. NW of Burhave, at the mouth of the Weser. Pop. 1,410.

LANGWART, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 11 m. WNW of Pfaffenberg, and 14 m. SSW of Ratisbon, on the Laber. Pop. 494.

LANGWATHBY, a chapelry in the p. of Edenhall, Cumberland, 4¼ m. NE by E of Penrith, on the E bank of the Eden. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250.

LANGWEDEL, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Stade, 18 m. ESE of Bremen, near the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 625.

LANGWITH, a parish in Derbyshire, 5¾ m. N by W of Mansfield. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1841, 194.—Also a township in the p. of Cuckney, co. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1841, 443.

LAN-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Charra-Mongolia; runs thence into China Proper; traverses the NE part of the prov. of Chih-le; and, after a course, in a generally SE direction, of 300 m., throws itself into the gulf of that name, 75 m. NE of the embouchure of the Pai-ho.

LANHOSA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, 66 m. S of Desemboque, and to the SE of Goyaz.

LANHOSO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 6 m. E of Braga. Pop. 876.

LANHOUARNEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plouescat, 19 m. W of Morlaix. Pop. 1,134.

LANHYDROCK, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SE by S of Bodmin, on the Fowey. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1841, 263.

LANIER, a village of Macon co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 76 m. SW of Milledgeville, on the W side of Flint river.

LANIO. See Lagni-Regni.

LANISCAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Goaree, and 19 m. WNW of Loudeac. Pop. in 1841, 3,200.

LANIVET, a parish in Cornwall, 2¾ m. SW by S of Bodmin. Area 5,540 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,149.

LANJAR, or Laujar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Almeria, and partido of Canjayar, in a valley on the S side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,980. It has a parish-church, a convent, a school, and a custom-house. Common woollen fabrics and alcohol form its chief articles of manufacture. In the adjacent mountains are mines of antimony.

LANJARON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Granada, and partido of Orjiva. Pop. 2,960. It has a parish-church, a public granary, and a custom-house. It is of Arabic origin. In the environs are quarries of marble.

LAN-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 15 m. WNW of Kinwha-fu, in N lat. 29° 16′, E long. 119° 31′. It is built at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Tsin-tang-keang.

LANKEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, N of Schlochau. Pop. 140.

LANKERAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district of Talish, 30 m. N of Astara, on the shore of the Caspian. It is a town of rising importance.

LANKHALSBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Saint Nicolas. Pop. 120.

LANKLAER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 259; of com. 199.

LANKOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 20 m. W of Gratz. It has a castle. Lignite, coal, iron, yellow ochre, and rouge, are found in the environs.

LANKSA, a river of Sumatra, which runs E into the strait of Malacca.

LANLIVERY, a parish in Cornwall, 1¾ m. WSW of Lostwithiel, and W of the Fowey. Area 6,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,687; in 1841, 1,809.

LANLUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, district and 84 m. NW of Cuttack, on the r. bank of the Braminy.

LANMEUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,790; in 1841, 14,951. The town is 8 m. NE of Morlaix, and 44 m. NE of Brest. Pop. 2,648. It occupies an unhealthy situation, and is both ill-built and ill-kept.

LANNARVILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plabennec, 14 m. NNE of Brest. It is noted for its mineral waters.

LANNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Aramitz. Pop. 1,401.

LANNEMEZAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrénées, arrond. of the Bagnères-de-Bigorre. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,316; in 1841, 10,062. The town is 14 m. ENE of Bagneres-de-Bigorre, near the source of the Gers, and in the midst of a wild tract of country of the same name. Pop. 1,243. It has some trade in cattle, grain, &c.

LANNEPAX, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. SE of Eauze. Pop. 1,386.

LANNES (Cape), a headland of South Australia, on the S side of Rivoli bay, in S lat. 37° 36′ 40″, E long. 140° 11′.

LANNILIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,352; in 1841, 14,583. The town is 15 m. N of Brest. Pop. in 1841, 3,124. It has manufactories of pottery, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

LANNION, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord. The arrond. comprises an area of 87,712 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 103,120; in 1841, 108,749. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,529; in 1841, 17,053. The town is 12 m. WSW of Treguier, and 39 m. NW of St. Brieux, on the r. bank of the Guer, at the entrance of that river into the English channel. Pop. in 1789, 3,884; in 1821, 3,597; in 1831, 5,371; in 1841, 5,650. It is ill-built, but has a good quay, and carries on a considerable trade in horses, corn, hemp, lint, thread, butter, and wine. In the vicinity are mines of iron and silver.

LANNOY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Lille. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,112; in 1841, 21,489. The town is 8 m. ENE of Lille, and 23 m. NNW of Douay. Pop. 1,355. It has several cotton spinning-mills, and manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics. Flowers are extensively cultivated in the environs. L., which was formerly fortified, was repeatedly taken by the French and their enemies. It has belonged since 1667 to France.

LANO, a town of Chili, in the district of Maule, near the entrance of the Mataquito into the Pacific, 165 m. NNE of New Conception. Its inhabitants are chiefly Indians.

LANOUAILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,149; in 1841, 13,002. The v. is 30 m. from Nontron. Pop. 1,225.

LANOUE'E, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Joselin. Pop. 3,052.

LANOWCY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 32 m. SE of Kremenetz, and 39 m. WSW of Zaslaw. Pop. 780.

LANQUAIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Lalinde, near the l. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,055. This village was formerly the chief place of a small district that enjoyed immunity from taxation.

LANQUESAINT, a department and commune of France, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 490.

LANREATH, a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. WNW of West Looe, and E of the Trebant. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 651; in 1841, 651.

LANRIVAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Bothoa, 18 m. from Guingamp. Pop. 1,416. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

LANRODEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plouagat, 7 m. SE of Guingamp. Pop. 1,607.

LANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 5 m. NE of Villard-de-Lans, and 10 m. SE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,076.

LANSALLOES, a parish in Cornwall, 6 m. WSW of West Looe, on the coast. Area 2,930 acres. Pop in 1831, 884; in 1841, 828.

LANSARGUES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. of Mauguio, 12 m.

ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 1,344. It has a distillery of brandy.

LANSBERG, a mountain of Prussia, in the prov. of Bas-Rhin, 1 m. N of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LANSDOWN, a county on the NE of Western Australia; bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire; on the W by Durham; and on the S by Beaufort.—Also a parish in Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, skirted on the W and S by the Derwent.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract in Somersetshire, 3 m. NW of Bath. It has an alt. of 813 ft.

LANSERD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, on the Caspian, 10 m. W of Fehrabad.

LANSEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Valladolid, 3 m. SSW of Carbajal de la Encomienda.

LAN-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Kwei-yang-chu, 216 m. SSW of Chan-sha-fu, on the l. bank of the Hang-keang, in N lat. 25° 30′, E long. 111° 50′.

LAN-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of E-chu-fu.

LANSINBURG, a township in Rennselaer co., New York, situated on the E bank of Hudson river, 9 m. N of Albany. Pop. 3,330. A considerable trade is carried on here; and at some seasons large sloops ascend the river.

LANSING, a township in the state of New York, U. S., 175 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,672.

LANSKORUN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 24 m. NW of Kamenetz.

LANS-LE-BOURG, a town of Savoy, 3 m. NW of Mont Cenis, on the r. bank of the Arc, at an alt. of 1,557 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,100.

LANTA, or LENTA, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 9 m. ESE of Toulouse. Pop. of cant. 6,004; of town 1,537.

LANTADILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 890.

LANTAGHUR, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the district of Lamjung, in N lat. 29° 5′, E long. 84° 19′. It is tributary to the rajah of Nepal.

LANTAO. See LINTAO.

LAN-TEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 30 m. SE of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 5′, E long. 109° 20′.

LANTEGLOS, a parish of Cornwall, 1½ m. WSW of Camelford. Pop., including that of the burgh of Camelford, 1,541.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. SE of Fowey. Pop. in 1831, 1,208; in 1841, 1,269.

LANTENNE, or LANTERNE, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, which flows into the Seine, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m. It passes Ormoiches and Mersnay.

LANTEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of La Coreze, 9 m. SSW of Tulle. Pop. 1,050.

LANTEYRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. E of Grenada, on the N flank of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1,050.

LANTILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Cortigny.

LANTON, a village of Roxburghshire, 2½ m. W of Jedburgh. Pop. 240.

LANTOSCA, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the Vesubia, 14 m. N of Nice. Pop. 2,240.

LANTRIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of St. Julien-de-Chapteuil. Pop. 1,153.

LAN-TSANG, a name by which the river Maykeang is distinguished in its passage through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan.

LANTUR. See BANDA.

LANTWIT (LOWER), a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 1 m. E of Neath. Pop. in 1841, 1,532.

LANTWIT (MAJOR), a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 4½ m. SW by S of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 1,076; in 1841, 1,027. The church, which is one of the most ancient in Wales, contains some curious old monuments.

LANTWITFAYRDRE (HIGHER and LOWER), a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 3 m. NE of Llantrissant. Pop. in 1831, 811; in 1841, 2,092.

LANUSEI, a town of Sardinia, 57 m. NNE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,766.

LANVALLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1 m. ESE of Dinan. Pop. 1,193.

LANVELLEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Plestin. Pop. 1,767.

LANVENEGEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. SW of Faouet. Pop. 1,670.

LANVOLLON, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 8 m. SE of Pontrieux. Pop. 1,462.

LAN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 27 m. E of Kae-fung-fu, on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 54′, E long. 114° 59′.

LANZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. N of Pampeluna. Pop. 383.

LANZA, a small river of the N of Italy, which rises among the Alps, and falls into Lake Maggiore.

LANZAROTE, an island of the Atlantic ocean, in the group of the Canary islands, 9 m. NE of the island of Fuerteventura, from which it is separated by the canal De-Bocagna, 75 m. ENE of Teneriffe, and at a like distance from the shore of the Sahara, in N lat. 29°, and W long. 13° 38′. On the N and W are 5 small and desert but lofty islands, viz. Graciosa from which it is divided by the canal Del-Rio, Santa Clare, Alegranza, Roquete-del-Este, and Roquete-del-occidente. L. is 36 m. in length, from NE to SW, and 15 m. in breadth, comprising a superficies of about 300 sq. m. Pop. 17,500. Towards the centre it rises to the height of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level; and it contains several volcanoes. In its greater extent, however, it possesses but little elevation. It is scantily watered; and except in October and November, when rain generally falls, possesses a cloudless sky. Its principal productions are grain, wine, fruit, legumes, potatoes, barilla, and orchil. Sheep, goats, and in small numbers cattle, are reared on its pastures; and in the sandy tracts camels are not uncommon. The island contains 8 pueblos, has several harbours, and is defended by 4 forts. The chief town is Teguise. Previous to the arrival of the Spaniards this island bore the name of Teteroigotra. The aborigines appeared superior in civilization to the branches of the Guanche tribe, and lived in houses substantially built of stone.

LANZO, a commune and town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the Stura, 16 m. NW of Turin. It contains a group of 8 villages; and has manufactures of silk, and a considerable trade in butter, as well as in cattle. Pop. 2,335.

LAO, a town of the island of Cuba, 25 m. W of Havannah.

LAODICEA. See LADIK and LATAKIA.

LAOGHAL (LOCH), a sheet of water in the p. of Tongue, Sutherlandshire, about 4 m. long and 1 m. broad. It discharges itself by the Torrisdale.

LAOHAREAH, or ALHOWAREAH, a village of Tunis, 54 m. ENE of Tunis, near the E entrance of the gulf of that name, and 4 m. SW of Cape Bon.

LAON, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Aisne, near the river Ardon, in N lat. 49° 33′ 54″, 74 m. NE of Paris. Pop. in 1836, 8,230; in 1846, 8,054. It is enclosed by old walls; and is an ill-

built gloomy town. It is a place of great antiquity, its cathedral having been built in 1115. Before the first revolution L. was the see of a bishop. It contains at present a number of churches and chapels; also two hospitals, extensive barracks, a communal college, a library of 17,000 vols., and a theatre. It has manufactories of linen, stockings, hats, copperas, leather, and nails. The surrounding country is noted for its wine. L. was the scene of very obstinate fighting between the French and Prussians in March 1814.—The arrond. of Laon comprises the 11 cants. of Anizy-le-Chateau, Chauny, Coucy-le-Chateau, Craonne, Crecy-sur-Serre, La-Fere, L., Marle, Neufchatel, Rozy-sur-Serre, and Sissonne; and has an area of 245,580 hect. Pop. in 1831, 161,731; in 1841, 168,554.—The cant., comprising 27 com., had a pop. of 20,615 in 1841.

LAONS, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Brezolles. Pop. 1,020.

LAOR. See Aor.

LAORCA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Como, on the r. bank of the Cherenzone.

LAOS, a country of India, bounded on the N by China; on the E by Tonquin and Cochin-China; on the S by Cambodia; and on the W by Siam and the Birman empire. It appears to stretch from the 16th to the 22d parallel of N lat.; but its precise boundaries are unknown. Like Cambodia and Siam, its general physical configuration is that of a valley, bounded on the E and W by ranges of mountains. Through this valley runs the great river Maykaung, Mekon, Me-nam-kong, or river of Cambodia, sometimes called the Japanese river. This stream must here be of great magnitude, for it rises in about 34° N lat., in the same parallel with the Irawaddi, and only a little to the S of the springs of the Hoang-ho and Kiang-ku of China. Under 18° N lat. therefore it has already reached 960 geog. or 1,112 British m. As L. is entirely an inland region, we are still less acquainted with it than with the dependent Cochin-Chinese districts situated upon the coast. The level parts yield abundance of rice; tobacco and the sugar cane are cultivated; gum-lac, ivory, and medicinal plants form the principal articles of export-trade. Valuable mines of tin and iron are reported to exist; and gold and silver are obtained in the sands of the rivers. In the province of Laos, which gives name to the whole kingdom, there is a mine which produces rubies and emeralds.—The climate is much the same as all other countries under the same parallel; but, surrounded as it is with high chains of mountains, these in all probability will tend to mitigate the heat.—Bissachere estimates the pop. of this country at 1,400,000 souls. The Laonese are celebrated over the East for their strict honesty. They are lazy and indolent, and much addicted to the study of magic. Marriages are easily contracted, and as easily dissolved. They manufacture silk and cotton fabrics, paper, leather, and gunpowder; and export to Rangoon, jaghery, drugs, dyes, lacquered wares, metals, sapan wood, lac, ivory, and skins. Marini says this country is divided into 7 provinces, but does not give their names. Wusthof mentions three as governed by vassal princes. The cap., called Mohang-Leng, is said to be a large city, enclosed with palisades, upwards of 100 leagues N of Lan-tchang, upon the banks of the Mekon, which here runs over a rocky channel. The Siamese appear to be in possession of the larger portion of the country.

LAOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 45 m. WSW of Silhet, and 120 m. NNE of Dacca. A considerable trade in salt and other articles is here carried on with the Garrows. The Laour hills contain immense beds of limestone, and afford the chief supply of that article to the prov.

LAPA, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, between the Rio-Itajahi and the town of Lages.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 9 m. ENE of Sabara.—Also a village in the prov. of Ceara and district of Villade-Imperatriz, in the Serra-Meruoca.—Also a village in the prov. of Goyaz, on the Vermelho, which is here crossed by a bridge.

LAPAK, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands, and SSW of the island of that name, in N lat. 5° 32′, E long. 120° 52′. It is about 6 m. in length, rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood; and with the adjacent island of Seeasse, from which it is separated by a strait 1½ m. in breadth, forms good shelter from the NE and SW winds.

LAPANOW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. SSW of Bochnia, and 33 m. WSW of Tarnow, on the l. bank of the Radomka.

LAPCHAS. See Sikkim.

LAPEDONA, a village of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 6 m. SE of Fermo.

LAPEER, a county in the NE part of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 828 sq. m., drained by Flint and Belle river, and Mill creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,265; in 1850, 7,026. The cap., of the same name, is 61 m. N of Detroit, at the confluence of Flint river and Farmer's creek. Pop. 746.

LAPENTIS, or Lapenty, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. E of St. Hilaire-de-Harcourt. Pop. 1,018.

LAPICZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. SE of Minsk, district and 24 m. S of Igoumen.

LAPIO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 14 m. WNW of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Paterno, on a hill. Pop. 2,320.

LAPITO, a village of Turkey in Asia, on the N coast of the island of Cyprus, 9 m. W of Cerina, and 15 m. NW of Nicosia. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Lapethus*.

LAPLAIGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 985.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe, extending from N to S about 500 m., and about 300 m. from W to E, between the parallel of 64° N lat. and the Northern ocean, and between the North cape and the White sea. It consists of three distinct divisions, Russian, Norwegian, and Swedish Lapland. Russian L. comprehends all that part of the country which is situated to the E of the river Tornea; and is subdivided into three districts, one stretching along the N or Arctic coast, another bordering on the White sea, and a third inland adjoining to the lake Enara and the Norwegian frontier. Norwegian L., the smallest division, is a narrow strip along the W and N coast of Norway, and is divided into three portions, named Norland, West Finmark, and East Finmark. Swedish L., which is the largest and most southerly division, occupies the interior part of the country, W of the river Tornea; and is divided into four provinces, namely, Umea L., to the S; Pitea L., in the centre; Lulea L., and Tornea L., towards the N.—L. has been divided by Wahlenberg into five zones, concentric with the gulf of Bothnia, and differing from each other in climate and productions. The first, extending obliquely round the gulf of Bothnia, from N lat. 64° to nearly 69°, and forming a zone generally 80 m. in

breadth, is covered with forests of the spruce and Scotch fir, and named Woody L. The second, higher and colder than the first, extending from lat. 65° to nearly 70°, and generally only 6 or 8 m. in breadth, contains the Scotch fir, and is denominated Subwoody L. The third, higher than any of the preceding, stretches, like the second, from 65° to 70° of N lat., generally about 12 m. in breadth, except to the NE of Enontekis, where it is about 40 m., produces the birch, but no pines, and is distinguished as the Subalpine region. The fourth, immediately behind the third, and nearly of the same breadth, and still higher than any of the preceding, produces only the *Salix glauca*, a species of willow peculiar to very cold climates, and is named the Lower-Alpine region. The fifth, the farthest from the gulf of Bothnia, extending along the N side of L., and varying in breadth according as it is indented by the sea, is the most elevated tract of the whole. The greater part of it being above the line of perpetual congelation, and covered with eternal snows, produces no trees and scarcely any vegetation whatever, except a few hardy plants where the snow has been melted. It is denominated by Wahlenberg the Higher-Alpine region. The whole of Woody L. is so level, that scarcely one of the mountains rises higher than 213 ft. above the neighbouring plains; and in none of the three first zones is the height above the level of the sea considerable. In those lower districts, however, are several mountains considerably elevated: one particularly named Quickjock, in lat. 67°, is 1,140 ft. above the level of the sea. The church of Enontekis is 1,429 ft. above the level of the sea; and thence to the top of the Lapland Alps the ground rises constantly, but so gradually that it is practicable to go in a boat to the lake Kielesjarvi, which is in so elevated a situation that the birch tree is scarcely to be found in its neighbourhood. The Lapland Alps, passing through the S part of the country as high as the lake of Tornea, retain nearly the same elevation through the whole of their extent, and no part is considered to be lower than 2,132 ft. above the level of the sea; but the most elevated mountains occur in the southern parts of Lulea L. One of them, named Sulitelma, which is the highest mountain o Lapland, is 4,903 ft., and at its northern point 6,178 ft. above the level of the sea. This immense glacier is situated in 67° N lat., and 16½° E long. from Greenwich. Another, named Almajalos, a little to the N of Sulitelma, is 5,543 ft. in height; and Tulpajegna, a very extensive glacier, is 4,050 ft. These mountains are more than 2,700 ft. above the line of perpetual congelation, and are the coldest regions of L. Those of Getsetjack, Pernitjack, and Ridatjack, lying to the N of the last-mentioned, are supposed to be little inferior in height; but from the parallel of 68° 20′ N, the alpine range, which continues with little interruption till it terminates at the North cape, on the Frozen ocean, diminishes in height, and, though covered with snow, is free from glaciers. Of the maritime Alps, which occupy the W and N part of L., the principal chain, extending from the insular promontory of Lotfoden, and the W side of the gulf of Alten, contains many mountains which rise above the line of perpetual congelation, and bear glaciers immediately over the sea. The highest of these are the Alps of Linjen, which rise to an elevation of 4,264 ft. The rest of the coast of L. is very rocky; but, excepting the promontory of Kunnen, scarcely contains any high mountains. The promontories of Eastern Finmark do not exceed an elevation of 2,132 ft. above the level of the sea; those on its N coast are only 1,279 ft. in height. "It is extremely interesting," says Baron Von Buch, "to climb great and rapidly ascending heights in these climates. The vegetation with which we are familiar in the valleys, gradually disappears under our feet. The Scotch fir soon leaves us; then the birches become shrivelled; and presently they wholly disappear. Between the bushes of mountain-willows and dwarf birches the innumerable clusters of berry-bearing herbs have room to spread, blae-berries on the dry heights, and mountain-brambles on the marshy ground; but we at last rise above even these; the blae-berries no longer bear fruit, but appear singly with few leaves, and no longer in a bushy form. At last they too disappear, and are soon followed by the mountain-willows. The dwarf birch alone braves the height and the cold; at last it also yields before reaching the limit of perpetual snow; and there is a broad border before reaching this limit, on which, besides mosses, a few plants only subsist with great difficulty. Even the reindeer moss, which vies in the woods with the blae-berry in luxuriance of growth, is very unfrequent on such heights. On the top of the mountains—which is almost a table-land—there is no ice, it is true, nor glaciers; but the snow never leaves these heights; and a few single points and spots above the level are alone clear of snow for a few weeks. Nothing living is any longer to be seen, except perhaps occasionally an eagle in his flight over the mountains from one fiord to another." On Akha-Solki, one of these mountains on the W coast, which is about 3,392 English ft. in height, the following limits of the different productions were accurately marked:

Limit of snow in latitude 70°,	3,514 ft.
of *Betula nana*, or dwarf birch,	2,742
of *Salix myrsinitis*, or whortle-leaved willow.	2,150
Salix lanata, or downy willow, rises above the *Betula nana*, and approaches the perpetual limit of snow.	
of *Vaccinium myrtillus*, or blae-berry,	2,031
of *Betula alba*, or birch tree,	1,579

Geology and minerals.] Of the mineralogical structure of the mountains of L. little accurate information has yet been collected; but the following facts are enumerated by Professor Jameson. The mountains of Norway and L. are principally composed of primitive and transition rocks; flœtz rocks occur very rarely; and alluvial rocks are uncommon. Granite, contrary to the general belief of mineralogists, is a rare rock in Norway and L.; it even occurs but seldom in Sweden, and is to be considered as one of the least frequent of the primitive rocks in Scandinavia. The granite frequently alternates with gneiss. A newer granite sometimes occurs resting on mica slate, as at Forvig; or connected with clay slate and diallage rock, as in the island of Mageroe. Besides the gneiss which is associated with the oldest granite, there is another of newer formation which rests upon mica slate. Gneiss appears to be by far the most frequent and abundant rock in Scandinavia, all the other primitive rocks appearing in some degree subordinate to it. All the magnetic iron-stone of Scandinavia occurs in beds of gneiss, and not in veins, as has often been maintained by mineralogists. The class of transition rocks in Norway contains, besides greywacke, alum slate, clay slate, limestone, and other rocks well known to mineralogists as members of that class,—as granite, which sometimes contains hornblende; syenite, which contains Labrador felspar and numerous crystals of zircon; porphyry, amygdaloid, basalt, and sandstone. The transition limestone of Norway is sometimes granular foliated, like that which occurs in primitive countries, and contains much tremolite.—The country abounds in mines of iron, and furnishes several also of copper. Lead, zinc, and arsenic are not uncommon, and native gold has been found at Svappawara, in Tornea-Lapland; but rich iron ores form the chief treasures of the country, and might assist to introduce cultivation in those desert regions. The ore is found in thick beds in the gneiss, and when the surrounding substance is worn down, appears in many places above the surface like mountains of iron. At Luossovara and Svappawara, on the banks of the Tornea, are beds of the extraordinary thickness of 34 and 38 fath. But even this is still exceeded by the iron hill of Kerunaoara, about 11 m. W of Jukasjerfivi, where the pure ore has been seen to the extent of 800 Paris ft. All this mineral treasure, however, has hitherto been turned to little account, as the ore must be conveyed by a land-carriage of 46 m., in small Laplandish pulkers drawn by reindeer; and furnaces cannot be erected nearer the mines in consequence of the want of wood. The ore itself, though exceeding in richness that of Sweden, is difficultly fusible, and yields an iron which becomes brittle when cold, unless it has been smelted with some of the better sorts of ore from Uto or Dannemora.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of the country are the Tana, which rises in the distant mountains of L., and after running through E. Finmark in a NE direction, empties itself into a bay or sound of the same name, in the North sea; the Alten, which runs through W. Finmark in a NW direction, and empties itself into a bay or sound of the same name, which opens into the ocean; the Pitea, which rises in the Lapland Alps towards the W, about 67° N lat., and running in a SE direction, falls into the sea at Pitea; the Lulea, which proceeds from a long succession of lakes in the Lapland Alps, and running nearly parallel to the Pitea, falls into the sea at Lulea, in 65½° N lat.; the Tornea, which is formed by a number of streams uniting in one channel and running nearly due S through a long course, and falls into the N extremity of the Bothnian gulf at Tornea. Most of the rivers are of small size during winter, but when the snows melt in summer, they swell to an extraordinary height, and frequently inundate large tracts of country.—The lakes of L. are very numerous, and many of them of great extent. The most worthy of notice are those of Virihjaur and Vastinjaur, which may be considered as the centre of the alpine country of L.

Climate.] The climate of L. is singular, especially as it affects vegetation. Temp. is here regulated, not as in other parts of the world, by the lat. of the place, but by its height above the level of the sea, and distance from the gulf of Bothnia. Hence the temp. is remarkably similar through the whole extent of country between the Bothnian gulf and the alpine ridge of mountains, about the parallel of 69°; but in those parts which lie between the Lapland Alps and the Northern ocean, the heat, excepting in some of the valleys, is almost entirely regulated by the latitude In point of temp., therefore, L. may be divided into two regions, —the inland and the maritime. In the former, winter is very severe, and summer very hot; in the latter, the winter is comparatively mild, and the summer cold; the one being influenced by the temp. of the Frozen ocean, and the other screened from its action by the alpine ridge forming a circle round it. The following table furnishes a comparative view of the mean temp. in both regions:

	At Enontekis, in N lat. 68° 30′, and 1,555 ft. above sea-level.	At Mageroe, North cape.
January,	0° 41′	22° 08′
February,	0 55	23 16
March,	11 41	24 71
April,	26 02	30 02
May,	36 56	34 07
June,	49 49	40 14
July,	59 63	46 42
August,	55 89	43 70
September,	41 78	37 62
October,	27 44	32 00
November,	12 20	25 75
December,	1 01	25 74
	26 85	32 13

Though the mean temp. at Enontekis is nearly 6° lower than at the North cape, yet the former place is better calculated for vegetation than the latter, and even brings to maturity certain kinds of corn. The reason is, that the mean temp. during the summer months is much higher at Enontekis than at the Cape; and the power of vegetation is regulated more by the heat of summer than the cold of winter. Sometimes it happens in the Lapland Alps, when a colder summer than usual occurs, that the snow lies during the whole year, and all kinds of vegetables are completely destroyed, except a few lichens, polytricha, and *Peltidea crocea.* The progress of the seasons may gathered from the following observations made in 1797 at Utsjocki, upon the river Tana, in 69° 53′ N lat.

Jan. 21. The sun's half disc seen above the horizon.
May 5. First rain fell.
June 5. The ice disappeared upon the river Tana.
June 28. The lakes were free from ice.
July 15. Night frosts began.
Oct. 18. The rivers froze.
Oct. 25. The lakes froze.
Nov. 3. The ground covered with snow.
Nov. 20. The sun under the horizon.

During the winter solstice, when the sun continues during seven weeks together below the horizon, instead of a clear daylight there is only a twilight of a few hours. It is not so dark, however, but that a person might see to write from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 o'clock in the afternoon; while the superior brightness of the moon and stars at this season, with the aid of the *aurora borealis*, and the reflection of the snow, supply in a great measure the absence of the sun. The cold at this time of the year is frequently so intense as to freeze brandy and spirits of wine. At the summer solstice, the sun is as many weeks continually above the horizon, as it is below it in winter; but his light during the night is paler and less brilliant than during the day. The heat is at this period extremely oppressive, especially in the valleys, and the air is darkened by clouds of troublesome insects, which the natives have no possibility of avoiding except by covering their heads with a cloth, smearing their faces with tar, or involving themselves in the smoke of a fire.

Soil and productions.] The soil of L. is generally sterile. The greater part of the country is covered with rocks, moss, or gravelly plains, or with a kind of turf composed of decayed mosses impregnated with standing water. There are a few tracts of tolerable soil, especially in the more southern districts. —The plants on the W part of L., towards the sea, are analogous to those of Scotland and Iceland; while the most abundant productions of Swedish L. more nearly resemble those of Siberia.—The vegetable productions are not numerous, but are more various than generally imagined. Wahlenberg's edition of the *Flora Lapponica* describes 1,087 species of plants found in L. Of this number only 496 are perfect plants; the remaining 591 are cryptogamous. Of grasses there are 102 species; of algæ, 55; of fungi, 94; of musci, 200; and of lichens, 207. Of trees there are 26 kinds, consisting of the Scotch fir, spruce fir, birch, alder, poplar, mountain-ash, bird-cherry, and 19 species of willows. There are no fruit-trees in the country, but a variety of berries are spontaneously produced, such as black-currants, rasp-berries, craw-berries, juniper-berries, bilberries, and the Norwegian mulberry, which grows upon a creeping plant, and is greatly esteemed as an antiscorbutic. In the gardens towards the S are raised cresses, spinach, onions, leeks, chives, orache, red cabbage, radishes, mustard, currants, barberries, elder-berry, wild-rose, columbines, rose-campion, carnations, sweet-williams, potatoes about the size of poppy-heads, French-beans, broad-beans, and tobacco when carefully managed; but neither white cabbage nor pease come to any perfection; and apples, pears, plums, and cherries, scarcely grow at all, though cultivated with the greatest attention. The most abundant native vegetables are sorrel, which is of great service on account of its antiscorbutic properties; angelica, which is highly relished as an article of food; and the *Lichen rangiferinus*, which furnishes the chief subsistence of the reindeer during winter. Of the indigenous fruits the most delicious is the berry of the *Rubus arcticus*, which is superior in fragrance and flavour to the finest raspberries or strawberries. Except in a few sheltered valleys, and on the banks of the rivers in the S districts, there are no agricultural labourers in L. In some places a plough of a peculiar construction, suited to ground full of large stones, is employed in preparing the field for the seed; but in general the earth is dug by the labourer. The grain which is chiefly sown in L. is barley, or rather *big;* in the lower regions rye is occasionally cultivated; and oats have been raised even in the high level of Enontekis. It is found that grain will not ripen in any district where the mean temp. of the three summer months does not reach 47⅓°. Its progress to maturity is extremely rapid; the corn sown in the end of May is commonly cut down in the end of July; and from the commencement of seed-time to the end of harvest, seldom more than 60 days. The domestic animals of the Laplanders are cows, sheep, dogs, goats, and rein-deer. The cows are fed during winter on hay from the meadows, or on the moss used by the rein-deer. The sheep and goats subsist on similar food; and, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, are remarkably prolific. The dogs are chiefly kept for collecting the herds of rein-

deer, and are trained to obey the slightest signal from their masters. The rein-deer are the most valuable part of a Laplander's possessions, and the principal object of his attention. Of these useful creatures a wealthy Laplander often possesses 1,000, or more; and a person of the middle class from 300 to 700. Wild rein-deer abound in Norwegian L.; but few are found in Swedish L., except between Granoen and Lycksele. They are considerably larger than the tame deer. Hares are plentiful, and in the winter-season become entirely white. The marten is common in Norwegian L. The glutton and beaver occur. Otters of different kinds, ermines, squirrels, the *Mus lemnus*, a species of marmot peculiar to L., and field-mice in immense numbers are all natives of those high latitudes. Foxes are extremely numerous; wolves, generally of a tawny hue, but sometimes of a whitish colour, are also numerous, and extremely destructive to the tame rein-deer. Bears are also numerous.—Among the birds of L. are the Lapland wood-cock, which has its beak turned up at the end; the Swedish mock-bird, remarkable for the variety of its notes, as well as the beauty of its plumage; the Lapland owl, a very rare bird; a species of magpie; the three-toed woodpecker; and the great dark-coloured wood-cock, with a very long beak, of which the lower half is red. The only birds which remain during winter are partridges, crows, owls, and ptarmigans; but great multitudes resort, in summer, to the lakes and marshes for the purpose of breeding.—The only amphibious animals are common frogs and lizards.—The rivers abound in salmon; and the lakes in pike, perch, trout, eels, and char.

Natives.] The description of the *Finni*, by Ptolemy and Tacitus, is strikingly applicable to the Mountain Laplanders of the present day. They are supposed to have been the people designated by Herodotus, under the epithets *Cynocephali*, *Troglodytes*, and *Pigmies*. They disclaim the appellation of Laplanders, which is understood to be a term of reproach, and to have been given to them by the Swedes. It is deduced by some from the Latin *lippus*, 'blear-eyed;' by others from the Swedish *lappa*, 'a patch,' in reference to their garment. Some interpret the word from the Finnish *lappi*, 'exiles' or 'runaways,' supposing them to have migrated or to have been banished from Finland. The Laplanders, Samoyedes, Esquimaux, and Greenlanders, all found in the same N latitude, appear to have been originally the same people. The Laplanders are supposed to have descended from the White sea towards Norway and Sweden; while the Finns, on the other hand, ascended from Esthonia through Finland. In the N of Norway the Laplanders are called Finns; and the Finns who have penetrated into the country are denominated Quans. Mr. Laing says: "The Asiatic origin of the Scandinavian race, and of that religion of Odin or Asa-Odin which prevailed among them until the 11th cent., is placed beyond a doubt, although the causes and exact period of their migration are matters of conjecture only. It appears, also, undeniable that the original inhabitants, before this migration, were the progenitors of the present Lapland race. Whether any other people inhabited the country at that period seems uncertain. The tales, legends, or traditions, in the Saga, relative to Jetter, who were at once giants and wizards, or demons, would seem to establish that some people, more formidable to the large-sized Asiatics than the diminutive Laplanders, may have existed in the country. Yet witchcraft, or supernatural powers, which to this day are ascribed to the Laplander by the vulgar of the other race, would naturally give rise to the idea of superior size and strength, when the Laplander, driven to the Fjelde and to the extreme north, became out of the range of personal knowledge to the majority of the people, and, consequently, a being for imagination and credulity to enlarge. There is no evidence from remains of tombs, or other objects, that any third race ever inhabited the country. The two are as distinct in physical appearance as the varieties of a species can be; and as, owing to their totally different habits and modes of living, intermarriage is extremely rare, their distinctive characters stand out more contrasted, and less graduated into each other than in other countries—as Scotland—which are peopled by two different races. The affinity between the Norwegian and the German is obvious. The mind, in viewing them, cannot avoid classing them as belonging to one original stock, although unable to point out or express the peculiar points of similarity. By the same instinctive operation which discovers at once what is called blood in horses, or the cast of countenance in families or nations, one is impressed, on seeing the Laplanders, with the conviction that they are a branch of the great Celtic family which seems to have occupied Europe before the emigration of the Gothic people from Asia. The cast of countenance, the colour of the eyes and hair, the structure of the frame, and even the liveliness of gesture, are so similar in the best specimens of the Lapland people to what one meets with in those countries in which there are still remains of the Celtic blood,—as the SW of France, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland,—that the mind is at once impressed with the conviction that they are of the same breed. Clothe a handsome Lapland girl in the Welsh costume, and place her with a basket on her arm in the market-place of Chester, and the stranger would chuck her under the chin, and ask what she had got to sell, without suspecting that she was not a Cambrian." The conversion of the Laplanders to Christianity cannot be dated much earlier than the middle of the 17th cent.; and it is still so very imperfect as to consist in little more than their receiving baptism, bearing Christian names, and attending on a few festivals of the church. They are not a numerous people; and probably do not exceed 60,000, scattered over an extent of 150,000 sq. m. Even of this number, Baron Von Buch considers that one-sixth part only is composed of real Laplanders, and that the rest are properly Finnish colonists by whose gradual influx the pop. of Swedish L. is said to have doubled, in the course of thirty years. The Laplanders have a swarthy complexion, black short hair, a wide mouth, hollow cheeks, and a chin somewhat long and pointed. Their eyes are generally weak and watery, in consequence, it is supposed, of their smoky habitations, or the driving and glaring snows of winter, which often have the effect of depriving the natives of sight for several days after returning from a hunting excursion. Yet they possess great strength of body, and are capable of undergoing an extraordinary degree of labour. They are not less remarkable for swiftness of foot and bodily agility; and are inured from their infancy to every kind of activity and exertion. The smallest person observed among them by Maupertuis, was a well-proportioned woman, who measured 4 ft. 2 inches and 5 lines; and Högsbröm frequently met with natives of the different provinces, whose height was between 5 and 6 ft. They discover considerable ingenuity in making the various utensils which they possess. Their sledges and canoes are so well put together that not a drop of water is able to penetrate their sides. From the wood of the birch-tree, they form vessels of various capacities, from an ordinary drinking cup, to casks for holding the milk of the rein-deer. From the horns of the rein-deer, they manufacture spoons in a very neat manner, which they stain with figures tolerably well designed. With no other instrument than a knife, they also carve their bowls and spoons with wonderful expertness. The steel of these knives they manufacture for themselves, and ornament in a style of some elegance. They tan their leather with the inner bark of the birch, and by means of fir bark give it a red stain; and they dye their wool with the blood-root or tormentil. The women prepare the skins of foxes, fawns, otters, and other animals for sale, by stripping off the membranous parts, and curing them with fish oil. They also make tinsel wire of different thickness, by drawing it through a machine formed of a rein-deer's skull; and with this wire they embroider coats, gloves, harness, &c., in a very fanciful style. Their thread is made from the tendons of the rein-deer. During winter they carry on some traffic in bartering skins, furs, dried fish, and venison, gloves and short boots, for coarse flannel, cloth, hemp, copper, iron, and various utensils, but particularly for tobacco, brandy, meal, and salt: besides exchanging fish for meal from the Russians on the northern coast. They are wholly destitute of learning, and have no accurate division of time. They use no almanack of their own, but employ a kind of instrument composed of seven small splinters or boards, like the ancient Runic calendar of the Goths.—The Lappish tongue, says Mr. Laing, "is apparently very rich in those inflexions or terminations which denote the different relations of objects. There are ten cases of nouns marking various relations of presence, absence, distance, which in other languages are denoted by distinct words or prepositions. The language appears not to have been altogether reduced to a printable state, by the adoption of proper signs for those sounds which our alphabet cannot express. It has been studied, and grammars of it published, by Leem, and by Professor Rask; but their labours were not intended for the Laplander, but for the continental philologist. In the hundred years from 1728 to 1828, all that has been printed for the use of the Laplander is a catechism, a translation of a few of the Psalms, and the first two chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew. There appear to be difficulties from the difference of dialects, even among this handful of people, and from their scattered and partly wandering state, which make it impracticable to give them school-instruction in reading, and consequently to convey knowledge to them by the press. The Americans appear to overcome such small impossibilities: they have given the Cherokee instruction, religion, a printed language, and even political newspapers in it. The Europeans have not, to this day, given the Laplander the Scriptures in his language; and if the Bible were translated, it would be useless to him, as they have not taught him reading. His religious instruction at present consists in hearing a sermon in an unknown tongue, which the clerk translates, sentence after sentence, on the spot, into the Lappish."

LAPLEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, and arrond. of Tulle. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,917; in 1841. 6,980. The v. is 33 m. from Tulle. Pop. 853. Coal is wrought in the environs.

LA-PORTE, a county in the NW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., containing a superficies of 460 sq. m., bordered on the NW by Lake Michigan. The surface, which is undulating, is drained by Kankakee, Little Kankakee, and Gallien rivers, and Trail creek. It contains extensive prairies, and possesses a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 8,184; in 1850, 12,169. The cap., which bears the same name, is 145 m. N by W of Indianapolis, in the vicinity of several beautiful lakes.

LAPOS, or Lapus, a river of Transylvania, in the com. of Szolnok, which has its source in the mountain of Varatika, near the confines of Hungary; runs first S, then W, afterwards N and NW; and, after a course of about 45 m., joins the Szamos, on the r. bank, a little to the NE of Erdod-Szada.

LAPOS-BANYA, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Szolnok, near the source of the Lapos, 21 m. E of Nagy-Banya. In its vicinity are mines of gold and of arsenic.

LAPOUCHNA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district of Orkhee, 24 m. SW of Kichenau, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Pruth. It has several churches and convents.

LAPPAJAERVI, a lake of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 66 m. E of Vasa, and district of Norra-Korsholm. It is 18 m. long, and 8 m. broad.

LAPPIENEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, NW of Tilsit. Pop. 200.

LAPPOHNEN (Alt and Neu), two villages in Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, N of Insterburg, containing respectively 53 and 32 inhabitants.

LAPPVESI, a district of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, in the SW part of the gov. of Viborg.

LAPSTONE HILL, a summit of New South Wales, in the co. of Cook, in the range of the Blue mountains, and 37 m. from Sydney.

LAPTAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and N of Königsberg. Pop. 114.

LAPTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Yssengeaux, at the source of the Aubeon. Pop. 2,503.

LAPUSNYAK, a district of Transylvania, in the W part of the comitat of Hunyad. It contains a v. of the same name.

LAPUTA, a village of Shelby co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 10 m. W of Frankfort, on a small branch of Kentucky river.

LAQUEUILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Rochefort. Pop. 1,137.

LAR, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, capital of the province of Laristan, on an affluent of the Khalatu, 195 m. SE of Shiraz, and 48 m. from the shore of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 21′, E long. 54° 15′. Pop. about 12,000. It is situated in a fertile plain, and was formerly a flourishing place. The houses, about 2,000 in number, are mean-looking, and are everywhere intermingled with the remains of the former city. The principal existing edifices are the governor's palace, a large structure enclosed by embattled walls, flanked with square towers, and the bazaar. L. has extensive manufactories of arms, felt, printed goods, blue, and pottery; and carries on an extensive trade with Shiraz and Gombrun. To the former it sends grain, fire-arms, saltpetre, powder, in exchange from the latter for sugar, sugar-candy, coffee, iron, and Indian goods. From Shiraz it receives chiefly articles of European merchandise. The environs are well-cultivated, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of water, highly productive. The locality has long been noted for its breed of camels. On an adjacent hill are the ruins of an ancient fortress. The town is supplied with water by means of cisterns. L. was formerly capital of an Arab kingdom which extended from the Bahrein islands to the island of Ormus.

LARA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, on the Arlanza. Pop. 1,470.

LARACHE. See Araish (El).

LARACOR, a parish of co. Meath, 2 m. SE of Trim. Area 8,335 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,395; in 1841, 2,682. It is noted as the birth-place of the duke of Wellington.

LARAGH, or Larah, a parish in co. Cavan, 5 m. E of Cavan. Area 17,282 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,808; in 1841, 8,558.—Also a village in co. Wicklow, 1½ m. E of Glendalough, and 5½ m. NNW of Rathdrum. Laragh mountain, in the vicinity of this v., has an alt. of 1,313 ft. above sea-level.

LARAGHBRYAN, or Maynooth, a parish in co. Kildare. Area 8,040 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,714.

LARAGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,075; in 1841, 3,852. The town is 23 m. SSW of Gap, on the l. bank of the Bueck. Pop. 859. It has manufactories of common cloth and of linen.

LARAJASSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise. Pop. 2,612.

LARAM MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Afghanistan, extending a distance of about 60 m. in a NE direction, between the valleys of Rewat and Panjkora.

LARAMIE (Fort), the principal trading-port of the American Fur company, situated on Laramie river, near its junction with the Platte, in about 42° 40′ N lat., 672 m. from Independence in Missouri. It is a quadrangular structure, the walls of which, constructed of sun-dried bricks, enclose about three-fourths of an acre of ground, and are surmounted by watch-towers. On three sides of the coast are various offices and stores; the fourth side is occupied by the main building of the fort, two stories in height. It is surrounded by an extensive uncultivated plain, on which even timber is scarce. The occupants rear cattle and poultry, and have herds of horses and mules.

LARANJEIRAS, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe. The district is bordered by the Rios Poxim-Mirim, Jacaracica, Salobro, Poxim, and Sergipe; and contains about 3,000 inhabitants, who find their chief employment in trade and agriculture. The town is 18 m. NW of Sergipe, on the l. bank of the Cotindiba, and about 12 m. from the sea. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a college, and a good port, and possesses a considerable trade in sugar, cotton, leather, and legumes.—Also a parish in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Goyanna.—Also a small Indian village in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near a point of the same name.—Also an island in the bay of Nitherohi, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also a town in the same prov., on a river of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay of Botafogo.—Also a river which has its source in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and joins the Rio Doce, on the l. bank.

LARANTUCA, a village and port on the E coast of the island of Flores in the Asiatic archipelago, on the Flores strait. The port is defended by a fort built by the Portuguese, and is frequented by vessels which come hither for provisions, which they receive in exchange for powder, shot, common cutlery, bottles, &c.

LARAQUETE, a river of Chili, in the territory

of Araucana, which has its source in the Cuesta-de-Elias, runs WNW, and discharges itself into Arauco bay, 30 m. SW of New Conception, and after a course of about 45 m.

LARAX, a river of France, which has its source in the NE part of the dep. of the Upper Pyrénées, flows through the E part of the dep. of the Gers, and entering that of the Tarne-et-Garonne, joins the Garonne, on the l. bank, to the NW of Castel-Sarrasin, and after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 75 m.

LARBERT, a parish and village in Stirlingshire, 2 m. NW of Falkirk. Pop. in 1831, 5,526; in 1841, 4,404. It is noted as the birth-place of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. Pop. of v. 487.

LARCAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. of Cabanes, 14 m. S of Foix. Pop. 369. It has extensive iron-mines.

LARCHAMP, a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Ernée, and 19 m. WNW of Mayenne. Pop. 2,074.—Also a village in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Tinchebray, and 8 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 960.

LARCHANT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of La Chapelle-la-Reine, 11 m. SSW of Fontainebleau. Pop. 542. It was formerly fortified.

LARCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze and arrond. of Brives. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,379; in 1841, 7,555. The town is 8 m. WSW of Brives, on the l. bank of the Vezère. Pop. 806.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Paul. Pop. 550.

LARCHIN, a group of small islands, in the W part of the gulf of Siam, near the isthmus of Krâ.

LARCOM (Mount), a summit of NE. Australia, near the coast to the NW of Port Curtis, and SSE of Keppel bay.

LARDA, a river of the duchy of Parma, in the district of Borgo-San-Donino, which has its source near Sarbori, and throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, 8 m. S of Cremona, and after a course, in a generally NNE direction, of 36 m.

LARDERO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Logrono, near the Rio Iruega. Pop. 984. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactories of linen and of common cloth.

LARDY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NW of La Ferté Aleps, on the Juine. Pop. 679. It has manufactories of lace and gloves.

LARECAJA, a prov. of Bolivia, in the central part of the intendency of La Paz. It is covered with mountains, several of which rise above snow-line; and is watered by numerous rivers, the principal of which is the Beni. The climate is temperate and salubrious. Fruit of different kinds is successfully cultivated on the slopes of the mountains, and large herds of cattle are pastured on their herbage. The number of the inhabitants of the prov. is estimated at 20,000. Its chief place is Zarata.

LAREDO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 20 m. ESE of Santander, and 26 m. WNW of Bilboa, on the Atlantic, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Santona. Pop. 2,980. It is unwalled, but is defended by batteries near the shore. It has 3 parish-churches, a convent, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of hats and coarse linen. In the vicinity are productive fisheries. The harbour was formerly a good and important one, but it is now choked with sand.—Also a town of Texas, on the NW confines of the district of San Patricio, 110 m. ENE of Cohahuila, on the Rio-Grande-del-Norte.

LAREK, or Larrack, an island of Persia, in the strait of Ormus, a little to the E of the island of Kishm, and SSW of that of Ormus. It is 5 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth, but is destitute of water and uninhabited. It affords, however, pasture to large numbers of goats, and has some game.

LAREN, a bailiwick of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, NE of Zutphen. Pop. 2,700.—Also a parish in the prov. of North Holland, SE of Naarden. Pop. 1,522.

LARES, a mountain of Spain, in the prov. and 90 m. E of Badajoz, to the SE of La-Puebla-de-Alcocer.

LARGEASSE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Moncoutant, on the Louine. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of linens and woollens.

LARGENTIERE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche.—The arrond. comprises an area of 178,259 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 103,478; in 1841, 108,838.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,681; in 1841, 14,565. The town is 22 m. SW of Privas, in a picturesque valley on the l. bank of a torrent named Ligne. Pop. in 1789, 2,392; in 1821, 2,250; in 1831, 2,919; and in 1841, 3,088. It has important manufactories of silk, and carries on a considerable trade in raw and manufactured silk, and wool-bearing and horned cattle. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead.

LARGI VALLEY, a valley of the Punjab, about 40 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth, separated from the Indus by a prolongation of the Salt range, and intersected by the road from Dera-Ismail-khan to Peshawur. It is destitute of vegetation and uninhabited.

LARGO, a parish in Fifeshire, at the bottom of a bay of the frith of Forth to which it gives name. On its E side, at the distance of about 2 m. from the shore, Largo-law rises to the height of about 910 ft. above the level of the sea. It is of a beautiful conical form, green to the summit, where it is cleft in two, and exhibits a series of basaltic columns. From this hill, a splendid and extensive view of the whole surrounding country, the frith of Forth and its islands, and the opposite shore of the Lothians, is obtained. Pop. in 1831, 2,567; in 1841, 2,751. Of this pop. about 2,000 resided in the villages of Lower Largo, including Temple and Drummochy, situated near the sea, Upper Largo, Lundin-mill, Backmuir of Gilston, and Woodside. The nearest market-towns are Leven and Colinsburgh, each about 3 m. distant.

LARGO, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the W by the Clyde river, and on the E by the parish of Rutland.

LARGS, a parish in the extreme NW of the Cunningham district of Ayrshire. Area 19,743 acres. Its coast-line is almost parallel with that of Bute, and looks right across to that beautiful island. About one-sixth of the whole area of the p. is arable. At the S extremity of the p. stands the village of Fairley. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,848; in 1841, 4,044.—The village of L. is beautifully situated on the coast, 8½ m. from Innerkip, and 13½ m. from Saltcoats. Its appearance is neat and cheerful; and the place is a favourite retreat during the summer months, of families from Glasgow, Greenock, and other towns, for ruralizing and sea-bathing. Four or five steamboats touch daily in summer, and one or two daily in winter, on their way between Glasgow and intermediate places on the one side, and Millport, Ardrossan, and Ayr, on the other; and they have access at all

states of the tide, the depth of water almost at the very shore being several faths. A large proportion of the inhabitants depend mainly on rents, perquisites, and profits drawn from summer-visitors; a few are maintained by the fisheries; and a considerable number are employed as weavers for the Glasgow manufacturers.

LARI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Pisa. Pop. 1,570.—Also a town of Nigritia, in the state of Kanem, near the NW bank of Lake Chad. Pop. 2,000. Some cloth is manufactured here from cotton which is grown in the vicinity.

LARIAM, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 4 m. S of Montbozon. Pop. 170.

LARICAXAS. See LARECAJA.

LARIK, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 8 m. NNE of Amasieh.

LARINO, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 22 m. NE of Campobasso. It is the see of a bishop.

LARISSA, YENISERI, or YENITCHER, a considerable town of European Turkey, the capital of the pash. of Thessaly, in a beautiful situation on the r. bank of the Salembria, or ancient *Peneus*, 6 m. SE of Ternovo, and 12 hours ENE of Trikala. From a distance it has an imposing appearance; but its interior is mean and irregular, the streets being ill-built, narrow, and dirty, and the houses in many parts wretched. The citadel stands upon a low eminence rising abruptly from the plain, and consists of a large Venetian fortress built upon ancient Cyclopean walls. The town contains 26 mosques, and a Greek church or cathedral. The inhabitants, between 20,000 and 30,000 in number, consist chiefly of Turks, with a mixture of Greeks, Jews, and Negroes. L. is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and of the pasha. The banks of the river are bordered by neat gardens; and on its l. side stands a suburb connected with the town by a well-built bridge. The air of the town is rendered unhealthy by the adjacent marshes; but the surrounding country is productive in corn and cotton.

LARISTAN, a small province in the south of Persia, extending along the N coast of the gulf of Persia; and bounded by the provs. of Fars and Kirman. It has an area of about 16,000 sq. m. It is diversified by ranges of mountains, with plains intervening, among which are Mount Tcharek on the S, the Kor on the E, and Khalatu and Nabent on the W; but is upon the whole the poorest and least productive prov. of the empire. The soil is so impregnated with acrid substances, and so destitute of water, that it is only rendered habitable by the periodical rains, which enable the inhabitants to fill their reservoirs, and to cultivate a quantity of dates and a little wheat and barley. The coast is in the possession of different Arab tribes, who live under their own sheiks, paying only a trifling tribute. Salt, silk, and camels are its chief productions. Its principal towns are Lar and Forg.

LARITA, a small seaport of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 45 m. ESE of Toulon.

LARKE, a river which rises in the SW part of Suffolk; flows N by Bury-St.-Edmunds; and falls into the Ouse some miles below Ely. It is navigable to Bury-St.-Edmunds.

LARKHALL, a village of Lanarkshire, in the p. of Dalserf, 4 m. SE of Hamilton. It is built on a regular plan, and has a pop. of 1,609, chiefly weavers.

LARKHANA, a fortified town of Sind, in N lat. 27° 30′, 142 m. NW of Hyderabad, and 7 m. W of the Indus, with which it communicates by a canal. Pop. about 10,000. It has a strong citadel, and a well-supplied bazaar.

LARK'S POINT, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

LARLINGFORD, a parish of Norfolkshire, 2 m. NNW of East Harling. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 205.

LARME (CAPE DE), a promontory on the S coast of Calabria, in N lat. 37° 53′.

LARNAGE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Drôme, cant. and 3 m. N of Tarn. Pop. 500.

LARNE, a sea-lough in co. Antrim. It enters by a comparatively narrow sound on the NE, expands into a fine bay along the boundary of Upper Glenarm, and past the town of Larne on the N, and then stretches taperingly away to its head. Its entire length is 5 m., extreme breadth 1½ m.—Also a seaport town partly in the p. of Inver, but chiefly in that of Larne, co. Antrim, at the head of Lough Larne, 8 m. SSE of Glenarm, and 17½ m. NNE of Belfast. The old town has narrow and crooked thoroughfares. The new town consists principally of one long, airy, well-built, and aggregately neat street. A very considerable amount of manufacture exists in cotton-weaving, sail-cloth-making, bleaching, rope-making, flour-making, and tanning; and the port, which is the safest and easiest of access on the NE coast of Ireland, possessed at one time a comparatively high importance; but, like Carrickfergus, though in a less degree, it has suffered by the rise and rapid progress of the trade of Belfast. In 1835 the exports amounted in estimated value to £66,309; and consisted of linen, corn, meal, flour, provisions, beans, and potatoes.

LARNICA, or LARNECA, a town of Cyprus, the second on the island, and the emporium of its commerce, the bay on which its port, La Scala, is situated forming the best roadstead on the SE coast of Cyprus. It is situated in N lat. 34° 54′ 30″, and about 1 m. from the shore; and consists of an upper and lower town, which present two or three wide streets, and united, contain a pop. of 5,000, of which number 40 families are Franks, and the remainder Greeks and Mahommedans. The Franks consist of French, English, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Ragusans, each of whom have a consul. The houses are mostly built of mud, and extremely mean. The exports are wheat, barley, cotton, silk, wine, and drugs; the imports are rice and sugar from Egypt, cloth, hardware, and colonial produce, from Malta and Smyrna. L. has no good water, but is supplied from a distance by a Turkish aqueduct. The country for several miles E and W of La Scala is uncultivated, marshy, and intersected by lagunes. In the vicinity of L. great quantities of fine vegetables, radishes, cauliflowers, and lettuces are grown; and the cultivation of the mulberry and growth of silk is still considerable.—On an adjacent cape are recognised the ruins of *Citium*, consisting of masses of rubbish, from which medals and fine bricks are frequently dug up.—The gulf of L., about 10 m. across, is protected from the N by Cape Pila, and from the SW by Cape Chiti, and has from 12 to 15 fath. water.

LARNTUKA, or LARRENTUKA, a seaport on the S side of Ende, one of the Molucca islands, with a good harbour, in S lat. 8° 15′.

LAROCHE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, on the river Ourthe, 14 m. W of Bastogne. Pop. 1,334.

LA RODA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Albacete. Pop. 4,572.

LAROS, a village of the Turkish pash. of Trebizond, on the coast of the Black sea, 18 m. SW of Gonieh, in N lat. 41° 10′ 30″.

LAROYA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NNE of Almeiria.

LARRABEZUA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Bilbao, on an affluent of the Durango. Pop. 850.

LARRAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Pampeluna, near the r. bank of the Arga. Pop. 1,957. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Tarraga*.

LARRAN, a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, which rises under the name of the Gambourg; flows past La-Bastide-Clarence, where it assumes the name of the Joyeuse; and joins the Adour, on the l. bank, near Urt, under the name L., after a NNW course of 21 m.

LARRASONNA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Pampeluna, on the r. bank of the Arga. Pop. 250.

LARRAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 8 m. SW of Tardets. Pop. 1,013. It has iron forges.

LARRINZAR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Vitoria.

LARRO, an extensive town of Upper Guinea, 10 m. S by W of Jenna. The inhabitants appear to be in possession of a greater share of the necessaries and comforts of life than their neighbours on the coast; and the surrounding country yields proof of the active and industrious habits of the people, in its open glades, plantations of bananas, and neatly-paled fields of yams and Indian corn.

LARRY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 6 m. W of Castillon. Pop. 1,000.

LARS, a Russian fort on the N flank of the Caucasus, 6 m. NNW of Dariel, near the Terek.

LARTIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Captieux. Pop. 300.

LARTY'S CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 m. W of Newbury.

LARUNS, a town of France, dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Gave-d'Ossau, 18 m. SSW of Pau. Pop. 1,650.

LARWIGEN. See Laurwig.

LARY BUNDER. See Lahori-Bunder.

LASCARI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, cant. and 3 m. N of Collesano, on the r. bank of the Pilato.

LASCUARRE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. E of Huesca, on the l. bank of the Isavena. Pop. 1,000.

LASGHIRD, a village and small mud fortress of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 26 m. SW of Semnun, situated in a fine basin of rich and well-cultivated land. Its walls are very lofty and solid. A little above half their height is a row of doors opening outwards on a projecting wooden platform; and above that, another row midway between the first row and the summit of the wall. The entrance to the fortress is by a small aperture on the E side; and there are within its circuit about 100 houses built one over the other, and connected by arched passages and flights of steps and ladders, in a very curious manner. The inhabitants support themselves chiefly by gardening, and also raise a little wheat and barley.

LASHOA, a river of Bosnia, which rises 10 m. W of Trawnik, and flows into the Bosna, on the l. bank, 3 m. SE of Zemtsha, after an E course of 32 m.

LASHOM-JAMNAS, a village of Lower Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 12 m. NW of Damietta.

LASIETTE, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Michigan, between Marguerite and the straits of Michilimackinac.

LASK, or Lasko, a small town of Poland, 17 m. E of Siradia, on the l. bank of the Grabowka. Pop. 2,000.

LASKESTAD, a hamlet in the island of Stegen, on the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 67° 58′. In this remote and dreary spot are some ancient tombs, surmounted with hillocks, and a sort of obelisk 14 ft. in height, with a Runic inscription.

LASOCIN, a town of Poland in the obwodie and 15 m. N of Sandomir. Pop. 500.

LASSA, or Lahassa, a city of Asia, the capital of that extensive region which passes under the name of Great Tibet, in N lat. 29° 30′, E long. 91° 40′. It is described by M. Huc as presenting a very imposing appearance at a distance, in its tall white flat-roofed houses, and the numerous gilded roofs of its temples. It has several good streets, and numerous bazaars. The houses are for the most part several stories in height, and are annually white-washed all over, with the exception of the doors and windows, which are painted red or yellow. It is about 2 leagues in circuit, but at present has neither walls nor ramparts. The principal streets are broad and tolerably clean; but the suburbs are revoltingly filthy. L. is chiefly distinguished as being the residence of the Dalai-Lama, Talé-Lama, or Grand-Lama; and is usually crowded with noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to present their homage, and to offer presents to this earthly divinity. "The palace of the Talé-Lama," says M. Huc, "merits, in every respect, the celebrity which it enjoys throughout the world. N of the town, at the distance of about a mile, there rises a rugged mountain, of slight elevation and of conical form, which, amid the plain, resembles an islet on the bosom of a lake. This mountain is entitled Buddha-La, *i. e.*, 'Mountain of Buddha,' 'Divine mountain;' and upon this grand pedestal, the work of Nature, the adorers of the Talé-Lama have raised the magnificent palace wherein their living divinity resides in the flesh. This palace is an aggregation of several temples, of various size and decoration; that which occupies the centre is four stories high, and overlooks all the rest; it terminates in a dome, entirely covered with plates of gold, and surrounded with a peristyle, the columns of which are, in like manner, all covered with gold. It is here that the Talé-Lama has set up his abode. From the summit of this lofty sanctuary he can contemplate, at the great solemnities, his innumerable adorers advancing along the plain or prostrate at the foot of the divine mountain. The secondary palaces, grouped round the great temple, serve as residences for numerous lamas, of every order, whose continual occupation it is to serve and do honour to the living Buddha. Two fine avenues of magnificent trees lead from Lha-Ssa to the Buddha-La, and there you always find crowds of foreign pilgrims, telling the beads of their long Buddhist chaplets, and lamas of the court, attired in rich costume, and mounted on horses splendidly caparisoned. Around the Buddha-La there is constant motion; but there is, at the same time, almost uninterrupted silence, religious meditations appearing to occupy all men's minds. In the town itself the aspect of the pop. is quite different; there all is excitement, and noise, and pushing, and competition, every single soul in the place being ardently occupied in the grand business of buying and selling. Commerce and devotion incessantly attracting to Lha-Ssa an infinite number of strangers, render the place a rendezvous of all the Asiatic peoples; so that the streets, always crowded with pilgrims and traders, present a marvellous variety of physiognomies, costumes, and languages. This immense multitude is for the most part transitory; the fixed pop. consists of Tibetians, Pebouns, Katchis, and Chinese." The temporal rule is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and is administered by a vice-

roy, who resides here. L. conducts an active trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, assafœtida, drugs, and precious stones. The Katchi, says M. Huc, "are the richest merchants at L. All the establishments for the sale of linen, and other goods for personal and other use, belong to them. They are also money-changers, and traffic in gold and silver: hence it is that you almost always find Parsee characters on the Thibetian coinage. Every year, some of their number proceed to Calcutta for commercial operations, they being the only class who are permitted to pass the frontiers to visit the English. On these occasions they are furnished with a passport from the Talé-Lama, and a Thibetian escort accompanies them to the foot of the Himalaya mountains. The goods, however, which they bring from Calcutta, are of very limited extent, consisting merely of ribands, galloons, knives, scissors, and some other articles of cutlery and ironmongery, and a small assortment of cotton goods. The silks and linens in their warehouses, and of which they have a large sale at L., come from Peking by the medium of the caravans; the linen goods, being Russian, come to them much cheaper than they buy them at Calcutta."

LASSACTCHI, a town of Bulgaria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 50 m. NE of Hrishova.

LASSAHN, or Lassan, a small town of Prussian Pomerania, on a lake formed by the Peene, 38 m. SSE of Stralsund. Pop. 1,985.

LASSAM, a considerable trading-village on the N coast of the island of Java, 12 m. E of Rembang, in N lat. 7° 40′, E long. 111° 26′. It has the advantage of a fine navigable river, which runs through the town.

LASSAY, a small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 11 m. NW of Vilaine. Pop. 1,650.

LASSE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Noyant. Pop. 720.

LASSEUBE, a small town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 6 m. E of Oleron. Pop. 3,040.

LASSIGNY, a small town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 6 m. W of Noyon. Pop. 850.

LASSINGTON, a parish in the co. and 2½ m. NW of Gloucester. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1841, 82.

LASSITI, a range of mountains in the E part of the island of Candia, connected on the W with Mount Psiloriti, and supposed to be the *Dicta* of the ancients.—At their foot, 30 m. SE of Candia, is a small town of the same name.

LASSUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 7 m. NW of Choprah, near the r. bank of the Siuna.

LASSWADE, a parish and village of Edinburghshire, 6 m. SE of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1831, 4,252; in 1841, 5,025. The North Esk, entering at the SW extremity of the p., traverses it in a deep and singularly romantic and sinuous ravine, whose recesses, contractions, angularities, and rapid and circling sinuosities, combine with the remarkably varied surface of its sides to render its scenery equal in mingled picturesqueness and romance to any in Scotland. Many villas and cottages hang on the outskirts of L. and Roslin; and are occupied chiefly as summer-houses by the citizens of Edinburgh. One of the cottages near the village of L. was the residence, during some of the happiest years of his life, of Sir Walter Scott; but the grandest modern structure is Melville-castle, situated, nearly a mile below the village, on the l. margin of the Esk.—Along the Esk, chiefly between Roslin and L., are several paper-mills and bleachfields; at 1½ m. above Roslin is an extensive gunpowder manufactory; and at L. are a paper-mill, a distillery, a candle manufactory, oatmeal and barley mills, an iron and brass foundry, and a manufactory of fine carpets and damasks. The carpet manufactory is peculiarly celebrated. The Persian fabric produced at Kilmarnock is here extended to broad carpets, the weft being shot across by means of a cross-bow; and the carpets are woven in this way in their entire breadth, the pattern being tied in by boys as in the Persian rugs. Great quantities of fruit, vegetables, and daily produce are sent to the market of Edinburgh. Except the NW corner, where primitive rocks rise up in the Pentlands, the whole p. lies upon the various secondary formations summarily called the coal-metals, including sandstone, clays of great variety, a great number of distinct seams of coal, and three strata of limestone. Near Roslin is the scene of a battle, or rather of three battles in one day, fought, on the 24th February, 1303, between the Scotch and the English, conflictingly narrated by the historians of the two nations, but painted by those of Scotland in colours not a little flattering to Scottish bravery. The village of L. is most picturesquely situated on the l. of the North Esk, 6 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 2 m. W of Dalkeith. The v. of Roslin is 3 m. distant. The populous v. of Loanhead stands half-way between L. and Roslin.

LASTA, a mountainous province of Abyssinia, to the E of Begemdir, to which it is usually attached, between the mountains of Samen and Lake Ashanji. Its chief town is Sokota.

LASTAW, a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and runs into Clarke's river.

LASTRA, or Lastera, a small town of Tuscany, 6 m. W of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno. Pop. 1,000.

LASTRA (La), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNW of Palencia. Pop. 120.—Also a village in the prov. of Segovia, partido of Cuellar. Pop. 594.

LASTRES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Oviedo, near the coast of the gulf of Gascogne, and the embouchure of the Puntal.

LASTRES (Cape), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in the prov. of Asturias, in N lat. 43° 34′ 15″, W long. 5° 16′ 5′.

LASTRUP, a town of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 9 m. SW of Kloppenburg. Pop. 2,000.

LASUEN (Point), a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the Pacific ocean, in N lat. 33° 40′.

LASWARI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 24 m. E of Alvar, on a stream of the same name. On the 1st of Nov. 1803, a desperate battle was fought here between the British troops under Lord Lake, and the Mahrattas under Dowlut Row Sindiah, in which the latter were totally defeated.

LASZINA, a village of Military Croatia, on the r. bank of the Kulpa, 15 m. E of Carlstadt.

LASZKI-MUROWANE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. W of Sambor, on the r. bank of the Strwiaz.

LASZOW, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 20 m. SSW of Rubieszow, on the l. bank of the Hulywa. Pop. 400.

LATACUNGA, a district of Peru, lying to the S of Quito. The air is cold, from the vicinity of the country to the mountain of Cotopaxi.—Its chief town, of the same name, in S lat. 0° 55′ 14″, 50 m. S of Quito, is a large and well-built place, with straight and broad streets, and houses of stone, arched, and of one story, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. In 1698 the whole town was overturned by an earthquake, and almost all the inhabitants perished. Cloth and baize are manufactured in this city; and great quantities of salt pork are exported to Quito, Guyaquil, and other parts.

LATAK. See Le′.

LATAKIA, or LATACHIA, a seaport of Syria, in the pash. of Beyrut, celebrated during a considerable period of antiquity under the name of *Laodicea*. It stands on the S slope of a spur of the Ansayrii mountains, in N lat. 35° 30′, E long. 35° 48′, about a ½ m. inland; and its narrow picturesque streets are joined by gardens, and its port, to the sea. Walpole estimated the pop. at 7,000 in 1850, of whom 5,000 were Turks, 1,800 Greeks, and 200 Catholics. The houses are of stone, and flat-roofed, with connecting arches crossing the streets, in some parts, to support the walls. The streets have a high raised trottoir on either side, between which is a narrow path for horses.—The port is small, and well-sheltered by a reef on which stands a castle. Its entrance is narrow; but it will hold about 30 vessels from 150 to 300 tons. The chief export is tobacco, of which about 3,000 quintals are annually exported, chiefly to Egypt. It also exports oil, silks, and oranges.—L. was founded B.C. 300, by Seleucus Nicator. It was taken by the Crusaders.

LATCHA, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, 24 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. in breadth. It receives the Soid; and discharges itself by the Onega into the White sea.

LATCHINGDEN, a parish in Essex, 12½ m. ESE of Chelmsford. Area 4,160 acres. Pop. 372.

LATERA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Viterbo, 9 m. S of Acquapendente. Pop. 1,050.

LATERZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 25 m. NW of Taranto. Pop. 3,100.

LATHAM ISLAND, an islet off the E coast of Africa, in S lat. 6° 54′ 2″, E long. 39° 55′ 5″. It is of an oval shape, 1,000 ft. in length, and from 10 to 12 ft. in elevation, and was covered with guano when visited by Captain Owen in 1824.

LATHBURY, a parish in Bucks, 1 m. N of Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 127.

LATHERON, a parish in Caithness, at the S extremity of the shire, extending 27 m. N from the Ord, along the coast; and from 10 to 15 m. broad. Its area has been estimated at 140,000 imperial acres, of which about one-tenth are arable. The surface is partly flat, partly mountainous; and is intersected by several straths or valleys watered by small rivers. The principal rivers are the Dunbeath, Langwell, and Berriedale, all of which have their source at from 12 to 16 m. from the sea. There are three large hills,—Morven, Scaraben, and the Maiden-pap. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses several harbours. The principal headlands are the Ord, Berriedale-head, and Clythness. The herring, cod, salmon, and lobster fisheries are actively prosecuted on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 3,612; in 1831, 7,020; in 1841, 7,637. The largest village is Lybster, with a pop. of about 400.

LATHOM, a township of Lancashire, 4 m. NE of Ormskirk. Pop. 3,262.

LATILLE′, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, 12 m. WNW of Poitiers. Pop. 1,181.

LATIMERS, a hamlet of Buckinghamshire, 3 m. SE of Chesham. Pop., including the hamlets of Waterside and Bottley, 1,054.

LATIMORE, a township in Adams co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 666.

LATINA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. NNW of Caserta. Pop. 500.

LATIREQUIQUI, a river of South America, which rises in the NE of the Chaco territory; runs E; and enters the Paraguay, on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

LATISANA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, about 3 m. from the mouth of the Tagliamento, and 13 m. WSW of Palma-la-Nuova. Pop. 2,800.

LATORCZA, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathians, in the NE part of the com. of Beregh; runs SW, and joins the Bodrog, on the l. bank, a little above Semplin.

LATOUCHE (POINT), a point of land on the N part of Behring's bay, in N lat. 59° 51′.

LATOUR (CAPE), or POINT BACCARO, a headland on the coast of Nova Scotia, forming the E point of Barrington bay, about midway between Cape Sable and Cape Negro. A lighthouse was erected on this point in 1850, in N lat. 43° 26′ 9″, W long. 65° 28′ 7″.

LATOWICZ, a town of Poland, 37 m. ESE of Warsaw. Pop. 770.

LATRECEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chateau-Villain. Pop. 950.

LATRONICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 22 m. SW of Tursi. Pop. 3,500.

LATSCH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, circle of Albula. Pop. 141, Protestants.

LATTABUND, a mountain-pass in Kunduz, in about N lat. 36° 45′, E long. 69° 35′, leading from Talikhan into Badakshan, on the route from Talikhan to Kila-Afghan. Its summit is level, and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth.

LATTAI, sometimes called BICKERTON'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 18° 47′ 20″, consisting chiefly of a vast conical mountain, the summit of which has the appearance of having been burnt. The sides are covered with trees, and it is surrounded with a lower border of land, which is fertile, and affords fresh water.

LATTAKU, or LITHAKO (OLD and NEW), two towns of S. Africa, in the Bechuana country. New L. is in S lat. 27° 10′, E long. 24° 30′, about 900 m. NE of Cape Town, near the source of the Kruman or Kuruman; and about 40 m. to the NE of it stands Old L. Each of these towns, in 1820, contained about 4,000 inhabitants, whom Mr. Campbell sometimes calls Butshuanas, and sometimes Matchappees. They appear to be a peaceable and good-humoured race. The men pass the day in idolence, lounging and sleeping in the public squares or enclosures; whilst the women are employed in reaping the corn, or in the various branches of domestic duties. The former, however, tend the cattle, which are sent out to a distance to graze, and are frequently carried off by the Bushmen. On such occasions, the whole male population is summoned to pursue the spoilers, who, if overtaken, are put to death without mercy. On their return from these expeditions, the women and children go out to meet the conquerors, singing and dancing before them till they reach the public square, where a *peetso* or general meeting of the captains takes place, when the chiefs in set speeches relate to the assembly all the circumstances of the contest, and its result.

LATTA-LATTA, an island in the Eastern seas, adjacent to Gilolo, in S lat. 0° 20′, E long. 126° 50′. It is about 25 m. in circumf., and is divided from the island of Tappa by a strait about 1½ m. in length, and in some places not above 40 yds. broad, with good soundings. Between L. and the island of Mandioly is about 8 m. across.

LATTARICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 15 m. NNW of Cosenza, cant. and 5 m. N of Montalto. Pop. 840. It has 3 churches.

LATTE (LA), a fort of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Matignon, and 20 m. NNW of Dinan.

LATTERAGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. S of Toomavara. Area 4,065 acres. Pop. 1,132.

LATTIER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 8 m. SW of St. Marcellin, on the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 1,558.

LATTIN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. E of Emly. Area 2,276 acres. Pop. in 1841, 785.

LATTON, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. N by W of Cricklade, N of the Thames. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 379.

LATTON, or Lacton, a parish in Essex, 16 m. W by N of Chelmsford, SE of the Stort, and on the London and Cambridge railway. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1841, 303.

LATYCZEW, Letitschev, or Letyczew, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the NW part of the gov. of Podolia. The district, which is watered by the Bug, is fertile, and affords excellent pasturage.

LATZKOE', a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yaroslav, district and 18 m. SW of Mologa. It has several weaving-mills.

LAUBACH, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 8 m. NW of Hungen, and 17 m. ESE of Giessen, on the Wetter, near its source. Pop. 2,032. It has a castle, containing a magnificent library, and an orphan's asylum. Fustian is its only article of manufacture.—Also a railway station in Upper Austria, between Linz and Gmunden.

LAUBAN, or Luban, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and reg. of Liegnitz. The circle contains 42,566 inhabitants. The town is 43 m. WSW of Liegnitz, on the Queis. Pop. 5,850. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, 4 churches, a lyceum, a gymnasium, an orphan's asylum, and 2 hospitals. It possesses extensive manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and of tobacco, several bleacheries and printing-mills, and tanneries.

LAUBEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 9 m. NNW of Ottobeuren, and 36 m. SW of Augsburg, on the l. bank of the Gunz. Pop. 350. It has manufactories of tin-ware.

LAUBENDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 31 m. SE of Chrudim.

LAUBENHEIM, a village of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine. Pop. 750. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

LAUBHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 11 m. SSW of Willingen. Pop. 3,100.

LAUBIES (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. of St. Amans, 14 m. N of Mende. Pop. 760. It is noted for its manufacture of serge.

LAUBRIE'RE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 8 m. W of Cossé-le-Vivien. Pop. 430.

LAUCH, a river of France, in the dep. of the Upper-Rhine, which has its source in the Vosges, at the extremity of the valley of Lautenbach, passes Guebwiller, and joins the Ill, on the l. bank, after a course in a generally E direction of 33 m.

LAUCHA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 17 m. WSW of Merseburg, circle and 11 m. SSE of Querfurt, on the l. bank of the Unstrut. Pop. 1,670.—Also a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, chief place of a patrimonial jurisdiction, in the principality and 8 m. W of Gotha. Pop. 350.

LAUCHAMMER, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 78 m. E of Merseburg, circle and 20 m. ESE of Ziebenwerda. Pop. 600. It has a castle. It has an iron-work and several founderies, and a manufactory of cloth.

LAUCHART, a river which has its source in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, to the SW of Pfullingen; flows thence into the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and after a course of about 45 m. joins the Danube, on the l. bank, below Sigmaringen.

LAUCHHEIM, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 9 m. SSE of Ellwangen, on the Jaxt. Pop. 873, chiefly Catholics and Jews.

LAUCHRINGEN (Ober and Unter), two villages of Baden, on the Wutach, NE of Waldshut, containing respectively 471 and 227 inhabitants.

LAUCHRODEN, a village of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and W of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 673. It contains the ruins of a castle.

LAUCHSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and circle and 6 m. WNW of Merseburg, and 9 m. SSW of Halle. Pop. 860. It has a castle, and there are mineral baths in the vicinity.

LAUCK, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Königsberg, S of Braunsberg. Pop. 270. It has a castle.

LAUCZKA, See Langendorf.

LAUDA, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bail. of Gerlachsheim, 12 m. SSE of Wertheim, on the l. bank of the Tauber. Pop. 1,077. It has extensive breweries. The environs produce good wine.

LAUDENBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 9 m. ESE of Mergentheim, and 39 m. NNW of Ellwangen, on the Worbach. Pop. in 1840. 5,062. It has a castle.

LAUDENBACH (Ober and Unter), two villages of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. of Weinham, on the confines of the Odenwald. Pop. 1,724.

LAUDER, a parish consisting of a large main body and a small detached section, in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The area of the whole parish is about 58 sq. m. It is intersected by Leader-water, Whaplaw-burn, Earnscleuch-water, and Blythe-water. About one-third of the entire area is arable. The uplands are for the most part excellent sheep-walks, and maintain numerous flocks of Cheviots, and a few of the black-faced breed. The p. is traversed down the vale of the Leader by the eastern mail-road between Edinburgh and London. Pop. in 1831, 2,063; in 1841, 2,198.—The ancient town and royal burgh of L. runs along the turnpike between Edinburgh and Kelso, parallel with the river Leader, at the distance of nearly half-a-mile from that stream; and is distant 12 m. from Greenlaw, and 25 m. from Edinburgh. It is a place of no trade but what is strictly local. Pop. in 1841, 1,148; in 1851, 1,105. It unites with the Haddington district of burghs in the election of a member of parl. Constituency in 1832, 34; in 1848, 55.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the NW part of the state of Alabama, U. S., comprising an area of 672 sq. m., bordered on the S by Tennessee river, and watered also by Blackwater, Shoal, Cypress, and Second creeks. The surface is hilly, but the soil is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 14,485; in 1850, 20,888. Its cap. is Florence.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 700 sq. m., drained by Oktibbeha river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 5,358; in 1850. 20,888. Its capital is Marion.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Tennessee, containing a surface of 375 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Mississippi, and watered also by Forked Deer and Big Hatchee rivers and Coal creek. Pop. in 1840, 3,435; in 1850, 5,175. Its cap. is Ripley.

LAUDUN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 8 m. W of Roquemaure, and 14 m. NE of Uzès, on the l. bank of the

Tava. Pop. in 1841, 2,226. The locality produces good wine.

LAUDUNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, cant. and 4 m. SE of Piedimonte.

LAUENAU, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg. Pop. of bail. 3,986. The town is on the Caspau, near the Deisterberg, 12 m. N of Hameln, and 18 m. SW of Hanover. Pop. 660.

LAUENBURG, a duchy in the N of Germany, on the r. bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, included since 1815 in the dominions of Denmark, of which it forms the S extremity. It lies between the parallels of 52° 21′ and 53° 48′ N; and is bounded on the N by Lubeck; on the E by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; on the S by the Elbe; and on the W by Holstein. Area 425 sq. m. It forms an undulating plain, with few hills, and has a soil which is partly sandy and covered with heath, partly rich and well-cultivated. Besides the Elbe, it is watered by the Stecknitz and the Trave; and there are two lakes on its E border, those of Schall and Ratzeburg. The most extensive forest is the Sachsenwald. The pop. in 1840 was 45,342; in 1845, 46,486. The occupations of the inhabitants are almost solely agricultural; they have however a carrying trade in timber between the Elbe and the Baltic, by the Stecknitz canal.—The duchy of L. was governed formerly by a duke of its own, but on the extinction of the family in 1689 its possessions went to the house of Hanover. These consisted at that period both of the prov. already described and of a tract on the l. bank of the Elbe. In 1815 the latter was united with Luneburg; the rest of the duchy was ceded to Prussia, but soon after made over to Denmark.

Lauenburg, the capital of the above-mentioned duchy, situated on a rising ground between the Elbe and the Stecknitz, 27 m. SE of Hamburg. Pop. 1,200. It carries on a considerable traffic. There is here a toll on the Elbe which produces an annual revenue of between £7,000 and £8,000 sterling. A railway between L. and Buchen, and from Buchen to Lubeck, where it joins the Berlin and Hamburg railway, was opened on 15th October 1851.

LAUENBURG, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and regency of Köslin. The circle contains 26,540 inhabitants. The town is 73 m. ENE of Köslin, and 41 m. WNW of Danzig, on the Leba. Pop. 3,810. It contains a castle, a Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches; and has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, hats, and sealing-wax, and tanneries, and several brick-works.

LAUENEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Saanen. Pop. 696.

LAUENFORDE, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, cap. of a bailiwick, in the principality and 29 m. WNW of Gottingen, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 618.

LAUENSTEIN, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, 11 m. ESE of Hameln, and 18 m. WSW of Hildesheim. Pop. 1,012. It has several breweries, paper-mills, and brickworks.— Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 14 m. SSW of Pirna, and 20 m. SSE of Dresden, at the foot of the Erzgebirge, on the l. bank of the Müglitz. Pop. 663. It has a handsome church, in which is the mausoleum of the Bünau family, and possesses manufactories of mats and other articles in straw.—Also a landgericht and village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia. The village is 50 m. NNE of Bamberg. Pop. 390. It has manufactories of iron and copper ware, and of papier-maché.

LAUERZ, or Lowertz, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. WNW of Schwitz, at the foot of the Rossberg, on the W bank of a lake of the same name. Pop. 474, Catholics. It was to a great extent destroyed by the fall of a portion of the Rossberg in 1806. The lake of L. is 3 m. long and 1½ m. in breadth, and abounds in fish.

LAUF, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Pegnitz, 30 m. SE of Bamberg. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of brass, needles, wire, and glass.

LAUFACH, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. E of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1,130.

LAUFEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 63 m. E by S of Munich. Pop. 1,800.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, on the r. bank of the Neckar, 6 m. SW of Heilbronn. It has a castle, a monastery, a bridge over the river, which is considered the finest and largest in Wurtemberg, and unites the town with a village called also Laufen, on the other side. Both together contain about 4,000 inhabitants. — Also a small town of Upper Austria, near the Traun, 18 m. S of Gemunden. — Also a town of Austria, in the duchy of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Salza, 12 m. NNW of Salzburg. It has an extensive trade by means of that river and the Danube. Pop. 4,700.—Also a village of the Swiss cant. of Zurich, on the Rhine, in the bail. of Laufen, 2 m. SSW of Schaffhausen. Pop. 373, Catholics. There are here rapids in the course of the river.—Also a town of Bern, 11 m. ENE of Delemont, at the confluence of the Latzel and the Birse. Pop. 751, Catholics.

LAUFENBURG (Gross), a town in the Swiss cant. of Aargau, 26 m. W of Schaffhausen, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 699, Catholics. Here is a fall in the Rhine, which, though not so high, is generally thought more picturesque than the one at Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,000.

LAUFENBURG (Klein), a village of Baden, on the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite Gross L. Pop. 350.

LAUFERSWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. NNE of Coblenz. Pop. 557.

LAUFNITZ, a small river of Austria, which rises in Styria, and falls into the Raab, near St. Gothard.

LAUGADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 18 m. NNE of Caritena.

LAUGEBAST, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 6 m. NW of Pirna, and 5 m. SE of Dresden, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 662. It has several spinning-mills.

LAUGHARNE, or Llacharn, a parish and seaport in the co. of Carmarthen, 9½ m. SW by S of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 2,020; in 1841, 2,010. The town is situated on an estuary, near the mouth of the rivers Taff and Towy. The port has no trade of any value. L. is a place of considerable resort for visitors in the summer-months.

LAUGHTON, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 5 m. W by N of Market-Harborough. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1841, 180.—Also a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 2 m. S by E of Falkingham. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1841, 73.—Also a parish and township in the co. of Lincoln, 18 m. NW by N of Lincoln, and E of the Trent. Area 4,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 441; in 1841, 483.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5½ m. E by N of Lewes. Area 4,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 804; in 1841, 850.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a parish and township partly in the E. R. and partly in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NW of Worksop. The parish includes the chapelry of Letwell and the townships of L., Gilden-wells, Throapham, and Woodsetts. Area 7,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,232; in 1841, 1,212. The church presents a fine specimen of early English architecture, and has a tower and spire which rise to an alt. of 185 ft.

LAUGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of

Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Preysas. Pop. 560.

LAUINGEN, a small walled town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, situated on the Danube, 26 m. NW of Augsburg. It has a brisk trade in salt and wine, with manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs. Pop. 3,800.

LAUJAR. See Lanjar.

LAUMONT, a chain of mountains in the E of France, which extend from St. Hippolyte in the dep. of the Doubs, to Repetsch, near Delemont, in Switzerland.

LAUN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. ENE of Saatz, on the r. bank of the Eger. Pop. 2,000.

LAUNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Grenade. Pop. 800.

LAUNCELLS, a parish of Cornwall, 1 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 6,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 855.

LAUNCESTON, or DunnehevED, a parish and the capital of the county of Cornwall, 13 m. NW of Tavistock, and 113 m. WSW of London, on the Kensey, near its junction with the Ottery and the Tamar. Area of p. 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,483; in 1831, 2,231; in 1841, 2,460.—The town was formerly walled, and two of the gates are still in existence. It is situated on a steep declivity, and consists of two principal streets, with several smaller ones, in general narrow but well-built. The most remarkable feature in the present appearance of L. is the magnificent ruin of its castle, consisting of a gateway and tower, some decayed walls, and the keep, majestically situated on the summit of a conical rocky mount, and rendered more pleasing from being richly overgrown with ivy. There are some handsome houses in the town. The principal public buildings are the church, guild-hall, and jails. Newport is separated from L. only by a narrow rivulet. The houses extend on each side to the edge of the stream, and the principal streets are connected by a bridge. From their situation they may be regarded as one town, though they have had distinct privileges and a separate jurisdiction; Newport was anciently under the jurisdiction of L., as it is now again within the boundaries laid down in the parliamentary and municipal boundary reports. L. is not a manufacturing or commercial town, though serges have been extensively made here; but it derives some importance from being one of the towns in which the business of the county is transacted. There are manganese mines in the vicinity. The limits of the borough were greatly extended under the reform boundary act, and now include the disfranchised borough of Newport, and a large surrounding agricultural district, comprehending the parishes of St. Stephen, Lawhitton, South Petherwin, and St. Thomas the Apostle. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 353; in 1848, 344. Pop. of parl. borough, 6,070. L. is one of the polling-places for the members for the eastern division of the co.

LAUNCESTON, a hundred, parish, and town in Van Diemen's Land, in the county of Cornwall.—The hundred comprises the parishes of L., Breadalbane, Perth, and Evandale; and lies between the North Esk and the South Esk.—The town is situated in S lat. 41° 24′, E long. 147° 5′, at the confluence of the N. and S. Esk rivers, which here discharge themselves into the head of the Tamar, about 32 m. SE of Port Dalrymple, or 40 m. from the sea by water, and 121 m. from Hobart-town, with which it is now connected by an excellent line of road, by which stage-coaches perform the distance between the two towns at the rate of 12 m. an hour. It is far inferior as a town to Hobart-town; but the surrounding country is more beautiful and valuable. Its streets are well laid out; and its public buildings include a spacious church, a government-house, military barracks, court house, bank, post-office, and several hotels. Its pop. is about 6,000. Vessels of large size come up the river, as it is called, to the town; but, unaided by steam, the navigation is rather intricate. Its chief article of export is wool, of which 8,300 bales = 2,535,722 lbs. were exported in the season 1849-50.—The police-district of L., which has an area of 437,760 acres, and besides the town of L. embraces the towns of Perth and Georgetown, had a pop. of 6,206 males, and 3,894 females, on 31st Dec. 1847. Of these, 2,923 were free emigrants. The number of houses within the district was 1,976, of which 763 were of brick or stone. The number of private schools on 31st October 1848 was 25, attended by 304 boys, and 237 girls; and of government schools on 31st Dec. 1848, 71, with an average attendance of 50 scholars. The number of public houses in Sept. 1848 was 61, or one for every 165 of the pop. of the district. The number of acres under cultivation on 31st Dec. 1848 was 9,532; of granted but uncultivated land, 127,140 acres. The number of acres under wheat in 1848 was 5,395; barley, 317; oats, 1,507; pease, 38; beans, 10; potatoes, 271; turnips, 279; tares, 8; English grasses, 1,707.—The quantity of stock on 31st Dec. 1848 was 1,120 horses, 5,260 horned cattle, 31,103 sheep, 275 goats, and 2,219 pigs.—The following table exhibits an abstract of meteorological observations at the town of L. during the year 1848:

	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.
	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Inches.
January,	88°	47°	30°·327	29°·381	2·340
February,	88	45	30 ·428	29 ·612	·727
March, .	74	43	30 ·307	29 ·241	2·211
April, .	69	40	30 ·478	29 ·507	·852
May, .	60	30	30 ·897	29 ·405	5·427
June, .	55	30	30 ·510	29 ·609	2 268
July, .	53	27·5	30 ·405	29 ·640	2·790
August, .	56	30	30 ·342	29 ·320	3·288
September,	68	32	30 ·301	28 ·984	4·039
October,	68	37	30 ·320	29 ·327	4·284
November,	71	36	30 ·037	29 ·025	4·508
December,	76	41	30 ·228	29 ·145	2·681
Total, ...					35·415

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a parish of Dorsetshire, 4½ m. NE of Blandford-Forum. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1841, 123.

LAUNIOWITZ, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 38 m. SSE of Prague.

LAUNOY, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 12 m. NNE of Rethel. Pop. 500.

LAUNTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 1½ m. ENE of Bicester. Area 3,550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 619.

LAUNY, or Launa, a small town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 9 m. ENE of Saatz. Pop. 1,850.

LAUPEN, a small town of Switzerland, 10 m. SW of Bern, on the Sarine. Pop. in 1850, 651.

LAUPERSDORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, bail. of Balsthal. Pop., with Höngen, 720, Catholics.

LAUPERSWYL, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, bail. of Signau. Pop. 2,816, Protestants.

LAUPHEIM, a small town of Würtemberg, on the small river Rottum, 13 m. SW of Ulm. It is divided into Great and Little L.

LAUPIE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Drome, cant. and 3 m. S of Marsanne. Pop. 307.

LAURAC-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. NW of Fanjeaux. Pop. 600.

LAURADIO, a small town of Portugal, on the S side of the Tagus, 6 m. SSE of Lisbon.

LAURE, a small town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 3 m. SW of Peyriac.

LAUREANA, or Lovrana, a town of the Austrian states, in Istria, with a small harbour on the bay of Flanati, 8 m. S of Castua.

LAUREL, a village in Sussex co., Delaware, U. S., 52 m. S of Dover.—Also a co. in the SE of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 4,185. Its cap. is London.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in N. America, part of what is called the Alleghany mountains. It extends from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina, and gives rise to several branches of the Ohio river.

LAURENCE (Saint), a parish in Essex, 8 m. SE by E of Maldon, on the Blackwater river. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 176.—Also a parish in Kent, 1 m. W of Ramsgate. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,024; in 1841, 2,694.—Also a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 8 m. N by W of Haverford-West, on the river Cleddy. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1841, 223.—Also a parish and village in the isle of Wight, 9 m. SSE of Newport, on the seacoast. The greater part of the p. consists of a slip of land extending about 1½ m. along the sea-shore, and forming part of the romantic tract called Undercliff. Area 350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1841, 114.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SE of Bungay. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1841, 221.

LAURENCEKIRK, anciently Conveth, a parish and village in Kincardineshire. Area of p. 5,381 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,215; in 1831, 1,886; in 1841, 1,904. The p. is watered by the Luther and its tributaries. Of the arable land 5,000 acres are in good cultivation.—The v. is situated on the road from Perth to Aberdeen, 10 m. NW of Montrose. It chiefly consists of one street, about a mile in length. In 1730 the pop. did not exceed 80 persons; in 1841 it was 1,365. At the present time hand-loom weaving forms the chief dependence of the whole p. A new and local species of manufacture—that of snuff-boxes—has sprung up, and obtained for the v. no little fame. The L. snuff-boxes are made of wood, in a style similar to those of Cumnock in Ayrshire.

LAURENS, a county in the NW part of S. Carolina, U. S., lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers. Area 920 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 21,584; in 1850, 23,406. Its cap. is Laurensville.—Also a county in the SW part of Georgia. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,585; in 1850, 6,389. Its cap. is Dublin.—Also a township of Otsego co., New York, 15 m. SW of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,173.

LAURENT (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, arrond. of Saint Claude. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,619; in 1841, 9,295. The town is 19 m. N of Saint Claude. Pop. 1,325. It has a considerable trade in timber and in cheese. Bees are extensively reared in the locality.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. NE of Lavardac, on the l. bank of the Garonne.

LAURENT-DE-L'AIN, or Les Macon (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. W of Bagé-le-Chatel, on the l. bank of the Saone, opposite Mâcon, with which it is connected by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,300. It possesses several iron-foundries, and manufactories of steam-engines, numerous flour and tan-mills and tanneries, a manufactory of animal powder, and several clock-manufactories. It carries on also an active trade in grain, hemp, flour, timber, horses, and cattle.

LAURENT-L'ABBAYE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Pouilly. Pop. 1,125.

LAURENT-D'AGNY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Mormant. Pop. 860.

LAURENT - D'AIGOUZE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. N of Aigues-Mortes, on the l. bank of the Vidourle. Pop. 1,200.

LAURENT-D'ARCE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NNW of St.-Andre-de-Cubzac, on the road from Libourne to Blaye. Pop. 890.

LAURENT-DES-AUTELS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Champtoceaux, 15 m. from Beaupreau. Pop. 1,145. It has a large manufactory of pottery.

LAURENT-DES-BAINS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SSE of St. Etienne-de-Lugdares, in a narrow valley enclosed by steep rocks. Pop. in 1841, 1,036. It contains a large bathing establishment.

LAURENT-BLANGY (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 3 m. from Arras. Pop. 1,088. It has extensive manufactories of beet-root sugar and animal black, a distillery of gin, and several forges.

LAURENT-DE-CASTELNAU (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Domme. Pop. 890.

LAURENT-EN-CAUX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Doudeville, 12 m. NE of Yvetot. Pop. 1,186.

LAURENT - DE - CERDA, or De Cerdans (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 8 m. E of Prats-de-Mollo, at the source of the Tech, and near the Spanish frontier. Pop. in 1841, 2,631. It has several forges, manufactories of arms, nails, cordage, and leather; and carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Bees are extensively reared in the locality.

LAURENT-DE-CERIS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. W of St. Claud. Pop. 1,183.

LAURENT-DE-CHAMOUSSET (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,521; in 1841, 19,982. The town is 20 m. W of Lyon. Pop. 1,691. It has several spinning-mills and cotton-factories.

LAURENT-DE-CUVES (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Pois. Pop. 1,436.

LAURENT-DE-LA-GANNE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Nogent-Roulebois. Pop. 360. In its vicinity are several iron-mines.

LAURENT - SUR - GORRE (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Rochechouart. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,902; in 1841, 9,012. The village is 8 m. ESE of Rochechouart, and 17 m. WSW of Limoges, on the l. bank of the Gorre. Pop. 2,619.

LAURENT-EN-GRANDVAUX (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 5 m. ESE of La-Petite-Chiette, and 15 m. NNE of St. Claude. Pop. 1,327. It is noted for its cheese. The environs afford excellent honey.

LAURENT - DES - HOMMES, or Du-Double (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. W of Mucidan, and 17 m. SSW of Riberac, near the Isle. Pop. 1,285.

LAURENT-DE-MEDOC (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Lesparre. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,243; in 1841, 5,101. The village is 13 m. SSE of Lesparre, and 26 m. NNW of Bordeaux Pop. in 1841, 2,692. The locality is noted

for its wine, and affords also large quantities of resin and pitch.

LAURENT-LE-MINIER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. SW of Sumène, near the l. bank of the Vis. Pop. 1,160. It has a manufactory of paper and a silk spinning-mill.

LAURENT-DES-MORTIERS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. S of Bierné, and 8 m. SE of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 530.

LAURENT-DE-MURE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Heyrieux. Pop. 1,141.

LAURENT-DE-NESTE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrénées, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Nestier, and 16 m. ENE of Bagnères, near the Neste. Pop. 1,409.

LAURENT-D'OLT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 2 m. N of Campagnac, and 27 m. N of Milhau, on the Lot. Pop. 2,067.

LAURENT-DU-PAPE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 2 m. N of La Voute, on the l. bank of the Erieux, near the junction of that river with the Rhone. Pop. 1,230. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle, hemp, and linen of local manufacture.

LAURENT-DU-PONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,928; in 1841, 12,400. The town is 15 m. N of Grenoble, near the l. bank of the Guiers Mort. Pop. 3,156. It has large manufactories of linen and several forges.

LAURENT-EN-ROYANS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 2 m. NE of St. Jean-en-Royans, and 25 m. ENE of Valence. Pop. 1,175. It has a manufactory of steel and several silk-mills.

LAURENT-DE-LA-SALANQUE (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 6 m. E of Rivesaltes, and 8 m. NE of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Agly, and near the entrance of that river into the sea. Pop. in 1841, 3,613. It has an extensive nail-work, and possesses a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and grain.

LAURENT-DE-LA-SALLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. N of Hermenault, and 10 m. NNW of Fontenoy-le-Comte. Pop. 1,000.

LAURENT-SUR-SE'VRE (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. SE of Mortagne-sur-Sèvre, on the l. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,066.

LAURENT-DE-TERRE-GATTE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. NE of St. James, and 10 m. SSE of Avranches. Pop. 1,435.

LAURENT-DU-VAR (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. SE of Vence, on the r. bank of the Var, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near its entrance into the Mediterranean, and on the frontier of Italy. Pop. 751. It has a custom-house. The locality is noted for its wine.

LAURENZANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicate, district and 17 m. SSE of Potenza, and 38 m. NE of Policastro. Pop. 7,200.

LAURIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, 7 m. SSE of Lagonegro. Pop. 7,800. It is singularly situated on the side of a steep mountain, and is surrounded by vineyards. It is divided into an upper and lower town; and contains 2 churches, and 2 convents; and has several woollen factories.

LAURIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 15 m. WNW of Il-Vallo, and 2 m. WSW of Torchiara. Pop. 700.

LAURICOCHA, a lake of Peru, in the chain of the Andes, in S lat. 10° 30′, W long. 76° 30′. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. The Tungunagua, which issues from its E extremity, and flows N, is one of the twin head-streams of the Amazon.

LAURIERE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. and 21 m. NNE of Limoges.—The cant., comprising 6 com., had a pop. of 6,339 in 1841.—The town is 21 m. NNE of Limoges, on the Ardour. Pop. 1,248.

LAURIE'S HARBOUR. See Port Ross.

LAURIESTON, a considerable village in the parish, and 1½ m. E of the town of Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, on the mail-road between Edinburgh and Falkirk. Pop. in 1831, 1,306; in 1841, 1,198.

LAURINGEN, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. NNW of Hofheim, on the Lauer. Pop. 534.

LAURINO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 9 m. NE of Il-Vallo, 26 m. SSE of Campagna. Pop. 2,150.

LAURIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Cadenet, on the l. bank of the Duranie. Pop. 1,215.

LAURISTON BAY, an inlet on the NE coast of the N island of New Zealand, penetrating 8 or 10 m. into the interior. It contains the harbour of Mango-nui, and receives two considerable streams.

LAURITO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 9 m. SE of Il-Vallo. Pop. 1,700.

LAURO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-de-Lavoro, 15 m. E of Gaëte. Pop. 1,050.—Also a town in the same prov., 6 m. SE of Nola. Pop. 1,838.

LAURON, a port of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Martignes, on the Mediterranean.

LAUROTS, a group of three islands off the E coast of Celebes. They are high and steep, covered with wood, and uninhabited. The S island is called by the Bugis, Mata Siri; the E, Kadapangan; the N, Kalambow.

LAURVIG, a bailiwick and port of Norway, in the dio. of Aggerhuus, skirted on the S by the Skager-rack, and watered by the Louven.—The port is situated at the mouth of the Louven, in N lat. 59° 2′, E long. 10° 7′. Pop. 3,398. It possesses iron manufactories, and a large cannon foundry. Its exports chiefly consist of herrings, salt, iron, and wood. Pop. 3,398.

LAUSANNE, the capital of the Swiss cant. of the Pays-de-Vaud, delightfully situated on three eminences belonging to a spur of the Jorat, in N lat. 46° 31′ 5″, E long. 6° 47′ 22″, 30 m. NE of Geneva, and about 1½ m. to the N of the lake of Geneva, and commanding an unrivalled view of that lake towards its head. The streets are narrow, steep, and irregular, and the houses generally are not well-built. It is an open town, and is divided into the city-quarter and 5 suburban quarters. The objects deserving the attention of the traveller at L. are the cathedral, a venerable building in the Gothic style, the finest religious edifice in Switzerland, and situated on the highest of the eminences; the chateau or castle, now the council-house, also an antique and imposingly massive edifice; the arsenal, the hospital, the cantonal college, the riding and drawing schools, and several good libraries and cabinets of natural history, the lunatic asylum, the penitentiary, and the cantonal library of 35,000 vols. There are an English chapel, a Roman Catholic church, and a Lutheran

church, within the town. L., without rivalling its celebrated neighbour Geneva, has long had considerable claims to literary distinction. It has had since 1536 an academy which has reckoned several distinguished scholars, such as Beza and Barbeyrac, among its teachers. In 1808, an improved form was given to this institution, the number of professors being carried to 14. The chief branches of education are classics and divinity; there is also a professorship of law, and one of natural and one of moral philosophy. Exclusive of this academy, there existed at L., after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1683, a theological seminary for the education of Protestant clergymen for France. Since 1809 this has been discontinued, as the French Protestant clergy can now receive their education at Montauban or Strasburg. The French language is very well spoken at L., and in the inferior schools the children of the lower orders are all carefully taught to read and write. L. has long been remarkable for the resort of strangers, attracted hither by the delightful situation, the institutions for education, and the polished character of the society. It was here that Haller passed some years; that Voltaire lived before settling definitively at Ferney; and that Gibbon composed the chief part of his great history. Of the pop., amounting in 1835 to 12,030, in 1850 to 17,108, of whom 16,101 were Protestants, and 970 Catholics, a number are employed in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens, the neighbouring country being fertile. Little trade is carried on, though the situation is not unfavourable to it. The only manufactures worth notice are those of jewellery and silversmiths' work, woollen cloth, and leather. The climate, though cold in winter, from the vicinity of the Alps, is healthy; the elevation of the town above the lake is between 400 and 500 ft., and about 1,600 ft. above the level of the sea. The mean temp. is 49° 4′; of winter, 32° 1′; of summer, 64° 7′. Before the reformation, L. was the see of a Catholic bishop. In point of political relations it was long an appendage to the cant. of Bern, but had at all times its separate constitution. It was separated from Bern, and incorporated with the new cant. of Vaud, on the change introduced into Switzerland by the French invasion of 1798.

LAUSANNE, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 100 m. ENE of Harrisburg. It has a mountainous surface, and is watered by Lehigh river and Laurel run. The soil is gravelly, and of little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,590.

LAUSPRELLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Acoz. Pop. 200.

LAUSSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. E of Murde-Barres. Pop. 130. It has several mineral springs.

LAUSSEIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 2 m. W of Lavardac. Pop. 1,260.

LAUSSIG, or Laussigk, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle and 19 m. SE of Leipzig, bail. and 9 m. WNW of Colditz. Pop. 2,062. It has several mineral springs, and possesses manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAUSSNITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, and bail. of Radeberg, 1½ m. SW of Königsbruck, and 17 m. NNE of Dresden.

LAUSSONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 4 m. NE of Monestier, and 11 m. ESE of Puy, near a stream of the same name. Pop. 1,650.

LAUT (Pulo), an island of the Asiatic archipelago, at the S entrance of the strait of Macassar, and separated by a strait of the same name from the SE coast of Borneo, in S lat. 3° 40′, E long. 116° 25′. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 30 m. in breadth. A deep bay indents the N coast. The principal production of the island is rice. It is but thinly populated.

LAUT (Little Pulo), a group of islands in the strait of Macassar, SSW of Pulo Laut, in S lat. 4° 45′, E long. 115° 55′.

LAUTARET, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and cant. of La Gave.

LAUT-DANAOU, a lake in the island of Sumatra, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Gunony-Besi. It abounds with fish.

LAUTENBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 5 m. NW of Guebwiller, and 14 m. SW of Colmar. Pop. 1,896.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, NE of Offenbach. Pop. 380.

LAUTENBURG, Ledzborg, or Leeborg, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, reg. and 52 m. SE of Marienwerder, circle and 7 m. E of Strasburg, on the l. bank of the Wella. Pop. 2,050. It has a suburb; and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and pottery.

LAUTENTHAL, a town of Hanover, in the Indr. and 6 m. NNW of Clausthal, and 27 m. SE of Hildesheim, on the r. bank of the Innerste, in the midst of the Hartz mountains. Pop. 2,174. It has an hospital. It contains a powder-mill, and has a considerable trade in cattle and in lace. In the vicinity are the mines of Kreutzberg.

LAUTER, a river which has its source in the chain of the Vosges, in Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 18 m. W of Deux Ponts; runs SE to the frontier of the French dep. of the Lower Rhine, along which it flows to the Rhine, into which it throws itself at Neuburg, and 3 m. S of Hagenbach, after a course of about 48 m. Weissenburg and Lauterburg are the chief towns on its banks.—Also a river of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, which has its source in the Sternberg, and falls into the Danube at Ehingen.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 4 m. NNW of Schwarzenberg, and 20 m. SSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,388. It has manufactories of articles in straw and timber.

LAUTER (Ober and Unter), two villages in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to the N of Coburg, containing respectively 330 and 448 inhabitants.

LAUTERBACH, a circle and town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 6 m. N of Herbstein, and 18 m. WNW of Fulde, on the Schlitz, in a valley of the Vogelberg. Pop. 3,380. It has two castles belonging to the barons of Riedesel, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, wax-cloth, leather, pottery, cutlery, and arms, several bleacheries, dye-works, and printing-mills, large fish-curing establishments, and several distilleries and breweries.—Also a village of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 8 m. WSW of Oberndorf, and 10 m. WNW of Rottweil, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 21 m. WNW of Gotha. Pop. 352. It has manufactories of linen. Hops are extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and S of Lengefeld. Pop. 1,165.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 30 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 14 m. ESE of Reichenbach. Pop. 537.—Also a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. S of Elnbogen, and 17 m. E of Eger. Pop. 1,750. It has some woollen manufactures, and carries on a considerable trade in linen and hops. In the environs are mines of tin, and lime-quarries.

LAUTERBACH (Ober), a village of Bavaria, in

the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 15 m. WSW of Pfaffenberg, and 29 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 171. It has a brewery, a distillery of brandy, and a brick-work.

LAUTERBERG, or Lutterburg, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Grubenhagen, 15 m. SE of Clausthal, at the confluence of the Lutter with the Hanoverian Oder, and in the midst of the Hartz mountains. Pop. 3,216. It has an industrial school, and possesses a silver and a copper foundery, several spinning-mills, and manufactories of needles, nails, and iron-ware. In the vicinity are mines of copper, iron, and cobalt; and the iron-work of Königshutte, one of the most important in the kingdom.

LAUTERBOURG, or Lauterburg, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Weissenbourg. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,823; in 1841, 8,629. The town, which is fortified, is 12 m. ESE of Weissenbourg, on the r. bank of the Lauter, near the confluence of that river with the Rhine. Pop. in 1841, 2,459. Its fortifications are partly constructed of earth, and in the vicinity is an entrenched camp. It consists of an old and new town; and contains 2 churches, a synagogue, 2 hospitals a civil and a military, and a custom-house. It possesses manufactories of potash, several roperies, a bleachery, a foundery, and several tile and brick works, and has also a considerable trade. This town was taken in 1744 by the Imperialists, and again by the Prussians in 1793.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 36 m. SE of Bern, bail. and 7 m. SSE of Interlaken, in a valley of the same name, at an alt. of 2,450 ft. above sea-level, and on the l. bank of the Weisse-Lutschine, which is here crossed by a bridge. The valley extends from N to S, between lakes Thun and Brienz, from the Jungfrau in the Bernese Alps to the Aar, a distance of 18 m.; is about 2 m. in width; and is enclosed by steep mountains terminating in immense glaciers, above which the sun does not rise in summer before 7 o'clock. It contains numerous streams, remarkable, as the name of the v. denotes, for the purity of their waters, and forming numerous cascades. Of these streams the principal is the Staubbach. Oak, beech, pine, &c., abound in the valley; and its pastures are covered with large herds of cattle. The inhabitants, numbering in 1850, 1,756, Protestants, are a fine athletic people, but extremely poor.

LAUTERECKEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 18 m. NNW of Kaiserslauten, and 50 m. NW of Spire, at the confluence of the Lauter and Glan. Pop. 1,155. The environs abound with coal, and produce considerable quantities of wine.

LAUTERHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, SW of Amberg. Pop. 800.

LAUTERN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Konigsberg, SW of Rossel. Pop. 400.

LAUTERSDORF (Ober and Nieder), two villages of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of Lausitz, NW of Zittau, containing respectively 652 and 590 inhabitants.

LAUTERSTEIN, an amt or bailiwick in the kingdom of Saxony, and circle of the Erzgebirge. Pop. 11,720. It derives its name from a castle situated 17 m. SE of Chemnitz. Its chief place is Zobelitz.

LAUTH, a village of Prussia, in the regency and E of Konigsberg. Pop. 310.

LAUTHAIN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. E of Sellieres. Pop. 1,121. In the environs are quarries of marble, alabaster, and gypsum.

LAUTLINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, SE of Boblingen. Pop. 700.

LAUTREC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, arrond. of Castrès. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,646 in 1841, 9,625.—The town is 10 m. NW of Castres, on a finely cultivated hill. Pop. in 1841, 3,467. It contains the ruins of 2 castles. It possesses a considerable trade in cattle and fowls. The locality is noted for its melons.

LAUTSCHITZ, or Blucina, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. S of Brunn. Pop. 1,037.

LAUWE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai, watered by the Lys. Pop. of dep. 2,388.

LAUWER-ZEE, a gulf of the North sea, in Holland, between the province of Friesland on the W, and that of Groningen on the E. It is 6 m. in breadth, and about 7½ m. in depth. It receives the Hunse on the SE.

LAUZERTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. of Moissac. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,486; in 1841, 12,559.—The town is 12 m. N of Moissac, on a rocky eminence between 2 streams. Pop. in 1841, 3,444. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and cattle.

LAUZES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. of Cahors. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,815; in 1841, 7,878. The town is 12 m. E of Cahors.

LAUZET (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, arrond. of Barcelonnette.—The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,473; in 1841, 5,294.—The town is 11 m. WNW of Barcelonnette, and 28 m. NE of Digne, on the l. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,020.

LAUZUN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,219; in 1841, 13,387.—The town is 18 m. NE of Marmande, near the l. bank of the Drot. Pop. 1,390. It consists of only two streets, but is enclosed by old walls, and has a castle. It possesses manufactories of linen and distilleries of brandy, and has trade in corn, wine, legumes, and cattle.

LAVACHERIE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. of Saint-Hubert. Pop. 435.

LAVAGNA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the Genoese territory, 1 m. SE of Chiavari, on the N coast of the gulf of Rapalo. Pop. 2,000.

LAVAL, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne.—The arrond. has an area of 181,475 hectares, and comprises 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 117,534; in 1841, 125,866.—The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1841, 36,572.—The town is the cap. of the dep. of the Mayenne, 44 m. W of Mans, in N lat. 48° 4′ 14″. It is situated in a valley on the river Mayenne, by which it is intersected; and is surrounded with old walls. The older portion of the town is very dilapidated, with narrow tortuous streets and heavy wooden-framed houses. Pop. in 1789, 10,602; in 1831, 16,403; in 1841, 17,348. The linen manufacture and bleaching are extensively carried on here. It has besides manufactories of serge, flannel, and cotton; and extensive tanneries and dye-works.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 6 m. SE of La Canourgue. Pop. 400.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saint-Martin-de-Valgagne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 1 m. SW of Bruyeres, on the r. bank of the Vologne. Pop. 205.—Also a vil-

lage in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 3 m. SW of Argeles. Pop. 415.

LAVAL-SAINT-ETIENNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Domene, 12 m. ENE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,154.

LAVAL - ROQUECE'ZIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Servins. Pop. 2,821.

LAVALETTA. See VALETTA.

LAVAMUND, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carinthia, 12 m. E of Klagenfurt, at the confluence of the Lavant and the Drave.

LAVANSARI, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 60°, E long. 27° 42′. It is about 3 m. in length, and presents three small ports.

LAVANT, a small river of Sussex, which falls into the sea 5 m. below Chichester, after a SW course of 10 m.—Also a river of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carinthia, which rises 12 m. S of Judenburg, and runs into the Drave, on the l. bank, at Lavamunde, after a course of 36 m.

LAVANT (EAST and WEST), a parish in Sussex, 2 m. N of Chichester. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1841, 370. Goodwood, the splendid seat of the duke of Richmond, is in this p.; and the Goodwood races are annually run in the park.

LAVARDAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 3 m. NW of Nerac, on the r. bank of the Baise. Pop. 1,442.

LAVARDENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 3 m. E of Jegun. Pop. 1,408.

LAVAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Savenay, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 800.

LAVAUR, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn.—The arrond. has an area of 80,533 hectares, and comprises 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 52,413; in 1841, 86,817.—The cant., comprising 19 coms., had a pop. of 18,679 in 1841.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Agout, in N lat. 43° 40′ 52″, 23 m. SW of Alby, at an alt. of 158 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 4,664; in 1831, 7,179; in 1841, 7,014. It is the seat of a communal college, and has a public library of 3,500 vols. It is the entrepot for the silk produced in Upper Languedoc, which is spun here before being sent to Nimes and Lyon. It has also cotton-factories, dye-works, and tanneries.

LAVAUX-SAINTE-ANNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Rochefort. Pop. 314.

LAVEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Targeau. Pop. 1,070.

LAVELANET, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, arrond. and 12 m. E of Foix, on the Lectouire. Pop. in 1841, 2,898, chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollens.

LAVELINE, a river of France, in the dep. of Vosges, which rises to the SE of Laveline, runs NW, and joins the Fave, a tributary of the Meurthe, near Bertrimoutier, after a course of 9 m.—Also a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 5 m. ESE of Saint-Diéy. Pop. 1,895. There are mines of manganese in the vicinity.

LAVELINE-DIVANT-BRUYE'RES, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, arrond. and 15 m. ENE of Epinal, and 3 m. SE of Bruyères.

LAVELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 9 m. NE of Melfi. Pop. 2,300. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and 2 convents.

LAVENDON, a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. NE of Olney. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 664; in 1841, 691.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a parish and market-town in Suffolk, 16 m. W by N of Ipswich. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,107; in 1841, 1,871. The church, one of the finest in the co., was erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, in the 15th cent. The town occupies an agreeable situation on the sides of a valley, through which the river Bret flows. It consists of several small streets, the houses in which are generally old; but the market-place is spacious. It was once a manufacturing place, and noted for its blue cloths, serges, and other woollen stuffs; at present only the spinning of woollen yarn, and making of calimancoes and hempen cloth, are carried on. L. is one of the polling-places appointed for the county.

LAVENO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Como, near the embouchure of the Tresa on Lake Como.

LAVENZA, a town of the duchy of Massa-Canara, 6 m. W of Massa, at the embouchure of a small stream of the same name, in the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1,280. It has a small harbour, and a fort.

LAVER (HIGH), a parish in Essex, 6½ m. NE by N of Epping. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1841, 478. Locke resided, during the last fourteen years of his life, almost constantly in this p., at Otes manor-house, then the seat of Sir Francis Masham. Here he died in 1704, aged 73; and was buried on the S side of the churchyard, under a marble grave-stone, which has recently been repaired.

LAVER (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 7½ m. NE by N of Epping. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1841, 128.

LAVER (MAGDALEN), a parish in Essex, 13 m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 217.

LAVERCAUTIE'RE, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of Salviac, 15 m. NNW of Cahors. Pop. 600.

LAVERSTOCK AND FORD, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. NE of Salisbury, on a branch of the Avon. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 817; in 1841, 1,076.

LAVERSTOKE, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2½ m. NE of Whitchurch. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1841, 123.

LAVERTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. N by E of Frome. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1841, 199.—Also a township in the p. of Kirkby-Malzeard, Yorkshire, 5½ m. WNW of Ripon, on a branch of the Ure. Area 7,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 457; in 1841, 487.

LAVEY, a parish in co. Cavan, 6 m. E by S of Cavan. Area 10,678 acres. Pop. in 1841, 5,931.

LAVEY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. de Vaud, circle of Aigle. Pop. in 1850, 251, Protestants.

LAVIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 15 m. NE of Campagna. Pop. 1,650.

LAVIGNY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. de Vaud, circle of Morges. Pop. 328, Protestants.

LAVINCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Ancerville. Pop. 246.

LAVINGTON, or LINTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NNE of Corby. It comprises the township of Osgodby, and the hamlets of Hanby and Keisby. Area 4,540 acres. Pop. in 1841, 329.

LAVINGTON (EAST or MARKET), a parish and market-town in Wilts, 18 m. NNW of Salisbury, and 5 m. S of Devizes. The p. comprises the tything of Easterton. Area 5,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,525; in 1841, 1,000. The church is an ancient edifice in the later pointed style of architecture.—The town is situated on the N border of Salisbury plain, and con-

sists principally of two streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and malting.

LAVINGTON (West), or Bishop's Lavington, a parish in Wilts, 6 m. S of Devizes. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,322; in 1841, 1,554.

LAVINIA. See Civita-Lavigna.

LAVINO, a river of the Papal states, which descends from a branch of the Apennines, flows N, and joins the Samoggia, on the r. bank, in the leg. of Bologna, after a course of 30 m. It is the *Labinius* of the ancients.

LAVIS, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 3 m. NNW of Trente, on the r. bank of the Avis, near its confluence with the Adige.

LAVIT-DE-LOMAGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. SW of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 700.

LAVIZZARA, a circle in the Swiss cant. of Ticino, forming the upper part of the Valle Maggia.

LAVOIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Couthuin. Pop. 245.

LAVONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Dampierre. Pop. 352.

LAVORO (Terra di), a large and populous prov. in the NW part of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N by Abruzzo-Ultra 2da; on the NE by the prov. of Sannio; on the E by Principato-Ultra; on the S by Principato-Citra and Naples; on the SW by the Tyrrhenian sea; and on the NW by the States of the Church. Its superficial extent is 1,668 geog. sq. m. The soil is rich and fertile, and throughout of a volcanic nature. Towards the coast the country is level; but in the interior, towards the N and NE, it is traversed by several branches of the Apennines. The principal rivers are the Garigliano, the Volturno, and the Lagni-Regi. The principal lakes are those of Fondi, Agnano, Fusano, and Lango. The productions of the prov. are corn, wine, oil, mulberries, hemp, flax, and fruit of various kinds. Grazing is carried on to a considerable extent; and in the low grounds herds of buffaloes are kept. The best species of Italian wine, called *Lachrymæ Christi*, is made here. The principal articles of exportation are wine, oil, and silk.—The province is divided into the 5 districts of Caserta, Nola, Piedimonte, Gaëta, and Sora; which are subdivided into 49 *circondarii*, and 233 *comuni*. Its administration is similar to that of the other Neapolitan provs. Capua is the capital, and Gaëta the principal sea-port. Pop. 720,000.

LAVQUEN, or Villaricca (Lake of), a large lake of Chili, in the Araucanian territory, 30 m. E of Villaricca. It discharges its superfluous waters by the Tolten river.

LAVRADIO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. N of Setubal, on the l. bank of the Tagus, 6 m. SSE of Lisbon. Pop. 600.

LAVRAS-DE-FUNIL, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 40 m. NE of Campanha. It is well-watered by several streams which flow to the Rio-Grande on the N, and the Rio-Verde on the S; and produces cotton, millet, rice, oranges, and other fruits.

LAVRE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 32 m. NW of Evora. Pop. 1,050.

LAVRINHAS, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the road from Mato-Grosso to Curaba. Pop. 600.—Also a v. in the prov. of Goyaz, and about 120 m. N of the city of Goyaz.

LAW, or Lawe, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, to the ENE of St. Pol; flows thence into the dep. of the Nord; and, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 30 m., joins the Lys, near Gorgne.

LAWARYSZKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 17 m. E of Vilna.

LAWFORD, a parish in Sussex, 1½ m. W of Manningtree, on the Stour, and on the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1841, 868.

LAWFORD (Church), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¾ m. WNW of Rugby, on the S bank of the Avon, and intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1841, 333.

LAWFORD (Little), a hamlet in the p. of Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 4 m. W of Rugby. Pop. in 1831, 28; in 1841, 34.

LAWFORD (Long), a township in the p. of Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, 2½ m. NW by N of Rugby, on a branch of the Avon. Pop. 625.

LAW-HADEN, or Llan-Hawaden, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 3 m. NW of Narbeth, on the Cleddau. Pop. in 1831, 657; in 1841, 634.

LAWHILTON, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SE by S of Launceston, on the Tamer. Area 2,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 485; in 1841, 487.

LAWKLAND, a township in the p. of Chapham, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NW by W of Settle, and W of the Ribble. Area 4,220 acres. Pop. 364.

LAWKOW, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 144 m. NW of Vilna, district and 28 m. S of Telsze.

LAWRENCE, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Westmoreland; bounded on the N and E by Lake river, by which it is separated from the co. of Somerset; on the S by the p. of Ringwood; and on the W by Brumby's river.—Also a group of islands at the entrance of Portland bay, Australia Felix, 12 m. E of Cape Sir Walter Grant, in S lat. 34° 24′ 30″, E long. 141° 41′ 45″.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N part of the state of Alabama, U. S., containing an area of 72 sq. m., bordered on the N by Tennessee river, and watered by Big Nance and Town creeks and their branches, and by the head-streams of Black Warrior river. Pop. in 1840, 13,313; in 1850, 15,250. Its cap. is Moultan.—Also a co. towards the S part of the state of Mississippi, comprising a surface of 790 sq. m., drained by Pearl river and its branches, and by the head-waters of Homochitto river. Pop. in 1840, 5,920; in 1850, 6,485. Its cap. is Monticello.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 780 sq. m., drained by Shoal creek and its branches, and by those of Sugar creek and Buffalo river. Pop. in 1840, 7,121; in 1850, 9,322. Its cap. is Lawrenceboro'.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Kentucky, containing an area, generally fertile, of 650 sq. m., bordered on the E by Sandy river, on the SW by Licking river, and drained by Little Sandy river and its branches, and by Blane's creek. Pop. in 1840, 4,730; in 1850, 6,280. Its cap. is Louisa.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 430 sq. m., bordered on the S by Ohio river, and drained by Indian, Guyandot, and Symme's creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil unequal in fertility. The chief productions of the locality are iron ore, coal, and potter's clay. Pop. in 1840, 13,719; in 1850, 15,247. Its cap. is Burlington.—Also a co. towards the S of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally hilly, of 438 sq. m., watered by White river, Salt, Guthrie's, Beaver, and Leatherwood creeks. Pop. in 1840, 11,782; in 1850, 12,210. Its cap. is Bedford.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 560 sq. m., bordered on the E by Wabash river, and on the W by Fox river, and watered by Embarrass river and Racoon creek. The banks of the streams are liable to inundation. The soil is

in some parts extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,092; in 1850, 6,132. Its cap. is Lawrenceville.—Also a co. towards the NE part of the state of Arkansas, comprising a surface, considerably diversified, of 1,300 sq. m., watered by Big Black, Current, and Strawberry rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,835; in 1850, 4,172. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a township of Saint Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 25 m. NE of Canton. The surface is hilly, and is drained by St. Regis and Deer rivers. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,845.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 6 m. NE of Trenton. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Assunpink creek and Stony brook. The soil consists of loam and clay, and is well cultivated. Pop. 1,556.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 20 m. NE of Wellsborough. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tioga river. The soil consists of gravel and clay. Pop. 888. It contains the v. of Lawrenceville.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Ohio, 9 m. NE of Marietta, on Little Muskingum river. It has a hilly surface, and contains iron ore, stone, coal, and several salt springs.—Also a township of Lawrence co., in the same state, 9 m. N of Burlington. Pop. 425.—Also a township of Stark co., in the same state, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 2,043.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state, containing the villages of Lawrenceville, Zoar, and Bolivar. Pop. 1,523.—Also a township of Marion co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,437.—Also a township of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 243.

LAWRENCE (Saint). See Laurence (Saint).

LAWRENCE (Saint), a county in the NE part of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area, finely diversified, of 2,717 sq. m., bordered for a distance of 75 m. on the NW by the Saint Lawrence, and watered by the St. Regis, Racket, Grass, Oswegatchie, and Indian rivers, and their tributaries. It contains also Black lake, an expansion of Indian river, and several other lakes, and a natural canal which connects Oswegatchie and Grass rivers. Lead and iron ore,—some of the latter magnetic,—and marble, are abundant in this co. Pop 56,706.

LAWRENCE (Saint), the largest river of North America, and one of the largest, if not the largest in the world, the outlet by which the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, pour their superfluous waters into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and forming for more than half of its course the boundary between the British territories and those of the United States. In different parts of its course, this great river is known by different names. As far up from the sea as Montreal, it is called the St. Lawrence; and this name is usually extended to its course as high as Lake Ontario. From Montreal to Kingston in Upper Canada it is sometimes called the Cataraqui or Iroquois; between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie it is known as the Niagara river; between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, as the Detroit; between Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as the river St. Clair; and between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, it is called the Narrows, or the falls of St. Mary. Its remotest source is perhaps the St. Louis, which rises in about N lat. 48° 30′, W long. 93°; at an alt. of 1,192 ft. above sea-level, in the Algonquin country, near the sources of the Mississippi and of the Red river, and flows in a SSE course into the W extremity of Lake Superior; and its entire course, comprising the length of the various lakes through which it is considered to flow, to its mouth in the gulf of St. L., where it first divides into two great channels surrounding the island of Anticosti, is upwards of 2,400 m.; its average fall, therefore, from its source is a little more than 6 in. per m. But between Lakes Erie and Ontario, or in that part of its course known as the Niagara, its fall equals 334 ft. in a distance of only 35 m. It receives nearly all the rivers that have their sources in the extensive range or table-land to the northwards called the Land's height, which separates the waters falling into Hudson's bay from those that descend into the Atlantic; and all those that rise in the ridge which commences on its S bank, and runs nearly SW until it falls upon Lake Champlain. Of these the principal streams on the N are the Thames, Ouse, Ottawa, Masquinongé, St. Maurice, Batiscan, St. Anne, Jacques, Cartier, Saguenay, Betsiamites, and Manicouagan; and the Salmon river, Chateaugay, Chambly or Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Becancour, Gentilley, Du-Chêne, Chaudière, and Echemin, on the S. From its source the general direction of the St. L. is SE through Lakes Superior and Huron, to Lake Erie; nearly E through that lake; and then NE to the gulf. Its course from Lake Ontario to the gulf of St. L. is 770 m. From the NE extremity of Lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 m.; and the intervening country, though first settled only in 1783, now exhibits all the embellishments of improved cultivation. In this part of the river, and particularly for the first 40 m. below its outlet from Lake Ontario, the channel of the river is filled with a multitude of islands of every size and shape and aspect; and from this circumstance this portion of its course is sometimes termed 'the Lake of the Thousand islands.' Most of these "are covered with dense masses of forest trees; and some of these woody isles, low and flat, give the idea of the tranquil scenes of an Italian lagune, as seen in the heated but pure atmosphere and sky of a Canadian autumn; others are split and rent into a variety of fantastic forms, and present views of singular wildness; again, at another turn of the labyrinthine channel, we pass under a frowning wall of precipitous rock, covered with the moss and lichens of ages, and on whose bare tops, where never yet has man set his foot, the hoary pine or fir lifts its proud dark head, supported only by the finger-like fibres of which its few but firmly-clasping bare roots are formed. Then again another fairy picture presents itself, in groves growing as it were out of the water, and apparently stopping all further progress; whilst in a single second the verdant curtain is drawn, and the eye wanders over a vast tract of rippling water, broken here and there only by a few small rocks projecting above its surface, and bounded by the ancient and interminable forests of the main land." [*Sir R. Bonnycastle's Canadas.*]—About 100 m. below Lake Ontario, a number of rapids interrupt the navigation, and until the execution of the Cornwall canal, and the Military canal below Lake St. Francis, used to call forth all the address and enterprise of the boatmen, who, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn, were continually passing up and down with loaded batteaux and rafts. Within these two or three years small steamers have begun to descend the rapids, but the attempt is always hazardous. It spreads out also in this part of its course into large lakes, namely the St. Francis, the St. Louis, and Deux Montagnes. The water-communication between Kingston and Montreal is effected chiefly by the Rideau canal, which connects Lake Ontario with the Ottawa, and admits vessels of 125 tons. The Grenville and La Chine canals continue the artificial line of communication to Montreal. By the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain canals, the St. L. is united, on the side of the United States, with the Hudson and the Susquehanna rivers; and by the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals with the basin of the Mississippi. To Montreal, which is 580 m. from the

gulf of St. Lawrence, ships of 600 or 700 tons can ascend with little difficulty. From Montreal to Quebec, a distance of 180 m., the impediments to vessels of large tonnage are not many, and may be easily overcome. About 90 m. below Montreal, the influence of the tide ceases entirely; indeed it is not felt for several miles below; and the St. L. preserves generally a uniform appearance until arriving at the Richelieu rapid, a distance of 52 m., where its bed is so much contracted by huge masses of rock as to leave but a very narrow channel, through which it flows with so rapid a current that it is necessary to use extreme caution in passing it. The banks of the river are of moderate height, but gradually increase on approaching Quebec, until they attain in Cape Diamond, on which that city is built, an alt. of 345 ft. above the level of the water. At Quebec the river is 1,314 yds. in breadth, and continues gradually increasing in breadth until it enters the gulf of St. L., where from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador shore, it is 105 m. wide. A little below Quebec is the island of Orleans, placed in the middle of the river, and forming two channels. Beyond this island are several others; and at Riviere-du-Sud the river is increased to 11 m. in breadth, and the general appearance of the adjoining country is extremely beautiful. Below the Riviere-du-Sud, the channel of the river, though 13 m. across, is so greatly interrupted by shoals and islands that at one part the passage is not more than 1,700 or 1,800 yds. across between the two buoys that mark the edge of the shoals; and the currents are numerous, irregular, and very strong. At 103 m. below Quebec, several islands occur to divide the stream of the river; from about 50 or 60 m. farther down, the navigation of the river is clear to the island of Anticosti, about 700 m. from Lake Ontario.

From the beginning of December until the middle of April the water-communication by this river is totally suspended by the frost. During this period the river, from Quebec to Kingston, and between the great lakes, with the exception of the Niagara and the Rapids, is wholly frozen over. The lakes themselves are never entirely covered with ice; but it usually shuts up all their bays and inlets, and extends many miles towards their centres. Below Quebec, the St. L. is not frozen over; but the force of the tides incessantly detaches the ice from the shores, and such immense masses are kept in continual agitation by the flux and reflux that the navigation is totally impracticable in these months. But the surface of the frozen river at this season still offers the best route for transporting produce; and tracks are soon marked out, by which a more expeditious intercourse is maintained by vehicles of transport of all descriptions, than would be possible on the established roads at this season so deeply covered with snow; and this is continued until the approach of spring makes the ice porous, and warm springs occasioning large flaws, render it unsafe. When this alteration takes place the ice soon breaks up, and by the beginning of May is either dissolved or carried off by the current.

The St. L. drains an area of country extending to above 400,000 sq. m., of which, according to Dr. Forry's estimate, 94,000 sq. m. are covered with water. Darby estimates the total water-surface of the St. L. water-system at 72,930 sq. m., embracing in this estimate the surface of Lake Michigan as well as all the other great lakes; and the solid contents of the whole at 1,547,011,792,360,000 cubic ft. Its hourly discharge he estimates at 1,672,704,000 cubic ft., which exceeds by more than one-half his estimate of the hourly discharge by the Mississippi. M'Taggart estimates the discharge of the St. Lawrence at 4,512,000,000 tons per day at an average for 240 days; and 25,560,000,000 tons per day for 125 days, or during the melting of the snow and ice.

LAWRENCE (Gulf of Saint), a bay of the Atlantic, which receives the waters of the above river, formed between the W part of Newfoundland, the E shores of Labrador, the E extremity of the prov. of New Brunswick, part of the prov. of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by three different passages, viz. on the N by the straits of Belleisle, between Labrador and Newfoundland; on the SE by the passage between Cape Ray, the SW extremity of the latter island, and the N cape of Breton island; and by the narrow channel, named the Gut of Canso, that divides Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. The distance from Cape Rosier to Cape Ray is 79 leagues; from Nova Scotia to Labrador, 106. In this gulf lie the large islands of Anticosti, and Prince Edward or St. John's, and the Magdalen islands, Brion's island, and the Bird islands. In the entrance, between Cape North and Cape Ray, is the island of St. Paul. In spring the entrance and E parts of the gulf are frequently covered with ice; but the greatest danger to navigation in this gulf arises from the prevalent fogs. "The prevailing winds, during the navigable season, are either directly up or directly down the estuary, following the course of the chains of high lands on either side of the great valley of the St. Lawrence. Thus a SE wind in the gulf becomes ESE between Anticosti and the S coast, ENE above Point-de-Monts, and NE above Green island. The W winds do not appear to be so much guided in direction by the high lands, excepting along the S coast, where we have observed a WSW wind at the island of Bic become W, WNW, and NW, as we ran down along the high and curved S coast, until it became a NNW wind at Cape Gaspé. These winds frequently blow strong for three or four days in succession; the W winds being almost always accompanied with fine, dry, clear, and sunny weather: the E winds as frequently the contrary, cold, wet, and foggy. In the spring, the E winds most prevail, frequently blowing for several weeks in succession. As the summer advances, the W winds become more frequent, and the SW wind may be said to be the prevailing wind in summer in all parts of the river and gulf. Light S winds take place occasionally: but N winds are not common in summer, although they sometimes occur. Steady NW winds do not blow frequently before September, excepting for a few hours at a time, when they generally succeed E winds which have died away to a calm, forming the commencement of strong winds, and usually veering to the SW. The NW wind is dry, with bright clear sky, flying clouds, and showers. After the autumnal equinox, winds to the N of W become more common, and are then often strong steady winds of considerable duration. In the months of October and November the NW wind frequently blows with great violence in heavy squalls, with passing showers of hail and snow, and attended with sharp frost. Thunder-storms are not uncommon in July and August; they seldom last above an hour or two; but the wind proceeding from them is in general violent and sudden, particularly when near the mountainous part of the coast."

LAWRENCE (Saint), or Santa Laurentiia, an island in Behring's sea, near the SW extremity of Behring's strait, 28 m. distant from the coast of Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 64° 30′, W long. 170°. It is about 85 m. in length from E to W; and 28 m. from N to S. Its coasts are low, and bordered with islets. Its interior offers little beyond naked and sterile rocks. Lieut. Sindov explored a portion of the coast of this island in 1764, and gave it the name of the Sindov Isles, supposing it to form a group. About the same period it was visited by some English navigators, who bestowed on it the name of Clarke. Billings, who visited it in 1791, restored its earliest name of Saint Laurentiia in his chart.

LAWRENCEBURG, a village of Perry township, Armstrong co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 200 m. WNW of Harrisburg, on the W bank of Alleghany river. Pop. in 1840 about 150.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Tennessee, 75 m. SSW of Nashville, on the E side of Shoal creek. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Anderson co., in the state of Kentucky, 12 m. S of Frankfort, on the W side of Kentucky river.—Also a village of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 86 m. SE of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Ohio river, 1 m. below the confluence of the Great Miami river, and at the junction of the Whitewater canal.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Lawrence township, St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 231 m. NNW of Albany.—Also a village of Lawrence township, Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 6 m. N by E of Trenton, in a fertile plain.—

Also a village of Lawrence township, Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 158 m. N by W of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tioga river and its branches. The soil consists of gravel and clay.—Also a town of Pitt township, Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on Alleghany river, opposite Wainwright's island, and 2½ m. above Pittsburg. Pop. 867.—Also a village of Brunswick co., in the state of Virginia, 73 m. SSW of Richmond, on a branch of Meherrin river. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of North Carolina, 115 m. WSW of Raleigh, on the E side of Yadkin river.—Also a village of Guinnet co., in the state of Georgia, 84 m. NW of Milledgeville, 8 m. SE of Chattahoochee river. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Illinois, 159 m. SE by E of Springfield, on the W bank of Embarrass river. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Arkansas, 75 m. E of Little Rock, on a small stream, 5 m. E of White river.

LAWRENNY, a parish in the co. and 3½ m. NNW of Pembroke, at Milfordhaven. Pop. in 1831, 422; in 1841, 432.

LAWSHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. S by E of Bury St. Edmund's. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 885; in 1841, 925.

LAWSVILLE CENTRE, a village of Lawville township, Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 187 m. NNE of Harrisburg. The township is hilly, and is watered by Snake creek.

LAWU, a volcano in the island of Java, in the principality of Madion, 24 m. E of Surakarta. It emits continually sulphureous vapours.

LAX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 4 m. NE of Ilanz. Pop. 200.—Also a village in the canton of Valais, on the r. bank of the Rhone, 9 m. ENE of Brigg. Pop. 150.

LAXA, a river of Chili, which has its source in a lake of the same name, to the SE of the volcano of Antuco or Tucapel; runs W, between the districts of Rere and of the Isla-de-la-Laxa; and, after a course of about 150 m., joins the Biobio, on the r. bank, 48 m. above Concepcion. It forms a cascade 40 toises in height.

LAXAS, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cauca, 150 m. NNE of Popayan. It had formerly valuable mines in its vicinity.

LAXE-FJORD, or LAYS-FIORD, a bay of Norway, in Finmark, on the N coast, between Tanafiord on the E, and Porsange-fiord on the W.

LAXENBURG, or LACHSENBURG, a town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 11 m. SSE of Vienna, and on the railway thence to Glognitz. Pop. 790. It is well-built, and possesses two imperial palaces, one of which was built in 1377 by Duke Albert III.; the other is used as a summer-residence, and has a park, 6 m. in circumf., and intersected by the Schwaecha.

LAXFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 5¼ m. N by E of Framlington, at the source of the Blythe. Area 3,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,158; in 1841, 1,172.

LAXFORD, a river in Sutherlandshire, which has its source in Loch Stalk, in the p. of Edderachylis, and falls into a bay of the same name, formed by an arm of the sea, and affording excellent anchorage.

LAXTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. NW of Oundle, and SE of the Welland. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1841, 136.—Also a chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. SE by E of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, and about 3 m. S of the Hull and Selby railway. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 281; in 1841, 266.

LAXTON-WITH-MOORHOUSE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. SSW of Tuxford, between 2 branches of the Trent. Area 3,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1841, 642.

LAY, a river of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, which rises near St. Pierre, 14 m. N of Fontenay-le-Comte; runs NW, and then SW; and flows into the Atlantic, opposite the isle of Ré, to the W of the embouchure of the Sevre-Niortaise, after a course of 65 m. It is navigable from Beaulieu.—Its principal affluents are the Smagne on the l., and the Petit-Lay and Yon, on the r.

LAYAU, a town of the island of St. Vincent, on the W coast, in a bay, at the mouth of a river, to both of which it gives name.

LAYBACH (GOVERNMENT OF), one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria. See article ILLYRIA.

LAYBACH, in Slavonic LABLANA, a town of the Austrian empire, the cap. of one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria, in N lat. 46° 1′ 48″, 28 m. NE of Trieste. It stands on the navigable river of the same name; is tolerably well-built; and has 3 suburbs, a town-house, a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 hospitals, a central school with the privileges of a university, an observatory, a public library, a theatre, and an old castle, which stands on an eminence and is now used as a prison. Pop. in 1845, 13,000. L. is the seat of the government-offices for the prov., and the see of a bishop. Its manufactures of woollens and silks have fallen into decay, but its potteries, porcelain manufactures, and tanneries are still thriving; and it has an active carrying trade with Italy, Croatia, and the S of Germany.

LAYBACH (OBER), a town of the Austrian empire, in Carniola, near the source of the river Laybach, 11 m. SW of the larger town of Laybach. Pop. 1,400.

LAYBACH, or LAUBACH, a river of Carniola, which rises near Virth, about 1 m. W of Upper Laybach, and falls, after a short NNW course, into the Save, on the r. bank. It is navigable for boats almost to its head.

LAYCOCK, a parish in Wiltshire, 3 m. S of Chippenham. Area 4,170 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,780.

LAYDE, a parish in co. Antrim, 36 m. N of Belfast. Area 29,243 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,218.

LAYDE, a town of Western Africa, on the Senegal, in the country of the Foulahs, 45 m. SE of Goumel.

LAYE, a town on the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. 3° 40′.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish in Essex, 6 m. SSW of Colchester. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1841, 290.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE, a parish in Essex, 4½ m. SSW of Colchester. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 637; in 1841, 731.

LAYER-MARNEY, a parish in Essex, 16 m. NE of Chelmsford. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1841, 256.

LAYESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 30 m. S of Teruel. Pop. 750.

LAYHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. S by W of Hadleigh. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 549.

LAYKAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the SW coast of Celebes, in S lat. 5° 32′.

LAYON, a river of France, which issues from the lake of Issemay in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire; runs NE, and then NW; passes Thouarce; and joins the Loire below the bridge of Chalonne, on the l. bank, after a course of 56 m.

LAYOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Toledo, on the r. bank of the Guadarrauque. Pop. 300. Mines of silver and copper were at one time wrought in the vicinity of this place.

LAYPADOH, a town of Birmah, in the prov. of

Mranma, 12 m. SE of Patanagoh, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi.

LAYRAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, near the conflux of the Gers and the Garonne, and 4 m. S of Agen. Pop. 1,253.

LAYS, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. N of Pierre, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 1,726.

LAYSTERS, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. SSW of Tenbury. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 226.

LAYSTON, a parish of Hertfordshire, 1 m. E of Buntingford. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,187.

LAYTHAM, a township in the p. of Aughton in Yorkshire, 2½ m. E of Aughton. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 109.

LAYTON-WITH-WARBRICK, a township in the p. of Bispham, in Lancashire, 7 m. NW of Wigan. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 943; in 1841, 1,968.

LAYTON (East), a township in the p. of Stanwick, in Yorkshire, 5½ m. N of Richmond. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 117.

LAYTON (West), a township in the p. of Hutton-Magna, in Yorkshire, 5 m. S by E of Greta-Bridge. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1841, 88.

LAZARO (San), a town of New Mexico, 50 m. S of Santa Fe.

LAZAROFF, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 14° 53′, W long. 148° 39′.

LAZGUN PASS, a pass in the Lhassa territory, in Ladakh, leading between Le and Agam on the Shayuk river, at an alt. of 18,500 ft.

LAZISE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Verona, on the lake of Garda, 10 m. WNW of Verona. It is well-built, and has a castle, with a small harbour. Pop. 2,540.

LAZONBY, a parish of Cumberland, 7 m. NNE of Penrith. Area 11,510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 570.

LAZZAROVICH, in Austrian Dalmatia, one of the four counties in the district of the Mouths of the Cattaro. It forms the NW corner of the district of Xuppa.

LE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 27 m. S of Paou-ting-fu, and 114 m. SSW of Pekin, in N lat. 38° 32′, and E long. 115° 40′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Tae-chu, 165 m. SSE of Lan-chu, in N lat. 34° 10′, and E long. 105° 10′.

LE′, or Leh, a city of Central Asia, the cap. of the country of Ladakh, in the valley of the Upper Indus, in N lat. 34° 9′ 20″, E long. 78° 20′ [*Moorcroft*]. It is situated at the foot of a spur of the immense range of mountains which divide the valley of the Shayuk or Nubra river from that of Ladakh, and of which all the passes exceed 18,000 ft. elevation, at an alt. of about 10,600 ft. [*Strachey*] above sea-level; and is composed of between 400 and 500 flat-roofed houses. The interior of the town is a confused assemblage of houses and narrow alleys. On the S side is a small verdant open space, on the skirts of which are a few of the best houses; and the rajah's residence, a singular but not inelegant structure, on an elevated situation behind the town, overlooks the whole. On the eminences surrounding the town are innumerable Munis and Bhuddist monuments. There is a square fort upon the plain near the town. The mountains in the environs of L. are everywhere as barren as possible; but where there is a stream, a few willows, poplars, and aspens, or a bunch of fir-trees, may be seen. The mean temp. at Le, at mid-winter, is generally about 3° F. The climate is dry, and scarcely any other moisture than snow falls. Three grand fairs are held in the year at L. At these, the concourse of Mussulmans from Yarkund, Lamas from Lhassa, Hindus from the Punjab, and merchants from Cashmere and many other places, is said to be immense.

LEA, a river of England, which rising near Luton in Bedfordshire, runs ESE, and S, by Hertford and Ware, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall, after a course of 40 m.—Also a township in the p. of Backford, Cheshire, 3½ m. NNW of Chester. Area 700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1841, 115.—Also a township in the p. of Wybunbury, Cheshire, 5 m. SE by E of Nantwich. Area 200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 56; in 1841, 68.—Also a parish, partly in the co. of Gloucester, and partly in that of Hereford, 4½ m. ESE of Ross. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1841, 209.—Also a township in the p. of Preston, Lancashire, 3½ m. W by N of Preston, intersected by the Wyre and Preston railway. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 687; in 1841, 710.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SSE of Gainsborough. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1841, 198.—Also a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Portarlington. Area 18,488 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,761; in 1841, 5,667.

LEA and CLEVERTON, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. ESE of Malmesbury, included within the parl. boundaries of the borough of Malmesbury. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 330.

LEACH, a river of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, which falls into the Thames at Lechdale.

LEACOCK, a township in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 44 m. ESE of Harrisburg. Pop. 3,537.

LEADEN, a river of England, which rises near Ledbury in Herefordshire, enters Gloucestershire at Preston, and falls into the Severn opposite the city of Gloucester.

LEADENHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. NW by W of Sleaford. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1841, 598.

LEADER, a small river, rising in the Lammermoor hills, traversing the district of Lauderdale, in Berwickshire; for some distance, dividing that co. from Roxburghshire; and falling into the Tweed, 2 m. below Melrose. It runs with considerable rapidity, is a good trouting stream, and boasts some fine scenery on its banks, particularly as it approaches the Tweed.

LEADHILLS, a mining village, in the moorland p. of Crawford, in the S extremity of the co. of Lanark, about 1,300 ft. above the level of the sea, and perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland. It is 46 m. from Edinburgh; and 16 m. from Thornhill in Dumfries-shire. Pop. 950. The aspect of the country around is of the most sterile description imaginable, and the v. occupies a position in a valley, from one side of which a bleak lofty ridge ascends to the height of 2,450 ft. This inhospitable region has, however, attracted to it an industrious community from the lead which has been worked there almost, it may be said, from time immemorial, though the written records, concerning their operation, do not reach further back than about 1600. L. is only about a mile distant from the sister mining-village of Wanlockhead in Dumfries-shire, constituting between them perhaps the richest lead-mining district in the country. Besides galena, no fewer than nine species of lead-ore occur here. In the zenith of the trade, in 1810, L. produced about 1,400 tons annually, valued, according to the then current price, at more than £45,000; but of late years both the price and the quantity produced have materially fallen off, the mines only yielding from 700 to 800 tons annually. Gold is found in all the neighbouring streams in minute particles, and at one time the search for this precious mineral was conducted on an extensive scale. The inhabitants of

Leadhills, who are almost entirely supported by the mines, have long maintained the character of a primitive and well-educated race. L. has the honour of having given birth to Allan Ramsay, the author of the pleasant pastoral of the 'Gentle Shepherd.' Ramsay's father was manager of the mines, and he was born there in 1686, where he spent his earliest years.

LEADING CREEK, a village of Lewis co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of Little Kanawha river. Pop. in 1840, 240.

LEADON (High), a hamlet in the p. of Rudford, Gloucestershire, 4½ m. ESE of Newent. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1841, 105.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry in the p. of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 4 m. NW by N of Witney. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 737.

LEAF RIVER, a village of Greene co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., on the NE side of a stream of the same name, a branch of Pascagoula river.

LEAGRAM-WITH-BOWLAND, a township in the p. of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 7 m. WNW of Clitheroe. Area, including Whitewell, 7,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 288; in 1841, 273.

LEAKE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE of Boston. Area 5,880 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,859.

LEAKE, a central co. in the state of Mississippi, U. S. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,162; in 1850, 5,535. Its cap. is Carthage.

LEAKE (East), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 9 m. S by W of Nottingham. Area 2,504 acres. Pop. in 1831, 975; in 1841, 1,057. This is a polling-place for the S division of the co.

LEAKE (West), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 9½ m. S by W of Nottingham, in the line of the Midland counties railway. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1841, 208.

LEAKERVILLE, the cap. of Greene co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 190 m. SE of Jackson, on the Chickasawha.

LEAL, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 21 m. SE of Hapsal.

LEAM, a river of Warwickshire, which rises near Shuckburgh-park; flows successively NE, N, NW, and W; and joins the Avon above Warwick, after a course of 30 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rainsbrook, and the Itchen.

LEA-MARSTON, a parish in the co. of Warwick, 2½ m. N of Coleshill, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1841, 278.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS, a parish in the co. of Warwick, 4 m. NNE of Southam, in the line of the Warwick and Napton canal. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 464; in 1841, 509.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS, a parish and town in the co. of Warwick, 2½ m. E of Warwick, and 22 m. SE of Birmingham, on the banks of the Leam, and intersected by the Warwick and Napton canal, and the Warwick and Leamington railway, which commences by a junction with the London and Birmingham railway near Coventry, and terminates at Portland-place in this p. Area of p. 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1801, 315; in 1831, 6,209; in 1841, 12,864. —The town is pleasantly situated in a fine country on the river Leam, over which there is here a stone-bridge connecting the ancient village with what is now called the new town. The adjunct, 'Priors,' which distinguishes this place from L.-Hastings, is derived from its having been formerly a dependency of the priory of Kenilworth. Within the last 50 years, L. was only an inconsiderable village; but since the discovery, in 1797, of its medicinal springs, it has been gradually rising in repute, and has now become a resort of the votaries of health or pleasure. The houses which rise on either bank of the river are commodiously constructed, and elegantly furnished as boarding or lodging-houses for the sick or the gay. The principal street is excelled by few in any town throughout the kingdom. The assembly-rooms are handsome; the theatre is a commodious building erected in 1814. Two public libraries, a picture-gallery, a museum, and pleasure-gardens also contribute towards the accommodation and amusement of the visitors of this place. Numerous very handsome private residences have been built in and near the town.—The waters of L. are of three kinds, sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate. The first set of baths for the accommodation of visitors was erected in 1786. New baths and a pump-room were erected in 1812, on the N side of the town, near the river, at the cost of £25,000. The waters may be used either externally or internally. The visiting season commences generally about April, and terminates in November. The scenery of the surrounding country, with Warwick castle in the distance, and the Avon flowing in the vicinity, is beautiful and picturesque.

LEANANE, a beautiful rivulet of co. Donegal, formed by the superfluent waters of Lough-Gartan, at an elevation of 228 ft. above sea-level; and flowing ENE and E, to the head of its estuary in Lough Swilly, at the town of Rathmelton. Its length of course is about 10 m.

LEANG-CHU-FU, or Erginrul, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 150 m. NNW of Lan-chu, in N lat. 37° 59′, E long. 102° 48′.

LEANG-HEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Shun-teen-fu, 18 m. SW of Pekin, in N lat. 39° 44′, E long. 116° 14′. It has a tower outside the walls 5 stories in height.

LEANG-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Chung-chu, 228 m. E of Ching-tu, in N lat. 30° 46′, E long. 107° 51′.

LEANG-TANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Tae-chu, 120 m. SE of Kung-chang-fu, in N lat. 33° 58′, E long. 106° 22′.

LEAO-COU-KHOTON, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Ping-nan, on the Yalu, a little to the E of Chang-chang-khoton.

LEAOU-CHIN-GAN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Chin-gan-fu.

LEAOU-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tung-chang-fu.

LEAOU-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 2 districts. —The town is 84 m. SE of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 2′ 50″, E long. 113° 27′ 30″.

LEAOU-HO, a river of China, which has its source in Mongolia, in the In-chan or Siolki mountains; runs first E under the name of Sira or Chara-Mouren; then bends SSW into the prov. of Leaou-tung; takes the name of Leaou; and after a total course of about 540 m. throws itself into the gulf of Leaou-Tung. Its principal affluents are the Lokha on the r., and on the l. the Her-su and Hu-nu-hu. It is navigable in almost its entire extent.

LEAOU-TUNG, Liao-Tung, Mukden, or Shing-King, a province of Chinese Manshuria, lying between the parallels of 38° 58′ and 42° 50′ N lat., and the meridians of 119° 7′ and 124° 50′ E; and bounded on the NW by Kartshin; on the NE by the district of Kirin; on the E by Corea; on the S by the Yellow sea and the gulf of Leaou-Tung; and on the SW by the prov. of Chih-le in China Proper, from which it is separated by the Great wall of China. It

is a mountainous district; and appears to be richly diversified with hills and valleys, rivers and torrents, fields and forests. Its great river, the Leaou-ho, flows through the centre of the prov., and is joined by two large affluents, the Lokha or Yang-shi-mu and the Hu-nu-hu. The climate is severe during winter. All of the rivers become frozen towards the end of October, and continue ice-bound until March. A large portion of the surface is covered with immense forests, in which the pine, cypress, acacia, and willow are prevalent. Wheat, legumes, apricots, peaches, mulberries, and cotton, are grown. The vine, the chestnut, and the walnut thrive; and ginseng and rhubarb are largely exported. The pop. in 1761 was estimated at 668,852; but this number must have greatly increased since that period, for emigrants have long hastened to this point not only from China but even from the provinces towards the N. The prov. is divided into 2 fu, viz. Tung-tien and Kin-chu; the former containing the cap. and the S part of the prov.; the latter, the W part bordering on China.—The gulf of L. is about 120 m. in length, and 80 m. in breadth. Its entrance lies between Charlotte's point, the extremity of the long peninsular projection of the mainland of this province, which has obtained from English navigators the name of the Regent's sword, on the E, and the mouth of the Lan-ho river on the W, which may be regarded as forming the N limit of the gulf of Pe-che-li: these two gulfs being respectively the N and S portion of the great projecting arm or gulf which the Yellow sea throws out towards the NW.

LEAOU-YANG-CHING, a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung, div. of Kin-chu-fu, in N lat. 41° 10′, E long. 123° 27′.

LEAOU-YANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung, div. of Fung-teën-fu.

LEAP, a small village in the p. of Aghancon, King's co., 5¼ m. SE of Birr, on the road to Mountrath.—Also a village and a glen in co. Cork, 5 m. from Roscarbery, on the road thence to Bantry. The glen is a gorge at the head of Glandore harbour, strikingly romantic as a piece of close scenery.

LEAR, a rivulet of co. Kildare, which flows SW along the boundary between co. Kildare and co. Carlow, to the river Barrow, in an entire run of about 9 m.

LEASINGHAM, or Lessingham, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2¼ m. NNW of Sleaford. Area 2,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 358; in 1841, 472.

LEATHERHEAD, a parish and town in Surrey, 18 m. SW by S of London, and 12 m. NE by E of Guildford, on the river Mole, over which there is here a bridge of 14 arches. Area of p. 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,724; in 1841, 1,740. The town consists of four streets, intersecting each other in the centre, and containing several good mansions. Its trade and manufactures are inconsiderable. A large fair for horses and cattle is held on the 10th of Oct. In the vicinity are several handsome villas.

LEATHLEY, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NNW of Leeds, on the N bank of the Warfe. It includes the township of Castley. Area of p. 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1841, 382.

LEATHWAITE, a chapelry in the p. of Kirk-Ireleth, co. of Lancaster, 5 m. NW of Ulverston. Area 6,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1841, 202.

LEAU. See Leeuwen.

LEAVENING, a township in the p. of Acklam, Yorkshire, 6 m. SSW of New-Malton. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1841, 434.

LEAVENWORTH, a village in Crawford co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 124 m. S by W of Indianapolis, on the N side of the Ohio, 2 m. below Great Blue river.

LEAVENWORTH (Fort), the most western military station of the United States, situated in N lat. 39° 21′, on the r. bank of the Missouri, in the Indian territory, at an alt. of 912 ft. above sea-level. It consists of 4 wooden block-houses, loop-holed for musketry, and connected by a quadrangular wall.

LEAVINGTON (Kirk), a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Stokesley, on the river Leaven. The parish comprises the townships of Castle-L., Kirk-L., Pickton, and Low Worsall. Area of p. 4,560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 483.

LEAVISHAM, or Levisham, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNE of Pickering. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 163.

LEBA, a river of Prussia, which has its source in Lake Sanow, in the prov. of West Prussia; runs N between the regencies of Danzig and Köslin; enters the prov. of Pomerania; runs first W, then NNW, and throws itself into a lake of the same name, after a course of about 45 m. The lake, which is 60 m. NE of Köslin, is 11 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. It is connected by a channel with the Baltic.—Also a town in the regency and 69 m. NE of Köslin, circle and 18 m. NNW of Lauenburg-Batow, on the channel which connects Lake Leba with the Baltic. Pop. 948. It has extensive fisheries, especially of salmon, with which the river abounds, and carries on also an active trade in timber.

LEBACH, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Treves, NNE of Saarlouis.

LEBANON, or Jebel-Libnan, an extensive mountain-system chiefly belonging to Central Syria, but thrown off towards the S from the great chain of Mount Taurus and the lofty table-land of Anatolia, and, under various names and aspects, extending along and beyond the E coast of the Mediterranean to the N shores of the Red sea. Along its whole extent, from Mount Taurus to the Red sea, this mountain-system is skirted on its E side by a vast and elevated plateau, known towards the N as the plain of Syria, and further S as the Great Arabian desert. On its W side is the narrow strip of coast composing Syria and Phœnicia, across which it flings its frequent spurs or buttresses into the Mediterranean; further to the S lies the great plain of Sharon; then comes the desert, the Paran of the Scriptures, extending from the SE corner of the Mediterranean to the valley of El Arabah; and lastly, the peninsula of Sinai. In the centre of this mountain-system lies the great valley which contains the Dead sea, the river Jordan, and the chain of lakes which runs from the sources of the Jordan to the foot of Taurus.

The Alma-Tagh or Amanus, a spur of the Southern Taurus, as it enters the N point of Syria, leaves only the narrow passage of the Armenian gates between it and the gulf of *Issus* or Iskenderun. This range is connected on the SW with the Jebel-Musa, which again is slightly connected with Mount Casius by Jebel-Siman. A little beyond Antioch, the Jebel-Kraad strikes off from the Anti-Casius, and running SSW along the Upper Orontes, forms the water-shed between that river and the Nahr-el-Kebir. On the banks of the latter, the chain takes the name of Jebel-Nosaïri, or Ansari, and running S at the distance of only 12 or 15 m. from the coast, and with an elevation seldom exceeding 1,000 ft., becomes connected with the Jebel-Akkar, or N section of the Jebel-Libnan or Mount Lebanon, whose course, between the parallels of 33° 10′ and 34° 30′, is to the W of S, and at a distance from the coast of the Mediterranean varying from 15 to 20 m. The average elevation of this bold range, which is almost entirely composed of masses of limestone rock, is

between 7,000 and 8,000 ft.; and its culminating point, Jebel-Makmel, occurs between N lat. 34° 10′ and 34° 15′, a little to the S of the great mountain-recess which contains the celebrated cedars of L., which attains an elevation exceeding 12,000 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with perpetual snow. This range, with its declivities on both sides, has a breadth of from 12 to 18 m., and rises abruptly from the valley of Baalbec or Cœle-Syria, on the E side, while on the W it gradually sinks down, in a series of beautiful terraces and valleys to the shores of the Mediterranean. On both sides of the range, a kind of terrace occurs, about mid-height, which divides what is called the Lower L. from the Upper L. To the S of the Boghaz or pass by which the Leontes cuts its way through the chain, it runs for some distance almost parallel to that river, and is prolonged towards the SSW in the Belad Bshirrai. Beyond this, two parallel ridges, or rather a rocky upland, may be regarded as prolonging the great W chain of Palestine to the borders of Arabia Petrea.

The Anti-Lebanon may be regarded as a prolongation of the chain which skirts the valley of the Orontes on the E side. Under the name of Jebel-es-Sharki, or 'Eastern mountain,' it runs parallel to the Lebanon along the E side of the valley of Baalbec, with a breadth in some places of 20 m. Beyond the valley of the Leontes it sends off a branch in a SW direction which unites with the Lebanon and separates the basin of the Jordan from the great northern valley of Syria. From the great mountain mass of Hermon or Jebel-esh-Sheikh, the Anti-L. is prolonged southwards in the Jebel-Heish. The Anti-L. may be regarded as sinking down into the hills of Galilee which surround the W shore of that basin, and terminating in the cliffs which form the N border of the great plain of Esdraelon; but its general connection with the Sinaitic peninsula is kept up by the peaks of Jebel-Attarus, Jebel-Ajlun, Jebel-Morad, and Jebel-Jelad or Gilead.

The general formation of L. consists of carboniferous and mountain limestone, with greywacke and slate here and there rising to the surface. Basalt and other igneous rocks appear to the S and E of Lake Tiberias. Iron and coal occur in different parts of the range. There are very few vegetable productions which do not flourish in the Lower L., but the vine and the mulberry tree are the most important objects of cultivation.

LEBANON, a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 348 sq. m., drained by Swatara creek and its branches. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 21,872; in 1850, 26,125. The capital, which bears the same name, is 24 m. E of Harrisburg, on the Union canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,500. Pop. of township, 6,197.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Maine, 88 m. SW of Augustus, bordered on the W by Salmon Falls river, by which it is divided from the state of New Hampshire. Pop. 2,273.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 4 m. S of Hanover, bordered on the W by Connecticut river and watered by Masconey river. The banks of the rivers are extremely fertile. Pop. 1,754.—Also a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 31 m. ESE of Hartford. It has an undulating surface, with a fine rich soil, and is watered by Yantic river and its branches. Pop. 2,194.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 107 m. W by N of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Chenango river and its branches. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. 1,794.—Also a township of Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, 40 m. N by W of Trenton. The surface is mountainous, and is drained by Spruce run and the S branch of Raritan river. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 3,849.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, generally hilly, and drained by branches of Dyberry creek. Pop. 366.—Also a village of Warren co., in the state of Ohio, in the township of Turtle creek, between two branches of the river of that name, and 85 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Russell co., in the state of Virginia, 325 m. W by S of Richmond, on a branch of Clinch river.—Also a township of Meig's co., in the state of Ohio, on the river of that name. Pop. 621.—Also a village of Cobb co., in the state of Georgia, 106 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the N side of Chattahoochee river.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Kentucky, 59 m. SW by W of Frankfort, on a small branch of Salt river. Pop. 546.—Also a village of Wilson co., in the state of Tennessee, 32 m. E of Nashville, on a branch of Cumberland river. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Boone co., in the state of Indiana, 25 m. NW of Indianapolis.—Also a village of St. Clair co., in the state of Illinois, 71 m. S of Springfield. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Searcy co., in the state of Arkansas, 95 m. N by W of Little Rock, on the S side of Buffalo fork of White river.—Also a village of De Kalb co., in the state of Alabama, 112 m. NE of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Big Wells creek.—Also a township of Cooper co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,009.

LEBBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 4,320; of com. 1,004. The village is 3 m. SSE of Termonde, and 17 m. NW of Brussels. It has several breweries, distilleries, and oil mills and extensive tanneries.

LEBEDIAN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov. The district presents a level surface, and is watered by the Don. It produces corn in great abundance, and has a fine breed of cattle. Pop. 60,300. The town is 117 m. WNW of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. 3,000. It contains 7 churches, 3 of which are built of wood.

LEBEDIN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov. The district is situated in the NW part of the gov., and contains 125,000 inhabitants. Tobacco and plums are extensively cultivated in this locality, and besides drying large quantities the inhabitants distil brandy from the latter. The rearing of cattle forms also an important branch of local industry. The town is 81 m. WNW of Kharkov, on the l. bank of the Olchana. Pop. in 1838, 10,515. It is defended by ramparts and a ditch. It contains 3 churches. The houses are chiefly built of wood.

LEBEI, or Lebsi, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Omsk, which has its source in the Alatan mountains, on the confines of Sungaria; runs first NNW; then bends SW through the marsh at the N side of the Balkash-Nor or Lake Tengiz, and enters that lake between the Ayagus and Aksu.

LEBEHNKE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, SE of Deutschkrone. Pop. 600.

LEBERING, or Lebring, a village of Austria in Styria, in the circle and SE of Gratz, on the Mur. Pop. 300.

LEBERN, or Labern, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Soleure, on the S slope of the Jura mountains. The soil varies in fertility, and is in some parts marshy; but it is generally well-cultivated. Cattle are also extensively reared in its pastures. The bail. comprises 4 jurisdictions, and contains 5,650 inhabitants. Grenchen is its principal town.

LEBIAJIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov.

and 240 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 51 m. ESE of Kourgan.

LEBIAJII, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 105 m. W of Omsk, near the confines of the gov. of Tobolsk. It forms part of the military line of the Ishin.

LEBIAR, or Labiar Forest, an extensive tract in the W part of the Sahara, to the N of Lake Cayor, covered with gum trees.

LEBIDA, or Lebda, a town, now in ruins, in the kingdom and 60 m. ESE of Tripoli, in the Mediterranean. It is the *Leptis-Magnus* of the Romans, and contains magnificent remains of antiquity, now to a great extent buried with sand. It is noted as the birth-place of Septimius Severus.

LEBIDERJAH. See Jalyn.

LEBIDI, a town of Greece, in the nom. of Mantinea, 12 m. NNW of Tripolitza.

LEBIODA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. E of Grodno, district and 21 m. SW of Lida.—Also a town in the gov. and 45 m. NW of Minsk, district and 17 m. SSW of Wileyka.

LEBO, a river of Chili, in the district of Araucania, which has its source about 60 m. S of Concepcion; runs SW; and after a course of about 60 m. throws itself into the Pacific, in S lat. 37° 56′.

LEBOM, or Lebum, a town of the Somauli country, in the kingdom and 60 m. W of Hurrur, on the confines of Abyssinia.

LEBONARY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 47 m. NNE of Vilna, and 18 m. WNW of Swieciany.

LEBRADE, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, NE of Ploen.

LEBRIJA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Seville. The partido comprises 3 pueblos.—The town is 29 m. SSW of Seville, and 15 m. N of Xerez, in a fine undulating plain, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7,741. It is generally well-built, and contains a fortress now in ruins, a parish church part of which formerly belonged to an ancient mosque, several convents, an hospital, a college founded by Antonio-de-Nebrija, and a post-office. It possesses extensive manufactories of pottery and delft-ware, of blankets and coarse frieze, of wax and of soap; and has several brick and tile-works and lime-kilns. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Nebrissa*, and contains numerous Roman and Moorish remains. It is noted as the birth-place of Juan-Diez-de-Solis, the discoverer of the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1512.

LEBRIJA, or Canaverales, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Boyaca, which has its source about 36 m. SW of Pamplona; runs NW past Giron; receives on the r. the Oro, Samabalita, Negro, and Surata; and throws itself into the Magdalena, on the r. bank, 55 m. above Tamalameque, and after a course of about 150 m.

LEBRILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Murcia, partido of Totana, and 18 m. NNW of Carthagena. Pop. 2,179. It is large and well-built; and has a parish-church, three chapels, several convents, an hospital, a public granary, and a custom-house.

LEBUS, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfort. Pop. of circle 29,701. The town is 6 m. N of Frankfort, on the Oder. Pop. 1,750. It is the seat of a bishopric, and was formerly a place of importance. Fishing now forms the chief object of local industry.

LEÇA-DO-BALIO, a village and small port of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 6 m. NNW of Porto, on the Atlantic. Pop. 2,400.

LECCE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 16 m. SE of Avezzano, cant. and 2 m. W of Gioja, on a mountain. Pop. 1,700. It contains 3 churches.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Otranto. The dist. comprises 13 cants. The town, which is the cap. of the prov., is 26 m. NE of Gallipoli, and 62 m. ESE of Tarento, in N lat. 40° 21′ 14″, E long. 18° 10′ 42″. Pop. 14,200. It is defended by walls and towers in bad condition, and a deep ditch; and contains a castle, a cathedral, 31 churches, several convents, a fine government-house and town-hall, a Jesuits' college, a foundling hospital, and a theatre; but has declined in pop. and trade, and exhibits a desolate appearance. It possesses manufactories of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, of lace, and of tobacco, and carries on some trade in wine, oil, snuff, lint, and articles of local manufacture. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient *Lycia* or *Lycum*.

LECCO, a pleasant market-town of Lombardy, in the gov. and 32 m. NNE of Milan, deleg. and 17 m. ENE of Como, at the extremity of the E arm or branch of Lake Como, at the efflux of the Adda. Pop. 4,330. It is ill-built, and its ramparts are in ruins. It has several silk and cotton-mills, two iron works, a manufactory of copper and iron-ware, several oil-mills; and carries on an active transit trade in copper, iron, silk, grain, and salt. The olive, the vine, and the mulberry are cultivated in its environs.

LECELLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of St. Amandles-Eaux. Pop. 2,132. It has an oil-mill, and manufactories of agricultural implements and of nails.

LECERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Saragossa, and partido of Belchite, in a flat and arid locality. Pop. 1,946. It has an hospital.

LECH, a river, or rather mountain-torrent, which has its source in the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, in the mountains of Arlberg; runs first NE, then E, into Bavaria; separates the circles of Swabia and Upper Bavaria, passes to the E of Augsburg, and throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, 14 m. W of Neuberg, and after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Wertach, which it receives on the l. The bed of this river is thickly strewn with islands, and from the quantity of debris with which its waters are loaded during the floods which recur periodically in May, is liable to frequent changes. In winter it is almost everywhere fordable. A little above Fussen it narrows to the width of about 90 ft., and forms a fine cascade. Lower down it is crossed by several wooden bridges.

LECHE, a river of Peru, in the intendency of Truxillo, and prov. of Lambayeque, which has its source on the W side of the Andes, near Ingaguasi, runs SW past Morrope, and throws itself into the Pacific, 24 m. NW of Lambayeque, and after a course of 75 m.

LECHENA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Elis, on the E bank of the gulf of Klarentza, 8 m. N of Gastouni, and 27 m. NNW of Lebrinoi.

LECHEROLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. SE of La Ferté-Gaucher, and 14 m. ESE of Coulommiers. Pop. 290. In the environs are quarries of fine white stone and beds of potters' clay.

LECHFELD, an extensive plain in Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, watered by the Lech, and containing the town of Augsburg. It is noted for the battles of which it has been the scene, viz. between Pepin and the Bavarians and Saxons, in which the former was victorious, in 743; for the conquest of Charlemagne over the Huns in 794; for the defeat of the Franks and Bavarians by the Hungarians in 910; and for the defeat of the latter by the Germans, under Otho I., in 955.

LECHHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, opposite Augsburg. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactories of a variety of silk and linen fabrics, and an iron-work.

LECHINICH, or LECHNICH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. S of Cologne, and 16 m. WNW of Bonn, in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Erft with the Nassel. Pop. 1,700. It is surrounded with a ditch, and has 2 ancient gates in a good state of preservation. The houses are regular in appearance, but consist chiefly of wood and earth. Leather and oil are the only articles of local manufacture, and the little trade that is carried on in this town consists chiefly in pigs and poultry. The castle of L. was founded in 1330 by Henry of Virneuburg, archbishop of Cologne. In 1642 it successfully resisted the united forces of France and Saxe-Weimar. Its fortifications, as well as those of the town, were destroyed at the peace of Westphalia.

LECHKERREH, an oasis and caravan-station in the desert of Barca, 24 m. NE of Djallou.

LECHLADE, or LEACHLADE, a parish and market-town in the co. of Gloucester, 22 m. SE of Cheltenham, at the confluence of the river Leach with the Isis or Thames, which is navigable up to St. John's bridge for vessels not exceeding 80 tons burden. The distance from London by water is 146½ m. Area 3,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,244; in 1841, 1,300. The town consists principally of one long wide street, containing some good houses, and skirting the margin of the Thames, which is here crossed by St. John's bridge. The inhabitants derive considerable advantages from its situation at the highest navigable point of the Thames, as the produce of the cos. of Gloucester and Wilts is brought hither to be transmitted to the metropolis.

LECK, a parish in co. Donegal, 1 m. ESE of Letterkenny. Area 10,745 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,036; in 1841, 3,422.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Tunstall, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. SE by E of Kirby-Lonsdale, on a branch of the Lune. Area 3,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1841, 288.

LECK, the name borne by the lower part of the course of the Old Rhine from the point where it separates the provs. of Utrecht and Gelderland, till joined by the Merwe branch, when it assumes the name of the Maas.

LECKBECK, a river of England, in the co. of Lancaster, which rises near Kirby-Lonsdale; forms for a short way the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland; descends with impetuosity towards Leck, and thence flows into the Lune.

LECKEN, a parish in co. Westmeath, E of Ballinalock. Area 3,202 acres. Pop. in 1841, 995.

LECKFORD, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2 m. NNE of Stockbridge, on the Anton or Test river. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 231.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a chapelry in the p. of Chieveley, Berks, 8¼ m. E by S of Lambourn-Chieveley. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1841, 372.—Also a parish in Bucks, 3½ m. NE by N of Buckingham. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1841, 505.

LECKHAMPTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2½ m. S by W of Cheltenham, intersected by the Cheltenham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 929; in 1841, 1,770: an increase due to its proximity to Cheltenham.

LECKNICZA, a town of Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 18 m. WSW of Czavatz, on the r. bank of the Drin.

LECKNITZ, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, which falls into the Spree.

LECKONFIELD, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NNW of Beverley. Area 4,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1841, 374

LECKPATRICK, a parish of co. Tyrone, containing part of the town of Strabane. Area 13,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,030; in 1841, 5,723.

LECOUSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 1 m. N of Fougeres. Pop. 1,311.

LECROPT, a parish of Scotland, lying at the union of the Teith and Allan with the Forth, partly in the co. of Perth, and partly in that of Stirling. Pop. in 1841, 513.

LECTOURE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond., comprising 5 cants., has an area of 98,833 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 52,140.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1841, 14,557.—The town is situated in N lat. 43° 55′ 54″, 20 m. N of Auch, on the river Gers, on a hill accessible only on one side. It has a communal college, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of leather, beetroot sugar, and coarse woollens, and some traffic in brandy, corn, and wine. Pop. in 1831, 6,495; in 1841, 6,262.

LECZNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 15 m. ENE of Lublin. Pop. 2,266.

LED SOUND, a secure and convenient channel of the Baltic, in the Aland archipelago, formed by the island of Lemlard on the N, and a multitude of islets and rocks on the S and W. A winding channel, 18 m. in length, and in some places not exceeding 100 yds. in width, leads from this sound to Lumpar bay and the fortress of Bomarsund.

LEDA, a small but navigable river of Hanover, in the prov. of E. Friesland, formed by the union of the Ohe and the Marka. It falls into the Ems near Leer, on the r. bank, after a NW course of 24 m.

LEDBURY, a parish and market-town in the co. of Hereford, 13 m. E by S of Hereford, on the post-road from Hereford to Tewkesbury, and intersected by the Gloucester and Hereford canal. Area of p. 9,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,909; in 1841, 4,591.—The town is situated in the E angle of the co., at the S extremity of the Malvern-hills, on a declivity about 1 m. W of the river Leden. It consists chiefly of two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles. In the more ancient part of the town many of the houses have projecting stories; the modern ones are built of red brick, and have a respectable appearance. The church is a fine old structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style.

LEDDER, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Conway, 12 m. S of Aberconway.

LEDE, a large village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 8 m. SW of Dendermonde. Pop. 3,200.

LEDEGHEM, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 12 m. E of Ypres, on the l. bank of the Heulebeke. Pop. 3,100.

LEDEN, or LEADON, a river in Gloucestershire, rising near Ledbury, on the NW border of the co., and running SE, by Upleadon and Rudford, to the Severn, at the isle of Alney near Gloucester. The Hereford and Gloucester canal runs along the valley of this river, from Rudford to Alney.

LEDENSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 50 m. N of Totma.

LEDERHOSE, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 30 m. WSW of Breslau. Pop. 350.

LEDESMA, the ancient *Bletisa*, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Salamanca. It is of great antiquity. Near it is a warm mineral spring, with a bath of Moorish construction. Pop. 1,800.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Logrono.

LEDETSCH, a town of Bohemia, on the Sazacoa, 50 m. SE of Prague. Pop. 1,050.

LEDIANOIA, a bay or gulf of the Frozen ocean, on the N coast of Nova Zembla, in N lat. 78°.

LEDIGNAN, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, 8 m. S of Alais.

LEDIGOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia, 12 m. WNW of Carrion. Pop. 250.

LEDNICZ, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Treuselim, 80 m. NNE of Presburg.

LEDNOCK, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne, at Comrie.

LEDRI, a small river in the S of Tyrol, which falls into the lake of Guarda.

LEDSHAM, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Pontefract. The York and Derby railway passes S of the town, and the Leeds and Selby on the N. The p. comprises the townships of L., Fairburn, and Ledstone. Area of the p. 5,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 944; in 1841, 1,061.

LEDWICK, a river of England, in Salop, which, with three tributary streams, joins the Teme, 5 m. S of Ludlow.

LEDYARD, a township in New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 1,871.—Also a township in Cayuga co., in the state of New York, 171 m. W of Albany. Pop. 2,143.

LEE, a parish in Bucks, 3¼ m. SE by S of Wendover Area 500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1841, 142.—Also a parish and village in Kent, 6 m. SE by E of London, on the edge of Blackheath. The v., which is pleasantly situated, contains many well-built houses. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,108; in 1841, 2,360.

LEE, a large and beautiful river of co. Cork. It issues from the romantic lake of Gougane-Barra; expands, after a run of 4 m., into Lough Allua; and flows past Inchegeelagh, near Macroom, and past Ballincollig and Cork, to the head of Cork-harbour at Little Island, or the estuarial expanse of Lough Mahon. Its course, with the exception of unimportant sinuosities, is all E; and its length of run, from its source to Little Island, is 34½ m. The Bride and the Awbeg, which fall into the L., must not be confounded with the larger Cork rivers of the same name which fall into the Blackwater. The Sullane is the Lee's largest affluent; and the only other considerable one, additional to it and to the Bride and the Awbeg, is the Glanmire, which falls into rather the estuary than the river, immediately above Little Island. The Lee is navigable for ships to the city of Cork; and is affected by the tide, and navigated by boats, about 2 m. above the city.—Also a rivulet of co. Kerry, which rises in three head-streams, and runs W past the town of Tralee, to the head of Tralee-bay.—Also a small stream in Cheshire, which runs into the Weaver, 2 m. N of Nantwich.

LEE, a county in the SW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 512 sq. m., situated in a valley between Cumberland and Powell's mountains, and drained by Powell's river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 8,441; in 1850, 10,267. Its cap. is Jonesville.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Georgia, containing a superficies of 600 sq. m., watered by Flint river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 4,520; in 1850, 6,660. Its cap. is Starkville.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Illinois, comprising a surface of 720 sq. m., drained by Rock and Green rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,035; in 1850, 5,289. Its cap. is Dixon.—Also a co. in the S part of the Iowa territory, comprising an area of 600 sq. m., bordered on the SW by Des Moines river, and on the NE by Skunk river, and watered by Sugar, Half-breed, and Lost creeks. It has an undulating surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,093; in 1850, 18,867. Its cap. is Fort Madison.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 125 m. NE of Augusta, watered by a branch of Mattawanekeag river. Pop. in 1840, 724.—Also a township of Stafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 38 m. E by S of Concord, watered by Lamprey, Little, North, and Oyster rivers. Pop. 926.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 128 m. W of Boston, on the Housatonic river. The surface is hilly, but the soil very fertile. Pop. 2,428.—Also a township of Oneida co., in the state of New York, 114 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Canada and Fish creeks. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. of township, 2,936. Pop. of village, 150.—Also a township of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, 81 m. SE of Columbus. Pop. 848.—Also a township of Cahoun co., in the state of Michigan.

LEEBOTWOOD, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NNE of Church-Stretton. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1841, 233.

LEEBROCKHURST, a parish in Salop, 2½ m. SE by E of Wem, on the E bank of the Roden. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 165.

LEE (St. John), a parish in Northumberland, 2 m. NNW of Hexham, between the South and North Tyne, and intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. The parish includes the townships of Wall, Bingfield, West Acomb, Anick, Anick-Grange, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, and Sandhoe. It is rich both in mines of coal and of lead. Area 15,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,962; in 1841, 1,947.

LEE'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 38° 57′.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 38° 36′.

LEECH LAKE, a lake in North America, in the Algonquin territory, one of the feeders of the Mississippi, into which it discharges itself by a short stream flowing NE, in N lat. 47° 14′, W long. 93° 39′, at an alt. of 1,356 ft. above the level of the gulf of Mexico, and 2,675 m. distant from that gulf. The whole face of the country along the river to this place, has the appearance of an impenetrable morass or boundless savannah; but on the borders of L. lake are some oak, and large groves of sugar-maple.

LEEDS, a parish and village in Kent, 5 m. SE by E of Maidstone, on a branch of the Medway. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1841, 675.

LEEDS, a parish, parliamentary borough, and important manufacturing town, situated in the honour of Pontefract, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Aire and Calder navigation, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and in communication with the North Midland, the Selby and Hull, the Bradford and Halifax, Leeds and Thirsk, and Manchester and Leeds railways. It is distant by railway from Birmingham 115 m., from Bolton 53 m., from Derby 74 m., from Halifax 21 m., from Hull 55½ m., from Liverpool 75 m., from London 186½ m., from Manchester 42½ m., and from York 31 m. The river Aire flows through the p. in a SE direction, receiving in its course numerous small *becks* or rivulets. The limits of the borough coincide with those of the p., being 30 m. in circumf.; extending 7½ m. from N to S, and 7¼ m. from E to W; and comprising the town of L., with the out-townships and chapelries of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Farnley, Holbeck, Hunslet or Hunflet, Chapel-Allerton, Headingley-with-Burley, Wortley, and Potter-Newton, and parts of the townships of Seacroft and Temple-Newsham. Area of the p. 19,221 acres. Pop. in 1801, 53,162; in 1831, 123,393; in 1841, 152,054; in 1851, 172,270.—The township is about 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth. It contains several hamlets, and the village of Woodhouse. Area of the township 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1801, 30,669; in 1831, 71,602; in

1841, 88,741; in 1851, 101,331, or with the suburbs of Hunslet and Holbeck, 134,995. The number of inhabited houses within the parl. borough in 1851 was 36,165; of uninhabited, 1,646. In 1839 a committee of the town-council reported that of the total pop. of the town-proper, exclusive of the outlying suburbs, amounting to 82,220, the passive as respects employment was 20,445, leaving the 61,675 active, and classified thus:

Engaged in manufacture by power,	10,663
Hand-loom weavers,	1,289
Woolcombers,	138
Select trades,	13,233
Miscellaneous do.,	17,916
Other children and domestic servants,	18,436

The number of dwellings—not in all cases separate houses, but dwellings occupied by separate families—was 18,279; of which 16,773 were occupied by English families, 996 by Irish, 70 by families belonging to other countries, and 440 unoccupied. With the exception of the townships of L., Holbeck, and Hunslet, the p. is chiefly devoted to agricultural and mineral purposes. The most important of the latter are the coal-mining operations by which the manufacturing energies and growth of the town have been principally sustained; there are also large quarries of freestone, slate, and flag-stone for pavements. Numerous and handsome seats and villas, scattered throughout the vicinity of L., are inhabited by opulent families connected with the manufactures of the district.

Town Proper.] The town is wholly situated within the limits of the township of L., on the N bank of the Aire and Calder navigation; but there are populous and thriving suburbs in Holbeck and Hunslet on the opposite bank of the river, which are connected with the town by 6 bridges. The town extends on the slope and partly on the summit of a hill which rises from the N bank of the river, and from the top declines to the E, W, and N. It extends upwards of 1½ m. along the river from E to W, by about 1 m. in breadth from S to N. The W part of the town is the most elegant. Park-place, Woodhouse-square, Park-square, and Hanover-square, are finely edificed. The NW portion, near the Commercial buildings, contains some very excellent streets, while a number of good dwelling-houses greatly relieve the unfavourable impression created by the inferior districts. The buildings of the town are in general of brick, tinged of a deep red colour from the presence of iron in the clay, which is obtained in the immediate vicinity. The streets are in general well-built, though in the older parts of the town inconveniently narrow. At the junction of Park-row and Infirmary-street, upon a pedestal of granite, stands a fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, erected by public subscription in 1852.—In 1853, the foundation was laid of a town-hall, which is to comprise the two law-courts for the W. R., the borough-court, and council-room, and a great central hall, 190 ft. long by 72 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high. The whole structure will form a parallelogram of 250 by 200 ft., with 4 façades, raised on an elevated platform.—The borough-gaol is a handsome castellated structure on the S side of the Aire, about 1 m. W of the town. An extensive system of sewerage is now in process of execution.

Manufactures.] The great woollen manufacture, which extends its ramifications to the most distant extremities of the empire, is principally concentrated in L. and its vicinity. In the larger factories in and about L., since the introduction of machinery, all the processes of cloth-making are carried on, from the breaking of the fleece to the packing of the cloth for market. Superfines are now largely made; swandowns, toilenets, kerseymeres, pelisse-cloth, and various other fancy articles, are also manufactured. The manufacturers of mixed cloth have chiefly occupied the villages to the W of the town, and on the banks of the Aire; white cloths, on the other hand, are chiefly manufactured about Dewsbury, and near the river Calder. Various kinds of stuffs; carpets, blankets, camblets, shawls, shalloons, &c., are made. In 1853 there were 21 flax-mills at work in the p. of L., some of them amongst the largest in the empire. There are also extensive dye-houses and dressing-shops, where both woollen and worsted goods are furnished, after being purchased in the rough state at the cloth-halls of L. and Huddersfield, and the piece-halls of Bradford and Halifax. Amongst the flaxen textures, thread, linen, canvas, and sacking, are made to a considerable extent. Large tobacco manufactories were some years since established; and there are extensive potteries and glass-works, chemical works, paper and corn-mills, and foundries and engine-factories. The manufacture of locomotive engines employs upwards of 2,000 hands. The coal which supplies the immense steam-power in general at work, is provided from mines in the vicinity of the town.—The original market for woollen cloth was held on L. bridge. In 1711 the first cloth-hall was erected.—The Coloured cloth-hall, erected in 1758, is a quadrangular building of brick, enclosing an open area, 120½ yds. long, and 66 yds. broad, divided into six streets. Each street contains two rows of stands, and each stand measures 22 inches in front, having marked on it the name of the clothier to whom it belongs. The total number of stands is 1,800, and each is freehold property. In this hall the country manufacturers dispose of their coloured cloths, in the rough state, to the merchants and finishers. The White cloth-hall, built in 1775, is on the same plan, and of nearly the same extent. The market-days are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on which days alone the merchants are permitted to buy or to inspect the cloths in the hall.—The Commercial buildings, constituting a sort of exchange for the merchants, immediately in front of the Coloured cloth-hall, form an elegant structure of Ionic architecture, with colonnades.—The central market, the principal ornament of the E part of L., exhibits in front a handsome elevation of Grecian architecture. The interior is very spacious and commodious. The centre is divided into three walks with stalls, and a gallery is carried round three sides of the building, with a bazaar on one side.—The Free market, in Vicar lane and Kirkgate, occupies an area of about 9,758 sq. yds., and affords ample accommodation for dealers in cattle, pigs, hay, vegetables, fruit, and other commodities.—The Shambles consist of streets with commodious shops on each side, and affording ample accommodation to the trade.—The South market consists of a number of commodious and uniform shops for retail dealers, surrounding a spacious area, in the centre of which is a temple or cross. The quarterly leather fairs are held here.—The Corn-exchange or Corn-market, is a handsome building at the head of Briggate-street, erected in 1828-29 at a cost of about £12,500.—A spacious stock-exchange was erected in Albion-street in 1846.—Among the buildings reared by private enterprise, one of the most striking is the great flax-mill belonging to the Messrs. Marshall, in which all the processes of flax-manufacture, save those of sorting and heckling, are conducted in one vast apartment. This building is 132 yds long, and 72 yds. wide (inside measure), and 20 ft. high. The roof consists of 72 brick arches, supported on 72 iron pillars, and secured together by strong iron work. There are 66 glass domes in the roof, 48 ft. round,

and 11 ft. 6 inches high. The total weight of the roof is 4,000 tons. There are 4 steam-engines of 100 horse-power, and 2 of 80 horse-power each attached to this great establishment; and one engine of 7 horse-power does nothing but blow hot or cold air into the room. The building covers more than two acres of ground.

Municipal government, &c.] The town of L. was incorporated by letters-patent 2° Charles I. Under the new municipal act, the borough, divided into 12 wards, was appointed to be governed by 16 aldermen and 48 councillors. The number of municipal voters is about 9,500. In 1839 the income of the borough, including £11,369 derived from borough rates, amounted to £17,421; in 1846-7 to £21,236; in 1849-50, to £27,488. Under the reform act, the borough of L., which is co-extensive with the p., returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 5,894; in 1851, 6,300.—The public buildings, connected with the government of L., are the court-house, prison, and barracks. The present court-house and prison is a handsome edifice, in Park Row, founded in 1811. The principal front consists of a portico and two wings. On each side of the vestibule are the rotation-office, and the West riding magistrates' room, communicating with the great room, in which is an elevated stage for public accommodation, capable of containing 800 persons. Spacious cavalry barracks at Buslingthorpe, on the boundary of the township, were erected at an expense of £28,000, in 1819-20.

Churches, schools, &c.] There are 35 district churches in the parish of L., of which 25 are in the town and suburbs, and about 40 dissenting places of worship. The new parish church erected in 1839-40 by subscription, at a cost of £12,000, is in the Gothic style of the latter end of the 14th cent. The nave and chancel are thrown open, and are 28 ft. wide in the clear, 47 ft. high, and 160 ft. long together. The tower is 27 ft. square, and 130 ft. high. St. Saviour's is a magnificent building designed in the rich style of the early part of the 14th cent. There are also several large and handsome chapels for Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. In 1839, according to the report of the statistical committee already referred to, the places of worship in the township of L. afforded accommodation for 47,051 persons, viz.—13,255 in the churches of the Establishment, 11,160 in Wesleyan chapels, 6,030 in Independent chapels, and 16,626 in chapels belonging to all other denominations. A new general cemetery was formed in 1835. It occupies about 10 acres, and is tastefully ornamented. The free grammar school is well endowed, and is attended by about 150 scholars. In the township of L., in 1839, there were 154 general daily schools, attended by 3,488 males and 2,911 females, and taught by 42 masters and 112 mistresses; besides 20 factory-schools, attended by 230 males and 130 females. The number of Sunday schools was 50. The total number of teachers in these latter schools was 1,425; 6,759 children were at school on the week-days, being about 1 to 12 of the whole pop.; and 11,429 were partaking of Sunday school instruction. Large day-schools are connected with the Mechanics' institution; and the total number of Sunday school pupils was upwards of 12,000, in 1853. The industrial training school for the township receives and educates 400 children. The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical and Literary society, the Mechanics' institute, the school of Medicine, a school of design, established in 1846, a Roman Catholic literary institute, a musical union, a choral society, and Zoological and Botanical gardens, occupying about 20 acres near Headingley. The Mechanics' institute is a very thriving society, numbering above 1,800 members, and possessing a library of between 7,000 and 8,000 vols.—Amongst the recreative institutions are a theatre, assembly-rooms, concert-room, news-room, music-hall, public baths, and archery ground. There are numerous philanthropic and benevolent institutions. Of these, the General infirmary, and the House-of-recovery for fever cases, the Dispensary, and Hospital for women and children, are among the most important.

History.] L. is a place of great antiquity, but its origin and the derivation of its name are wholly unknown. After the Conquest, L. came into possession of the De Lacies. In 1642, Lord Clarendon characterises L., Halifax, and Bradford, as "three very populous and rich towns, depending wholly upon clothiers." In the civil war the town was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax. War, however, was not its severest visitation during this calamitous period: it repeatedly suffered under the dreadful ravages of the plague. In 1644-5 a fifth part of its pop. was cut off by this horrible scourge; the town was nearly deserted, and grass grew in the streets.

LEEDS, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Megantic, watered by the Becancour and several smaller streams. It is in its greater extent very fertile, producing grain, flax, hemp, and abounding in excellent timber. Pop. 173.—Also a county and township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district. The co. comprises 10 townships. It returns a member to the house-of-assembly. The township is bordered on the S by the St. Lawrence, and intersected by the Gananoque river, an affluent of the St. L., and the Rideau canal. The former forms the outlet of a chain of lakes, 3 in number, which lie towards the N and across the central part of the township.—Also a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 21 m. W by S of Augusta, bordered on the W by Androscoggin river, and intersected by the Androscoggin railway. The soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,736; in 1851, 1,952.—Also a village of Catskill township, Greene co., in the state of New York, 28 m. SSW of Albany, on Catskill creek. Pop. in 1851, 300.

LEEFDAEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. of dep. 1,702. The village is in the arrond. and 6 m. SW of Louvain, and 10 m. E of Brussels, on the r. bank of the Voer. Pop. 1,286. It has several breweries.

LEEK, an extensive parish and a market-town in Staffordshire, 154 m. NW by N of London, 22 m. NNE of Stafford, and 14 m. SE of Macclesfield, on the Churnet. Area of p. 34,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 18,387; in 1841, 11,738; in 1851, 13,292. The p. comprises the market-town of L., the chapelries of Endon, Henecote, and Rushton-Spencer, and the townships of Bradnop, Longsdon, Heaton, Leekfrith, Rushton-James, Rudyard-with-Caudery, Stanley, and Tittesworth.—The town, one of the handsomest in the county, occupies the summit and declivities of a pleasant eminence above the river Churnet, nearly in the centre of a spacious valley. It is a place of great antiquity. The silk manufacture is extensively carried on here. The articles in silk and mohair for which this town is chiefly noted, are sewing-silks, twist-ferrets, galloons, handkerchiefs, shawls, buttons, ribbons, sarcenets, and broad silks. A considerable number of women and children are employed in the neighbouring villages, in the manufacture of Florentine buttons. The principal occupation of the hand-loom weavers is the production of black, checked, or figured silk kerchiefs, and a few gros-de-naples and figured gown pieces of the first quality, the best plain black ribbons, and silk serges.

LEEK, or LEAKE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Thirsk. Area 7,520 acres. Pop. 1,173.

LEEK (De), a commune of Holland, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Groningen, in a marsh and near a lake of the same name. Pop. 4,451.

LEEK-FRITH, a township in the p. of Leek, Staffordshire, 5 m. N by W of Leek. Pop. 926.

LEEK-WOOTTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ m. NNE of Warwick, W of the Avon, and intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1841, 360.

LEELANAU, a county in the state of Michigan, U. S., on the E shore of the lake of that name, and W of Grand Traverse bay. It contains several considerable sheets of water, and is intersected by Betsy's river. Along the lake it presents several high sand bluffs.

LEEMING, a chapelry in the p. of Burneston, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. ENE of Bedale, and W of the Swale. Pop. in 1841, 682.

LEENANE, a small fishing village in co. Galway, 17½ m. NW by W of Oughterard, and 136½ m. W of Dublin.

LEENDE, a commune of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, cant. and 7 m. SE of Eindhoven, and 12 m. WSW of Helmont. Pop. 1,528.

LEER, an amt or bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality of Ost Friesland, 17 m. S of Aurich, on the r. bank of the Leda, near its confluence with the Ems. Pop. in 1845, 6,719. It has three churches—a Catholic, a Reformed, and a Lutheran—and a college; and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, woollen fabrics, hosiery, hats, leather, glue, soap, oil, vinegar, and several distilleries, extensive bleacheries, &c., and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, butter, cheese, honey, wax, linen, and flax. It has also several docks. Pop. of bail. 17,112.

LEERBACH, a village of Hanover, in the dist. and 4 m. SSW of Clausthal, in the midst of the Harz mountains. Pop. 550. It has extensive iron-works.

LEERBECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 583; of com. 571.

LEERDAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 7 m. NW of Gorkum, on the r. bank of the Linge. Pop. 2,665. In the vicinity is the little village of Acquoi, noted as the birthplace of Jansen.

LEERNE-SAINT-MARTIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Gand. Pop. 787. It is watered by the Lys, and possesses an oil-mill and several breweries and distilleries.

LEERNES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi, and watered by the Sambre. Pop. of dep. 1,112; of com. 382.

LEERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Lannoy, and 10 m. E of Lille. Pop. 1,821.

LEERS (Nord), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 734; of com. 174.

LEERS-ET-FOSTEAU, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 479; of com. 410.

LEERSUM, a parish of Holland, in the prov. and SE of Utrecht. Pop. 610.

LEES, a hamlet and chapelry in the p. of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, 1½ m. E of Oldham.

LEES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and 1½ m. W of Accous, and 17 m. S of Oleron, near the Gave-d'Aspe. Pop. 882. In its vicinity are quarries of fine marble, and two copper mines.

LEESBURG, a village of Maurice River township, Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 78 m. S by W of Trenton, on the E bank of Maurice river. Pop. in 1840, 100.—Also a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, 153 m. N of Richmond, 1½ m. N of Potomac river, on an elevated plain, at the foot of Killoctan mountains. Pop. 2,500.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Tennessee, 278 m. E of Nashville, on the E side of an affluent of Nolichucky river. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Harrison co., in the state of Kentucky, 27 m. NE of Frankfort, on the W side of an affluent of Licking river.—Also a village of Fairfield township, Highland co., in the state of Ohio, 64 m. SW by S of Columbus. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Kosciusko co., in the state of Indiana, 133 m. N by E of Indianapolis, 2 m. NW of Tippecanoe river.

LEESE, a township in the p. of Sandbach, Cheshire, 2½ m. NE of Middlewich, and N of the Dane. Area 390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1841, 151.

LEESE, a village of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, on the Weser, to the S of Nienburg. Pop. 1,027.

LEEST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep. 1,400; of com. 400.

LEESTONE, a rivulet, headland, and fishing and coast-guard station in co. Down. The headland and station are 1½ m. E of Kilkeel, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

LEESVILLE, a village of Sharon township, Schoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 125.—Also a village of Campbell co., in the state of Virginia, 147 m. W by S of Richmond, at the junction of Stanton river and Goose creek. Pop. 75.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Indiana, 78 m. S by W of Indianapolis, on the W side of Guthrie's creek. Pop. 200.

LEETOWN, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 177 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. 75.

LE-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. and 42 m. NE of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 25′, and E long. 113° 27′.

LE-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of She-nan-fu.

LEEN-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 30 m. ESE of Ting-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 37′ 12″, and E long. 116° 49′ 50″.

LEEN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town is 130 m. NNW of Canton, on an affluent of the Pe-keang, in N lat. 24° 50′, E. long. 112° 14′.

LEEN-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is on the Leen-keang, near its entrance into the gulf of Tonquin, 100 m. W of Kaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 21° 38′ 54″, and E long. 108° 58′ 50″ (obs. of mis.), or according to the charts of the Eng. Adm., 107° 20′.

LEEN-HWA-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Keih-gan-fu.

LEEN-KEANG, a district and town of China, in prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 21 m. ENE of Fuh-chu, at the entrance of a small river into the Eastern sea, in N lat. 26° 8′, and E long. 119° 20′.—Also a river in the prov. of Kwang-tung, which runs SW, and after a course of about 75 m. throws itself into the gulf of Tonquin, at the town of Leen-chu. The estuary of this river forms a good harbour, and in the adjacent sea are productive pearl fisheries.

LEEN-PING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, 126 m. NE of Canton, in N lat. 24° 19′ 12″, and E long. 114° 17′ 30″.

LEEN-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Leen-chu, in N lat. 24° 45′, and E long. 112°.

LEEUWARDEN, an arrondissement, canton, and town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland. The arrond. comprises 10 cant., and contains 93,220 inhabitants. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 35 m. W of Groningen, and 72 m. NE of Amsterdam, on the Ee, in N lat. 53° 12′ 14″, and E long. 5° 47′ 33″. Pop. in 1840, 21,956. It is surrounded by a rampart of earth, enclosed by a moat, and is intersected by numerous canals, communicating with those of Harlingen and Groningen. It is well-built, the streets are straight and spacious, and the canals are tastefully lined with trees. The principal buildings are the palace of the prince of Orange, the churches, 12 in number, one of which contains the tombs of the princes of Orange, and an old edifice of the 16th cent.,—one of the richest specimens of brick and stone works mixed to be found in Holland,—now used as a military house of correction. Close to the Harlingen gate is a massive Gothic tower, the church belonging to which was swept away by a storm. L. has also a synagogue, a fine town-hall, an exchange, and an arsenal. It possesses extensive manufactories of linen, paper, &c., and has a large general trade.

LEEUWBRUG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Denderleeuw. Pop. 315.

LEEUWEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, cant. and 2 m. W of Druten, and 14 m. WNW of Nimeguen, on the l. bank of the Waal. Pop. 1,500.

LEEUWENBERG. See Lion's Head.

LEEUWERGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenard. Pop. 648.

LEEUWIN (Cape), a headland of Western Australia, on the coast of the co. of Sussex, on the W side of Flinders bay, in S lat. 34° 19′, and E long. 115° 8′. It is a low hill, opposing to a tremendous sea an inclined plane of some acres of solid granite.

LEEUW SAINT PETER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Zuen and Senne, and intersected by the Charleroi canal. Pop. 3,565.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See Antilles.

LEFAO, a town on the NW coast of the island of Timor, in the Sunda archipelago.

LEFF, a river of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, which has its source near Lezlac, passes Château-Laudren, and throws itself into the Trieux, on the r. bank, 3 m. below Pontrieux, after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 30 m.

LEFFE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. ENE of Bergamo, district and 1½ m. S of Gandino. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

LEFFINGHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 1,645.

LEFKA, a village of Greece, in Livadia, in the nom. and 8 m. WSW of Thebes. It occupies the site of the ancient *Leuctra*, noted for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedemonians in the year 371 B.C.

LEFKEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Sultan-Oghi, 45 m. ENE of Brusa. It contains about 400 houses neatly built of sun-baked brick, and has a mosque, a great convent, a public bath and a caravanserai.

LEFKOSIA. See Nicosia.

LEFONGA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Hapai islands, in the Tonga archipelago, in S lat. 19° 50′, and W long. 174° 30′. It is about 8 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth. It is surrounded by coral reefs; and on the E side is a shelving rock covered at high-tide. Towards the centre of the island the soil appears to be fertile and well-cultivated. The inhabitants are numerous, and have made some progress in the arts of civilization.

LEFTIMO, a district of the island of Corfu, comprising its S extremity. Its soil is almost entirely marl, and its principal produce oil. Its 5 principal villages, which are contiguous, have a conjoined pop. of about 2,000, whose manners and morals generally contrast unfavourably with those of other Corfiote districts.

LEFTWICH, a township in the p. of Davenham, Cheshire, 1 m. S of Norwich, between the Weaver and Wenlock, and on the Grand Junction railway. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,001.

LEGANES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 7 m. SW of Madrid, and partido of Getafe, in a pleasant and salubrious situation. Pop. 1,905. It has a parish church, 4 chapels, several hospitals, excellent barracks, and a public granary. The manufacture of chocolate, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

LEGANGER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 78 m. NE of Bergen, on the N side of the Sogne-Fjord. Pop. 3,230.

LEGANIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. NNE of Cuenca, and partido of Uclés, on a calcareous rock, 3 m. from the Tagus. Pop. 1,220. It has manufactories of broom. The environs afford wine, and are noted for their breed of pigs.

LEGARDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 3 m. WNW of Vitoria, near the gorge of Mount Arrato. Pop. 60.

LEGAU, or Lechau, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 6 m. W of Grönenbach, and 15 m. NW of Kemplen. Pop. 600.

LEGAZPIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and partido of Vergera, 28 m. SW of San Sebastian, and 8 m. NE of Mondragon, on the l. bank of the Urola. Pop. 1,083. It has a parish church, a convent, an hospital, and a prison. It has some manufactures of coarse linen fabrics, but the iron works in the vicinity and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of industry.

LEGBOURN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. SE of Lincoln, on the Great Northern railway. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1841, 461.

LEGE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Nantes. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,780; in 1841, 7,291. The town is 26 m. S of Nantes. Pop. in 1841, 3,401.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Beat, on the l. bank of the Aune, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 200. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead, and quarries of marble.

LEGELHURST, a village of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, E of Kehl. Pop. 1,414.

LEGENDRE ISLAND, the northernmost of Dampier's group off the NW coast of Australia. It is 9 m. long and from a ½ to 1½ m. broad. Its NW point is in S lat. 20° 18′ 45″, E long. 116° 46′.

LEGER (Saint), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Caen, and com. of Carcagny. Pop. 119.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of St. Symphorien, 12 m. W of Bazas. Pop. 800. —Also a village in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Bouaye, 11 m. WSW of Nantes. Pop. 452. —Also a town in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Rambouillet. Pop. 850.

LEGER-SOUS-BEUVRAY (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun. The cant. comprises 7

com. Pop. in 1831, 6,692; in 1841, 7,462. The village is 11 m. WSW of Autun. Pop. 1,222. It carries on a considerable trade in wood.

LEGER-AU-BOIS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. S of Blangy, and 11 m. NE of Neufchatel. Pop. 950. It has a manufactory of glue.

LEGER-DU-BOSCDEL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Bernay. Pop. 352. It has several iron-works.

LEGER-DE-FOUCHERET (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Quarré-les-Tombes. Pop. 1,499. It has a manufactory of glue. Fine micaceous sand is found in the locality.

LEGER-SUR-D'HEUNE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Chagny, 10 m. WNW of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 1,597. It has several gypsum and tile-works.

LEGER-MAYNAZEIX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Magnac-Laval, 17 m. NE of Bellac. Pop. 1,623.

LEGER-DE-MONTBRELLAS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Trois-Moutiers, and 8 m. NW of Loudun. Pop. 550.

LEGER-DE-MONTBRUN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Thouars. Pop. 764. It has several mineral springs.

LEGER-DE-PEYRE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 4 m. N of Marvejols. Pop. 1,477. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen fabrics. In the environs are a copper-mine and several mineral springs.

LEGER-DES-VIGNES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 2 m. N of Decize, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 350. It has a bottle-work, and contains a coal-depot.

LEGERWOOD, a parish in Berwickshire, 5 m. S of Lauder. Area about 14 sq. m. In its N corner it attains an elevation, in Boon-hill, of 1,090 ft. above sea-level; its S division is wholly occupied by a broad-based height called L. hill. Pop. 571.

LEGESBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. SSE of Market-Raisen. Area 3,230 acres. Pop. 326.

LEGGU, a village on the coast of Guinea, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. inland from Babli-point, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW of a table-hill rising to 520 ft. above sea-level.

LEGGUINO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 25 m. WNW of Como, district and 5 m. WNW of Gavirate, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore.

LEGHAIBA, or Gobba, a town in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Barca, 15 m. SW of Derna.

LEGHEA, a station in the desert of Nubia, on the route of the Sudan and Cairo caravan, 120 m. NW of New Dongola.

LEGHORN [Ital., *Livorno;* French, *Livourne;* Span. *Liorno*], a large town and sea-port on the W coast of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. SW by W of Pisa, 45 m. WSW of Florence, in N lat. 43° 32′ 7″, E long. 10° 17′ 7″. It is of a square form, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit, but has two large suburbs. On the side of the sea it is well-fortified; and towards the land it is enclosed by walls. The streets are in general wide, straight, clean, and well-paved, especially that called La Via Grande, which traverses the town in a direct line, from the gate of Pisa to that of the harbour, opening near its centre into a spacious square (*n*). The NW end of the town, or that lying between the citadel and the old castle, is intersected by canals which carry the merchandise to the doors of the warehouses. The private houses are for the most part well-built, but there are few public buildings of interest. At one of the corners of the great square stands the Duomo, or high church, a Gothic fabric remarkable only for its vault. Exclusive of this there are 6 Catholic parish churches, 2 Greek churches, an Armenian chapel, numerous synagogues, and a Turkish mosque. The ducal palace is a building of little importance. On the side of the harbour is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I., grand-duke of Tuscany, supported by four colossal slaves, in bronze. The other remarkable structures are the arsenal (*m*), the warehouses for salt, tobacco, and oil, the theatre, and the public baths. L. contains also 3 hospitals, and a charity-

school for girls. The principal literary institution is an academy of sciences, literature, and the arts, with a library of 6,000 vols. open to the public.

The maritime accommodations of L. consist of a roadstead, and an outer and an inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter on account of the shelves which obstruct the approach; and notwithstanding the pains taken to clean it, is frequently incumbered with mud; but ships exceeding 400 tons, for which it has not sufficient depth of water, lie securely in the spacious road to the WNW, moored to pillars with great iron rings. The outer harbour is protected from the swell of the waves, and in a considerable degree from the wind, by a fine mole (*a a a*) of 600 paces in length, which forms a pleasant promenade, exhibiting not only the town and shipping, but several islands in the Tuscan sea. The Darsena or inner harbour (*s*), is only a small basin constructed inside of the other for the grand-duke's galleys. On an island on one side of the port is the lazaretto (*b*), said to be the finest establishment of the kind in Europe, and consisting of a variety of buildings divided into squares, through which there is a constant and free circulation of air. A second and third lazaretto lie about 1½ m. to the S of the Lazaretto di Santo Rocco. The warehouses are airy and extensive; and the merchandise, after being opened, remains untouched for a certain time. The lighthouse of L. stands on a rock a little to the SW of the mole (*c*), and is brilliantly illuminated at night. In 1834, the free port franchises were greatly enlarged and its limits extended by the admission of the suburbs. There is regular steam-communication with Genoa and Marseilles on the one side, and Civita Vecchia and Naples on the other; and railroad communication, by the Leopolda railway, with Pisa, Empoli, and Florence; with Sienna by a line from Empoli; and with Pescia and Lucca by a line from Pisa.

L., though far from the largest city, is perhaps the greatest commercial depot of Italy. It is the residence of consuls from the principal states of Europe, and the chief medium of Italian commerce with the Levant and the coast of Barbary. It is annually visited by upwards of 4,000 vessels; and its trade, with the exception of the period of French domination, has been in a state of continual progression. In 1757 it amounted in national produce to about £166,666; it 1834 to £1,733,333. The average annual import of British manufactures is about £600,000. The shipping of the port consists of about 550 vessels. It supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies; and in return exports the produce and manufactures of the adjacent part of Italy, silks, strawhats and plait, oil, fruits, borax, cheese, anchovies, marble, and sulphur, cream of tartar, coral, rags, hemp, wool, drugs, and objects of fine art. The manufacturers of Silesia and other parts of Germany find this a valuable market for their linen, the English for their woollens, and the French for their silks. In the town of L. the chief branch of manual industry is the working of coral and alabaster. The other manufactures, such as those of silk, leather, ropes, soap, and paper, are on a small scale. Shipbuilding engages many hands.—The pop. has varied considerably in the present age, according to the state of trade. In 1791 it was 50,790; in 1812, 45,504; in 1836, 76,397; in 1845, 80,195. Of this number above a sixth part are Jews, who here enjoy considerable privileges, and are said to form the wealthiest part of the community. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged in commerce; and several English houses of extensive connection are established here.

L., formerly *Liburnum* and *Liburni Portus*, can boast of no antiquities, having been in the 15th cent. little more than a village immersed in swamps and sea-weed, when it was sold by the Genoese to Florence, in exchange for Sarzana, a town more contiguous to the former, and 100,000 golden florins. It is indebted for its prosperity to the family of Medici, the princes of which successively enlarged and fortified it, constructed the port and mole, declared it a free harbour, and encouraged Jews and commercial strangers to settle in it. Canals have rendered the neighbouring marshes fit for culture, and in some measure dissipated the noxious effluvia, though the air still continues somewhat unhealthy. Good water being scarce, government caused a stream of excellent water to be conveyed hither from the mountains of Colognole, by an aqueduct 12 m. in length. In the environs of L., the most interesting object is the churchyard of the English (*d*), where, among many other interesting monuments, is to be seen that of Smollet, and of Francis Horner.

L'EGLISE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. of Neufchateau. Pop. 766.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, 22 m. SE of Verona, and 26 m. ENE of Mantua, in N lat. 45° 11′ 18″, E long. 10° 59′ 13″. It is divided by the Adige into two parts, and that part on the l. bank of the stream is called Porto-Legnago. The public buildings consist of several monasteries, a royal gymnasium, and a theatre. Pop. 5,700. Its trade is of some importance, and it has a weekly market for silk, corn, and rice. A canal was dug, in 1762, from this town to Ostiglia, on the Po, near Mantua.

LEGNAJA (Borgo-di), a town of Tuscany, 1 m. W of Florence, near the Arno. Pop. 2,100.

LEGNANO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the r. bank of the Olona, 14 m. NW of Milan. It is connected with Legnarello, on the opposite bank of the river, by a bridge. Pop. 2,800, chiefly engaged in cotton and silk manufactures.

LEGNONCINO, a mountain of Lombardy, in the NE of the prov. of Como, near the E bank of the Lake of Como. Alt. 4,980 ft.

LEGNONE, a mountain of Lombardy, in N lat. 46° 5′, E long. 9° 25′, rising to nearly 8,000 ft. above sea-level.

LEGORETTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of St. Sebastian. Pop. 590.

LEGRAD, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szegech, at the confluence of the Drave and the Muhr, 15 m. E of Varasdin. Pop. 2,350. It was considerably injured by a succession of earthquakes, from the 8th to the 20th of November 1778.

LEGUAN ISLAND, a small island at the mouth of the river Essequibo, in Guayana.

LEGUE (Le), a small port of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, on the Channel. Pop. 750.

LEGUEVIN, a small town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 9 m. W of Toulouse. Pop. 1,000.

LEGUMO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on Lago-Maggiore, 41 m. NNW of Milan.

LEH. See Le.

LEHDINE, a prov. and small town in the W part of the Birman empire, between the Irawaddi on the E and the Romah-Pokung-lung mountains on the W.

LEHE. See Bremerlehe.

LEHEN, a small town of Germany, in Baden, 3 m. NW of Freyburg, with 800 inhabitants.

LEHESTEN, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 6 m. SE of Gräfenthal, on a rising ground between the Sirmitz and the Loquitz. Pop. 700.

LEHIGH, a river of America, which rises in Lu-

zerne co., near Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania, U. S., and flows through a most important coal region, a distance of 100 m., to the Delaware river at Easton. It is navigable by means of dams, locks, and canals, from Easton to Whitehaven, a distance of 84½ m. —Also a co. in the E part of Pennsylvania. Area 389 sq. m., skirted by the Lehigh river on the NE. Its cap. is Allentown. Pop. in 1840, 25,787; in 1850, 32,940.—Also a township in Northampton co., in Pennsylvania, to the S of Blue mountain. Pop. 2,049.

LEHIGH GAP, a pass in Blue mountain, in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 104 m. ENE of Pennsylvania, through which the Lehigh river passes between precipitous cliffs rising 1,200 ft. above the bed of the stream.

LEHIGHTON, a village in Northampton co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 36 m. WNW of Easton, on the W bank of the Lehigh, which is here crossed by a bridge 214 ft. in length.

LEHMAN, a township in Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 121 m. NNW of Harrisburg. Pop. 530.

LEHNA, or Bambori, a small town and fortress on the coast of Abasia, 15 m. SSE of Pitzunda, and 28 m. NNW of Sukum-Kaleh. It has a few bazaars kept by Armenian traders. The vicinity is clothed with a dense forest in which the box becomes a giant, and even the juniper attains a circumf. of 15 ft. The arbutus, likewise, and the oleander, tamarisk, olive, fig, rhododendron, and pomegranate attain great luxuriance.

LEHNE, a river of Prussia, which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, and runs into the Roer, 2 m. below Schwiert.

LEHNIN, a town of Prussia, in the Middle mark of Brandenburg, 15 m. WSW of Potsdam. Pop. 950.

LEHRBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, on the Rezat, 5 m. NW of Anspach. Pop. 900.

LEHRE, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, circle of Riddagshausen, on the Schunter, 6 m. NW of Königslutter. Pop. 750.

LEHRI, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 14′, near the S base of a mountain-ridge connecting the Suliman range with the Hala range.

LEIA, a province of Lahore, to the NW of Multan, skirted by the Sind on the W. It is a fertile and well-cultivated district. Its cap., of the same name, is situated about 3 m. E of the Indus, in N lat. 30° 59′, E long. 70° 59′. It is a thriving place, with a pop. of about 15,000.

LEIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 9 m. NNW of Santa-Domingo, on the r. bank of the Tiron. Pop. 1,300.

LEIBEN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, 4 m. NE of Pechlarn, near the r. bank of the Danube.

LEIBISCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. S of Marienwerder, and 6 m. ENE of Thorn. Pop. 200.

LEIBITZ, or Libice, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips, 1 m. S of Käsmarkt. Pop. 2,260.

LEIBNITZ, a small town of Austria, in Styria, on the Sulm, at the confluence of the Lasnitz, 16 m. S of Gratz. Pop. 1,050.

LEICESTER, a parliamentary borough, the cap. of the co. of Leicester, on the Midland Counties railway, by which it is brought into connection with all the great lines traversing the inland districts, and with Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, Manchester, and London, distant by railway from Aylesbury 70 m., Birmingham 48 m., Derby 29¼ m., Leeds 102 m., London 103¼ m., Rugby 20 m. The town is pleasantly situated almost in the centre of the co., in a gentle hollow, on the E bank of the sluggish Soar, which is here crossed by 4 bridges. The principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, are spacious and well paved; but a large proportion of the town is built in a straggling confused manner. The old buildings have been mostly replaced of late years by modern brick houses. The theatre and the new hall are both fine edifices; and the terraces and banks are also fine erections. Amongst the chief architectural ornaments of the town are the assembly rooms. The exchange is a plain brick edifice built in 1747. On rising ground, on the S side of the town, stands the new co. jail. Its exterior bears some resemblance to a baronial castle, having flanking towers and portcullis at the entrance, and turrets at short intervals round the boundary walls which include an area of more than 3 acres. It is a strong building, constructed on the most approved plan, and comprises 126 cells. The Leicester station of the Midland Counties railway is a large building on the E side of the town. Some of the churches are fine edifices. The dissenting places of worship are numerous.—Under the new municipal act the enlarged borough has been divided into 7 wards, and is governed by 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. The income of the corporation in 1839 was £21,069; in 1847, £20,648. L. has returned 2 members to parliament since the time of Edward I. Electors registered in 1837, 3,581; in 1848, 3,505. Leicester is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election for the southern division of the county. —L. has fully shared in that tendency to increase which for nearly half-a-century has characterized the manufacturing towns of the kingdom. The pop. in 1801 was 16,953; in 1831, 39,306; in 1841, 48,167. Its trade and manufactures, both with regard to the variety and quantity of the articles produced, have more than doubled within the last 30 years. The principal manufacture is that of woollen hosiery, which is more extensively carried on here than in any other town of the kingdom except Nottingham. In the various branches of industry requisite for bringing the raw material into the shape of stockings, several thousands of the inhabitants are occupied. Worsted thread and cotton thread are manufactured to a considerable extent; the making of cotton or Berlin gloves, and of silk hosiery, is also an important branch of industry. Upwards of seventenths of the woollen manufactures of L. are consumed within the kingdom. The manufacture of woollen stockings was commenced in L. about the time of the Revolution. It was very unpopular at first, and the few artificers were forced to work their frames in secret. The trade, however, soon outgrew the prejudices by which it had been at first kept down. In 1712 it was computed that in L. 1,000 persons were employed in sorting, combing, and dyeing; 6,000 in spinning, doubling, and throwing; and 6,000 in weaving, seaming, and dressing up the woollen goods. In 1785 the invention of a worsted spinning machine gave the trade an impetus; and in 1792 there were upwards of 70 hosiers in L., employing no less than 3,000 frames. In 1831 the number had doubled; and in 1845 there were in L. and the villages around about 10,000 frames employed in making stockings, shirts, drawers, socks, and caps; about 2,000 in making gloves and mitts; and about 750 machines employed in the production of 'fancy hosiery.' In this department are included figured and coloured scarfs, shawls, cravats, boots and leggings, for children, braces, worsted 'polka jackets,' and so forth. Many of these articles are knitted by hand in the villages of the midland cos.; but the greater portion of the fancy hosiery made is wrought by complicated machinery in L. In this department

it was calculated that in 1845 between 7,000 and 8,000 persons were employed. There were also used about 500 stocking-frames, ingeniously adapted to the requirements of this new branch of industry, about 150 warp-looms, which produce every fabric, from the most gossamery lace to the coarsest carpetting, and about 100 machines called grinders, of ingenious and complicated construction. About one-half of the fancy hosiery then produced was destined for the foreign, and one-half for the home market. In 1845 there were 52 steam-engines employed in propelling the machinery used in the town. In the borough are several corn-mills, and two extensive iron-foundries. The town has been indebted in some measure for its prosperous condition to its situation on the high road between London and the cotton district of Lancashire, the hardware and cutlery of Sheffield, and the cloth manufactories of the W. R. of Yorkshire. Its trade is also greatly facilitated by the important lines of inland communication which it possesses by means of the Midland Counties railway, the Swannington railway which connects the town with the Ashby coal-field, and the river Soar. —L. is a place of very great antiquity. During the Saxon heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. During the civil war, its burgesses warmly espoused the cause of the Parliament, and sustained one of the severest of sieges from the royalist army.

LEICESTER, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 73 m. SSW of Montpelier. The surface is in some parts mountainous, and is watered by Otter creek and Leicester river. The soil consists to a great extent of fertile sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 603.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 48 m. W of Boston, watered by French and Blackstone rivers. The surface is hilly. The soil, consisting of clay loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,707.—Also a township of Livingstone co., in the state of New York, 5 m. W of Genesee. The surface rises in terraces from the Genesee river, by which it is bordered on the E. Pop. 2,415.

LEICESTERSHIRE, one of the midland counties of England; bounded on the N by the cos. of Derby and Nottingham; on the E by Lincoln and Rutland; on the S by Northampton and Warwick; and on the W by Warwick, Stafford, and Derby. From these cos. it may be said, in general, to be divided by no natural boundaries, though short portions of the rivers Trent, Soar, Anker, Welland, and Avon, run along different parts of the boundary-line. Its greatest length from a point to the S of Lutterworth to the N part of the vale of Belvoir, is about 45 m.; its breadth from E to W about 40 m. Its square area is generally estimated at 515·840 acres.

Aspect of the country.] The general appearance of this co. is picturesque in so far as green fields, and numerous hedge-rows, and a succession of gentle eminences can make it. The surface of the co. may in general be denominated table-land: the elevations are too insignificant to form striking features in the landscape. Bardon-hill, the highest elevation, is only 853 ft. above sea-level, not half the height of Axe-Edge and Kinder-Scout, in the adjoining co. of Derby. Its rise above the immediate vicinity is only 200 or 250 ft.; and the descent, from its base to the level of the Soar at Leicester, a distance of 10 m., is 400 ft., leaving only 200 for the gradual descent of the Soar and Trent from Leicester to the Humber, a distance of 90 m., exclusive of the sinuosities of the rivers. The vale of Belvoir to the NE, extending upwards of 15 m.; the valley of the Wreke, from Melton to its junction with the Soar below Syston; and the entire length of the Soar, with many of its tributary streams, exhibit scenes of fertility equal, for their extent, to most in the empire.

Rivers.] From the circumstance of this co. being placed in the centre of England, it cannot boast of any large rivers, although it is well-watered by smaller streams and rivulets, which essentially contribute to form the rivers of other counties. The principal rivers of this co. are the Soar, Swift, Welland, Avon, Wreke, and Anker. The Trent, which ranks above the preceding rivers with respect to volume of water, touches the co. at the park of Castle-Donnington, and forms the extreme N boundary for a distance of only 6 to 8 m., until it meets the Soar near Hemington. The Soar rises near the SW border of the co., between Hinckley and Lutterworth; flows in a N direction, passing Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough; from Dishley, runs along the border of the co. for 7 or 8 m.; and finally turns into Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent. The channel of this river has been deepened from Leicester downwards, so as to be navigable for barges. In its course it receives the waters of the Wreke. The Soar, the Wreke, and the Welland, send their waters to the German ocean; while the other streams flow towards the W.

Canals.] The town of Leicester possesses the advantages of internal navigable communication with the E, S, and W coasts and sea-ports: namely, Gainsborough, Hull, Boston, London, Chichester, Portsmouth, Poole, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Chester, and Liverpool, exclusive of many intermediate towns and districts of great manufacturing importance, through the medium of the Leicester navigation to Loughborough, and thence to the Trent and Grand Trunk to the N; and the Union and Grand Union, and thence to the Oxford and Grand Junction canals towards the S. The artificial deepening of the Soar, already noticed, is upwards of 20 m. in length, and sometimes leaves the natural bed of the river for a short distance. It is navigable by such barges as can sail on the Trent; and gives off a collateral cut to Loughborough, whence a continuation has been made to certain collieries both by cuts and railways. The Wreke has been made navigable as far as Melton-Mowbray, where it communicates with the Oakham canal, which runs in an E direction for about 8 m., enters Rutlandshire, and advances a similar distance to Oakham. The Union canal originates near Leicester, from the Soar navigation, and runs with a winding course, in a direction nearly S by E, as far as Harborough, near which it gives off a branch called the Derby and Leicester canal. The Grand Union forms a communication between the Union near Foxton and the Grand Junction at Long-Buckby, thus opening up a communication with London; and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 30 m. in length, and level throughout, enters the SW side of the co. near Hinckley, runs in a direction nearly N by W, passes Market-Bosworth, and reaches Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It joins the Coventry canal at Nuneaton. Railways have been adopted for all the branches where lockage was required.—The Grantham canal enters from Lincolnshire, runs along the vale of the Belvoir, and passes into Nottinghamshire, after a course of about 10 m. in Leicestershire.

Railways.] Those connected with the canal navigation are the Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the Leicester and Swannington railways. From the extremity of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, the former runs by the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the Ticknall limeworks, passing in its course under a tunnel 457 yds. long, at the end of which a branch commences, and runs 4¼ m. to the limeworks at Cloud hill, whence another short branch extends to Lount colliery. There is also a branch of half-a-mile from the Ashby canal to a colliery near Moira; and at the commencement of the canal on Ashby-wolds, another extends to the Potteries on Gresley-green, and to the Swadlincote collieries.—The Leicester and Swannington railway, formed under act 11° Geo. IV. cap. 58, commences at the Union canal, in the river Soar, near Leicester, whence it runs NW, and through a tunnel 1¼ m. in length, after which it turns to the SW for about 3¼ m., and again NW, terminating at Swannington, a distance of 15⅝ m. There are four short branches from the main line. The object of this railroad was the supply of coal and limestone to the populous town of Leicester,—an object in which it has been successful.—The Midland Counties railway is by far the most important line by which this co. is at present traversed. It enters the S district between Lutterworth and Over-clay-brook; and running NE by Leicester, curves NW by Loughborough, and quits the co. by crossing the Soar.

Roads.] The principal of these are the great road from London to Manchester, which passes Market-Harborough, Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough; and the road from London to Leeds, which passes Melton-Mowbray and Nether-Broughton. Various other roads radiate from L. to the more important towns and villages in the co.—The length of turnpike roads in this co. has been estimated at about 286 m.; cross-roads, 1,430 m.; forming a total of 1,716 m. of communication. The returns of turn-

pike trusts, for 1839, show an expenditure of £23,816 on 1,597 m. of road.

Geological structure.] The geology of L. is interesting. The principal minerals are coal, slate, sienite, gypsum, and lime. The coal deposits are on the W. commencing on the borders of Derbyshire; and on the whole of the W of Charnwood, within the red sandstone districts. This portion of the co. may be said to be one immense coal-field; and in this part metalliferous limestone abounds. E of the coal-district, in the N of the co., are the hills of Charnwood forest,—the most remarkable in the county. On the SE side they consist of transition-slate, furnishing valuable quarries, which are worked to the depth of 90 ft., the slate becoming finer as the workmen go deeper. Tin is said to have been found, but no workings appear. The basalt rocks at Stoney-Stanton are supposed to be part of an immense dyke running from the forest through Bedworth, in a SW direction, to Rowley, in Staffordshire. In the vale of Belvoir, and the whole of the E side of the co. from Bottesford to Catthorpe, blue marl, or clay, abounds. The oolite, a yellow limestone formation, extending through Lincolnshire, enters this co. at Croxton-Kyriel, and continues as far as Waltham-on-the-Wolds; thence to Buckminister, and thence parallel with the boundary of the co., till it leaves it near Market-Overton. This limestone abounds in fossil remains. The red sandstone on which Belvoir-castle is built, extends in a SW direction as far as Grimston, and thence to Edmundthorpe. The whole of the high ground to the N of the Wreke and Eye, is of the same formation.

Soil and produce.] The soils of this co. may be divided into three classes: clay-loam, sandy or gravelly loam, and meadow soil. There is no surface-soil that can properly be denominated clay or sand. There is no chalk, and the peat-bogs have long since been drained. For the most part, however, the soil is strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl, affording a great extent of rich grazing-land, and peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans and wheat, for which it is proverbially noted. The proportion of pasture and meadow land throughout the co. much exceeds that of arable. The parts under tillage lie chiefly to the N and W. The size of farms is from 50 to 300 acres upon the heavier soils; and from 150 to 500 on the lighter. The majority of the landowners are small holders of from 50 to 500 acres which they generally cultivate themselves. The grazing lands have been very generally drained, and in some places considerable attention has been paid to irrigation.—There are many dairy farms, especially in the vicinity of Hinckley, Bosworth, and Melton-Mowbray. Although L. has acquired no such national fame for the excellence of its cheese as Gloucestershire and Cheshire, it is the first co. in the empire for the excellence of its cheese. It was in this co. that the celebrated Stilton cheese was first made, and it still continues to be a standard article of production. It ought to have been named Withcote cheese, being first made in that small v., on the E side of the co., and about 30 m. from Stilton. This cheese is now made chiefly on the farms near Melton-Mowbray. The average yield of a dairy on moderate land may be reckoned at 3 to 3½ cwt. of cheese per cow; and on better land, up to 4½ and even 5 cwt. The quantity of cheese generally sent to Leicester October fair is about 200 tons annually; and it is calculated that of 5,000 tons annually sent down the Trent from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and the N of Staffordshire, Leicester produces at least 1,500 tons. Dairy farms vary in size from 100 to 500 acres.—The cattle of L. owe their excellence to the exertions of Bakewell of Dishley farm, near Loughborough, who died in 1795. The present improved breed of cattle is firm bound, firm in the neck, throat, and bosom; the back is straight, wide, and loaded with flesh, the rump thick, wide, and fleshy on the points. The colour is red, the legs short, with thin, wide, and spreading horns. The weight, when fat, is from 9 to 10 score the quarter, but often much more. Besides this Dishley breed, many others are met with, as this co. is much used for grazing and fattening for the butcher, cattle from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the N counties. Three breeds of sheep are reared: the old Leicester, the new Leicester, and the forest sheep. The old Leicester, derived from the original stock of the co., is large, heavy, and slow to fatten, with coarse wool. The new Leicester breed, for which also the co. is indebted to Bakewell, is thus described: "Their backs are broad and straight; their breasts are full, bellies tucked up heads small, necks short, legs thin, pelts light, and wool fine of its kind. They are quiet in temper, and capable of being fattened in a short time, on a small proportion of food, and to a great weight, in proportion to their apparent size. Fat wethers weigh about 25 lbs. a quarter. The average fleece is about 7 lbs." The forest-breed is comparatively inferior, and is found chiefly about Charnwood. The black breed of L. horses is in general demand; and many are reared for the waggon, the plough, the race-course, and the chase. Mules and asses are much used by farmers; and swine are extensively fed. "Grazing and pasturage, since the commencement of the present cent., have been so very extensively followed here, that L. may be regarded as the model school of the empire, in those departments of husbandry, the head-quarters of all those marvellous improvements of stock, &c., which have spread the renown of 'Leicestershire' with the breed of its sheep all over the world. Towards the close of the last cent. L. was almost one open district of common fields. Though that large portion of it which is still the country of our finest hunts, remains of course in much the same condition, enclosures, to an enormous extent, have from time to time been made, so that its pasturage is scarcely to be exceeded throughout the United kingdom; and its sheep-feeding economy has probably realised larger returns of money than any other branch of agricultural or farming occupation, within any given equal period of years. Under these aspects, as contributing so largely to our supply of animal food, and to the staple of almost our oldest and most important trade—wool—L. is to be regarded as one of the most important cos. in the kingdom."

Manufactures.] If the ratio of persons employed constitute a ground of decision, L. is essentially a manufacturing co., there being but 5 cos. in England, which in this respect have a decided precedence, whilst it is on a level with those of Nottingham, Derby, and Chester. The principal manufactures are those connected with wool, one of the staple products of the co., and which is also exported raw. Wool-combing, the spinning of woollen yarn, and the weaving of stockings, are the principal occupations; framework-knitting being the most extensive and important of those. The magnitude to which this branch of industry, enterprise, and ingenuity, has now attained, cannot be correctly ascertained. Half-a-century ago, the articles made from the stocking frame were chiefly limited to stockings, socks, caps, gloves, and mitts, and these, for the most part, of worsted spun by the hand, and in variety confined to the few detached improvements then made on the frame. The materials used in this manufacture, and the machine which works them, have undergone great changes; and an almost infinity of fabrics of

worsted, lamb's wool, cotton, thread, and silk, mixtures of these, angola and merino in every degree of tenuity, from the coarsest yarn to that used in making bobbin net lace, are now produced. The main central points of this manufacture in L. are Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley; but it has more or less spread through a great extent of the co. There are about 20,000 frames at work in the town and co. of L., employing 35,000 hands. Of these, upwards of six-tenths are occupied in the production of common woollen hosiery; two-tenths in the fancy trade; and the remaining two-tenths in the manufacture of cotton and merino fabrics. Some years ago, in the S and W parts of the county, worsted stuffs were manufactured: this branch is now nearly extinct. Coarse felt hats are made at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coleorton; and carpets at Market-Harborough. There are some iron foundries in the co.

Divisions and general statistics.] This co. comprises 6 hundreds: viz. Framland, Gartree, Goscote-east, Goscote-west, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe; 196 parishes, 11 market-towns, and 1 borough. Pop. at the Norman survey, 34,000; in 1700, 80,000; in 1750, 95,000; in 1801, 130,081; in 1831, 197,000, consisting of 42,142 families, of whom 12,352 were employed in agriculture, and 22,984 in trade, &c.; in 1841, 220,304; in 1851, 234,938. The increase per cent. in 50 years from 1800 to 1851 has been 75·36; the annual rate of increase 1·13.—L. is in the prov. of Canterbury, and, until recently, formed an archd. in the dio. of Lincoln; but the ecclesiastical commissioners have transferred it to the dio. of Peterborough. —The number of savings' banks, on 20th November, 1838, was 7; total number of depositors, 4,445; total amount deposited, £120,389. In November 1849, the number of savings' banks was 7; number of depositors 8,046; amount deposited, £198,287.—The poor-rate returns for three years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £7,549 on the poor of this county; in 1803, £83,806; in 1839, £64,400; in 1847, £83,527. The value of property rated to the poor rates in 1847 was £1,013,767; and the rate of assessment per pound 1s. 7¾d., that for all England being 1s. 6¾d. The expenditure for the half-year ending Lady-day 1852 was £25,725.

Franchise and government.] This county returns 6 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the N division, including the hundreds of W. and E. Goscote, and Framland, and those detached portions of Gartree situate E of Goscote; and 2 for the S, including the remainder of Gartree with Sparkenhoe and Guthlaxton. The members for the N division are polled for at Loughborough, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the principal place of election being Loughborough; those for the S, at Leicester, Hinckley, and Market-Harborough. The town of Leicester returns 2 members. The number of electors registered for the co., in 1837, was 4,299 for the N, and 4,580 for the S division. In 1848, the number registered for the N division was 4,146; for the S, 5,455. Previous to the passing of the Reform act, the co. returned only 2 members.—L. is comprehended in the midland circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Leicester.

History.] At the period of the Roman invasion this co. was inhabited by a tribe called *Corani*, or *Coritani*, and was soon incorporated with the prov. of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. After the departure of the Romans, it formed part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and the inhabitants were known by the name of the Middle Angles. It was long under the dominion of the Danes, who constituted Leicester one of their chief cities. During the civil war in 1645, Leicester was besieged by Charles I., who took it by storm. It was, however, regained in the same year by the parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax. The duchy and earldom of L. have, from the time of Henry IV., been merged in the Crown, until 1837, when Thomas William Coke, Esq., was created earl of Leicester and Holkham.

LEICHLINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. SE of Dusseldorf, circle and 9 m. SW of Solingen. Pop. 430. It has manufactories of cloth and of cutlery.

LEIDERSDORF, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, presidial and 7 m. SSE of Amberg, on the l. bank of the Vils.

LEIDERSHAUSEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 5 m. S of Weinham, and 9 m. E of Manheim. Pop. 1,093.

LEIDSCHENDAM, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 4 m. E of the Hague, on the canal from that town to Leyden. Pop. 1,800.

LEIGH, a tything in the p. of Wimborne-Minster, Dorset, 1 m. E of Wimborne-Minster. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1841, 574.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Yetminster, Dorset, 5½ m. S by W of Sherborne. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1841, 396. —Also a parish and sea-port in Essex, 4 m. SW of Rochford, at the mouth of the Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen engaged in the oyster-trade. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,254; in 1841, 1,271.—Also a parish in Surrey, 3 m. SW of Reigate. Area 3,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 483; in 1841, 495.—Also a township in the p. of Westbury, Wilts, 1 m. SW of Westbury. Pop. in 1831, 1,420; in 1841, 1,380.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ashton-Keynes, 3 m. W by S of Cricklade. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1841, 299.—Also a parish in the co. of Worcester, 4½ m. W by S of Worcester, on the river Teme. Area 6,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,933; in 1841, 2,011.

LEIGH, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which has its source to the E of Balfour river, about 11 m. SE of the hill of that name; runs NNW; and joins Arthur river in E long. 145°, and about 8 m. above the entrance of that river into the Indian ocean.

LEIGH, Lea, or Nurriwillun, a river of Australia Felix, which separates the co. of Grant from the district of Portland bay, and falls into the Barwon.

LEIGH, or Lees, a parish in Staffordshire, 4½ m. WNW of Uttoxeter, on the Crewe and Derby railway. Area 7,360 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,012.

LEIGH, or West Leigh, a parish in Kent, 2¾ m. W of Tunbridge. Area 3,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,011; in 1841, 1,245.—Also a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 42 m. S by E of Lancaster, and 7¼ m. SW of Bolton, in the line of the canal navigation between Wigan and Manchester, and of the railway communication between Bolton and the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The p. includes the chapelries of Astley and Atherton, and the townships of Bedford, Tyldesley, Pennington, and West Leigh. Area of the p. 11,820 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,976; in 1831, 20,083; in 1841, 22,229.—The market-town of L. is composed of the townships of West L. and Pennington; the market-place standing in the former, and the parish-church in the latter. The principal articles manufactured here are cambrics, muslins, bandanas, fustians, and satins, for the Manchester market.

LEIGH (High), a chapelry in the p. of Rostherne, Cheshire, 5 m. NW by N of Knutsford. Area 5,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 983; in 1841, 982.

LEIGH (Little), a chapelry in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 3½ m. NW by W of Norwich, on the river Weaver, and intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 387.

LEIGH (North), a parish in Devon, 3½ m. W by N of Colyton, on a branch of the Axe. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1841, 252.—Also a

parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. NE by N of Witney. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 591; in 1841, 617.

LEIGH (South), a parish in Devon, 3 m. W by S of Colyton. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1841, 357.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. ESE of Witney. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1841, 326.

LEIGH (West), a parish in Devon, 2 m. NNE of Bideford, on the river Torridge. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1841, 526.

LEIGH-WITH-EVINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. NNE of Gloucester. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 489.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. W of Frome. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 640; in 1841, 619.

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. NNW of Chippenham. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1841, 114.

LEIGH READ, or Mosquito, a county of the state of Florida, U. S., on the E side of the peninsula, watered by St. John's, Halifax, Spruce, Hillsborough, Indian and St. Lucian's rivers, and by St. Sebastian's and Jupiper creeks. It is of great extent, and comprises a great diversity of soil and climate. It contains numerous swamps, but these are easily drained, and are very fertile. Its capital is New Smyrna.

LEIGH-WOOLEY, a tything in the p. of Great Bradford, Wilts. Pop. in 1831, 1,680; in 1841, 1,511.

LEIGHLIN, a diocese in the ecclesiastical prov. of Dublin, and civil prov. of Leinster. Its nominal seat is Old Leighlin in co. Carlow. In 1600 the see was united to that of Ferns; and ever since it has remained annexed to that see. At the new arrangement made by the Church temporalities bill in 1833, it and Ferns were jointly decreed to be united to Ossory. The nett yearly episcopal income of the see, on an average of three years ending at the close of 1831, was £2,499. The dio. lies partly in the cos. of Kilkenny and Wicklow, but chiefly in Queen's co. and the co. of Carlow. The length of the diocese is about 50 m.; its breadth is from 8 to 16 m.; and its area is 482,115 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187,095. Total of parishes, including chapelries, 84; of benefices, 60. Number of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2; of other Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, 12; of Roman Catholic chapels, 64. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 20,391 Churchmen, 191 Presbyterians, 288 other Protestant dissenters, and 169,982 Roman Catholics.

LEIGHLIN (Old), a parish, containing an episcopal village of the same name, in co. Carlow. Area 9,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,530; in 1841, 3,658. The site of the church at the v. has an elevation above sea-level of 289 ft. The v., or decayed episcopal town, formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the road from Leighlin-Bridge to Castle-Comer, in a recess of the Castle-Comer hills, 1¾ m. W of Leighlin-Bridge, and 7 m. SW by S of Carlow. The name L. is a corruption of Leth-Glen, 'the half-enclosed valley.' During the wars between the English and the Irish, the town suffered many severe vicissitudes. The present cathedral was built or at least founded by Bishop Donat, who died in 1185. It consists of a nave and chancel. The length of the nave is 84 ft.; that of the chancel 60 ft.; breadth, 21 ft. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1841, 140.

LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, a market and post town, partly in the p. of Agha, partly in the p. of Wells, co. Carlow, on the river Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to Waterford, 1¾ m. E of Old Leighlin, and 3 m. N by W of Bagnalstown. The bridge, which spans the Barrow at the town, and occasioned a change of the name of the place from New Leighlin to Leighlin-Bridge, comprises 10 arches, and was built about the year 1320. In the vicinity of the town are several extensive corn-mills and corn-stores. Pop. in 1831, 2,035; in 1841, 1,748.

LEIGHMONEY, or Liffany, a parish 1½ m. SE of Innishannon, co. Cork. Area 2,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 855; in 1841, 896.

LEIGHS (Great), a parish in Essex, 5½ m. SSW of Braintree, on the river Chelmer. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 756; in 1841, 765.

LEIGHS (Little), a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW of Braintree, on the river Chelmer. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1841, 182.

LEIGHTON, a township in the parish of Nantwich, Cheshire, 5 m. NE by N of Nantwich, between the rivers Weaver and Wenlock. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1841, 237.—Also a township in the p. of Neston, Cheshire, 1½ m. N of Great Neston, at the mouth of the Dee. Area 620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1841, 374.—Also a parish in Hunts, 5 m. N by E of Kimbolton, between two branches of the Ouse. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1841, 448.—Also a hamlet and township in the p. of Worthen, Montgomeryshire, 1 m. SE of Welshpool, on the E bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 213; in 1841, 220.—Also a parish in Salop, 3½ m. N by W of Much-Wenlock, on the N bank of the Severn. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 403.

LEIGHTON, a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 132 m. N of Tuscaloosa, on the Tuscumbia and Decatur railroad.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a parish and market-town in the co. of Bedford, 19 m. SSW of Bedford, and 41 m. NW of London, intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, which has a station here, near which it passes through a tunnel 300 yds. in length. The p. comprises the chapelries of Billington, Eggington, Heath-with-Reach, and Stanbridge, and the market-town of L. Area of p. 8,990 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,172; in 1831, 5,149; in 1841, 6,053. Pop. of township, in 1831, 3,330; in 1841, 3,965. The adjunct to the name is generally thought to be a corruption of Beau-desert. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Ouse, and consists chiefly of one long street, intersected by two smaller ones at right angles. A considerable trade is carried on in this thriving town in corn, timber, iron, and other commodities. The manufacture of straw-plait and lace affords employment to many of the inhabitants, and there are respectable establishments in the brick and lime trade. It is one of the polling-places for the co.

LEIGNÉ-SUR-USSEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Chatellerault. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,602; in 1841, 5,707. The village is 8 m. N of Chatellerault, and 26 m. NNE of Poitiers. Pop. 321.

LEIGNON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 855; of com. 231.

LEILA, a town of Abyssinia, in the div. of Tigre, and district of Midre-Bahrnegast, or land of the seaking, on the E side of Mount Taranta, and on the road from Massowa to Dixan.

LEIMBACH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 31 m. NW of Merseburg, circle and 1 m. NNE of Mannsfeld, on the Wippra. Pop. 900. It has two copper-works and a vitriol manufactory.

LEIMEN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 4 m. S of Heidelberg, on the r. bank of the Leim, an affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 1,327. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch, and contains 3 churches. It has a manu-

factory of tobacco. Agriculture forms an important branch of local industry.

LEIMERSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. ESE of Landau, cant. and 8 m. S of Gemersheim. Pop. 2,020.

LEIMNAU, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 3 m. SE of Tettnang, and 60 m. SSW of Ulm. Pop. 1,000. It has a bathing establishment.

LEIMINDEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the SE side of the lake Haarlem.

LEIN (Cape), a headland of France, in the dep. of the Manche, on the N coast, NE of the island of Pelée.

LEINA, a river of Saxe-Gotha, which rises on the N side of the Thuringerwald, is joined by the Apfelstadt, and flows into the Werra.

LEINACH (Lower), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 12 m. NW of Würzburg. Pop. 1,200.

LEINBAUMS, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 38 m. SE of Tabor, and 12 m. SE of Neuhaus. It has a large glass-work.

LEINE, a river of Germany, which has its source in the Harz mountains, in the SW part of the Prussian prov. of Saxony, a little to the W of Stadt-Worbis; flows thence into the kingdom of Hanover; crosses the duchy of Brunswick; re-enters Hanover; and after a course in a generally N direction of about 150 m. joins the Aller, on the l. bank, to the E of Ahlden. Its principal affluents are the Ruhme, and Innerste on the r., and on the l. the Ilme, and Aue. The chief places on its banks are Heiligenstadt, Gottingen, Alfeld, Gronau, Hanover, and Neustadt. It is navigable as far as Hanover. This river gave its name to a dep. of which Gottingen was the chief place, and which is now comprised in the gov. of Hildesheim and Hanover, the duchy of Brunswick, and Electoral-Hesse. —Also a river in Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, an affluent of the Lober. —Also a river in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, circle of the Jaxt, which flows into the Kocher, near Abtsgmünd.

LEINEBERG, a bailiwick of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, near the centre of the principality of Gottingen, watered on the E by the Leine. Pop. 3,366.

LEININGEN, an ancient county of Germany, now comprised in the grand duchy of Baden and the Bavarian circle of the Pfalz.

LEININGEN (Alt and Neu), two villages of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, SW of Grunstadt. The former contains the ruins of the castle of the family of Leiningen, and has several iron-works and wire-drawing-mills. Pop. 780.—Neu L., which lies to the SW of the former, has a collegiate church. Pop. 840.

LEINSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N by Ulster; on the E by the Irish sea; on the SE by St. George's channel; on the S by the Atlantic ocean; on the SW by Munster; on the W by Munster and Connaught; and on the NW by Connaught. Its boundary over most of the SE is the river and estuary of the Suir; over most of the W, the river and lacustrine expansions of the Shannon; but over most of the remaining distance of contact with the other provinces is an altogether artificial line. Its outline, but for being considerably indented by the Ulster co. of Cavan on the N, would be very nearly a slender or elongated oval, extending almost due N and S. Its greatest length S by W, from the most northerly point of co. Louth to Hook-point in co. Wexford, is 112 m.; its greatest breadth, W by N, from Wicklow-head to the confluence of the Little Brosna with the Shannon, is 67 m. Its area comprises 3,961,188 acres of arable land, 731,886 of uncultivated land, 115,944 of continuous plantations, 15,569 of towns, and 51,624 of water; in all, 4,876,211 acres.

Surface.] L. is usually, and perhaps justly, pronounced the richest in soil of the four provinces. Yet were it not for co. Wicklow's mountain grandeur and about one-half of the champaign country's luxuriance of aspect, the prov. is greatly inferior in landscape to nearly the whole of Ulster and Munster, and even to a large portion of Connaught. All the northern half of L., excepting the Carlingford mountains in a small district of the NE of Louth, a small group of hills in the extreme W of Meath, and occasional undulations and isolated hills in the other districts, is, in the strictest sense of the phrase, a champaign country; and a large proportion of it consists of a vast plain—the largest and most important in the kingdom, and well known to graziers for its generally rich soil and fattening grasses—which, with some slight interruptions, extends from the Dublin mountains on the S to the low fertile hills of Meath and Louth on the N, and at least 30 m. inland from the shores of the Irish sea. The S half of the prov. is much more diversified than the N. Nearly all the central and W sections of this half of the prov., as well as a large extent of the contiguous sections of the N half, either mainly consist of great sheets of morass or contain large interspersions of bog with flat lowland, but on the NE rises a grand congeries of mountains.

Coasts and islands.] The coasts of L. are much less indented by the sea than those of the other three provs. The only bays and inlets of any consequence are Carlingford-bay on the boundary with Ulster, Dundalk-bay in Louth, the tiny estuary of the Boyne between Louth and Meath, the sound between Ireland's Eye and the peninsula of Howth, Dublin-bay immediately E of the city of Dublin, Wexford-harbour at the mouth of the Slaney and on the E coast of co. Wexford, and Waterford-harbour on the boundary with Munster. The principal islands are Lambay and Ireland's Eye in co. Dublin N of Howth-head, Dalkey at the S side of the entrance of Dublin bay, and the Saltees off the S coast of co. Wexford.

Rivers and lakes.] The chief streams are the Dundalk river, the Fane, the Glyde, and the Dee, all flowing to Dundalk bay; the Boyne, whose embouchure is between Louth and Meath; the Nanny-water, which enters the sea midway between co. Louth and co. Dublin; the Shannon, which includes the greater part of both co. Westmeath and King's co.; the Liffey, whose embouchure is at the head of Dublin bay; the Bray and the Vartry rivulets, which drain the NE district of co. Wicklow; the Ovoca and its affluents, which drain the central and SE districts; the Slaney, whose embouchure is at the head of Wexford-harbour; and the Barrow, inclusive of that of its large affluent the Nore.—The principal lakes are Sheelin, Ganny, and Kinnail, on the boundary with co. Cavan in Ulster; Ree, a great expansion of the Shannon, on the boundary with Connaught; Dereveragh, Iron, Owhel, Lane, and Ennel, in co. Westmeath; and Bray, Dan, Nahanagan, Finogefin, and Glendalough, in co. Wicklow.

Communications.] L. is much richer in facilities of communication, at once with Britain, with its own interior, and with the rest of Ireland, than any other of the provs. The communications by steam with Great Britain and Wales are more numerous than those of either Ulster or Munster; and, with the exception of those to Scotland on the N, and those to Plymouth and London on the S, they are considerably more direct. The steam communications of Dublin with Liverpool are the most important in the kingdom; those of Dublin with Holyhead, and of Drogheda, Dundalk, and Wexford with Liverpool, make a prominent figure; and those of Dublin with London, Bristol, and the Clyde, and of New Ross with England, are far from being trivial.—Within L. are the whole of the navigation of the Boyne; the

whole of the navigation of the Barrow; the whole of the Royal canal; all the branches, and by far the greater part of the main line of the Grand canal; along its W boundary extends the navigation of the middle and the lower Shannon, connecting it with all W. Connaught and N. Munster; and along the inland part of its S boundary extends the navigation of the Suir, connecting it with a considerable part of SE. Munster.—In 1838 the only completed railway within L. was the first in Ireland, that from Dublin to Kingstown. The prov. is now intersected by the Dublin and Galway railway; the Great Southern and Western railway to Cork; the South-Eastern railway to Kilkenny; and the Dublin and Drogheda line. The most remarkable of the railway works constructed since 1838 is the brief line of atmospheric railway from Kingstown to Dalkey.

Divisions.] The prov. of L. is politically divided into 5 eastern or maritime counties, 3 western or Shannon-bounded counties, and 4 interior or inland counties. The maritime cos., named from N to S, are Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford; the Shannon-bounded cos. are Longford, Westmeath, and King's; and the inland cos. are Kildare, Queen's, Carlow, and Kilkenny.—The political prov. includes the whole of the ecclesiastical prov. of Dublin, with its 5 bishoprics of Dublin, Kildare, Leighlin, Ferns, and Ossory.

Population.] Pop. in 1821, 1,757,492; in 1831, 1,909,713; in 1841, 1,973,731; in 1851, 1,167,771, being a decrease of 15·5 per cent. within the last 10 years. Houses in 1792, 181,948; in 1821, 278,398; in 1831, 292,729; in 1841, 306,459; in 1851, 277,522. The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 963,747; females, 1,009,984. Inhabited houses, 306,459; uninhabited complete houses, 12,320; houses in the course of erection, 1,272. First-class houses, 20,052; second-class, 74,488; third-class, 131,998; fourth-class, 79,921. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 214,046; in manufactures and trade, 92,692; in other pursuits, 55,396. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14,560; on the directing of labour, 133,151; on their own manual labour, 200,121; on means not specified, 14,302.—Clergymen of the Established church, 560; Methodist ministers, 46; Presbyterian ministers, 30; Roman Catholic clergymen, 711.

History.] A history of L. is in a very large degree identical with a history of Ireland. In the 2d cent., the territory which now constitutes L. was inhabited by the tribes called *Brigantes, Menapii, Cauci,* and *Eblani.* In the eight centuries which followed, it appears to have been changefully partitioned into principalities, mainly Irish, yet eventually and in a considerable proportion Danish; during two or three centuries its maritime districts, particularly around Dublin and along the low grounds, were almost wholly in the possession of the Danes. At the arrival of the English in the 12th cent., its S and larger division constituted the kingdom of L. under the line of Cahir, most of its N division constituting the kingdom of Meath under the O'Melaghlans, and a small part of its N division belonged to the kingdom of Ulster under the O'Niells. At the settlement which followed the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which had constituted the kingdom of L. was inherited by the descendants of Eva, wife of Earl Strongbow and daughter of Dermod Macmurrough, the last king of Leinster; and the territory which had constituted the kingdom of Meath was granted to Hugh de Lacy. These two territories, in a general view, formed the district which till the time of James I. was called 'the English Pale,' and which enjoyed English protection and the administration of English laws, to the exclusion of all the Irish districts or the portion of Ireland lying beyond its limits. The Pale underwent both frequent and great vicissitudes in extent; and while, at one time, it included a considerable part of Ulster and three-fourths of Munster, it at other times suffered contraction far within the boundaries of L. The only cos. which never shook off the English law or were constantly within the English Pale, were Dublin, Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Wexford.—L. gives the title of Duke, in the peerage of Ireland, to the ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald. In 1746-7, James, 20th earl of Kildare, was created Viscount Leinster, in the peerage of Great Britain; in 1761, he was made Marquis of Kildare; and in 1766, he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of L.; and his descendant is the only Duke, the premier Marquis, and the premier Earl of Ireland.

LEINSTER (Mount), a mountain on the mutual border of the cos. of Carlow and Wexford, 5½ m. SW of Newtownbarry. It is broad-based, and somewhat peaked in its acumination, and lifts its summit to the alt. of 2,610 ft. above sea-level.

LEINSTETTEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 7 m. NW of Salz. Pop. in 1840, 471.

LEINTWARDINE, a parish and township of Herefordshire, 7 m. W of Ludlow, at the confluence of the Teme and Clun. Area 8,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,358; in 1841, 1,568.

LEINUNGEN (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, SW of Wippra. Pop. 590.

LEIPA, Leippa (Bohmisch), or Ceska-Ljpa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. ENE of Leitmeritz, and 45 m. NNE of Prague. Pop. in 1845, 5,761. It contains 2 castles and a gymnasium; and possesses manufactories of cloth, calico, printed goods, porcelain, and pottery, and several glass-works.

LEIPERSVILLE, a village of Ridley township, Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 97 m. ESE of Harrisburg, intersected by the Leiper canal. Pop. in 1840, 125.

LEIPFERDINGEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 9 m. W by N of Engen. Pop. 600.

LEIPHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 3 m. W of Gunzburg, and 12 m. ENE of Ulm, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,426. It is enclosed by an old embattled wall, and has a church and an hospital. It has a considerable trade in hops.

LEIPISCH (Hohen), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, E of Leibenwerda. Pop. 700.

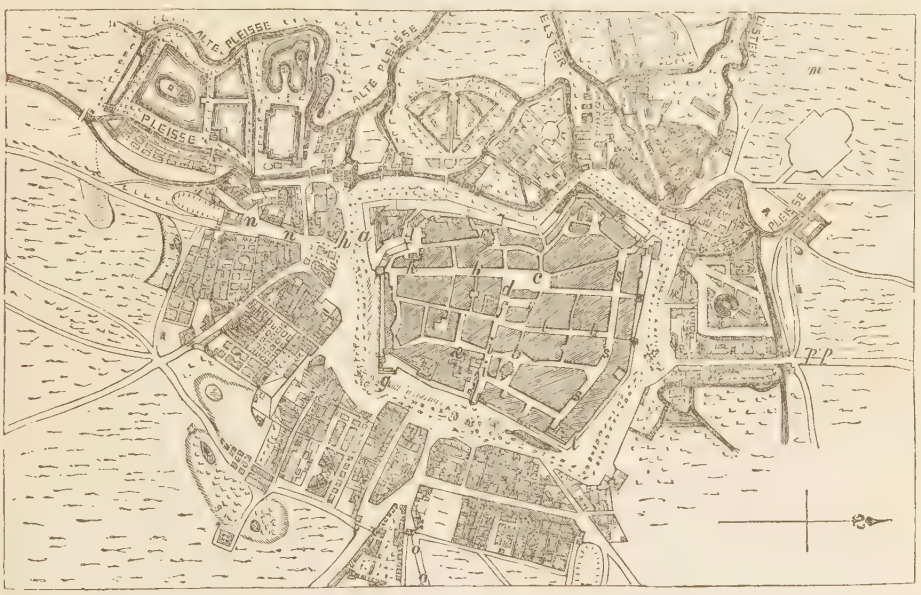
LEIPNICK, or Leipnik, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. NW of Prerau, and 8 m. W of Weisskirchen, on the Beczwa. Pop. 5,262, of whom 1,441 are Jews. It contains a castle belonging to the princes of Dietrichstein, 2 churches, a college, and 2 hospitals, and has some cloth manufactories.

LEIPNITZ, a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, SE of Grimma. Pop. 273.

LEIPSIC (Circle of), a province comprising the NW portion of the kingdom of Saxony; bounded on the E by the circle of Misnia or Meissen; on the S by that of the Erzgebirge and the principality of Altenburg; and on the W and N by Prussian Saxony. It has an area of 1,537 sq. m., and a pop. in 1843 of 396,845; in 1849, of 428,532. The soil is fertile, particularly in corn, but deficient in wood, which is brought chiefly from the Erzgebirge and the Vogtland. In some places are found potters' clay, limestone, marble, chalk, porphyry, and jasper. This circle is subdivided into the 3 upper bailiwicks of Borna, Rochlitz, and Grimma; and is the seat of considerable manufactures.

LEIPSIC, or Leipzig, an important commercial city of E. Germany, the second cap. of Saxony, situated in a wide but monotonous plain on the river Pleisse, and in the vicinity of the Parde or Parthe, the White Elster, and the Luppe, in N lat. 51° 20′ 19″, E long. 12° 21′ 45″, 18 m. SE of Halle, and 60 m. WNW of Dresden, at an alt. of 350 ft. above sea-level. Before the year 1409 it bore the Slavonic name of *Lipzk*, signifying 'a linden tree;' and many trees of that species are still found scattered between the town and its suburbs. The town is of an oblong form, extending 1 m. in length, and nearly ¾ m. in breadth. Its length from S to N is parallel to the course of the Pleisse. It is surrounded by gardens and orchards on all sides; and has on the N and W a triple barrier of water formed by the several rivers in its vicinity, which form an interlacement of water courses. L. was formerly fortified, but has long been dismantled, and the space occupied by the ramparts is laid out in gardens with a beautiful alley of

lime-trees: outside of these are the suburbs, two large and two small, which are pleasingly laid out. The only remaining fortification is a solid black-looking castle adjacent to the river, on the SE side of the town, called Pleissenburg, with a tower rising from the point of two converging bastions to the height of 228 ft., which forms an observatory. The town is divided into 4 quarters, has 4 handsome freestone gates, and contains 7 squares, 6 principal streets, and 12 small streets. The streets are neither broad nor well-lighted, but they are kept clean by means of sewers. The private houses, though crowded, are lofty, and have in general a good appearance; and the whole town, though scarce comparable to Dresden in beauty, has an air of comfort and substantiality. Among the public edifices are remarked the exchange, the town-house, the cloth-hall, the Lutheran church of St. Nicholas, the Roman Catholic chapel, the post-office, the booksellers' halls, the Augusteum, the new theatre, and the arsenal. On an esplanade, in one of the suburbs, is a statue of the late king of Saxony. Besides 6 hospitals, there are in the town an orphan-house, a foundling hospital, an institute for the deaf and dumb, and a house-of-correction with a separate ward for lunatics. Here are also 3 public schools. The environs contain a number of pleasant gardens. There are railroads from L. to Dresden, Munich, Magdeburg, Berlin, and Cassell.—In the subjoined cut the castle and observatory are marked *a;* the church of St. Nicholas, *b;* the great market-square, *c;* the Rath-haus, *d;* the Paulinum or Fursten-haus of the university, *e;* the exchange, *f;* the civic school, *g;* the esplanade, *h;* the church of St. Thomas, *r;* the theatre, *t;* the Grimmaische-gasse, *i i;* the Peterstrasse, *k k;* the Reich-strass, *l l;* the Bruhl, *s s s;* the Rosenthal, *m;* the Petersteinweg, *n;* the road to Berlin, *o o;* the road to Halle, *p p.*



University.] The university of L. was founded in 1409. It is divided into four nations, the Saxon, the Misnian, the Franconian or Bavarian, and the Polish or Silesian; and consists, like other German universities, of the faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. There is not properly speaking any specific building for the university; but six colleges or academical halls, in which the lectures are given, compose it. The principal of these are the Augusteum and the Paulinum. The number of regular professors in 1834 was 34, whose total salaries, independently of certain small fees, amounted to 32,410 dollars, or £4,725; exclusive of extra professors, private lecturers, and teachers of the living languages and fashionable exercises. There are for the poor students 150 small bursaries or exhibitions, of 30 rix-dollars (£5 or £6) a-year each. Most of the students live within the walls of the old Paulinum, where some of them are allowed both board and lodging, but others are only entitled to a seat at the public table. The number of students varies from 800 to 900. The university library contains about 112,000 vols.; the town's library, 60,000. The latter contains several rare and beautiful editions of the classics, about 2,000 manuscripts chiefly oriental, and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natural curiosities. To the university belong a museum of natural history, a clinical institute, a botanic garden, and an observatory. The property of the university is valued at £156,000; but the interest of the larger portion is applicable only to benevolent purposes.—L. has also a civil school, and school of general knowledge.—There are several literary and scientific societies in L., such as the belles lettres, the economical, the philological, the Linnæan, and an academy of the fine arts. The university and the book trade attract many learned characters to this place. The pop. is of comparatively mixed descent, but nearly all Protestants. In 1837, it amounted to 47,514; in 1846, to 54,519, of whom about 5,000 were Catholics. The number of inhabited houses in 1847 was 1,453.

Manufactures and commerce.] L. has manufactures of linen, silk, velvets and velveteens, gold and silver thread, playing cards, oil-cloth, sealing-wax, and liqueurs; likewise several silk-dyeing and woollen-spinning factories, and a number of musical instrument makers, joiners, dyers, goldsmiths, printers, and type-founders. These manufactures, however, supply but a small proportion of the business carried on in L., which is the chief commercial city in the interior of Germany, its central position and other cir-

cumstances having made it a general entrepot. A great part of this business is carried on at the three great fairs, which take place at the new year, Easter, and Michaelmas. These fairs are attended by from 8,000 to 9,000 purchasers, not only from every town of consequence in Germany, but from almost every commercial community in Europe and America. "At the Michaelmas fair of 1839," says Dr. Bowring in his *Report on the Prussian Commercial Union*, "the foreign purchasers of most importance were Greek merchants of Moldavia and Wallachia. About 7,000 cwts. of manufactured goods were declared for those principalities in the custom-house registers, chiefly German broad-cloths, ordinary English and German cotton goods, and French silks. From Russia few merchants attended, and those were almost exclusively from Odessa and the southern provinces. The severe police regulations in Northern Russia as to the granting of passports, constitute what is next to a prohibition to merchants to leave that country, even if strictly for commercial purposes. Few buyers, also, come from the Austrian dominions, except Galicia; from which prov., as well as from Prussian Poland and Cracow, many Jews frequent the L. fairs, and, in spite of every obstacle, smuggle manufactured goods of all kinds across the Russian frontiers. Switzerland is principally supplied with German and other foreign goods from Frankfort-on-the-Maine; Italy with the same, by way of Trieste or Leghorn, and other ports. The trade with the United States is mostly effected by commission; and from France and England not many visitors attend the fair in question, (which they resort to principally for Russian produce). If, however, the attendance of foreign buyers at the Michaelmas fair of 1839 was perceptibly less than on previous occasions, the number of German purchasers was much greater than usual: the fair was considered to have been one of the best for many years; and, as proving how intimately the state of finance and commerce in Great Britain affects that of other parts of the globe, it may be remarked, that one of the principal causes of the activity of the inland trade on that occasion is stated to have been the previous large exportation of corn to England, which had supplied some parts of Germany with no insignificant sums of money. Of the goods brought to the L. fairs, the broad-cloths of Prussia and Saxony are among the most important; from 90,000 to 100,000 pieces is only a medium quantity sold. Fancy fabrics for trousers, especially from the Rhenish provinces; winter coatings, made in Brandenburg, and which cost to the purchaser about 20 per cent. less than English fabrics of the same description; flannels, and Saxony merinos, meet with a ready sale. Of English woollens there was a considerable stock at the fair of 1839; and figured crapes were wholly cleared off, without satisfying the demand. German cottons, which have long been successfully competing with the British in the German markets, were so rapidly cleared off, that one house in Berlin sold off and renewed its entire stock in the space of a fortnight! British printed calicoes, however, at low prices, still form an important item in the account, being bought by the Moldavian and Wallachian merchants, and the Polish Jews. The plain silks of Berlin, which now rival those of France and Switzerland; figured silks from Crefeld and Elberfeld (Rhenish Prussia); French figured silks for Russia, and shot-silks for the Turkish principalities and Germany; the ribbons of St. Etienne; linens of Silesia; lace and embroidery of Saxony; wooden clocks, and other wooden articles, made extensively in the mountain and forest districts of Germany; the jewellery, &c., of Berlin, which now to a formidable extent rival the French; Dresden china, and Bohemian glass, are among the principal articles of traffic. Of Russian produce there were, at the Michaelmas fair of 1839, about 18,000 cwts. of hides of leather; 2,500 cwts. of isinglass; about 5,000,000 quills (as estimated); besides furs and peltry, feathers, horse-hair, &c.; for some of which goods there was a less rapid sale than usual." The total value of the business transacted here in a year is computed at 27,000,000 dollars, or £4,500,000 sterling, exclusive of the book-trade, which forms a remarkable and a peculiar object in the commerce of L.

Book-trade.] Scattered as are the German *literati*, the whole sale booksellers are confined to a few large cities, as Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Berlin, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Hamburg. These supply the retail booksellers in each surrounding district, and have long felt the necessity of a place of periodical meeting, to purchase, or rather to exchange, their respective publications. This facility, afforded formerly by Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has for the last hundred years been sought in the more central position of L. Here the booksellers of every large town in Germany assemble at the Easter fair, each bringing a portion of the books printed by him since the last year. These they exchange for other books; and whoever happens to take more books than he gives, pays the balance in money or bills, and receives a large discount. Foreign books are likewise bought and sold at the fair, and considerable business continues to be done in books throughout the year. The number of booksellers settled at L. is about 130; the number from other parts who attend the fair varies from 200 to 300. The new publications, great and small, exhibited for sale, are computed at an average of 5,000 distinct works; but as the editions are generally small, the value of the books sold or exchanged is supposed not to exceed £200,000 in a year. In the *Handbuch fur Kaufleute*, in 1835, it was estimated that 40,000,000 of sheets of letter-press are printed yearly at L.; and in the Appendix to Dr. Bowring's report it is actually carried up to the enormous amount of 70,000,000 of sheets per annum! Almost every publishing-house in Germany has an agent in L., with whom books remain for a twelvemonth and a day after their publication, when what are unsold are returned by the agent to the publisher, under the name of 'crabs.' Of the abundance of this species of shell-fish the publishers have generally occasion to complain; for it would seem that the profits of the bookselling business in Germany are by no means commensurate with its extent. In 1589, the number of new works brought to the L. fair was 362; in 1616, 731; in 1716, 558; in 1789, 2,115; in 1814, 2,529; in 1820, 3,958; in 1830, 5,926; in 1839, 9,738. It is to be observed, however, that about one-half of the books in the fair catalogues of this century are only new editions.

History.] L. and its neighbourhood have been repeatedly the scene of military conflicts. During the Thirty years' war the Swedes gained near it the two great battles of 1631 and 1642 over the imperialists. L. was taken by Frederick II. in 1745, and again in 1756; and on the latter occasion suffered greatly from the exactions of the conqueror. These were, however, far surpassed by its sufferings in 1813, when it was made the general hospital of the French army; and its environs became in the autumn the scene of the most important events. In August and September of that year the Allies had acquired a marked superiority, and had worsted the French in several actions; but Bonaparte, clinging pertinaciously to the central position of Dresden, his opponents took the bold determination of throwing themselves in his rear, at a distance of 80 m. Towards the middle of October, Blucher and Bernadotte arrived, by a circuitous march, near the environs of Leipsic on the N, while Schwartzenberg drew near the city from the SE. The French were in the middle, and contested on the 16th, with great firmness, the distant outposts against each of the armies. The 17th was passed by both sides in approximating their forces, and preparing for a decisive conflict. Blucher and Bernadotte marching round to the E, put themselves in communication with Schwartzenberg; and the dreadful engagements of the 18th took place over a long line of positions extending from N to S, and distant from L. about 7 m. E. The opposing masses numbered 240,000 on the side of the Allies; and 160,000 on that of the French. The battle began early at each end of the positions; but soon became close and sanguinary, particularly at the village of Probstheyde, on the r. of the French, whither Bonaparte repaired in person. This v. was repeatedly taken and retaken. The fire of the artillery was destructive on both sides, and all was undecided, when at noon a messenger from the extreme l. of the French position brought the unwelcome notice that a part of the Saxon artillery and cavalry had gone over to the Allies. At three o'clock came the still more alarming information of the desertion of the Saxon infantry. The intelligence was kept secret; a detachment of the French guards replaced the Saxons; but the superiority now acquired by the Allies was decisive, and the battle closed with the loss of a considerable part of the French position. A retreat, all the way to the Rhine, was now unavoidable. The orders for it were issued at nightfall, but the execution was necessarily very slow, all being obliged to take one road, the others being occupied by the Allies. The French accordingly suffered dreadfully in this

retreat; and from this time forward the superiority of the Allies was decisive and irresistible.

LEIPSIGE, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the road from Hayda to Gabel. It is a long straggling place, extending 1½ m. along a valley between two steep banks. It has a bleachfield, and a manufactory of linen thread.

LEIRE, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. NNW of Lutterworth, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1841, 406.

LEIRE, or San Salvador-de-Leire, a monastery of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 6 m. NE of Sanguesa, on the r. bank of the Aragon. The church contains the tombs of several of the kings of Navarre.

LEIRIA, a town of Portugal, capital of a comarca, in the prov. of Estremadura, 78 m. NNE of Lisbon, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, near the r. bank of the Liz. Pop. 2,500. It has a suburb, and is enclosed by walls. It contains an old castle, a cathedral, 2 parish-churches, 3 convents, a college, a school, and an hospital. In the vicinity is a forest of firs, planted by order of King Dionysius, to prevent the advance of the sand from the coast over the fertile soil of the locality. At the neighbouring v. of Marinhas is a large glass-factory. This town was taken from the Moors, and fortified by King Henriquez. It was the residence of several sovereigns.

LEISA, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the district and 1½ m. S of Battenburg, and 13 m. NNW of Marburg. Pop. 285. It is noted as the scene of a victory of Charlemagne over the Saxons in 779.

LEISBORN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 33 m. SE of Munster. Pop. 1,864.

LEISIGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 27 m. SSE of Berne, and bail. of Interlachen, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the S bank of Lake Thun. Pop. 416, Protestants. It has ferruginous baths.

LEISSNIG, an amt or bailiwick and town of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Leipzig, and 39 m. WNW of Dresden, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Freyberg Mulde, and at an alt. of 469 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 4,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of the river. It contains 2 churches and a college, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and tobacco-pipes, and several spinning-mills and bleacheries. It is noted as the birth-place of Schwarz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

LEISTON, a parish of Suffolk, 3½ m. ESE of Saxmundham. Area 5,220 acres. Pop. 1,177.

LEITE, a small river of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, an affluent of the Memel.

LEITERBACH (Unter), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, N of Bamberg. Pop. 320.

LEITH, a district suburban to Edinburgh, lying between it and the frith of Forth, and comprising its port, some outskirts of its streets, part of its parliamentary territory, and a considerable portion of its environs. Parochially it is divided into North L. and South L. The water of Leith divides North from South L. The former p. has an area of only about 270 acres, and, with the exception of some garden grounds, and a few fields, is all covered by villas, and by the villages of Newhaven and Hillhouse-field, and the town of North L. The pop. in 1801 was 3,228; in 1831, 7,416; in 1841, 8,492.—South L. has an area of about 1,200 acres, and includes besides its landward districts, parts of Calton and Canongate, Abbey-hill, Norton-place, the E side of Leith-walk, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, and the whole town of South L. Pop. in 1801, 12,044; in 1831, 18,439; in 1841, 19,776. The ancient seat and name of the p. of South L. was Restalrig.

Leith, the seaport of Edinburgh, a parliamentary borough, and a populous and important town, stands, as to its proper boundaries, from ¾ to 1¾ m. N of Edinburgh; as to its street-lines and edificed area, connected with Edinburgh by the long street called Leith-walk. The limits include all the p. of North L., with, of course, the large suburb and separate harbour of Newhaven, a portion of St. Cuthbert's, about equal in extent to North L. p., and very nearly one-third of the p. of South L. With some not very trivial exceptions, it is a field of waste lands, and a confused arena of alleys, lanes, and dingy streets, encinctured with a broad belt of gay and attractive buildings. North L., which contains the docks, and anciently comprehended the citadel and the chief seat of traffic, was of old a congeries of low houses, huddled into groups or irregular lines, and straddling their way among nuisance in front and in rear, very much in the style of a Portuguese or Spanish town of the present day; but within the last 30 years, and particularly since about 1818, it has undergone great and renovating changes. The exchange buildings, at the foot of Constitution-street, are a large and elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture. —The custom-house, built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000, and situated at the W end of the lower drawbridge, is a noble edifice, likewise in the Grecian style, and adorned in front with pillars and pediment.—The new court-house, situated at the corner of Constitution-street and Charlotte-street, is by far the most elegant edifice in the town.—The high school, built in 1806, on the SW corner of the links, is a spacious oblong building, in the Grecian style of architecture.—Dr. Bell's school, built in 1839, in Great Junction-street, is a large and elegant Gothic edifice.—The Trinity-house, erected in 1817, on the W side of Kirkgate, is a handsome edifice.—The fort stands about a ½ m. W of the custom-house. It has long been a station for a considerable park of artillery, and is kept in excellent order.

Harbour.] L. harbour consists of the gut formed by the discharge of the water of Leith, and is entirely tidal. It was formerly, with the exception of being traversed by the shallow and unimportant stream, quite dry at low water; and even yet it has then a very trifling depth. The late John Rennie, civil engineer, was employed in 1799 to examine the ground, and to form designs of docks and extended piers on a scale somewhat proportioned to the actual and increasing trade of the port. An immediate result was the construction of a splendid suite of docks, at the cost of about £285,000. Two wet docks, each 250 yds. long, and 100 yds. wide, were, with three graving-docks on their N side, commenced in 1800, and completed in 1817. A third and larger dock on the W, designed to reach nearly to Newhaven, was projected; but this and all kindred matters were thrown into abeyance by a total failure of funds. In 1824-5, the E pier was extended about 1,500 ft., so as to have an entire length of 2,550 ft., or more than half-a-mile; a W pier and breakwater was erected to the extent of 1,500 ft., and terminating within 200 ft. of the other; and a part of the western end of the W dock was set apart as a store-yard for the naval service. In 1848, further improvements were commenced, by which the E pier was extended 1,000 ft. further, and the W breakwater converted into a pier, with a low water landing-place at its extremity; while the channel or fair-way has been given a depth of 6 ft. at low water A new dock has also been formed, contiguous to the old E dock, 700 ft. in length, and 300 ft. wide, with 1,900 ft. of wharfage, and 21 ft. water at low neap tides. The harbour revenue amounts to about £27,000 per ann.—Steam-vessels from L. ply to Hamburg, Rotterdam, London, Hull, Newcastle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Inverness, Cromarty, Banff, Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, the coasting-towns of Fife, and Stirling. Several ships belonging to the port are employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, and a considerable number trade with distant foreign ports, especially with those of the Baltic and the West Indies. The quarantine-station of the port is Inverkeithing bay, on the Fife coast, 8¾ m. in a direct line NW by W of the entrance of L. harbour.

Commerce and trade.] The principal articles of importation from foreign countries are wines, tobacco, timber, hemp, tallow, grain, and West Indian

produce. The whole Baltic trade with the E of Scotland was at one time concentrated in L. The customs revenue in 1849 was £545,884; in 1850, £531,220.—L., though not in a strict sense a manufacturing town, or the seat of any staple produce, possesses a variety of productive establishments, some of them of considerable or even great magnitude. Ship-building is carried on in several yards, and has produced many large steamers and bulky sailing-vessels. There are sailcloth factories, manufactories of glass, chiefly in the department of common ale and wine bottles, and a large corn-mill, propelled by steam. Other manufacturing establishments than those already named, are some manufactories of cordage, two breweries, a distillery, places for the rectifying of spirits, an extensive sugar-refining establishment, a large meat-preserving work, some soap and candle manufactories, and several cooperages and saw-mills.

Municipal government, &c.] L. is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors. It was, until very recently, altogether enthralled to Edinburgh.—L. unites with Musselburgh, Portobello, and Newhaven, in sending a member to parliament. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841, was 25,984; in 1851, 30,676. Parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839, 1,272; in 1849, 1,372.

LEITH-HILL, an eminence in Surrey, near Boxhill, rising to the height of 993 ft. above sea-level, commanding an extensive prospect over the wealds of Surrey and Sussex.

LEITHA, a river formed in the archduchy of Austria, by the junction of the Schwarzau and Pitten, which unite at the village of Haderswerd, and 6 m. S of Neustadt. It flows first NE along some parts of the frontier of Hungary, passes Bruck, then bends SE into Hungary, and joins the Raab, on the r. bank, at the town of that name, and after a course of about 90 m.—Also a chain of mountains which runs in the SW direction, along the confines of the archduchy of Austria, and the Hungarian comitat of Oedenburg, between the river of the same name and the NW bank of Lake Neusiedel. It extends over a distance of about 15 m., but is of little height.

LEITHEN, a rivulet of Peebles-shire, in the NW angle of the p. of Innerleithen, an affluent of the Tweed.

LEITHOLM, a village of Berwickshire, in the p. of Eccles, 7½ m. NE of Kelso. Pop. in 1841, 365.

LEITMERITZ, or Litomerice, a circle or administrative subdivision and town of Bohemia. The circle, which is the most northerly of the prov., is bounded on the N by the kingdom of Saxony; on the E by the circle of Bunzlau; on the S by that of Rakonitz; and on the SW by the circle of Saatz. It is 60 m. in length from NE to SW, and 24 m. in medium breadth, comprising an area of 60 Austrian sq. m., and contains 43 towns, 936 villages, and 81 seignories. Pop. in 1833, 350,662; in 1837, 359,881. It is intersected in the NW by the chain of the Erzgebirge, and is generally mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Eger, Bila, and Polzen. It is noted for its fertility, producing corn, fruit, hops, flax, and wine in great abundance. In the mountains are found tin, precious stones, and several mineral springs.—The town, which is the capital of the above circle, is 36 m. NNW of Prague, and 45 m. SSE of Dresden, on the r. bank of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at an alt. of 357 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 4,300.—It is fortified and well-built; and contains a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, numerous churches, a custom-house, a gymnasium, a theological academy, a diocesan seminary, and a printing establishment. It has extensive manufactories of cloth, straw-hats, and chicory, and carries on an active trade in corn, fish, especially salmon, wine, and other productions of the locality.

LEITOMISCHL, Leutomischel, or Litomissle, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 42 m. NE of Chrudim, and 12 m. NNE of Policzka, on the Laucna. Pop. 6,395. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Waldstein, 3 churches, a piarist college, a gymnasium, and a lyceum; and possesses manufactories of cloth, muslin, and printed goods, several dye-works, and distilleries. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1758, and suffered extensively from conflagrations in 1775 and 1814.

LEITOWN, a village in the p. of Errol, Perthshire. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1841, 112.

LEITRIM, the most NE county of the prov. of Connaught in Ireland. It is bounded on the N by the bay and co. of Donegal; on the NE by co. Fermanagh; on the E by the cos. of Fermanagh and Cavan; on the SE and S by co. Longford; and on the W by cos. Roscommon and Sligo. It can hardly be called a maritime county; for it is touched by Donegal bay, over a distance of only 2½ m. Its outline is elongated and irregular. Its extreme length, in a direction S of SSE, is 41½ m.; its breadth, at the N extremity, is 2½ m.; at the centre, or Lough Allen, 5¼ m.; midway between the centre and the N, 13 m.; and midway between the centre and the S, 15 m. Its area comprises 249,350 acres of arable land, 115,869 of uncultivated land, 3,396 of continuous plantations, and 23,748 of water,—in all, 392,363 acres.

Surface.] The surface of the central and N divisions of the co., in a general view, is a part of a wide shelving slope which descends N, along Sligo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Donegal, to the sea; and of the S division, is part of a compound series of mountains, high pasture-grounds, and poor arable lands, disposed round the sources and early course of the Shannon. The loftiest summits in the N division have altitudes above sea-level of 1,712, 2,007, 1,575, 1,228, 1,511, 1,524, 1,448, 1,447, 1,123, and 1,377 ft.; the loftiest summits in the S division, all in the near vicinity of Lough Allen, have altitudes above sea-level of 1,407, 1,707, and 1,922 ft.

Waters.] Lough Melvin, on the NE boundary, lies 90 ft. above sea-level, and has within co. L. an area of 4,460 acres. Upper Lough Macnean, on the E boundary, lies 172 ft. above sea-level, and has within the co. an area of 636 acres. Lough Garadice, on the E boundary, lies 176 ft. above sea-level, and has within the co. an area of 1,106 acres. The chief lakes and loughlets, on the E and S boundary, are Glasshouse, Laheen, Rockfield, Drumhart, Cullies, Gulladoo, Beaghmore, South Tully, Gortermone, Doogary, Nabelwy, Cloonoose, Fearglass, Sallagh, and Drumshambo. Lough Allen, situated on the W boundary, lies 159 ft. above sea-level in summer, and has an area within co. L. of 7,536 acres. Lough Gill, situated on the W boundary midway between Lough Allen and the sea, lies 20 ft. above sea-level, and has an area within the co. of 498 acres. Lough Glin or Glencar, situated on the W boundary 4½ m. N of Lough Gill, lies 97 ft. above sea-level, and has an area within the co. of about 190 or 200 acres. Six or seven of the interior lakes of the co. have each an area of from 180 to 350 acres; but the others, though numerous, are in general very much smaller, and probably do not average more than between 30 and 50 acres.—Excepting the Shannon after its efflux from Lough Allen, all the streams are of inconsiderable volume, and most of comparatively very brief length of run. The principal in the N division of the county are the Drowes or Bundoran and the Duff or Banduff to Donegal bay; the

Glenaniff, the Ballagh, the Lackagh, and the Kilcoo, to Lough-Melvin; two rivulets to Upper Lough Macnean; the Shannon and the Diffagher to Lough Allen; and the Bonnet, the longest and much the most beautiful of the whole, to Lough Gill. The principal ones in the S division of the co. are the Yellow and the Stony rivers to Lough Allen; the Blackwater and the Dale to Lough Garadice; and the Aghacashel, the Eslin, and the Rinn to the Shannon.

Climate.] The climate of L. is aggregately colder than that of the S cos. of Ireland; and, owing to the great number and the height of its mountains, it is more raw and wet than even most parts of other counties in the same latitude. The S division, however, is considerably more genial than the N.

Minerals.] A tiny district of gneiss, passing into granite and mica slate, lies about 3½ m. WSW of Manor-Hamilton, but is chiefly confined to the mountain of Benbo. A belt of mica slate, about 2 m. in breadth, and nearly insulating the previous formation, extends down the vale of the Bonnet river. Old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate occupy a tiny district in the S environs of Drumshambo, and also to the SE of Drumsna. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate form two districts, each about 3½ m. in mean breadth, and extending respectively across the N and the S extremities of the county. Millstone-grit, including white sandstones and shales with thin beds of limestone and coal, forms a great district of from 6 to 16 m. in length from the foot of Lough Allen across the co. to Sligo and Fermanagh; it also constitutes the upland patch of surface which figures conspicuously in the mountain-mass of Dartree. The coal formation, constituting a chief part of the coalfield of Connaught, and spreading out to continuations in the adjacent counties of Roscommon and Sligo, exhibits itself in several comparatively large patches and pendicles within the millstone-grit district, and particularly in the immediate vicinity of Lough Allen. Floetz or carboniferous limestone is the surface rock of all the remaining parts of the co., both N and S of the millstone-grit district, and constituting rather more than one-half of its entire area.—Lead ore occurs near Lurganboy; copper ore, on the N side of Benbo; manganese, in the vicinity of Benbo; and steatites, marls, fuller's earth, and potter's clay, between Lurganboy and Dromahaire.

Soils and agriculture.] Large tracts of deep, dark, rich soil, on a limestone bottom, occur in the vicinity of Manor-Hamilton, Dromahaire, Sheemore, and Mohill. The sides and summits of most of the hills in the S division of the co. are covered with a thin stratum of hungry, ferruginous loam, upon a hard, gravel bottom, varying in character with the geognostic structure of the hills. The valleys of the S have in general a superior soil to that of the hills, deeper in surface, not so reddish, and much more fertile. In consequence of a large proportion of the profitable land consisting of strong wet soil, draining is in a supereminent degree necessary in order to any department of agricultural prosperity, yet it is almost generally neglected. Sheep-stock is kept to a surprisingly less amount than on similar lands in other parts of the kingdom; and the reason is simply, that, in consequence of having to feed on the herbage of moist, undrained pastures, it is generally unthriving. The acres under crop in 1848 were 5,319 in wheat, 31,848 in oats, 2,987 in barley and rye, 127 in pease and beans, 8,098 in potatoes, 2,954 in turnips, 1,080 in cabbage and mangel-wurzel, 184 in flax, and 23,788 in meadow and clover.—In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres each, was 9,373; of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,971; of from 15 to 30 acres, 877; and of upwards of 30 acres, 202. In 1841, the live stock, together with their respective value, were 2,986 horses and mules, £23,888; 2,515 asses, £2,515; 45,421 cattle, £295,237; 9,588 sheep, £10,547; 21,812 pigs, £27,265; and 163,355 poultry, £4,083. Grand total of value of live stock, £363,535. In 1847, the number of horses and mules was 3,214; of asses, 3,840; cattle, 56,864; sheep, 4,625; pigs, 3,376; goats, 2,317; poultry, 84,958.—About 140 years ago almost the whole co. was a continuous forest. The forest on the Slieve-an-Ierin mountains was burnt to extinction in conducting iron-works on the banks of Lough Allen; and many other portions are supposed to have been destroyed as common fuel, since the bogs, even about 40 years ago, had "only begun to be nibbled at around the edges for turf." In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 3,396 acres.

Trade and manufactures.] In 1802, the only noticeable establishments or appliances in any of the departments of manufacture, were 4 bleachfields, a considerable number of looms, comparatively numerous coarse potteries, about 50 corn-mills, and about half-a-dozen tuck mills. The existing state of trade and manufactures will be best shown by the personal statistics of some branches of productive industry ascertained in the census of 1841:—Millers, 59; flax dressers, 74; spinners of flax, 6,709; of wool, 1,379; of unspecified classes, 13,214; weavers of linen, 247; weavers of woollen, 30; weavers of unspecified classes, 709; bleachers, 12; dyers, 9; clothiers, 4; skinner, 1; curriers, 3; tanners, 3; brogue-makers, 126; boot and shoe makers, 540; tailors, 528; lime-burners, 6; stone-masons, 250; carpenters, 285; coopers, 246; coach and car-makers, 5; letter-press printers, 5.

Communications.] A line of canal connecting the Shannon with the Erne, and the internal navigations of the W with those of the NE, crosses the S section of the co. A projected line of railway from Dublin to Sligo passes up the l. bank of the Shannon for some distance within Leitrim, and touches the towns of Drumsna and Carrick-on-Shannon.—The chief roads within the co. are the mail-lines from Dublin to Sligo through Drumsna and Carrick-on-Shannon; from Enniskillen to Sligo through Manor-Hamilton; from Sligo to Londonderry across the N end of the county; from Drumsna to Mohill, and from Carrick-on-Shannon to Ballinamore.

Divisions and Towns.] The co. is divided into two baronies in the N, and three in the S. Rossclogher and Dromahaire occupy respectively the N and the S of the N division; and Carrigallen, Mohill, and Leitrim, occupy respectively the E, the S, and the NW of the S division.—The towns and chief villages in Carrigallen are Ballinamore, Carrigallen, and Newtowngore; in Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, Dromahaire, and part of Manor-Hamilton; in Leitrim, Drumsna, Drumshambo, Kiltoghert, Leitrim, Jamestown, Keshcarrigan, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon; in Mohill, Dromod, Cloone, Mohill, and Roosky; and in Rossclogher, Kiltyclogher, Kinlough, Lurganboy, and part of Manor-Hamilton. There is no town within the co. having a pop. of 2,000.

Statistics.] Population in 1792, 50,000; in 1813, 94,095; in 1821, 124,785; in 1831, 141,524; in 1841, 155,297; in 1851, 111,808, being a decrease of 28 per cent. within 10 years. Houses in 1792, 10,026; in 1813, 17,899; in 1821, 21,762; in 1831, 24,200; in 1841, 25,912; in 1851, 19,787. The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 77,501; females, 77,796; families, 27,192. Inhabited houses, 25,912; uninhabited complete houses, 712; houses in the course of erection, 25. First-class inhabited houses, 152; second-class, 3,221; third-class, 11,340; fourth class, 11,199. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 21,663; in manufactures and trade, 4,067; in other pursuits, 1,462. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 508; on the directing of labour, 5,799; on their own manual labour, 20,479; clergymen of the Established church, 20; Roman Catholic clergymen, 34; not specified, 6.—At the close of Dec. 1841, the National Board had in operation within the co. 32 schools, conducted by 52 male and 12 female teachers, attended by 2,463 male and 1,974 female scholars. In September 1848 there were 85 National schools in operation, attended by

11,159 children. — The criminal commitments in 1845 were 361; in 1847, 610; in 1848, 677.—The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £162,552.—L. sent to the Irish parliament 2 members for the co.; 2 for Jamestown, and 2 for Carrick-on-Shannon; but it sends to the Imperial parliament only 2 members for the co. Constituency in 1841, 1,488, of whom 1,214 were £10 freeholders. In 1849 the constituency was only 615.

History.] Before the period of the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which now constitutes the co. of Leitrim formed a principality or petty kingdom governed by the chief of the sept of O'Rourk. L. was first erected into a separate co. in 1563 or 1565. In 1615, numerous grants of land in L. were made to English 'undertakers.' In 1641, Sir Owen O'Rourk, at the head of a force of native Irish, seized all the military strengths of the co., excepting the castles of Manor-Hamilton and Carrickdrumrusk, and garrisoned them against the English government. In 1650, the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy held a synod at Jamestown, delegated agents to treat on their behalf with foreign powers, and framed a sentence of excommunication against the person and all the adherents of the Marquis of Ormond. The forfeitures which followed the long and great rebellion of the 17th cent. extinguished the influence of the name of O'Rourk. In 1798 the French invaders under General Humbert marched and counter-marched through L., and finally surrendered at Ballinamuck. Either the co. or the town of L. gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Clements.

LEITRIM, a parish 4½ m. SE by E of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 4,098 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,688; in 1841, 1,562, of whom 280 were in the village of L.—Also a parish partly in co. Waterford, but chiefly in co. Cork, 3¾ m. E by S of Kilworth. Area 7,128 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 2,579.—Also a village in the p. of Kiltoghert, in co. Leitrim, 3 m. N by E of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 406.

LEITZKAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 15 m. ESE of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow 1st. Pop. 996. It has 2 churches and an alms-house. The suburban v. of Althaus L. has a pop. of 138; and that of Neuhaus L., of 133.

LEIVA, or Nuestra-Senora-de-Leiva, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, 15 m. NW of Tunja, and 72 m. NNE of Santa-Fe-di-Bogota, in a plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 600. It has a parish church and 4 convents. The surrounding district is fertile and well-watered, and contains the rich copper-mines of Munquera.

LEIXLIP, a parish partly in co. Kildare and partly in co. Dublin. Area 3,201 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,033. The town is 1½ m. WNW of Lucan, 3½ m. ESE of Maynooth, and 8¼ m. W by N of Dublin, at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye. Area 26 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,159; in 1841, 1,086.

LEIZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 2 m. NW of Pamplona, at the foot of Mount Ariaz. Pop. 1,700. It has a fine parish church, and possesses manufactories of common woollen and linen fabrics, several iron and copper works, and a paper-mill. In the environs are mines of iron and copper, and a ferruginous spring.

LEIZERSDORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, 8 m. NNW of Korneuburg. Pop. 1,030.

LEJJUN (El), or Legune, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 22 m. SE of Acre, in the plain of Esdraelon.

LEKA. See Lockehaus.

LEKCHA, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the NW part of the gov. of Olonetz, and of the district of Povienetz. It is 24 m. in length from NW to SE, and 5 m. in breadth.

LEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,286.

LEKKERKERK, a parish and village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. and 9 m. E of Rotterdam, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Haastrecht, on the r. bank of the Leck. Pop. 1,882.

LEKNO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 36 m. SW of Bromberg, circle and 6 m. ENE of Wongrowiz, on a small lake. Pop. 433.

LEKSMOND, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 11 m. N of Gorcum, and 11 m. SSW of Utrecht. Pop. 1,287.

LELANT (Uny). See Lalant (Uny).

LELEK (Sank), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szecklers, in the N part of the march of Haromszek.

LELESZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 11 m. ENE of Zemplin. It contains a castle, and a Premonstratensian abbey. Pop. 1,609.

LELIAH, a village on the N coast of the island of Buro, in the group of the Molucca islands.

LELLEY, a township in the p. of Preston, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ENE of Hull. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1841, 136.

LE LORROIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Solre-Saint-Gery. Pop. 140.

LELOVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 40 m. SSW of Janina, and 17 m. WNW of Arta, in a fertile valley of the Merlchica mountains.

LELOW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwod and 31 m. N of Olkusz. Pop. 600.

LELUNDA, a river of Lower Guinea, which has its source in the mountains on the E confines of Congo, runs W past San Salvador, and throws itself into the Atlantic, 24 m. S of the embouchure of the Zaire, and after a course, in a generally W direction, of about 200 m.

LEMA, or Leima, a small group of islands in the China sea, near the W coast of Borneo, and to the N of the island of Carimata, in S lat. 1° 10′, and E long. 108° 50′.

LEMAN, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the Exe near Tiverton.

LEMAN (Lake). See Geneva (Lake of).

LEMANAGHAN, a parish of King's co., 3½ m. NE by E of Ferbane. Area 19,615 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,787; in 1841, 5,806. It contains an extensive bog of the same name.

LEMBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Wissembourg, and 32 m. N of Strasburg. Pop. in 1841, 1,961.—Also a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and circle of the Mühl, 23 m. WNW of Passau, and 32 m. W of Freystadt. It has numerous spinning-mills.

LEMBECQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, arrond. of Brussels, on the Senne. Pop. of dep. 2,401. The village is 12 m. SW of Brussels, on the Senne. Pop. 914. It contains an old castle; and possesses manufactories of sugar from beet-root, several distilleries and breweries, a salt-refinery, and several paper-mills.

LEMBERG, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Saint Avold, 17 m. SE of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1841, 2,599. Common pottery, pipe-clay, and tiles, are its chief articles of manufacture. In the vicinity are the extensive glass-works of Muzthal-Saint-Louis.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 15 m. ESE of Deux Ponts. It has a glass-work.

LEMBERG, a central circle of Galicia; bounded by the circle of Zolkiew on the N; by Zloczow on the NE; by Brzezany on the SE; by Sambor on the SW; and by Przemysl on the W. It has an area of 932 sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 175,601. It is a flat country, with here and there a few hills of slight elevation, and watered by a few small streams. Its forests and pasturages are extensive;

and the rearing of cattle forms the chief employment of rural industry.

LEMBERG, or LEOPOLD, a city of Austrian Poland, formerly the capital of Red Russia, and now of Galicia and Lodomeria, giving name to the above circle, stands on the Peltew, or Poltev, a branch of the Dniester, in N lat. 49° 51′ 42″, E long. 24° 2′ 32″, 156 m. E of Cracow, in a deep round valley surrounded by hills which form a circle of about 4 m. in diam., and at an alt. of 868 ft. above sea-level. It is a large and populous place, containing in 1831, 50,536; in 1837, 58,728; in 1845, 73,000, a considerable proportion of whom were Jews. It was once well-fortified, but the ramparts have been converted into streets and public walks, though it has still two castles, one outside of and the other within the walls. The lofty towers and spires of the Catholic cathedral and the churches, and the height and massiveness of the houses, which are built of freestone, give the town an air of grandeur, particularly when viewed from a distance. Several of the streets in the suburbs are wide and straight, and the squares spacious. The city proper is small; but there are 4 suburbs each equal to the city in extent. The sides of the encircling belt of hills are covered with villas interspersed with gardens. The number of churches is 30. There is a university, which was removed to Cracow, but has been re-organized by the Austrian government, and in 1845 was attended by 1,400 students. There are also an Imperial academy, a Roman Catholic and a Greek ecclesiastical seminary, 2 high-schools, several Jewish schools, and a large public library. The Rath-haus is a very stately quadrangular pile; and the theatre is an immense building of recent erection. —L. is, next to Brody, the greatest trading-town of Galicia. Its fair, called the 'Three kings' fair,' which lasts 6 weeks from January 14th, is on a very large scale and the business transacted at it is immense, as L. is the principal entrepot between Odessa, and other Russian ports on the Black sea, and Vienna, and the rest of Germany. The Russians bring to the fairs of L. large quantities of peltry from Siberia and Tartary, and receive in exchange the hardware, woollen, and cotton goods of Austria; while the corn of Poland and Galicia passes through in waggons, to be shipped on the Dniester, and exported from Odessa. Great droves of horned cattle arrive also from Moldavia and Bessarabia, and are sent into the Austrian and Silesian territories. There are large establishments for manufacturing cotton stuffs, and extensive dye-works, distilleries, and tanneries. L. is the seat of a Catholic archbishop, a Greek metropolitan, and an Armenian archbishop.—In 1656, this city made a firm defence against the Russians and Cossacks; but in 1704, it was stormed by the Swedes. Since 1772, it has belonged to Austria.

LEMBEYE, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 18 m. NE of Pau. Pop. 1,000.

LEMBO, a town of Lower Guinea, near the r. bank of the Lucala, 24 m. NNE of Massangano.

LEMENE, a river of Austrian Lombardy, which rises a little to the N of Santo Vito; runs S, passing Porto-Gruaro; and divides into two branches, one of which passes Santo-Gaetano, before it reaches the Adriatic; and the other branches off into several canals, while the main stream reaches the sea at Falconera.

LEMFORDE, a town of Hanover, in the co. and 9 m. S of Diepholz, to the SE of the Dummer-see. Pop. 912.

LEMGHIN, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 30 m. SE of Turfan.

LEMGO, a town in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, situated on the river Bega, in N lat. 52° 1′ 40″, E long. 8° 54′ 20″. It is a place of antiquity, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and possessed considerable woollen manufactures; but it never recovered its losses during the Thirty years' war. It has still however some manufactories of woollen, leather, and linen. It has 2 castles, a convent, a Lutheran gymnasium, an orphan house, a Calvinist and 2 Lutheran churches. Pop. 2,020.

LEMIA, or LEMUY, a small island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 42° 40′, W long. 73° 35′. There is a village of about 20 houses upon its E side.

LEMINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 12 m. SE of Stratford-on-Avon. Area 660 acres. Pop. 53.

LEMLAND, one of the Aland isles, in the gulf of Finland, belonging to Russia, lying immediately S of Aland, in N lat. 60° 4′. It is 8 m. in length from N to S.

LEMLUN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, about midway between Bassora and Hilla. About 10 m. below is the village of New L., where the river divides into two arms which form a delta, and spread into extensive marshes which during the period of the highest inundation of the river cover a breadth of 60 m., and through which the main stream of the Euphrates pursues a tortuous course in a channel from 50 to 80 yds. broad, and from 6 to 9 ft. deep. At Salva, about 20 m. below New L., the river, though still in the marshes, resumes in some degree its previous size, and the marshes are contracted by at least one-half. At the E extremity of the Gratim inlet, 52 m. below L., the marshes terminate. The country around these marshes produces abundance of rice, and is inhabited by the wild and lawless tribes called Khaizail and Kualem, who live in tents and in huts made of reeds, and use beautifully shaped reed canoes.

LEMMER, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 20 m. S of Leeuwarden, in N lat. 52° 50′ 44″. Pop. 2,327.

LEM-MAS, or LE-MAS, a group of islands off the S coast of China, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. Tam-quan-Tow or the Great Lema, the extreme NE of the group, is intersected by the parallel of 22° 3′ N, and the meridian of 114° 17′ E. The other islands, in succession to the SW, are Ya-chow, E-chow, Tai-tam-mi, Hai-pong, and Yung-gai.—This group must not be confounded with the island of Lam-ma to the SW of Hong-kong, and 9 m. NNW of the Great Lema.

LEMNOS, STALIMENE, or LIMYE, an island of European Turkey, in the archipelago, between the promontory of Mount Athos and the Hellespont, in N lat. 39° 55′, 22 m. SW of Imbros. It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and about 11 m. in breadth. On the N there is an extensive roadstead; and on the S are the two harbours of Port Kudia and Port Santo-Antonio. About two-thirds of the surface are hilly, dry, and barren; but it is tolerably fertile in the S and W parts, which are watered by a number of springs. It produces corn, oil, hemp, flax, cotton, silk, and considerable quantities of grapes, figs, and mulberries; and its shores are celebrated for the variety and excellence of the fish taken upon them. Its chief exports are ewe-milk cheese, silk, cotton, and wool. The *terra sigillata* of L. is a kind of fine clay which was at one time in high repute for its supposed medicinal properties. The pop. of the island amounts to 12,000, a large proportion of whom are Greeks, and excellent seamen. In the time of Belon this island contained 75 towns and villages. —The small town of L., the cap. of the island, the see of a Greek metropolitan, has a harbour, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The only other places worth mentioning are Kochino, Candia, and Santo-Antonio.

LEMON, a township of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 2,053.

LEMPA, Lempta, or Zacatecoluca, a river of Guatimala, in the state of San-Salvador, which issues from a lake to the ESE of Guatimala, on the W extremity of the table-land; runs ESE to the junction of the Torolo, when it bends S; and throws itself into the Pacific, 20 m. S of San-Salvador, and after a course of about 75 m. It is at some points about 150 yds. in breadth, but its navigation is obstructed by a bar of sand at its mouth.

LEMPDES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of Auzon, and 9 m. NW of Brioude, on the Allagnon, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1841, 1,728.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pont-du-Chateau. Pop. 1,883.

LEMPITLAW, a village in the p. of Sprouston, Roxburghshire, 4½ m. E of Kelso.

LEMPS (Le-Grand), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of La-Tour-du-Pin. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,158; in 1841, 14,403.—The town is 13 m. S of La-Tour-du-Pin, and 23 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. in 1841, 2,115.

LEMSAL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 50 m. NNE of Riga, and 33 m. W of Wolmar, on a small lake, near the gulf of Riga. Pop. 1,050. It has several tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade.

LEMSTER, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, 40 m. W of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by branches of Sugar and Cold rivers. Pop. in 1840, 941.

LEMTA. See Lamtah.

LEMUY. See Lemia.

LEMVIG, a town and port of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and 90 m. NNW of Ribe, bail. and 34 m. N of Ringkiöbing, on the S coast of the Lymfiord. Pop. 800. It possesses building docks and an hospital, and has productive fisheries.

LEN, a river in Kent, which flows into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENA, a noble river of Eastern Siberia, which has its source in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the NW side of the lofty granitic mountains of Baïkal, 30 m. from the W bank of the lake of that name, in N lat. 53° 20′, E long. 106° 10′. It runs first N, then NE; becomes navigable at Katchuk or Kotshuga, only 50 m. from its source; enters into the prov. of Yakutsk, near Krestovskoï; on reaching Yakutsk, where it is a wide and noble river, it takes a nearly N direction, and proceeds to the Arctic ocean, which it enters 700 m. below Yakutsk, by numerous mouths, in N lat. 73°. Its principal affluents are the Kirenga, Vitima, Olekma, Talbatchim, Aldan, on the r., and on the l. the Kuta, Viliuï, and Mouna. The basin of the L., which is of considerably smaller extent than that of the Yenisei and Obi, is enclosed on the S by the mountains of Baïkal and of Stanovoï, on the SE by the latter, on the E by a range of low hills by which it is separated from the basins of the Indighirka and Yana, and on the W by another low ridge running in the direction of the basins of the Yenisei and Olenek. The length of this river is upwards of 2,000 m. Its course is sinuous, and its current, as its name denotes, sluggish. The plains through which it flows are in the higher part of its course well wooded with spruce and yellow pine, and studded with numerous villages; but towards the N, below Yakutsk, their aspect becomes wild and dreary in the extreme. It becomes a very rapid stream in spring, on the breaking up of the ice and melting of the snow; but in the beginning of autumn is so shallow that vessels are obliged to unload their cargoes into flat-bottomed boats, to get them conveyed to Katchuk.

LENAWEE, a county in the SE part of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 735 sq. m., watered by Raisin and Ottawa rivers. It has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil consisting of sandy and argillaceous loam. Pop. in 1840, 17,889; in 1850, 26,374. Its cap. is Adrian.

LENCES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Burgos, partido and 8 m. NW of Briviesca, on the l. bank of the Ommo. Pop. 367. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses generally well-built.

LENCH (Rouse), a parish in Worcestershire, 5½ m. SW by W of Alcester. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 251; in 1841, 280.

LENCH (Sheriff's), a hamlet in the p. of Church Lench, Worcestershire, 4 m. N of Evesham. Pop. 83.

LENCLOITRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Châtellerault. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,183; in 1841, 8,380.—The town is 11 m. W of Châtellerault, on the l. bank of the Lauvigne.

LENCLOS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Etalle. Pop. 289.

LENCOUACQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. NW of Roquefort. Pop. 1,237.

LENDELEDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. of dep. 4,142.

LENDERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. E of Aachen, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Duren, on the l. bank of the Roër. Pop. 504. It has an iron-foundery and slitting-mill.

LENDERSHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stralsund, circle of Franzburg. Pop. 162.

LENDINAR, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in a district of the same name, in the gov. of Venice, del. and 11 m. W of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 5,142.—The district comprises 8 com. Wine, grain, and flax are extensively cultivated in the locality.

LENE. See Lane.

LENEY, a parish in co. Westmeath, comprising an area of 4,231 acres, of which 259 are in Lough Owhel. Pop. in 1831, 1,479; in 1841, 1,455.

LENGBACH (Alt), a village of Austria, in the circle of the Wienerwald, on the W declivity of the Wienerwald.

LENGEFELD, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. of Wolkenstein and Annaberg, 14 m. SE of Chemnitz, and 36 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 3,995. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, fustian, &c., and has several spinning-mills.—Also a village of Prussia, on the Lahne, in the reg. of Erfurt, W of Muhlhausen. Pop. 652.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Naumburg, on the l. bank of the Saal. Pop. 186.—Also another v. in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Sangerhausen. Pop. 419.

LENGENAU, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, pleasantly situated on the Hugel. Pop. 1,781, of whom 562 are Jews.

LENGENFELD, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, bail. and 12 m. NE of Plauen, and 30 m. SW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,425. It has manufactories of various woollen and linen fabrics, spinning-mills, and bleacheries, and several breweries.—Also a village of Austria, in the circle of Mannhartsberg, N of Krems.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1,290.

LENGERICH, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 30 m. NW of Osnabruck, 9 m. ENE of Lingen. Pop. 910.

LENGERICH, or MARGARETHEN-LENGERICH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. NNE of Munster, circle and 2 m. from Tecklenburg, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,315. It has manufactories of woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and of tobacco. Conferences preliminary to the peace of Westphalia were held here in 1648.

LENGERUD, a river of Persia, in Ghilan, which has its source in the mountains of Elburz; makes a circuit to the NE; and falls into the Caspian, 20 m. SE of the embouchure of the Sufid-Rud, and after a course of about 60 m. The chief places on its banks are Lahajan and Lengerud. Between the latter place and the sea its banks are marshy, and rise but little above sea-level. Its waters abound with fish.—The town of L. is 9 m. NE of Lahajan, and 27 m. ESE of Recht. Pop. 3,000. It has a good caravanserai, and possesses an extensive trade, chiefly in silk.

LENGNAU, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. N of Bern, bail. and 4 m. N of Buren, at the foot of the Jura mountains. The French were here defeated by the Bernese on the 2d March 1798. In the environs are mines of iron, a species of earth named *huppererde*, and a mineral spring.

LENGRIES, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 8 m. S of Tolz, and 36 m. S of Munich. Pop. 375. It has an hospital and an alms-house. In the vicinity is a quarry of marble.

LENGRONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. NW of Gavray, and 8 m. S of Coutances. Pop. 1,052.

LENGSFELD, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and circle and 17 m. SSW of Eisenach, on the r. bank of the Felda. Pop. 2,239. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 castles and a synagogue.

LENGSFELD (SCHENK), a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, district 8 m. SSE of Dieburg, and 14 m. ESE of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,160.

LENGUAS, a fierce tribe of Indians, who inhabit the E part of the Gran Chaco in La Plata. When any of their number dies, they all change their names, in order, they say, that they may not be remembered by the deceased.

LENHAM, a parish in Kent, 9½ m. E by S of Maidstone, and 5 m. S of the South-eastern railway. Area 6,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,214.

LENIDI, or LENITI, a village and port of Greece, on a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a small river, 3 m. NNW of Erikes, and 21 m. ENE of Mistra.

LENHEIRO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, near the town of São-João-del-Rei.

LENING, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. NW of Albestrof, and 18 m. NE of Chateau-Salins. Pop. 492. It has a fulling-mill.

LENINO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 80 m. WNW of Mozyr, and 56 m. S of Sluck, on the r. bank of the Sluck.

LENIVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 41 m. SSW of Kharkov, district and 26 m. SW of Zmiev.

LENK (AN DER), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 36 m. S of Bern, and bail. of the Upper Simmenthal, on the Simme, at the foot of rocky mountains which are covered with perpetual snow. Pop. of p. 2,246.

LENKERAN. See LANKERAN.

LENKERSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 3 m. E of Windsheim, and 16 m. N of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Aisch. Pop. 800. It has 2 Lutheran churches.

LENNA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Bergamo, district and about a mile S of La Piazza, on the r. bank of the Brembo.

LENNARD, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Wellington, in the Roe range.

LENNE, a river of Prussian Westphalia, which rises near Astenberg, in the circle of Brilon; runs successively W, SW, and NW; and joins the Ruhr between Westhofen and Herdeke, after a course of 60 m.

LENNEP, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. E of Dusseldorf, near a small stream of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 6,025. It is a town of some manufacturing importance, having several woollen and cotton-weaving establishments, and iron and steel-works. It has also a trade in Rhine and Moselle wines.

LENNICK-SAINT-MARTIN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 8 m. WSW of Brussels. Pop. 1,293.

LENNICK-SAINT-QUENTIN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 1 m. S of Lennick-Saint-Martin, near a branch of the Senne. Pop. 2,147.

LENNINGEN (OBER), a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. of Kirchheim. Pop. 930. Cherries and other fruits are largely cultivated in the vicinity.

LENNOCK, a small stream in the p. of Birnie, Morayshire, tributary to the Lossie.

LENNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Pleyben, 9 m. E of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,229.

LENNOX, a name given in early Scottish history to the ancient co. of Dumbarton, comprehending the whole of the modern co. and a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the cos. of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach, i. e.* 'the field of the Leven;' and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch-Lomond, anciently called Loch-Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, came to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th cent., Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

LENNOX, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in Somerset co., bounded by the Macquarie river on the N, and the Isis on the W.

LENNOX-HILLS, a range of heights stretching ENE from Dumbarton to Stirling, along the middle of the ancient district of Lennox. The range is interrupted by the valley of the Blane, and, from Dumbarton thither, is called the Kilpatrick hills. The name Lennox-hills is more strictly applied to the heights between the valley of the Blane and Stirling, which in their various parts are called the Killearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Dundaff, the Fintry, and the Gargunnock hills. The range, after being interrupted by the valley of the Forth, passes on, under the name of the Ochil-hills, till it reaches the vicinity of the Tay. Throughout the whole of the strictly Lennox-hills are colonnades and precipices of basalt. The hills are composed chiefly of trap and whinstone. The soil is chiefly arenaceous, mingled with till. The summits rise in Campsie to the height of 1,500 ft.; and in Kilsyth to the height of 1,300 ft.; but in many places they ascend no higher than to be inconsiderable hills. See CAMPSIE-FELLS.

LENNOXTOWN, a considerable village in the p. of Campsie, Stirlingshire, 9 m. N of Glasgow, and 6½ m. W of Kilsyth. Pop. 2,821. A calico-printing establishment in the v. employs upwards of 800 persons. Two other similar establishments, two bleachfields, and several collieries and lime-works, are in the vicinity. There is an extensive alum-work at the E end of the v. The Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway terminates here at a point 11½ m. distant by rail from Glasgow.

LENO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Brescia. Pop. 3,410. It has linen and silk manufactories.

LENOIR, a county in the SE part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 390 sq. m., watered by Neuse river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 7,605; in 1850, 7,828. Its cap. is Kingston.—Also a village of Caldwell co., in the same state, on the S side, and near the source of Yadkin river.

LENOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 14 m. NW of Gaeta, cant. and 5 m. N of Fondi, on a hill. Pop. 2,080. It contains 2 churches and an hospital. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Inola Campana.*

LENOX, a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, U. S., 121 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, is drained by Cowasalon and Oneida creeks, and possesses a generally productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,440. The village called Lenox-basin is on the Erie canal, and consists of about 20 dwellings.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 132 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Housatonic river. Pop. 1,313. The village consists of about 40 dwellings.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 170 m. NNW of Harrisburg, generally hilly, watered by Tunkhannock creek and its branches. The soil consists of clay and gravel. Pop. 800.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 15 m. S of Ashtabula. Pop. 550.—Also a fertile township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 284.

LENS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Bethune. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,360; in 1841, 17,410.—The town is 12 m. SE of Bethune, on the Souchet. Pop. in 1841, 2,673. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of lace, leather, soap, oil, and sugar from beet-root; extensive distilleries of gin and brandy, and breweries; several spinning-mills and bleacheries; and several brick and lime-kilns. In the environs are mines of coal and clay. L. was formerly fortified, and was several times taken during the wars of Flanders. Marshal Gassion was killed under its walls in 1647, and the following year it was the scene of a signal victory over the Spaniards by the Prince of Condé.

LENS, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep. 2,174. The town is 8 m. NNW of Mons, on one of the branches of the Dendre. Pop. 1,800. It contains a fine castle, and its trade is extremely active. It possesses several breweries and salt-refineries, and in the environs are extensive limestone pits.—Also a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, NW of Siders. Pop. 1,622.

LENSAHN, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 7 m. N of Neustadt.

LENS-LESTANG, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Le-Grand-Serre, and 28 m. NNE of Valence. Pop. 1,532.

LENS-SAINT-REMY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 1,411; of com. 728.

LENS-SAINT-SERVAIS, a department and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 273.

LENS-SUR-GEER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 287; of com. 227.

LENT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, about 1½ m. N of Nimeguen.

LENTA, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, which flows into the Adriatic NE of Chieta.

LENTELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 8 m. SSW of Il Vasto. Pop. 530.

LENT-EN-DOMBES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 7 m. S of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the l. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,068. It contains the ruins of a castle, and was formerly enclosed by a wall. It has an extensive trade in horses.

LENTHAL (Earls), a chapelry in the p. of Aymestrey, Herefordshire, 6 m. SW of Ludlow, at the source of a branch of the Teme.

LENTHAL (Starkes), a parish of Herefordshire, 6 m. SW by W of Ludlow. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1841, 147.

LENTI, Lenthi, or Nemphti, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Salad, 17 m. S of Lövö, and 78 m. S of Oedenburg, on the r. bank of the Kerka.

LENTILHAC-DU-CAUSSE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of Lauzes, 14 m. NE of Cahors. Pop. 500.

LENTILLY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SE of Arbresle, and 10 m. WNW of Lyon. Pop. 1,180.

LENTINI, or Leontini, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NW of Syracuse, and 15 m. WNW of Agosta, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 5,100. This town has declined rapidly since the earthquake in 1693. It was the *Leontium* of the Romans. The environs are fertile but insalubrious. The river L. is formed by the confluence of several streams, and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Ionian sea, below Giaretta.

LENTING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 3 m. of Ingolstadt, and 30 m. WSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 340. It has a saltpetre refinery and a manufactory of potash.

LENTON, a parish and village of Nottinghamshire, 1½ m. W by S of Nottingham, intersected by the Nottingham canal, and by the Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway. Area of p. 5,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,077; in 1841, 4,467.

LENZ, or Lentsch, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 11 m. S of Coire. Pop. 353, Catholics.

LENZBURG, a bailiwick, circle, and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau. The bail. comprises 5 circles and 7 parishes, and in 1850 contained 17,562 inhabitants, of whom 17,370 were Protestants. It is fertile, producing corn and fruit in great abundance, and affording excellent pasturage. It possesses large herds of cattle, and has several tile and brick works.—The town is 8 m. E of Aarau, and 18 m. W of Zurich, on the r. bank of the Aar. Pop. 1,957. It is well-built, and has on a height an ancient fortress belonging to the counts of Lenzburg, and a normal school. It possesses manufactories of printed muslins and of carriages, and extensive bleacheries, and has a flourishing trade. At the distance of 3 m. are the ruins of the castle of Braunegg, belonging to the Gessler family, which was destroyed by the Swiss in 1415.

LENZEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 86 m. NW of Potsdam, and circle of West Priegnitz, on the r. bank of the Lokenitz, between two lakes. Pop. 3,000. It has an hospital, and possesses several distilleries and breweries. It has an active trade in corn and timber. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form also important branches of local industry.

LENZFRIED, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 2 m. E of Kempton. Pop. 1,500.

LENZKIRCH (Ober), a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and 5 m. S of Neustadt, on the Hasslach. Pop. 650. It has manufactories of clocks, straw-hats, &c., and carries on an active trade in the agricultural productions of the environs.

LENZKIRCH (Unter), a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Hasslach. Pop. 400. It has manufactories of glass and extensive agricultural industry.

LEO (San), a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 7 m. WSW of San Marino, on a mountain. Pop. 1,200. It is of small extent, but is defended by a fort, and has a large bridewell. In 1824 a large chest was discovered, buried near the fort, containing several gold vases and sceptres, a crown set with diamonds, and many other articles of value, supposed to have belonged to King Berenger, who here defended himself for a considerable period against Otho I.—Also a village of Zante, near the W coast of the island, 2 m. from Cambi, and 1½ m. from Luca. There is a good deal of arable land and some vineyard round it.

LEOBEN, a town of Styria, 29 m. NNW of Gratz, circle and 10 m. WSW of Bruck, on the r. bank of the Mur, at an alt. of 1,670 ft. above sea-level. It possesses extensive barracks, and has several salt-magazines and forges, and carries on an active trade in iron and stone-coal. The treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed here in 1797. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

LEOBERSDORF, or Loibersdorf, a market-town of the archduchy of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, 21 m. SSW of Vienna, on the Triesting. Pop. 1,270. It has several manufactories of silk fabrics, and cotton-spinning mills.

LEOBSCHUTZ, or Hlubzien, a circle and town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the reg. and 33 m. S of Oppeln, on the Zinna. Pop. in 1837, 5,640. It contains 3 churches, a castle belonging to the prince of Lichtenstein, a Catholic gymnasium, and a gymnasium; and possesses manufactories of linen, cloth, ribbon, hosiery, and leather, and has an active trade in flax and thread. This town suffered much during the Thirty years' war. Pop. of circle 51,063.

LEOCHEL AND CUSHNIE, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, about 6 m. in length from E to W, and varying from 3 to 6 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,077; in 1841, 1,084. A river of the same name has its source in this p., and runs N to the Don, which it joins near Alfordkirk.

LEOGANE, a village on the W coast of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the West, 24 m. W by S of Port-au-Prince, in N lat. 18° 31′, W long. 72° 39′. It is situated in a beautiful and extensive valley, and on a river of the same name, which, about half-a-league below, throws itself into the gulf of L. It was formerly well-fortified, and populous. The gulf is formed by two peninsulas, and opens between Cape St. Nicolas, at the W end of the N peninsula, and Cape Dame Marie, the NW point of the S peninsula, 45 leagues apart. At the bottom of the bay is the island of Gonave, and on the N side of the S peninsula are the islets of Ressif and Caymite. It embosoms a vast number of bays.

LEOGANG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle and 32 m. SSW of Salzburg, and 8 m. N of Zell, on the r. bank of the Urselauer. It has several copper-works, and in the environs are mines of that metal, and of lead, antimony, cobalt, and zinc.

LEOGEATS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. SW of Langon. Pop. 1,032.

LEOGNAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Labrede, 8 m. S of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,755. It affords good wine.

LEOGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. S of Teramo, cant. and 5 m. NE of Tossicca. Pop. 750.

LEOGUADDA, or Leobadda, a town of Yariba, in Western Africa, between Atopa and Eetchó or Show, 35 m. W by N of Rakka. It is surrounded by a double wall, and the houses are pleasingly intermingled with tall green trees. Large tracts of land are under corn, yams, and other cultivation, in the vicinity of the town.

LEOMIL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 16 m. SE of Lamego, and 23 m. SSE of Villa-Real, on the l. bank of the Tivora. Pop. 1,150.

LEOMINSTER, a parish and borough in the co. of Hereford, 137 m. WNW of London, and 12 m. NNW of Hereford, in a fertile valley on the river Lugg, at its junction with several tributaries, and intersected by the Leominster canal. The p. contains the townships of Ivington and Broadward, besides the town of L. Area 9,290 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,563; in 1831, 5,249; in 1841, 4,916.—The town consists of one long principal street, running nearly N and S, with four or five others intersecting it at right angles. A few of the ancient houses are built of timber, ornamented with grotesque carvings, and plastered and painted white and black; but most of the buildings are modern brick erections. The church is an ancient edifice. There is a public reading-room, and a theatre. The town-hall, or butter-cross, is a curious structure, erected in 1633, of wood and brick, and is supported by pillars of oak curiously carved. The income of the borough in 1839 amounted to £870; in 1846 to £529. L. returns 2 members to parliament. The parliamentary boundary now coincides with that of the p., and the new municipal borough. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 664; in 1848, 553. It is one of the polling-places for the co. members.—L. had at one time a rather extensive manufactory of hats and woollen cloths, but these have almost entirely disappeared. A few coarse linseys, check horse-collaring, &c., are still made; but the leather glove trade is now one of the chief manufactures, giving employment to a number of females. Tanning, dyeing, malting, nail and rope-making, and flax-dressing, are carried on to some extent; but the principal business carried on in the town, is a retail trade in the town itself, and with the adjacent country, the town owing its importance principally to its being the market for the produce, consisting chiefly of wool, wheat, cider, and hops,—of a district extending about 7 m. round. The horse, cattle, and sheep fairs are important. Races are annually held in the vicinity of the town.—Also a parish in Sussex, 10 m. E of Chichester, near the junction of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Area 3,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 715; in 1841, 785.

LEOMINSTER, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 44 m. WNW of Boston, intersected by a branch of Nashua river. Pop. 2,069.

LEON, one of the great divisions of Spain, still distinguished by the title of a kingdom. It lies between the parallels of 40° 10′ and 43° N, and the meridians of 4° and 7° W; and is bounded by Asturias on the N; Old Castile on the E; Estremadura on the S; and Galicia on the W. It has the form of an irregular oblong 200 m. in length from N to S, and 148 m. in breadth from E to W. Its territorial extent is 20,050 sq. m., and its pop. in 1849 was 1,128,833. It is divided into the 5 provs. of Leon, Zamora, Salamanca, Palencia, and Valladolid. The two latter provs., with an area of nearly 500 sq. m., are now administratively annexed to Old Castile. Its chief towns are Leon, Salamanca, Ciudad-Rodrigo, and Astorga. This extensive prov. is divided by the

Douro into two nearly equal parts; and it is watered besides by the Sil, the Eresma, the Tormes, the Elsa, the Pisuerga, the Agueda, and several other rivers, which traverse it in various directions. In the N and in the S it is mountainous: the Asturian chain entering it in the former division; and the great central chain of the peninsula skirting its S frontier. It contains many fertile tracts with fine pasturage. Maize, olives, wheat, and flax, are partially cultivated; but agriculture might be greatly aided here by the more general introduction of irrigation. Madder is cultivated to some extent. The mountains are covered with trees of different kinds principally oak; but the plains and valleys are destitute of wood, and it is only in the most fertile parts that even fruit-trees are to be found. The wine made on the side of Galicia is bad, and incapable of transportation; but of that on the SE side of the prov. the quality is excellent. L. has no manufactures worth notice, though mines of iron and copper are found in the mountains. Mules are bred in considerable number; herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are numerous; and the great mass of the pop. consists of "hardy, ill-educated agriculturists, creatures of routine, and foes to innovation." This part of Spain was included in the *Tarraconensis* of the Romans. The foundation of the kingdom of L. was laid in the 8th cent., by the celebrated Pelagius, who also founded the kingdom of Oviedo; but Ordonno II. was the first who assumed the title of king of L. In 1037 this kingdom was united to that of Castile by Ferdinand the Great, and it is now governed by the same laws.

LEON, a province of Spain, comprising the N part of the ancient kingdom of Leon, and bounded on the N by Oviedo; on the E by Palencia; on the S by Valladolid and Zamora; and on the W by Orense and Lugo. It lies between the parallels of 41° 50′ and 43° 5′ N. Its superficial extent is 277·38 German sq. m., and its pop. in 1834 was 267,438; in 1849, 288,833. The soil is stony, and the surface covered with mountains of the great Cantabrian chain, between which, however, there are several extensive valleys and plains. A branch of the Cantabrians, which separates the basin of the Duero from that of the Minho, divides the prov. into two physical regions, one comprising the E, the other the W part of the prov. The principal river is the Esla or Ezla, which rises in the mountains of Valdeburon, and flows to the Duero. The Torio, Borsnega, Coa, and Orbigo, also belong to this section of the prov. The W section is watered by the Sil, the Bocza, the Qua, and the Cabrera. The climate in winter is moist and cold; in summer, mild and pleasant. The chief vegetable products are wheat, barley, pulse, fruit, flax, and in favourable situations vines; but the great source of employment is the rearing of cattle. The chief manufactures are linen and hardware. The prov. is subdivided into the partidos of Astorga, Baneza, Becilla, Leon, Murias-de-Paredes, Ponferrada, Riano, Sahagun, Valencia-de-don-Juan, and Villafranca-del-Vierzo. These are subdivided into 1,351 pueblos. Its military administration is presided over by the captain-general of Old Castile; its ecclesiastical by the abbot of San-Marcos-de-Leon. Its legal tribunals are under the supreme court of Valladolid.

Leon, anciently called *Legio* from having been the station of the 7th Roman legion, a city of Spain, the cap. of the foregoing kingdom and province, and one of the oldest episcopal sees in Spain, is situated in N lat. 42° 45′, W long. 5° 17′, at the confluence of the Torio and Vorsnega or Bornesga, whose united streams run into the Esla below the town. It is a heterogeneous mixture of dirty streets filled with beggars, splendid churches, and half-ruined family-mansions. A great part of the walls are built of green marble, but they too are in a decayed state, and much built up against. It has 13 churches, and a number of convents. In 1844 it had 1,198 houses, and 5,720 inhabitants. The Plaza Mayor, opposite to the town-house, contains several good and uniform buildings. The cathedral has a claim to be considered one of the finest monuments of pointed Gothic architecture in Spain. It encloses the tomb of one emperor, 37 kings, and the shrines of several saints. The other buildings entitled to attention are the houses of the families of Luna and Guzman, the town-house, and the convents of Santo-Domingo and of San-Marcos-de-Leon. The latter convent is an enormous edifice with a splendid facade; but is yet unfinished. The ancient palace of the kings of L. is now in a decayed state, and has been converted into a manufactory. The town has several small manufactories of woollens, linen, stockings, and leather gloves; but the inhabitants subsist chiefly on the expenditure of the clergy. The environs are pleasant, and contain many fine avenues of ash, poplars, elms, and willows; they are productive also in fruit, corn, and above all in flax.—L. was founded in the reign of the emperor Galba. It was taken by Leovigeldo in 586, but was the first town of consequence recovered from the Moors; after which it continued for three centuries the residence of the Catholic kings of Spain until Don Pedro removed the court to Seville. The town was sacked by Soult in Dec. 1808.

LEON, a city of Central America, the capital of the state of Nicaragua, situated in N lat. 12° 26′, W long. 86° 52′. It was an opulent town, and a principal mart of commerce, at the period of the declaration of independence; but during the last 25 years it has suffered greatly from internal broils, as well as the constant ebb and flow of the fortunes of the state; and the wealthier portion of its citizens emigrated many years since S. It occupies a comparatively extensive area, but has no very imposing public structures, and its best houses suffered most in the many struggles it has been the theatre of. Its present pop. does not exceed 20,000. It exports Nicaragua wood, mahogany, spars, all-spice, sarsaparilla from Costa-Rica, gums, wax, tortoise-shells, and indigo.

LEON, a town of Mexico, in the state and 30 m. WNW of Guanaxuato, situated in a plain eminently fertile in wheat, barley, and maize. It is also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in S. America.—Also a river of Peru, in the prov. of Tucuman, which runs E and enters the Rio-Grande.—Also a river of Peru, in the dep. of Arica, which enters the Pacific ocean.—Also a river of Central America, which falls into the bay of Mexico, 75 m. W of Truxillo.—Also a river of Quito, which runs S at a little distance S of the city, and enters the Jiron.

LEON, a county in the N part of the territory of Florida, U. S., comprising an area of 1,824 sq. m., bordered on the S by Appalachee bay, and on the W by Ocklokony river, and intersected in the E by Wakully river. Pop. in 1840, 10,713; in 1850, 11,513. It is marshy near the coast, but in other parts fertile and abounding with pine.—Also a township of Catteraugus co., in the state of New York, 311 m. W by S of Albany. The surface is elevated, but generally level, and is drained by Conewango creek and its tributaries. The soil, consisting of clay and sandy loam, is very fertile. Pop. 1,326.—Also a village of Madison co., in the state of Virginia, 165 m. NW of Richmond, on Crooked Run.

LEON, a town of France, dep. of Landes, cant. and 8 m. W of Castels. Pop. 1,050.

LEON. See Isla-de-Leon.

LEON (Nuevo), a department of Mexico, bounded on the N, W, and NW by Cohahuila; on the NE and E by Tamaulipas; on the S by Zacatecas and San-Luis-Potosi. It has an area of 21,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1842, 101,108. It lies to the E of the great table land, but is a mountainous country, and thinly inhabited. The chief town is Monterey, the see of a bishop. The other towns are Saltillo and San-Felipe-de-Linares.

LEON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. NE of Jalligny.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Nailloux, and 3 m. ESE of Villefranche. Pop. 1,226.

LEON-SUR-L'ISLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Grignols, on the l. bank of the Isle. Pop. 1,020.

LEON-SUR-VEZE'RE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montignac, on the r. bank of the Vezère. Pop. 860.

LEONARD (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 2 m. NW of Marchenoir, and 19 m. N of Blois. Pop. 1,204.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Fecamp, and 18 m. NW of Havre. Pop. 1,176.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Limoges. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,303; in 1841, 13,072.—The town is 12 m. E of Limoges, in an elevated situation near the r. bank of the Vienne, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1841, 5,680. It has fine boulevards, and is generally well-built. The architecture of the church is that of the 10th cent. The town is noted for its manufacture of paper and of copper utensils. It has also extensive manufactories of different kinds of woollen fabrics, leather, ribbon, porcelain, and numerous spinning-mills. The origin of L. is generally ascribed to the era of Clovis. It was originally named Noblac or Saint-Leonard-le-Noblet.

LEONARD (Saint), a chapelry in the p. of Ashton-Clinton, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. E by S of Wendover. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1841, 178.—Also a parish in Devonshire, adjoining Exeter, and included within the municipal and parl. boundaries of that borough. Area 80 acres. Pop. in 1831, 467; in 1841, 1,129.—Also a parish partly in the cinque port and borough of Hastings, Sussex, 1½ m. WSW of Hastings. The town of St. Leonards, which was commenced about 18 years ago, near to the E boundary of the p., extends towards the W upwards of a ½ m. along the sea-shore, and has become a favourite watering-place. Pop. in 1841, 768.

LEONARDA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. WNW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Osma, on the slope of a mountain of the same name, near the Rio-Lobos. Pop. 710. It has an old castle.

LEONARDA (San), a village and fortress of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 17 m. NE of Foggia, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Manfredonia.—Also a village and port of Sicily, in the prov. and district of Trapani, on the N coast of the island of Favignana. The harbour affords good anchorage, and is defended by the forts of San-Giacomo and San-Leonardo.

LEONARD-DES-BOIS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Frisnay-sur-Sarthe, 23 m. W of Mamers. Pop. 1,533. It has a manufactory of cutlery.

LEONARDSTOWN, the capital of St. Mary's co., Maryland, U. S., situated on Britton's brook, 5 m. from its mouth in the Potomac, and 52 m S of Baltimore.

LEONARDSVILLE, a village of Brookfield township, Madison co., in the state of New York, U. S., 86 m. W by N of Albany or Unadilla river. Pop. 250.

LEONBERG, a town of Wurtemberg, 8 m. WNW of Stuttgard. Pop. 2,200.

LEONDARI, the ancient *Megalopolis*, a town of Greece, in the nom. of Gortynia, 18 m. SW of Tripolitza.

LEONE, one of the Navigator's islands, in S lat. 14° 6′. It is about 5 m. in circumf., separated by a narrow channel from Fanfoue on the E.

LEONE (Monte). See Monteleone.

LEONESSA, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, 19 m. NW of Aquila, on the l. bank of the Corno. Pop. 7,000.

LEONFELDEN, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the Mühl circle, 9 m. WNW of Freystadt.

LEONFORTE, a considerable town in the interior of Sicily, on the declivity of a mountain, 7 m. W of San-Filippo-d'Argiro. It carries on a trade in grain, wine, silk, and sulphur, and has an annual fair. Pop. 10,678.

LEONHARD (Sankt), a town of Styria, 8 m. E of Marburg, containing 200 houses.—Also a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, 18 m. SE of Judenbourg, near the river Levant, with several iron works. Pop. 800.—There are five other places of the same name in Carinthia.—Also two small towns of Austria Proper, one in Upper Austria, 30 m. S of Steyer; the other in Lower Austria, 18 m. W by S of St. Polten.

LEONI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, district and 3 m. S of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 4,100.

LEONI, a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 71 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,067.

LEONIDAS, a township of St. Joseph co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 410.

LE'ONIE (Sainte), a village of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, 4 m. S of Arzeu, on the road from that town to Oran. It was founded in 1846 by a colony of 50 Prussian families.

LEONPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. N of Minsk, on the l. bank of the S. Dwina.

LEONS-LES-REUCOUS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Vesins. Pop. 1,400.

LEONTITOS, a village of Greece, 33 m. SSW of Trikala, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Aspropotamos.

LEONTICA, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, district of Blenio. Pop. 473, Cath.

LEONTINI. See Lentini.

LEONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Outarville. Pop. 150.

LEOPESI, a village of Greece, in the nom. of Attica, on the E skirts of Mount Hymettus.

LEOPOLD (Port), an anchorage at the entrance of Prince Regent's inlet and Barrow's straits, in N lat. 73° 50′, W long. 90° 12′. The expedition in search of Franklin, under Captain Sir James Ross, was shut up here from the 11th of September 1848 to the 28th of August 1849. Sir James's party travelled 200 m. to the westward, along the W and NW coast of North Somerset, while other three parties examined the N shore of Barrow's strait, and the E and W shores of Prince Regent's inlet, but without discovering any traces of the missing expedition.

LEOPOLD'S ISLANDS, two islands in the Arctic sea, discovered by Parry in 1809. Captain Ross ascertained that South L., in N lat. 73° 56′, W long. 90°, is connected with the mainland, and forms the NE point of America.

LEOPOLDOVA, a village of Hungary, on the Banat, between the Karos and the Temes, near the l. bank of the Danube, and 20 m. N of Belgrade. Pop. 1,700.

LEOPOLDSAU, a small town of Lower Austria, 6 m. N by E of Vienna.

LEOPOLDSBERG. See Vienna.

LEOPOLD-SHLAG, a small town of Upper Austria, near the frontiers of Bohemia, 28 m. NNE of Lintz.

LEOPOLDSTADT, or Leopoldvara, a town of Hungary, situated between the Danube, the Waag, and the Dyrna, opposite Freistadl, 56 m. E of Vienna. Pop. 1,660. It is well-fortified, and contains a large military hospital.

LEOVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. SE of Jonsac. Pop. 700.

LEOVO, a town of Bessarabia, in the district of Bender, near the l. bank of the Pruth, 45 m. SSW of Kichenau. Its exports by the Danube in 1839 were valued at 96,615 rubles; its imports at 81,955 rubles.

LEPANTO', or Naupactus, a small town of Grecce, situated at the foot of Mount Rizina, on the gulf of the same name, at its entrance from the gulf of Patras, in the nom. of Etolia, about 3 m. ENE from the castle of Romelia. It is built in a triangular form, surrounded by high walls and other fortifications, and has a small heptagonal fort, but is commanded from several adjacent points. The harbour is blocked up with sand, and only admits small vessels. This town was the *Naupactos* of the Greeks.

LEPANTO (Gulf of), a gulf of the Ionian sea, on the W coast of Grecce, separating the S coast of Romania from the Morea, and extending from the gulf of Patras on the W to the isthmus of Corinth on the E. Its entrance is narrow, and is defended by two castles erected by the Turks in the 15th cent., one on each side of the strait. It is 78 m. long from W to E, and 20 m. wide at its greatest breadth. It forms the bay of Salona or Asprospetia on the N, and that of Corinth on the SE. It was the *Corinthiacus sinus* of the ancients. On the 7th of August 1570, Don John of Austria defeated the Turkish fleet near the mouth of this gulf with immense slaughter.

LEPE, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, on the river Saltes, near the sea, 10 m. E of Ayamonte. It has a small and good port. Pop. 2,800.

LEPEL (Novoi), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 55 m. WSW of Vitebsk. Pop. 1,000.

LEPEL (Staroi), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. WSW of Vitebsk.

LEPENITZA, a town of Bosnia, rising on Mont Ivan, 15 m. SW of Bosna-serai, and flowing N to the Bosna, which it joins at Visoka, after a course of 30 m.—Also a river of Servia, rising in Mount Rudnik, passing Kragojevatz, and flowing into the Morava on the l. bank, 15 m. SE of Hassan-Pasha-Palenka, after a NNE course of 48 m.

LEPENITZE, a town of Turkey, 21 m. ESE of Joanina, near the source of the Aspropotamos.

LEPENTZ, a river of Turkey, rising in Mount Tchar, in the sanjak of Uskup, and flowing SE to the Vardar, which it joins 3 m. E of Uskup.

LEPER'S ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 15° 21′. It was so called by Bougainville, who visited it in 1768, and found the inhabitants in general afflicted with leprosy.

LEPOTI, a small town of Georgia, in the prov. of Kakheti, 22 m. SE of Kakheti.

LEPPERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusatia, 12 m. NE of Dresden. It is celebrated for its manufacture of fine linens.

LEPSINA. See Eleusis.

LEPTON, a township in the p. of Kirk-Heaton, Yorkshire, 4 m. E by S of Huddersfield. Pop. 3,875.

LEQUEITIO, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Bilbao, on the bay of Biscay, 28 m. ENE of Bilbao. It is defended by several small forts. Pop. 1,900, chiefly fishermen.

LEQUILE, a town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 3 m. SSW of Lecce. Pop. 1,295.

LEQUIO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Mondovi, at the confluence of the Tanaro and Rea. Pop. 1,180.

LERAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. and 6 m. S of Mirepoix. Pop. 860.

LERANG (Point), a cape on the N coast of the island of Java, in E long. 111° 27′, S lat. 6° 37′.

LERAY, or Lere, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 6 m. NNW of Cone. Pop. 1,373.

LERAY, or Lareid, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Liege. Pop. 2,150.

LERBACH. See Leerbach.

LERGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Pampeluna, 6 m. SW of Sanguesa. Pop. 350.

LERIA. See Leiria.

LERICI, a small port of Italy, in the Genoese territory, on the E shore of the bay of Spezzia, 6 m. SE of Spezzia. Pop. 2,000. Between Maria-de-Carrara and L. an amphitheatre and other ruins mark the site of the ancient Etruscan town of *Portus Lunæ*, once a flourishing sea-port, although now far inland.

LE'RIDA, a province of Spain, organized in 1822; bounded on the N by the Pyrenees; on the E by the prov. of Barcelona; on the S by that of Tarragona; and on the W by Saragossa and Huesca. It is covered on the N and E by branches of the Pyrenees; in the SW there are some extensive plains. The Segre, an affluent of the Ebro, intersects the prov., and here receives the Noguera-Pallaresa and the Noguera-Ribargorzana. The territory is generally well-irrigated and fertile. The pop. in 1849 was 197,445.—It is administratively subdivided into the 8 partidos of Balaguer, Cervera, L., Seo-de-Urgell, Solsona, Sort, Tremp, and Viella-en-el-Valle-de-Aran.

Le'rida, the capital of the above province, stands on the r. bank of the Segre, a little above its junction with the Ebro, 70 m. E by S of Saragossa. It is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill; but the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill-paved, excepting on the side of the river, where there is a good quay extending the whole length of the town. It is a bishop's see. Its university, formerly in repute, was suppressed by Philip V., and has given place to a priests' college under the bishop. On the top of the hill, which is crowned by the citadel, are the remains of a palace occupied formerly by the kings of Aragon. The ancient cathedral also stood there; but a modern and handsome building has been erected in the town to supply its place. Pop. in 1845, 16,634. The commerce of L. is confined to the exportation of the products of the adjacent territory, which is fertile in wine, silk, oil, hemp, and flax, and well-intersected with canals.—L. is a place of great antiquity, and covers the site of the ancient *Ilerda*, described by Lucan. It was taken by the Goths and Moors, and was for some time the cap. of a small kingdom under the latter. It submitted to the French in 1707, and again in 1810.

LERIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Pampeluna, partido and 11 m. SSE of Estella, and 24 m. SSW of Pamplona, on a rocky ridge which rises in the midst of a desert, and the base of which is washed by the Ega. Pop. 2,398. The streets are ill laid out, and the houses, consisting generally of earth or

brick, ill-built. It has, however, a large square, and a variety of pleasant promenades, and possesses a handsome parish-church, containing the mausoleum, in marble and alabaster, of the Infanta of Navarre, Donna Juana, and of her husband, Louis-de-Beaumont, first count of L., 3 chapels, a palace belonging to the counts of L., 2 convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. The distillation of brandy and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. In the rocky sides of the plateau are numerous caverns, supposed to have been Moorish dwellings. In the vicinity is a sulphureous spring. L. is supposed to have been the ancient *Iturisa*. In 1459 it successfully withstood a siege by the Castilians; and in 1808, 600 Spaniards held the castle for several days against a detachment of the French army.

LERINNES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Tourinnes-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 562.

LERINS, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, in the dep. of the Var, to the SE of Vannes, and SW of Antibes. The two principal islands are Ste. Marguerite and St. Honorat. The first is 2 m. in length from E to W, and about ¾ m. in breadth. St. Honorat, to the S of the former, is 1½ m. in length from E to W, and about ⅛ of a league in breadth. They are defended by a fort and several batteries, and are surrounded by rocks, which render approach to them extremely dangerous. They abound with partridges and hares. In 1536, these islands were invaded, and almost immediately afterwards evacuated, by Admiral Andre Doria. They were taken by the Spaniards in 1635, but in 1637 were regained by the French, and subsequently fortified. The island of Sante Marguerite is noted as the place of confinement of 'the Man with the iron mask.'

LERMA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos. The partido comprises 7¼ pueblos. The town is 23 m. S of Burgos, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne, in an elevated situation, near the l. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 1,395. It contains a handsome collegiate church, founded in 1606, and 2 parish-churches, 3 convents, and a palace built by the cardinal duke of L., minister of Philip III. It is a quadrangular edifice, all of stone, and bearing a close resemblance to the exterior of the official buildings of the Escurial. It has also an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. Leather and earthenware are the chief articles of local manufacture.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 11 m. SSW of Novi, mand. and 5 m. S of Castelletto-d'Orba, on the r. bank of the Piotta. Pop. 1,015. It is the ancient *Liburna*.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state and 18 m. SW of the town of that name, at the entrance of the cold and humid valley of Toluca, and near the source of the Rio Grande Santiago, which here bears the name of L. It is irregularly built, and contains about 250 families. Agriculture forms the only branch of local industry.

LERMILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. NNE of Burgos, and partido of Bribiesca, in a narrow valley, on the Omino, an affluent of the Orca. Pop. 107.

LERO, a village of Greece, on a bay of the E coast of the island of Negropont, and 20 m. NE of the town of that name.—Also an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, and to the N of the island of Kalamine, in N lat. 37° 10′, E long. 26° 51′. Pop. about 2,000. It is 9 m. in length from N to S, and about 3 m. in breadth. It is covered with lofty mountains, and, except in low and well-watered tracts, possesses little fertility. In these the vine, olive, fig, and in small quantities corn, legumes, and cotton, are successfully cultivated. Bees are reared in large numbers, and also large flocks of sheep. The island contains a town of the same name, situated on the E coast, on the slope of a hill, between two ports. It is commanded by a fort, now in ruins, built by the Genevese. On the S coast is a commodious harbour, named Port Parthein, well-sheltered by the island of Archangel, which stretches across the entrance. This island is the *Leros* or *Leria* of the ancients.

LERRIG, or LERRIGS, a village in the p. of Kilmoily, co. Kerry. Area 14 acres. Pop. in 1841, 116.

LERRING, a small river in Cornwall, which falls into the Fowey, near Penwick.—Also one of three denominations of a bog in co. Galway, which comprises an area of 3,249 acres.

LERS, a river of France, which has its source in a ramification of the Pyrenecs, in the dep. of Ariege, and cant. of Lavelanet; flows along the confines of the dep. of the Aude; enters that of the Upper Garonne; and, after a total course of about 75 m., falls into the Ariege, on the r. bank, a little above Centegabelle. Belesta, Mirepoix, and Melpech, are the chief places on its banks.

LERWICK, a parish on the mainland of Shetland, extending about 6 m. along the coast, but nowhere above 1 m. in breadth. On the E and NE it is bounded by the sea, which separates it from Bressay island, and forms the excellent harbour called Bressay sound. The surface is rocky and mountainous; but there are good arable fields on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 1,706; in 1831, 3,194; in 1841, 3,284.—The town of L. is situated on Bressay sound, and derives its consequence from being the seat of the courts of law, and the resort of vessels employed in the whale and herring-fishery, which make this bay their place of rendezvous. It consists of one principal street next the quay. Pop. in 1841, 2,287; in 1851, 2,904. Straw-plaiting is the only species of manufacture carried on here. The customs revenue in 1839 amounted to £754; in 1846-7 to £549; in 1850 to £365. The number of sailing-vessels which entered the port from foreign ports in 1850 was 14 = 1,825 tons; coastwise 202 = 17,139 tons.

LES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 83 m. N of Lerida, partido and 11 m. NNW of Viella, in the valley of Aran, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 611.

LESA, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 6 m. S of Pallanza, on the r. bank of Lago-Maggiore.

LESACA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 28 m. NNW of Pamplona, in a fertile plain, watered by the Bidassoa. Pop. 2,180. It has 2 hermitages and a convent, and possesses several manufactories of woollen fabrics. In its vicinity is a mine of copper.

LES AVINS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 342; of com. 228.

LESBE, a fortress of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Damietta, on the r. bank and near the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile.

LESBOS. See MITYLENE.

LESBURY, a parish in Northumberland, 3½ m. E by S of Alnwick, on the N bank of the Aln, which is here crossed by a bridge. Area 4,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 976; in 1841, 1,108. It comprises the township of Lesbury-with-Hawkhill.

LESCAR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. of Pau. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,571; in 1841, 9,781. The town is 5 m. NW of Pau, and 14 m. NE of Oleron, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 2,093. It has ma-

nufactories of hosiery and calico, and several spinning-mills. This town is supposed to have been founded about the year 1000, on the ruins of the ancient *Beneharnum*. It bore at first the name of Lescourre. In 1569 it was destroyed by the Calvinists.

LESCHAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. ESE of Beraun, and 20 m. S of Prague.

LESCHELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Nouvion. Pop. 1,308.

LESCHENAULT (Cape), a headland of Western Australia, in the co. of Twiss, in S lat. 31° 20′, E long. 115° 28′.

LESCHENAULT (Port), an arm of the sea in Wellington co., Western Australia, enclosed on the W by a narrow tongue of land, and opening by a narrow channel on the S into Koonbanah bay, in S lat. 33° 19′, E long. 115° 37′. It forms a safe and commodious harbour, with good winter-shelter.

LESCHKIRCH, or Uj-Egyhaz, a sthul or administrative division of Transylvania; bounded on the N by the comitat of Lower Weissenburg; on the E by the sthul of Nagy-Sink; on the S by the district of Fagaras and the sthul of Hermanstadt; and on the W by the latter. It is one of the smallest div. of the prov., comprising an area not exceeding 48 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 17,136. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by the Aluta and Hartbach. Its chief productions are oats and timber. It contains a town of the same name, and 11 villages.—The town, named also Uj-Egyhaz and Nokrig, is on the r. bank of the Hartbach, 18 m. NE of Hermanstadt, and 60 m. WNW of Cronstadt. It is well-built, and contains a mixed pop., numbering about 984, of Saxons, Wallachians, and Bohemians.

LESCHNITZ, or Lesnica, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 22 m. SSE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. SW of Gross-Strelitz. Pop. in 1837, 1,126. It has manufactories of linen and tobacco.

LESCHNIZZA, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the pash. of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Drinna, SW of Schabars.

LESCOVITZA, or Leskovatz, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Kruchovatz, 89 m. NE of Pristina, and 67 m. NW of Ghiustendil, on the l. bank of the Morava.

LESCUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 4 m. SW of Accous, and 20 m. S of Oleron. Pop. 1,118. It contains quarries of fine marble, and in the neighbouring mountains is a copper-mine.

LESCURE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 6 m. ENE of St. Girons. Pop. 1,675.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. of La Salvetat. Pop. 2,276.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 2 m. NE of Albi. Pop. 1,981. The town was formerly fortified. In its vicinity, near the r. bank of the Tarn, is a curious church of the era of the 10th cent.

LESCURE-LES-ROUEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Boos, 3 m. SSE of Rouen, on the r. bank of the Seine. It has a manufactory of soda and a bleachery.

LESDAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 600.

LESDIGUIE`RES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. of Saint-Firmin-en-Val-Godimard, 17 m. NNW of Gap, on the l. bank of the Drac. It has a fine castle.

LESGEWANGMINNEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, SE of Ragnit. Pop. 110.

LESGHI. See articles Caucasus and Circassia.

LESHENA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, on the Ionian sea, in the nom. of Elis, N of Gastuni.

LESIER-ULAN-DABSUN-ULA, a mountain of Tibet, on the N frontier of the prov. of Wei. Near it is the source of the Katsi-ulan-Muren, an affluent of the Murus-ussu.

LESIGNAT-DURAND, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Montemboeuf, 15 m. S of Condolens, on an affluent of the Charente. Pop. 1,000. It has an active trade in cattle.

LESIGNEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. S of Montbrison. Pop. 1,084.

LESIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 8 m. N of Pleumartin, on the l. bank of the Gardempe, at the confluence of that river with the Loire. Pop. 645.

LESINA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, in N lat. 43° 9′, and stretching from 16° 22′ to 17° 12′ E long. It is 50 m. in length from W to E, but nowhere exceeds 8 m. in breadth, and has an average breadth of only 4½ m. It is separated from the island of Brazza on the N by the Canale-di-Greco, which narrows to a breadth of only 4 m. On the SW the Canale-di-Lissa separates it from the island of Lissa; and on the SE the Canale-di-Narenta from the peninsula of Sabioncello. Its E extremity approaches within 4 m. of the mainland. Its principal towns are L., near the W extremity; Citta-Vecchia on the N coast; and San-Giorgio at the E extremity. Pop. 12,539. It is highly fertile, and produces wine, rosemary-oil, figs, almonds, saffron, oranges, aloes, and honey, besides a considerable quantity of grain. It also exports wool, cheese, and anchovies.—The town of L. lies at the bottom of a little bay, entirely surrounded with mountains, which rise so abruptly as only to leave a narrow space for the buildings and quay. It presents some fine old Venetian buildings. Pop. 2,000.

LESINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 14 m. NNE of S. Severo, cant. and 10 m. NNE of S. Paolo, on the r. bank of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,100.—The lake, which is also named Salso or Salpe, and is the *Pantanus* of Pliny, is 14 m. in length from E to W, and about 2 m. in breadth. A low narrow tongue of land separates it from the Adriatic. It abounds in fish.

LESKAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. WNW of Pilsen, and 9 m. S of Tepel. Pop. 907. It has an active trade in wood, corn, and sheep.

LESKILAE, a river of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Viborg and district of Sordavall. It forms the outlet of Lake Yanisiaroi, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 9 m. E of Sordavall, and after a course of about 18 m. It has fisheries of salmon and of pearl-oysters.

LESLIE, a township of Ingham co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 89 m. W by N of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 281.

LESLIE, or Lesly, a small parish in Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of 4 sq. m. Pop. 553.

LESMAHAGO, a large parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, stretching along the SW bank of the Clyde. It comprises an area of 34,000 acres, watered, in addition to the Clyde, by the Peniel, Douglas, Logan, Nethan, Kype, and Cannar; and has a general alt. of 500 ft. above sea-level. A range of mountains, rising in some parts to an elevation of 1,200 ft., separate it on the W from Ayrshire. Pop. in 1831, 6,409; in 1841, 6,902.—The principal village or post-town in the p., called also Lesmahago or Abbey-Green, is beautifully situated on the Nethan, about 6 m. from Lanark. Pop. 881.

LESMO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. 830. It has a paper-mill.

LESMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the

Aube, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Brienne-le-Château, on the r. bank of the Aube. Pop. 500.

LESNEVEN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,879; in 1841, 19,174. The town is 17 m. NE of Brest, and 19 m. WSW of St.-Pol-de-Leon, in a plain. It has a large naval hospital and a corn-exchange; and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, flax, linen, wax, and honey. This town was founded in 1096, by Even, count of Leon. In its environs are a Gothic church and a castle.

LESNEWTH, a parish of Cornwall, 4½ m. N by E of Camelford. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. 137.

LESNOI-KARAMYCH, a German colony in Russia in Europe, consisting of about 171 families, who have established themselves in the gov. and 57 m. SSW of Saratov, district and 60 m. NNW of Kamychin.

LESPARRE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde. The arrond. comprises an area of 120,671 hectares, and contains 4 cant. Pop. in 1831, 36,918; in 1841, 38,013.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,499; in 1841, 16,700.—The town is 41 m. NW of Bordeaux, between the l. bank of the Gironde and the ocean. Pop. in 1789, 338; in 1821, 818; in 1831, 1,232; in 1836, 1,404; in 1841, 1,521. It has manufactories of a variety of woollen fabrics, several wool-carding and spinning-mills, and a printing establishment, and carries on an extensive trade in wood.

LESPONNE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. E of Bagnères. Pop. 586. In the adjacent mountain of Congérès is a rich mine of zinc.

LESSA, a maritime village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, 4 m. N of Oporto.

LESSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. N of Confolens. Pop. 1,200.

LESSAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Coutances. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,747; in 1841, 14,266.—The town is 14 m. N of Coutances, on the l. bank of the Ay. It has extensive salt-works and several dye-works, and possesses an active trade in mules, fowls, and feathers.

LESSE, a village of Brunswick, in the district of Wolfenbüttel, circle and 5 m. WNW of Saldern, and 13 m. WSW of Brunswick. Pop. 1,062. It has a large spinning-mill, and in the vicinity is a quarry of free-stone.—Also a river of Belgium, which has its source in the prov. of Luxembourg, near Opont; flows thence into the prov. of Namur; and after a circuitous course of about 45 m. unites with the Meuse, on the r. bank, at Anseremme. Its principal affluents are the Homme on the r., and the Wimbe. Near the village of Ham it disappears at the base of a mountain, and reappears on the opposite side at the distance of 542 yds.

LESSEN, or Laszyn, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, regency and 17 m. SSE of Marienwerder, circle and 15 m. E of Graudenz. Pop. 1,670.

LESSEN (Gross), a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Leignitz, on the Bober, NW of Grünberg. Pop. 525.

LESSINES, or Lessen, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 4,980. The town is 23 m. ENE of Tournai, and 8 m. NNE of Ath, on the l. bank of the Dender. Pop. 860. It is a pretty town, and has a Catholic church, a town-house, and an hospital. It possesses numerous manufactories and bleacheries of linen, an oil and numerous chicory mills. 5 salt-refineries, several breweries and distilleries, 2 soap-works, and a printing establishment. Paving-stones, coal, oil, and wood, form its chief articles of trade. In 1303 it was taken by the Flemish, after a long siege, and burnt.

LESSINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. ESE of North Walsham, on the sea-coast. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1841, 241.

LESSINGHE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. and 5 m. SSW of Ostende, on the canal from that town to Nieuport.

LESSIVES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Lesse. Pop. 185.

LESSNESS, or Westwood, a chapelry in the p. of Erith, Kent, 3½ m. NW by N of Dartford, and bounded on the N by the Thames.

LESSOE, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, and N part of the bail. of Christian. It contains a considerable iron-mine; and near it a lake, at an alt. of 2.200 ft. above sea-level, which discharges by two outlets, one of which flows NW to the North sea, and the other SE to the Skager-Rack.

LESSOE. See Loessoe.

LESWALT, a parish of Wigtonshire, 4 m. NW of Stranraer. Pop. in 1831, 2,636; in 1841, 2,712.

LETART, a township of Meigs co., Ohio, U. S., 108 m. SW of Columbus, on the Ohio. Pop. 642.

LETCHER, a co. in the E part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,513.

LETCHWORTH, a parish of Herts, 2 m. ENE of Hitchen. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 108.

LETCOMBE-BASSET, a parish of Berks, 2½ m. SW of Wantage. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 293.

LETCOMBE-REGIS, a parish adjoining the above, on the E. Area 4,540 acres. Pop. 1,030.

LETHAM, a village of Fifeshire, 4 m. W of Cupar. Pop. 383.—Also a v. of Forfarshire, 5 m. E of Forfar. Pop. 745.

LETHENDY, a parish of Perthshire, 12 m. N of Perth. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1841, 662.

LETHERINGHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 11 m. NNE of Ipswich. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 164.

LETHERINGSETT, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. W by N of Holt. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1841, 273.

LETHNOT, a parish of Forfarshire, 12 m. NNE of Forfar. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1841, 400.

LETI, a small island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 8° 25′, E long. 127° 40′.—Also an island of Bulgaria, in the delta of the Danube, lying between the Kilia and Sulina mouths of that river.

LETINO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. ESE of Capriati. Pop. 1,030.

LETITSHEV, or Letycav, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, on the Bug, 55 m. NE of Kamenitz. Pop. 2,235.

LETMATE, or Lethmate, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arensberg, 4 m. W of Iserlohn. Pop. 570.

LE-TSEU-EN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 31′, E long. 108° 20′.

LE-TSIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Wu-ting-fu, in N lat. 37° 33′, E long. 118° 20′.

LETTER B, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 77 m. NW of Augusta.

LETTERE, a town of Naples, 3½ m. ENE of Castellamare. Pop. 4,000.

LETTERHAUTERN, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Alost. Pop. 1,077.

LETTERKENNY, a town of co. Donegal, pleasantly situated on the river Swilly, 15 m. SW of Londonderry. Pop. in 1831, 2,168; in 1841, 2,161.

LETTERKENNY, a township of Franklin co., in

the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. NW of Chambersburg. Pop. 1,918.

LETTERLUNA, a parish in King's co., 3 m. NE of Kinnitty. Area 8,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,000; in 1841, 1,115. The Black-Gap, on its S boundary, has an alt. of 1,293 ft. above sea-level.

LETTERMACWARD, a parish of co. Donegal, 4 m. N by W of Glenties. Area 20,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,039; in 1841, 2,475.

LETTERMORE, an island at the entrance of Kilkerran bay, co. Galway. It is 3 m. in length; and from ¾ to 2 m. in breadth; and in its highest ground has an alt. of 388 ft. above sea-level.

LETTERMULEN, an island in Kilkerran bay, co. Galway, separated by a very narrow sound from Garomna island on the E. It is 1½ m. in length.

LETTERSDORF (Nieder and Ober), two villages of Saxony, in the circle of Lusatia, adjoining each other, and 16 m. SSE of Bautzen.

LETTERSTON, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NNW of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1841, 498.

LETTO-MANAPELLO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SSW of Chieti. Pop. 1,330.

LETTON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. SW of Weobly. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1841, 224.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 4¾ m. SSW of E. Dereham. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1841, 154.

LETTONIA, a district of Russia, now included in the gov. of Riga.

LETTOWITZ, a small town of Moravia, on the Zwittau, 25 m. N of Brunn. It has extensive cotton-mills.

LETUR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia, 30 m. N of Caravaca. Pop. 2,970.

LEU (Saint), a town on the W coast of the isle of Bourbon, 10 m. S of St. Paul. Also a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Montmorency. Pop. 1,700.

LEUBUS, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the r. bank of the Oder, 30 m. WNW of Breslau. Pop. 565. Near it is another v. of the same name, with a pop. of 1,309, and a magnificent Cistercian abbey.

LEUCA (Capo di), a cape on the coast of Naples, forming the extreme SE point of Italy. It is in N lat. 39° 48′ 7″, E long. 18° 22′ 5″. It is the *Salentinum promontorium* of the Romans.

LEUCADIA. See Ducato.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, on a lake of the same name, 17 m. S of Narbonne. Pop. 1,104.—The lake is about 9 m. in length, and is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of sand.

LEUCATE (Cape), a cape on the S coast of France, in the dep. of the Aube, on a point of land which projects from a bay of the same name.

LEUCHARS, a parish of Fifeshire, 4 m. NW of St. Andrew's. Pop. in 1831, 1,869; in 1841, 1,901.—The v. of L. is pleasantly situated about 1 m. from the coast of the German ocean. The inhabitants, amounting to 620, are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture for the Dundee market. The Edinburgh and Dundee railway has a station at the v. of L., 7 m. NE of Cupar, and 39 m. from Edinburgh; and a branch-line, 4½ m. in length, from this point to St. Andrew's, was opened in 1852.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 24 m. NE of Amberg, on the l. bank of the Luhe. Pop. 500.

LEUCI (San), a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 3 m. S of Benevento. Pop. 3,000.—Also a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 3 m. N of Caserta. Pop. 380.

LEUCTRA, or Leftra, a village of Greece, 7 m. SW of Thebes, famous for the victory obtained by Epaminondas over the Lacedemonians, in the year 371 B. C. It stands at the distance of a few miles from the ruins of Platæa.—Also a maritime v. of the Morea, on the gulf of Koron.

LEU-D'ESSERENT (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 7 m. NW of Senlis. Pop. 1,192. There are large quarries in the vicinity.

LEUGGEIN, a parish in the Swiss cant. of Aargau, district and 3 m. WSW of Zurzach. Pop. 1,193, Catholics.

LEUGLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Recey. Pop. 452.

LEUGNIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Beaumont. Pop. 375.

LEUGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Toucy. Pop. 620.

LEUHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. S of Chateauneuf-de-Faou. Pop. 1,263.

LEUK, or Loeche, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais, about 1 m. from the Rhone, at the confluence of the Dala, 15 m. ENE of Sion. Pop. 557, Catholics. It has an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level, and is celebrated for its baths.

LEUN, or Lein, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 9 m. W of Wetzlar, on the r. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 800.

LEUPEGHEM, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 1,028.

LEUSDEN, a village of the Netherlands, in the prov. of Utrecht. Pop. 900.

LEUSSOW, a parish and village in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, bail. and 12 m. W of Grabow. Pop. 1,284.

LEUSTADT, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt.

LEUTENBERG, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. NNW of Lobenstein, on the Sornutz. Pop. 700. It has in its vicinity several silver and copper-mines and works.

LEUTERSBURG, a small town of the Swiss cant. of St. Gall, 4 m. N of Lichtensteig.

LEUTERSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 22 m. WNW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,270. It has manufactories of fine woollens.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. WNW of Anspach. Pop. 840.

LEUTH, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Reckheim. Pop. 724.

LEUTHEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, 10 m. W of Breslau. Pop. 600. It is remarkable for a decisive victory obtained here by Frederick II. of Prussia over the Imperialists, on 5th Dec. 1757.

LEUTKIRCH, a small town of Würtemberg, on the river Eschach, 38 m. S of Ulm, at an alt. of 709 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 2,088. It has manufactories of cottons and linens.—Also a village of Baden, 3 m. ESE of Salem.

LEUTMANNSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. SSE of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1,396.

LEUTMERITZ. See Leitmeritz.

LEUTSCHAU, in Hungarian Loese, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 24 m. W by S of Szeben. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the slope of a hill, and has a large square, in which is a handsome Gothic church. Pop. 5,200. It has a Lutheran college, and a Catholic gymnasium. Saffron is extensively cultivated in the environs. The town was formerly surrounded with walls, and was frequently taken and retaken during the commotions in Hungary in the 17th cent. It has also suffered greatly from fires.

LEUZBACH, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which falls into the Oder.

LEUZE, or Leuse, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the Petite Dender, 11 m. E of

Tournay. Pop. 5,880. It is a place of considerable manufacturing activity.—Also a commune and village in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Eghezie. Pop. 897.

LEVACHEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the l. bank of the Bielaia, 6 m. N of Sterlitanrak.

LEVAL-CHANDEVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Beaumont. Pop. 252.

LEVAL-TRAHEGNIES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Binche. Pop. 1,303.

LEVAN (St.), a parish of Cornwall, 8 m. SW of Penzance, on the sea-coast. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 515; in 1841, 531. Here are some remarkable rocks projecting into the sea, rising to a considerable alt., and defended on the land-side apparently by ramparts and ditches. On one of their most elevated points is the celebrated *logan*, or rocking-stone, a mass of granite, supposed to weigh not less than 90 tons, yet so poised that a slight force is sufficient to cause it to rock to and fro.

LEVANE, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,000.

LEVANGER, a town of Norway, on the SE coast of the Drontheim sound. Pop. 400.

LEVANGHE, a small island of the Adriatic, near the E coast of Istria, in E long. 13° 52′, N lat. 45° 1′.

LEVANNA, a village in Cayuga co., in the state of New York, on the E side of Cayuga lake. Pop. 200.

LEVANSO, a small island in the Ægadean group, at the W extremity of Sicily, about 10 m. W of Trapani. It is 6 m. in circuit, and affords shelter to vessels from N and NW winds, and is fertile in wine, oil, and grain. Pop. 4,500.

LEVANT, a term sometimes applied to the coasts of the Mediterranean E of Cape Matapan, and the gulf of Sidra, particularly those of Asia Minor and Syria. The trade of these countries was long in the hands of an exclusive corporation called the Levant company. The term itself seems gradually becoming obsolete.

LEVANT, an island in the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, belonging to the Hieres group. Its E point is in N lat. 43° 2′ 35″, E long. 6° 30′.

LEVANT, a township in Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 80 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 1,061.—Also a township in the Bathurst district of Upper Canada, intersected by the Clyde.

LEVANTADOS, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of St. Domingo, at the entrance of the great bay of Samana.

LEVANTINE (Val), or Livinenthal, a district of Switzerland, in the NW part of the cant. of Ticino, comprising the 4 circles of Airolo, Fardo, Gurnico, and Quinto.

LEVANTO, a province of the Sardinian states, in the E part of the division of Genoa, bounded on the N by the duchy of Parma; on the E by Tuscany and Massa-Canara; on the S and SW by the Mediterranean; and on the W by the prov. of Chiavari. It is a mountainous district, with an area of 194 Italian sq. m., of which one-third is under cultivation, and one-third is covered with forests. Pop. in 1839, 73,139. It is subdivided into the 6 mandamento of Godano, Lerici, Sarzane, Spezzia, and Verzano. Its cap. is Spezzia.

LEVANTO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Genoa, 18 m. NW of Spezzia. Pop. 4,596.

LEVAZNA, a river of Servia, rising to the S of Kragogevatz, and flowing NE to the Morava.

LEVEGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 1 m. N of Belluno.

LEVELAND, a parish in Kent, 4½ m. SSW of Faversham. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 100.

LEVEN, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Beverley. Area 5,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1841, 988.

LEVEN. See Lancashire.

LEVEN, or Line (The White), a river in Cumberland, springing with the Black Leven from various fountains near Christenbury-crags, on the Scottish border, receiving the Black L., and winding through fertile and pleasant vales, by Kirklinton, to the Esk, which it joins 3 m. S of Longtown.

LEVEN, a beautiful though brief river of Dumbartonshire, carrying off the tributary and superfluent waters of Loch-Lomond, from the foot of that lake to the Clyde at Dumbarton-castle. Owing to the purity of its water, its banks are dotted with print-works and kindred manufactories; and the vale along which it flows teems with population. On its banks are the large villages of Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton, and the burgh of Dumbarton, with its suburb of Bridgend. Mr. Galbraith has calculated the quantity of water discharged by the L. to be about 59,939 cubic ft. per minute, when the river is rather below its average height; or 877,925,685 tons per annum.

LEVEN, a considerable river of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Devon, flowing NNE into Bass's straits.

LEVEN, a village in the p. of Scoonie, in Fifeshire, 9 m. E of Kirkcaldy, and 2 m. S of Kennoway, at the mouth of the river Leven, which here forms a safe harbour admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen at spring-tides. It chiefly consists of two principal streets, which run parallel to each other; and has a pop. of 1,827 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linen.

LEVEN (Loch), a beautiful expanse of water, at the N base of the Lomond hills, in the immediate neighbourhood of the burgh of Kinross, and in the SE quarter of the small shire of that name. Its circumf. is about 10 or 11 m. The general character of the scenery which surrounds it is soft and gentle, and not altogether deficient in variety. The islands in the lake are two in number; one opposite Kinross, on which the ruins of a castle stand, and St. Serf's isle, near the E end, on which are the remains of a religious house. The island on which the ruins of the castle stand is about 2 acres in extent. In this castle the unfortunate Queen Mary was imprisoned on the 16th June, 1567, and forced to sign an instrument resigning the crown to her infant son, who, a few days thereafter, was inaugurated at Stirling under the title of James VI. Her subsequent defeat at Langside, and her immediate flight into England, were within a few days, the unfortunate result of her long-meditated, and well-executed escape from this castle. The trout produced in Loch-L. are of high flavour and a bright red colour. The fishing is alleged to have been considerably injured by a partial draining of the loch which has been effected at an enormous expense, but with a disproportionate beneficial result.—The Leven issues from the SE end of the loch, and, after a course almost due E of about 12 or 14 m., falls into the sea at the town of Leven. Its current is rapid, having a fall of no less than 310 ft. in the above distance.

LEVEN (Loch), an arm of the sea, on the W coast of the Scottish Highlands, protruded a length of 12 or 13 m. inland, from Loch-Linnhe; and separating the co. of Argyle on the S, from Invernessshire on the N. On the Argyleshire side is Balahulish, with its slate-quarries, and in the vicinity is the famed vale of Glencoe. A small river called the Leven, the issue of a series of small lakes farther to the E, flows into it at the head.

LEVEN-SEAT, a mountain in the p. of Carn-

wath, in Lanarkshire, rising 1,200 ft. above the level of the Clyde.

LEVENANT, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Dovy.

LEVENNY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

LEVENNY, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Cluyd.

LEVENS, a chapelry in Westmoreland, 5½ m. S of Kendal. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 993.

LEVENSHULME, a township in Lancashire, 3 m. SE of Manchester, with a station on the Manchester and Crewe railway. Pop. 674.

LEVENTIN, a large lake in Prussian Lithuania, which is joined to the lake of Angerburg by a small canal.

LEVENZO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Nice, near the l. bank of the Vesubia. Pop. 1,200.

LEVER, an island on the coast of Norway, one of 5 on the N of Broad sound.

LEVER (Darcy), a township of Lancashire, 1½ m. E of Great Bolton. Pop. 1,700.

LEVER (Great), a township of Lancashire, 1 m. SSE of Great Bolton. Pop. 657.

LEVER (Little), a township of Lancashire, 2 m. ESE of Great Bolton. Pop. 2,580.

LEVERN, a river of Renfrewshire, which rises in the Long loch, and flows NE to the White Cart, which it joins 3 m. SE of Paisley.

LEVERANO, a small port of Naples, on the Terra-d'Otranto, 12 m. WSW of Lecce. Pop. 1,670.

LEVEREN, a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, duchy of Juliers. Pop. 800.

LEVERETT, a township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, U. S., 83 m. W by N of Boston. Pop. 875.

LEVERINGTON, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 1 m. NNW of Wisbeach. Area 9.000 acres. Pop. 1,954.

LEVERSDALE, a township in the p. of Irthington, in Cumberland, 7 m. NE of Carlisle. Pop. 438.

LEVERTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. ENE of Boston. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. 687.

LEVERTON (North and South), two adjacent parishes of Nottinghamshire, 6 m. E of East Retford. Area of North L., 1,050 acres. Pop. 344. Area of South L., 2,530 acres. Pop. 451.

LEVI (Cape), a cape on the N coast of France, to the NE of the bay of Cherburg, 8 m. NW by W of Cape Barfleur.

LEVICO, a town of Tyrol, 10 m. SE of Trient. Pop. 3,517.

LEVIER, a town of France, dep. of Doubs, 9 m. S of Ornans. Pop. 1,430.

LEVIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Leguevin, on the r. bank of the Save. Pop. 700.

LEVIGNAC-LE-HAUT, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. N of St. Aubin. Pop. 1,500.

LEVINGTON, a parish of Suffolk, 6 m. SE of Ipswich. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. 214.

LEVISI, a large Greek village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Mentesha, situated in an elevated plain near the coast, 5 m. NE of Cape Angistro, and 3 m. SSW of Makri. It was terribly devastated by an earthquake in February 1851, which, it is reported, levelled to the ground the whole houses of the village, 1,500 in number, and buried at least 600 human beings under their ruins.

LEVITHA ISLANDS, a group of four islands in the Archipelago. The largest, and easternmost of the group, is intersected by the parallel of 37° N, and the meridian of 26° 29′ E. It is of remarkably irregular outline, and nowhere exceeds 1 m. in breadth. Its length from W to E, between Elminopoint and Spano-point, is 5 m. On its S side it presents a good harbour with from 4 to 50 fath. water. On its E side is Vathi bay, the head of which is separated by a narrow isthmus not exceeding 200 yds. in breadth from the W side of the S harbour or Levitha harbour. — Mauro and Laros are both very small narrow islets lying to the W of Levitha, between it and Kinaro the westernmost of the group, which is intersected by the meridian of 26° 18′ E, and is about 2 m. in length from W to E, but nowhere exceeds 1 m. in breadth. Its W part attains an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level.

LEVIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy and 17 m. SW of Modena, on the l. bank of the Secchia. Pop. 2,200.

LEVKOPOL, a decayed town of Russia, in the Crimea, 80 m. S of Perekop.

LEVORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 11 m. SW of Lecce. Pop. 1,800.

LEVROUX, a small town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 11 m. N of Chateauroux. Pop. 2,608. It has manufactories of woollens and leather.

LEWANICK, a parish of Cornwall, 5 m. SW of Launceston. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. 733.

LEW-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 18 m. NW of Lew-chu-fu, on the l. bank of the Lung-keang, in N lat. 24° 25′, and E long. 108° 58′.

LEW-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. Kwan-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 105 m. SW of Kwei-lin, on the l. bank of the Lung-keang, in N lat. 24° 14′ 24″, and E long. 109° 8′ 30″.

LEWE (North), a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. SW of Hatherleigh. Area 5,050 acres. Pop. 1,051.

LEWE-TRENCHARD, a parish of Devonshire, 9½ m. WSW of Oakhampton. Area 3,530 acres. Pop. 527.

LEWENZ, or Leva, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate and 6 m. SE of Bars. Pop. 4,600. It carries on a traffic in corn, cattle, brandy, wine, tobacco, and leather. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs.

LEWES, a parliamentary borough in the hund. of Lewes, Sussex, 49 m. S by E of London, and 7 m. NE of Brighton. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,592; in 1851, 9,533. It is situated on the W declivity of one of those fertile eminences known by the name of the South Downs, and encompassed by an amphitheatre of loftier hills, which impart to it a pleasing and picturesque aspect. The Ouse flows through the town, and pursuing a S course, falls into the sea at Newhaven. From this point up to the town, where it is crossed by a stone bridge, the river has been rendered navigable for barges of considerable burden. The streets are in general spacious, and many of the houses are handsome. The shire-hall, or sessions-house, is an elegant building, comprising a council chamber, the civil and criminal courts, and the grand jury-room. A range of barracks stands about 1 m. to the S of the town. Races are generally held at the end of July, or the beginning of August, on an excellent race-course to the W of the town. Paper is made here to a small extent. The trade in wool was formerly extensive, but it is said to have declined. A considerable traffic, however, is carried on in grain, malt, sheep, and cattle. Sheep fairs, held on the 21st of September, and 2d of October, annually attract purchasers from all parts of the kingdom. A wool fair is held in summer. — The borough is not incorporated. The spring, summer, and winter assizes are held here, in the county-hall, and also the quarter-sessions for the E division of the shire. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The

number of registered electors in 1837 was 890; in 1848, 844. L. is connected by a branch-line with the London and Brighton railway.—L. is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. William I. gave it, with the rape of L., to William de Warren, who had married his daughter, Gundred; and it continued in the possession of the earls of Warren till 1439. The castle has been long in ruins, but the keep, which is in tolerable preservation, has been repaired, and the summit of the mount laid out and planted. On an eminence near the town a great battle was fought in 1264, between Henry III., and the confederated barons under the command of Montford, earl of Leicester.

LEWIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. N of Leitmeritz. Pop. 560.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the reg. and 57 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 991.—Also a v. in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Upper Bavaria.

LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern called Harris, and the northern Lewis. The whole island is 82 m. long from the sound of Bernera to the Butt of L., in a direction running SW and NE; and the average breadth may be 11 m. Area 451,000 acres. The total length of L. is 40 m. from the boundary-line to the Butt; its greatest breadth is rather more than 20 m. L. belongs to Ross-shire, but Harris is annexed to the co. of Inverness. The surface of L., which is of a triangular figure, with the apex to the N, is not so rugged and mountainous as the S district; and the low grounds are covered with lakes, mosses, and swamps. On the coast the land is of a sandy soil, but is tolerably fertile when well-manured with sea-weed. The coast is indented by Loch-Bernera, Loch-Roig, Loch-Carlowa, with subordinate indentations; and is well-adapted for the white fish and herring-fisheries. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt or N extremity of L., rise to the height of 60 or 80 ft., and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest mountain is that of Suaneval, which Macculloch supposes to be nearly equal in height to Clisseval in Harris, or about 2,700 ft. A group of hills on the N side of Loch-Bernera attain a height of about 800 ft. Gneiss is the predominant and fundamental rock. The rivers abound with trout and salmon. Besides the town of Stornoway [which see] there are several small villages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. L. is divided into 4 parishes, viz.: Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig. A number of small adjacent islets and rocks belong to the district, some of which are inhabited, but the greater number are too trivial to deserve particular notice. Pop., exclusive of Harris, in 1801, 9,168; in 1831, 14,541; in 1841, 17,037.

LEWIS, a county in the N part of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 1,122 sq. m., generally hilly, and watered by Black, Beaver, Independence, Moose, Salmon, Indian, and Oswegatchie rivers. It is in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,830; in 1850, 24,570. Its cap. is Martinsburg.—Also a co., in the NW part of the state of Virginia, containing a hilly area of 1,600 sq. m., drained by Little Kanawha river and its branches, by the W fork of Monongahela river and its branches, and by the head-waters of the E fork. Pop. in 1840, 8,151; in 1850, 10,031. Its cap. is Weston.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Kentucky, containing a surface of 375 sq. m., bordered on the N by Ohio river, and drained by Salt Lick and Kinniconnick creeks. Pop. in 1840, 6,306; in 1850, 7,103. Its cap. is Weston.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Missouri, containing an area, generally undulating, of 500 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Mississippi, and drained by Fabius and Wyaconda rivers. It has a fertile soil, and affords fine timber. Pop. in 1840, 6,040; in 1850, 6,577. Its cap. is Waterloo.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, 131 m. N of Albany. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Boquet river and its tributaries. It is in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,505.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 542.—Also a township of Brown co., in the state of Ohio, 121 m. SW by S of Columbus, bounded on the S by the Ohio. The surface is undulating, and drained by Whiteoak, Eagle, and Bullskin. Pop. 2,437.—Also a township of Clay co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 472.

LEWIS, an island in Dampier archipelago, off the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 35′, E long. 116° 33′. It is about 9 m. in length from N to S; and is separated by Mermaid strait from the continent.—Also a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, which unites with the Summerhill creek, and forms a considerable affluent of the Macquarie. The locality of the gold-diggings first reported in the Bathurst district, extends along these streams downwards all the way to the Macquarie.

LEWIS, Saptin, or Great Snake, a river of the Oregon territory, which issues from a lake on the W flank of the Wind River mountains, near the Three Tetons; flows SW to Fort Hall, in N lat. 43° 4′, where it is joined by the Portneuf, and is 800 ft. wide. About 18 m. below the fort are the American falls; and 150 m. farther down, the Salmon falls. From these falls the river runs in a NW direction 70 m. to Fort Boisé, where it is joined by the Owyhee from the W, and Reid's river from the E. About 100 m. from Fort Boisé it receives the Salmon river, a stream 200 m. in length; and, after a further course of 50 m. to the N unites with the Kooskooskie, which rises near the head-waters of the Missouri, in the spurs of the Rocky mountains. From this junction the L. turns suddenly to the W; passes through the Blue mountains; and, after flowing 80 m. in a W course, empties itself into the Columbia, of which it forms the great S branch. It is only navigable at intervals, its course being much broken by whirlpools and rapids.

LEWIS (Saint), a headland of Labrador, on the N side of a bay of the same name, in N lat. 52° 30′.

LEWISBOROUGH, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 130 m. S by E of Albany. The surface is irregular, and is drained on the W by Croton river. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,619.

LEWISBURG, a village in Buffalo township, Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 67 m. N of Harrisburg, on the W bank of the Susquehanna, a little below the mouth of Buffalo creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,220.—Also a village of Greenbrier co., in the state of Virginia, 214 m. W of Richmond, and 9 m. E of the White Sulphur springs. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Mecklenburg co., in the state of Kentucky, 172 m. W by S of Frankfort, on the S bank of Green river.—Also a village of Marshall co., in the state of Tennessee, 54 m. S of Nashville.—Also a village of Cass co., in the state of Indiana, 81 m. N of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal.—Also a village of Conway co., in the state and on the N bank of the Arkansas, 45 m. NW of Little Rock.

LEWISBURGH, a village in the p. of Kilgavower, co. Mayo, on the Lewisburgh rivulet, 5½ m. ESE of Clare island. It is a poor and deeply secluded place; but might become a prosperous fishing village, with the aid of a suitable harbour at the mouth of the rivulet. Pop. in 1841, 448.—Also a rivulet of co.

Mayo, which rises on the N side of the Farmnagar mountain, and runs NW to the Atlantic, a little below the village of Lewisburgh.

LEWISHAM, a parish of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 m. SE of London. Area 5,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,659; in 1841, 12,276.

LEWISTON, a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, 297 m. W by N of Albany. It is bounded on the N by the Niagara, and intersected from E to W by a ridge of hills. The soil, consisting of calcareous and sandy loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,533.—The village is on the E side of Niagara river, 7 m. from Lake Ontario. Pop. 900.

LEWISTOWN, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 31 m. SW of Augusta, bordered on the W by Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,801.—Also a village of Mifflin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 57 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the N side of Juniata river, at the junction of Kishcoquillas creek, and intersected by the Pennsylvania canal. Pop. 2,058.—Also a village of Bloomfield township, Logan co., in the state of Ohio, 77 m. NW by S of Columbus, on the E side of Miami river.—Also a village of Fulton co, in the state of Illinois, 55 m. NW of Springfield, 4 m. E of Spoon river, and 12 m. W of Illinois river. Pop. about 200.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Henry co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 42 m. E of Indianapolis, on the E side of Flat Rock creek.

LEWKNOR, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5½ m. SSE of Thame. Area 4,690 acres. Pop. in 1841, 847.

LEW-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 42 m. E of Chansha-fu, in N lat. 28° 10′, E long. 113° 27′.

LEXDEN, a parish and village in Essex, 1½ m. W of Colchester. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. 1,454.

LEXEN, or LISZNICE, a village of Moravia, 21 m. NW of Olmutz. Pop. 360.

LEXHAM (EAST and WEST), two parishes in Norfolk, lying adjacent to each other, 6 m. NE of Swaffham. Area of East L., 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 236. Area of West L., 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1841, 124.

LEXINGTON, a district in the central part of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m., watered by Saluda river, an affluent of Broad river. Pop. in 1840, 12,111; in 1850, 12,930. Its cap., which bears the same name, is situated on a small branch of Saluda river.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, 63 m. N by W of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by an affluent of Kennebec river. Pop. in 1840, 564.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 11 m. NW of Boston. It is watered by branches of Shawsheen river, and in the vicinity of these is very fertile. Pop. 1,642.—Also a township of Greene co., in the state of New York, 28 m. W of Catskill. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Schoharie creek. Pop. 2,813.—Also the cap. of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 146 m. W of Richmond, situated on the W side of North river. Pop. 1,200. Washington college, and the Virginian Military institute, are situated here.—Also the cap. of Davidson co., in N. Carolina, 117 m. W of Raleigh.—Also the cap. of Oglethorpe co., in Georgia, 70 m. N of Milledgeville.—Also the cap. of Holmes co., in Missouri, 62 m. N of Jackson.—Also the cap. of Henderson co., in Tennessee, 117 m. WSW of Nashville, on Beech river, an affluent of the Tennessee.—Also the cap. of Fayette co., in Kentucky, on a branch of the Elkhorn, in N lat. 38° 6′, W long. 48° 18′, 24 m. ESE of Frankfort, 85 m. S of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1820, 5,279; in 1840, 6,997. It is one of the neatest and best-built towns in the Western states; and contains about 1,200 houses, and 10 churches. Among the public buildings are a courthouse, a jail, a masonic hall, the state lunatic asylum, and the halls of Transylvania university founded in 1798.—Also a township in St. Clair co., in Michigan. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Stark co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,637.—Also a township and village in Richland co., in Ohio, 56 m. NNE of Columbus. Pop. 400.—Also the cap. of Scott co., in Iowa, 89 m. S by E of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of La Fayette co., in Missouri, 132 m. WNW of Jefferson. Pop. 2,354.

LEYDEN, in Dutch LEIDEN, an interesting old town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 17 m. N of Rotterdam, and 22 m. SW of Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 9′ 5″, E long. 4° 29′ 5″, on the smallest deltoid branch of the Rhine. It is one of the largest cities of Holland, and inferior to none in the spaciousness of its streets, several of which are intersected by fine canals bordered with trees. The form of the town is oblong. Its length from E to W is about 2 m. Its pop., computed in the middle of the 13th cent. at 100,000; and in the 18th cent. at 48,000; was returned in 1837 at only 36,110; and in 1844 at 38,500. The canals that traverse the town form, by their various intersections, upwards of 50 petty islands, which are connected together by above 100 small bridges mostly of stone. The fortifications consist, as in other Dutch towns, of a low circular mound of earth, partly covered with turf, and partly faced with brick. Along this mound are shady walks under a double avenue of trees; and on the outside of it is a deep and broad moat, across which there are 8 bridges, leading to as many gates. The principal streets are broad, well-paved, and somewhat raised in the middle, so that no water can remain on them. One of the sewers is so large as to admit boats for the purpose of cleaning it. The Breade-straat or Broad-street, in which the stadthouse is situated, is one of the finest in Europe. It extends in the form of a crescent from one end of the town to the other, a distance of nearly 2 m.; and not only its public but its private buildings have an air of neatness and elegance. The private houses are for the most part of brick, with the gable-ends to the street in the old Dutch style: many of them are 5 or 6 stories high. Of public buildings, L. has few worthy of attention. The stadthouse, however, is a magnificent structure with a stone front, and surmounted by a number of spires. In the centre of the town is a very ancient castle or fort, traditionally considered as a work of the Romans. It rises above the tops of the highest houses, and affords an extensive view of the town and environs. The church of St. Pancras, which was dedicated in 1315, is of the usual Dutch form, and in length about 270 ft. The transepts measure about 226 ft. from N to S, far exceeding those of any English, and perhaps, with one or two exceptions, any European cathedral. The tower is a most extraordinary, ragged, and uncouth erection. St. Pancras was the last church in L. to retain the Catholic ritual, the first Reformed meeting not having been held there till July 25, 1574. St. Peter's church is of the usual ground-plan, with the addition of double aisles to the nave and a singular baptistery. Its length is about 300 ft.; the material, brick, dressed with stone. The whole fabric seems to have been rebuilt in 1339. The whole structure is flanked by two octagonal dying into circular turrets; but rising only to the bottom of the window is a huge lean-to, the remains of the enormous tower, and a famous seamark. The other public buildings of L. are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals.—The university of L. was formerly famous throughout Europe. It was founded in 1575, and has numbered many eminent men among its professors and students. The num-

ber of professors is 33. Most of the lectures are delivered in Latin. Their salaries, independent of a house and the small fees paid by the pupils, average somewhat more than £250. The number of students in 1835 was 647; in 1847, 439. The session, as in other Dutch colleges, commences in September, and terminates about the end of June. Attached to the university is a botanical garden, founded in 1593, and now containing 7 acres, a rich cabinet of natural history, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, an academy of design, and a library. In the last the manuscripts are said to form 10,000 volumes; the number of printed volumes in the library which contains the library of Vossius is about 40,000. L. contains a number of private collections of books and natural curiosities, has several learned societies, and altogether has much of the air of a university town. Though the academics wear no dress, they are easily enough distinguishable. The booksellers of L. make a respectable show with the works of their own professors and of those of Groningen and Utrecht. The buildings of the university, which are a good deal scattered about, bear no marks to distinguish them from any other public edifices; and the senate-house is only interesting from the authentic portraits it contains of many Dutch worthies, such as Salmasius, Boerhaave, Gomarus, and Arminius.—Letter-press printing, especially the printing of classical books, formerly a great branch of trade here, is now much reduced. L. was formerly the seat of a very extensive manufacture of fine woollens and linens, but the competition of other nations, especially the English, has of late years caused a decline from its pristine importance. It is still, however, regarded as the most important seat of these manufactures in Holland; and it is here that the great wool fair of Holland is annually held. An excellent opportunity is afforded by this gathering for seeing the various provincial inhabitants of Holland, who bring with them all their peculiarities of custom and costume. Besides the woollen and linen manufactures, there are also at L. extensive factories of indigo and soap, and large tanneries and salt-refineries. The town is connected by railroad with Haarlem and Amsterdam; and by canals with Haarlem, Delft, and the Hague.

History.] In the history of L., the most conspicuous event is the famous siege which it sustained in 1573-4 against the Spaniards under Baldis. It was to reward the brave and eventually successful resistance of the inhabitants that the university was erected in the following year; and the anniversary of the deliverance of L. is still commemorated by public rejoicings. In 1655, L. was visited by a plague which carried off 4,000 of its inhabitants; and in 1807 the explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder destroyed 285 houses on the spot now occupied by a public square called Rapenbourg Among the distinguished individuals whom this place has produced, are Scaliger, Heinsius, Salmasius, Van Swieten, and the celebrated leader of the Anabaptists at Munster in 1634, commonly known by the name of John of Leyden. The country in the neighbourhood of L. is perfectly level, and, being too wet for tillage, is laid out in pasture. Butter and cheese are made in large quantities, both for home consumption and export. The immediate environs are thickly studded with villas, gardens, and pleasure-houses.

LEYDEN, a township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, U. S., 102 m. WNW of Boston. Pop. 632.—Also a township of Lewis co., New York, U. S., 15 m. S of Martinsburg. Pop. 2,438.

LEYDEN, an island situated off the NW coast of Ceylon, subordinate to Jaffnapatam, from which territory it is only separated by a narrow channel. Its length is about 13 m., by 2½ m. in breadth. It contains excellent pasture for cattle and horses; and produces paddy, cocoa-nuts, and the palmyra. It contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Its principal v. and port is Kayts. It is sometimes called Mandetivoe.—Also a small island in the Eastern ocean, near the coast of Java, 9 m. NE of Batavia.

LEYDENDORP, a village of Holland, 2 m. E of Leyden. Pop. 1,100.

LEYDER-DAM, or Leidschendam, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 3 m. E of the Hague. Pop. 1,800.

LEYLAND, a parish in Lancashire, 4 m. NW of Chorley, intersected by the Preston and Wigan railway. Area 17,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,871; in 1841, 14,032. There are several cotton-spinning mills in this p., which comprises the chapelries of Euxton and Heapy.

LEYNI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Turin. Pop. 3,090.

LEYPUNI, a village of Poland, in the obwod and 20 m. E of Seyny. Pop. 250.

LEYRE, a river of France, formed by the union of the L. of Luxey and the L. of Pissos, in the dep. of Landes. The united stream flows in a NNW direction to the gulf of Arcachon.

LEYRIA. See Leiria.

LEYSELE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 2,098.

LEYSSE, a river of Savoy, rising to the NNE of Chambery, and flowing into the lake of Bourget after a course of 15 m. from S to N.

LEYTA, or Leyte, one of the southernmost of the Philippine islands, to the SSW of Samar, between the parallels of 9° 50′ and 11° 35′. It is 120 m. in length, by 38 m. in average breadth. The soil is fertile; and the mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls. The island is intersected by a chain of mountains which runs in a direction NW and SE; and so materially do they influence the climate, that the seasons differ entirely on the different sides of this mountainous region. The inhabitants were estimated in 1837 at 92,175, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth.—It has a town of the same name, situated in a bay on its N coast.

LEYTHA. See Leitha.

LEYTON, a parish and village of Essex, 5 m. NE of London. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,233; in 1841, 3,274. The v. is pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Lea.

LEZ, or Les, a small river of France, in the dep. of Herault, which rises in the Cevennes; flows S; and, after a course of 20 m., falls into the Mediterranean 2 m. SE of Montpellier.—Also a river in the dep. of Drome, which flows into the Rhine, near Mont-Dragon.

LEZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Vitoria. Pop. 400.

LEZARA, a river of Spain, which rises 12 m. NW of Santiago, and flows into the bay of Corcubion after a course of 36 m.

LEZARDE, a river of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, which rises 3 m. N of Montevilliers, passes Harfleur, and joins the Seine, on the r. bank, 3 m. above Havre, after a course of 12 m.

LEZARDRIEUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,485; in 1841, 13,592. The town is 17 m. ENE of Lannion, on the l. bank of the Trieux. Pop. 2,192. It has a custom-house, and possesses considerable trade.

LEZARO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, an affluent of the Corcubion.

LEZAT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège and cant. of Tossat, 19 m. NW of Pamiers, on the l. bank of the Lèze. Pop. in 1841, 2,934. This town is of considerable antiquity, and formerly gave its name to a small territory.

LEZAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Melle. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,769; in 1841, 11,838. The town is 8 m. ENE of Melle,

on the Dive. Pop. 2,342. It has manufactories of linen and cordage, and several brick, tile, and lime-kilns.

LEZAYSK, a town of Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, circle and 26 m. NE of Rzeszov, on the l. bank of the San. Pop. 3,288.

LEZENNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and cant. of Lille. Pop. 1,051. It has manufactories of several kinds of silk and linen fabrics, and of beet-root sugar.

LEZIGNAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aude, and arrond. of Narbonne. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,863; in 1841, 9,794. The town is 14 m. W of Narbonne, and 23 m. E of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1841, 2,268.

LEZINI, a lake of Greece, in Livadia, in the nom. of Acarnania, 23 m. SW of Vrachori, near the Ionian sea, and opposite the island of Ithaca. It is 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

LEZO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido and 6 m. ESE of San Sebastian, on the brow of Mount Jaizquivel, near the gulf of Gascogny. Pop. 730. It is well-built, has well-paved streets, and contains a fine square and a magnificent church. It has a small port, and possesses extensive fisheries.

LEZOUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Thiers. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,780; in 1841, 12,350. The town is 9 m. WSW of Thiers, and 5 m. from the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 3,601. It has a fine square and an hospital, and possesses a considerable trade in corn and hemp.

LEZUZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Roda, at the foot of the mountains of Alcaraz, and 90 m. ENE of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,451. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and an elementary school, and possesses two tile-works and a fulling-mill.

LGOV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 41 m. W of Kursk, on the l. bank of the Sem. Pop. 900. The district which lies in the NW part of the gov. produces large quantities of grain and hemp, and has large herds of cattle.

LHASSA. See Lassa.

LHONAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, district and 12 m. SSW of Maihker, and 84 m. ENE of Aurungabad, near a small salt lake.

LHOTKA, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ESE of Pilsen. It has several paper-mills.

LHUIS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain and arrond. of Belley. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,854; in 1841, 8,014. The village is 18 m. from Belley.

LIAKA (Point), a headland of the island of Cephalonia, on the S coast, in the district of Livato, in N lat. 38° 5′, and E long. 20° 35′.

LIAKHIK, a bay of Russian America, on the SE coast of the island of Kadiak, in the group of the Aleutian islands. On its banks is the principal establishment in the island.

LIAKHOV. See Siberia (New).

LIAKURA, or Likeri, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, in the nom. of Bœotia, 18 m. WNW of Lebadea, and 70 m. WNW of Athens, in N lat. 38° 29′, and E long. 22° 34′. It forms part of the great Hellenic chain which separates the basin of the Archipelago from that of the Ionian sea, and lies between the Mavropotamo, on the N, and the Sizaliska, on the SE. This mountain, the highest peak of the *Parnassus* of the ancients, rises to the height of 7,982 ft. above sea-level, and is one of the loftiest in Greece. On the NE it is connected with Mount Œta, and on the SW with Mount Helicon. On its SW flank is the v. of Kastri, and in its vicinity the fountain of Castalia; and about an hour to the SE of Kastri is the v. of Arachova, at an alt. of 3,533 ft. above sea-level. See Kastri. Two roads lead from Arachova, one towards Delphi, the other to the Corycian cave and the summits of Parnassus.

LIAMONA, a river of Corsica, which has its source near Mount Rotondo, and, after a course to the SW of about 30 m., falls into the Mediterranean 12 m. N of Ajaccio. This river gave its name to one of the two departments into which Corsica was divided in 1793. It bears, in the upper part of its course, the name of Grosso.

LIANCOURT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise and arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,047; in 1841, 9,770. The town is 5 m. SSE of Clermont, and 20 m. ESE of Beauvais, near the Brèche. Pop. in 1841, 1,364. It consists of 4 principal streets, which meet in an extensive market-place, and contains a fine church, a castle—formerly a magnificent edifice, but to a great extent destroyed at the Revolution—an hospital, and a geometrical school. It has extensive manufactories of carding machines, several of earthenware and hosiery, and several spinning-mills. Grain, legumes, and nuts, form its chief articles of trade.

LIANE, a river of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, which rises to the NE of Desvres, passes Isques, and forms the port of Boulogne after a W course of 21 m.

LIAZOMINSKOI, an island of Russia, in the White sea, off the coast of Archangel, at the mouth of the Dwina. It is 10 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth.

LIBAN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 6 m. SW of Gitschin. Pop. 560.

LIBAN, or Babi, an island to the N of Timor, in S lat. 8° 2′ 36″, E long. 125° 42′.

LIBANCABAYAN, an island of the Philippines, between Masbate and Samar, in N lat. 12° 4′.

LIBANUS. See Lebanon.

LIBAU, a sea-port of European Russia, in the gov. of Courland, on the Baltic, near a lake of the same name, in N lat. 56° 31′ 36″, E long. 20° 55′ 20″. It has only one good street, and the greater part of the houses are of wood. Pop. 10,110. Its port is small, but of easy access. It exports the produce of the surrounding country, hemp, linseed, &c. At the port of L. 232 vessels cleared inward, and the same number outwards, during 1849. Of these 88 were Russian, 81 Dutch, 31 Norwegian, 18 English, 6 French, 5 Danish, 1 Prussian, 1 Mecklenburg, and 1 Argentine. They were despatched as follow: 122 vessels to Holland, 44 to Russian ports, 35 to England, 13 to France, 6 to Denmark, 5 to Norway, 2 to South America, &c. The exports from L. during 1849 were as follow: Rye, 75,830 chet.; barley, 74,460 chet.; wheat 2,379 chet.; oats, 23,088 chet.; linseed, 26,259 chet.; hempseed, 255 chet.; pease, 4,200 chet.; sowing seed, 1,684 casks; flax, 5,282 berkow; tow, 677 b.; hemp, 142 b.; and bones, 1,184 b.; besides timber, and grain, and provisions for account of the Crown, which are not inserted in the returns. This town was a place of trade so early as the 13th cent.; but it afterwards suffered severely from the wars which the Swedes carried on in this quarter. Pop. 5,000.

LIBBERTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, 3 m. ESE of Carnwath. Area 8,700 acres. Pop. in 1841, 796.

LIBBESDORF, a village of Anhalt-Dessau. Pop. 450.

LIBBIANO, a village of Tuscany, 34 m. SSE of Pisa.

LIBENZ, a village of Bohemia, 27 m. ESE of Elnbogen. Pop. 300.

LIBERIA, a recently organized and recognised republic on the western shores of Tropical Africa, midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. It originated in an immigration of free or liberated people of colour from the United States under the auspices of the American Colonization society. A handful of free Blacks sent out in 1820, which, in spite of many sinister forebodings, has become the nucleus of a state of considerable extent, with which the governments of Great Britain and France have concluded treaties of trade and commerce; and which promises to exert a powerful influence in suppressing the slave-trade, and planting civilization and Christianity in Africa. In a tract published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School society, we are informed that "not only has the establishment of L. been the means of thoroughly annihilating the slave trade along the extensive line of coast [about 400 m., with a mean depth of 40 m. inland] which it now occupies, but its influence has been faithfully and unceasingly exerted to the same end. Already many of the barbarous African chieftains, whose rule was a system of the most degrading tyranny over their unhappy subjects, have been brought into amity with the republic, on the terms of consenting to forego their inhuman slave-hunts, and have become citizens of L., thus affording the most effectual barrier against any revival of the slave-trade on this part of the coast. It appears from comparing the census of 1843 with the number added since that time, that the pop.—consisting of emancipated slaves and free coloured people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave traders, and their children—is 6,343. Of the native tribes who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the republic and look to its government for protection, no census has been taken; but from the best information that can be obtained, they cannot be fewer than 200,000; and are probably more. A small part of these—perhaps 2,000 or 3,000—have become so far civilized that the heads of their families are admitted to all the rights of citizenship, and vote at elections. The others are beginning to advance in civilization in proportion to the opportunities they have had to acquire it. The Liberian government does not require them to remove from the country, though it has bought their lands; but allows them to remain and become citizens. In 1843, there were in Liberia 16 schools, having 562 scholars; of these 192 were children of native African parents, and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 places of worship, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 1,014 were emigrants from America and their children, and 469 were native Africans who had been converted from heathenism. Of the latter, 116 were of those who had been rescued from slave-traders, and 353 were natives of that region. Emigrants, on their arrival, are at once admitted to all the rights of citizenship. Each receives gratis a town-lot, or 5 acres of land suitable for farming, and if he has a family, a larger quantity in proportion to the number dependent on him."

Productions.] The natural resources of L. are considerable, and are steadily in process of development. Palm-oil is produced by the nut of the palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa: about 150,000 dollars' worth were shipped from L. in 1847. The demand for it, both in Europe and America, is daily increasing, and there is no doubt it will ere long become the most important article of trade. Cam-wood, red-wood, bar-wood, and other dye-woods, are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About 30 m. E of Bassa cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent where scarcely any tree is seen except the cam-wood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to that settlement; roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the neighbouring chiefs will give their co-operation to a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves. One Liverpool house imported 600 tons in a single year, worth about 50,000 dollars. Ivory is procurable at all points, and constitutes an important staple of commerce: it is supposed that from 150,000 to 200,000 dols.' worth is annually exported. Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions: the house referred to above imported in three years into Liverpool, of gum-senegal nearly 600,000 dols. Dyes of all shades and hues are abundant. Gold, which is found at various points of the coast—from the Gambia to the Bight of Benin, and probably to a much greater extent—is obtained by the natives by washing the sand brought down from the mountains by the rivers. Besides these articles of commerce, may be specified wax, hides, horns, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, ground nuts, copper, mahogany, teak, and Gambia wood. Cotton of a very beautiful staple, yielding two crops a-year, is indigenous, and thrives for 12 or 14 years in succession without renewal of the plant. Coffee of a superior quality is raised in L., and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It bears fruit from 30 to 40 years, and yields 10 lbs. to the shrub yearly. Sugar-cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to great perfection. Indigo, caoutchouc, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, guavas, the castor-oil plant, and many other articles which are brought from tropical countries to this, might be added to the foregoing list. Indeed there is little in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in Western Africa.—The pop. is upon the whole well-disposed to work, and the rate of wages per day is about 1s. It is an extraordinary feature of this part of the coast that horses and other draught animals will not live, and hence every kind of transport, except that upon the rivers, is performed by manual labour. Much of the cam-wood which is exported from Liberia is brought a distance of 200 m. on men's backs. At Monrovia, the port and cap., the pop. amounts to about 9,000. A large portion of the territory has been accurately surveyed, and is sold in sections by the government, at from 50 cents to 1 dollar per acre.

Climate.] The climate of L., although more healthy than Sierra-Leone, is still deadly to the European; but the improvement it has undergone during the last ten years from the effect of clearing, drainage, &c., is stated to have been most remarkable. The coloured immigrants from America, who used invariably to suffer fever on their arrival, are now able to go to work at once.

Government.] The government of the country is precisely on the American model, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and house of representatives, the number of members in the former being 6, and in the latter 28. The possession of real estate to the value of 30 dollars is the electoral qualification. Slavery and the slave-trade are perpetually abolished in the republic by the 9th art. of its treaty with Great Britain in 1848. The revenue, which was in 1842 about 20,000 dollars, is derived entirely from an *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. on imports, and the produce of land-sales. Ardent spirits, the use of which it is sought to discourage, form an exception, and are taxed 25 cents per gallon. The principal trade is carried on by barter, but there is a small paper circulation of about 6,000 dollars, redeemable on demand.—The government of this infant republic already evinces desire for aggrandize-

ment of territory. With this view it recently purchased New Cestos on the S, and is endeavouring to secure by purchase the mouths of the river Gallinas on the N. This policy has already involved the nascent state in much hostility with native chiefs which might easily have been averted; and the consequent expenses of government have prompted the imposition of a tariff so high as to be injurious to legitimate trade.—The organization of the republic as an independent state took place in July 1842, when Mr. Roberts, who had formerly acted as governor under the Colonization society, was elected president.

LIBERTON, a parish of Edinburghshire, 2 m. SSE of Edinburgh. Area 4,140 acres. Pop. 3,450.

LIBERTY, a county in the SE part of Georgia, U. S. Area 660 sq. m., bounded on the SE by the ocean; on the SW by the Altamaha. Pop. in 1840, 7,241; in 1850, 7,859.—Also a township in Waldo co., Maine, 20 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 895.—Also a township of Sullivan co., New York, 119 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,569.—Also a township in Steuben co., in New York.—Also a township in Tioga co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,128.—Also a township in Adams co., in the same state. Pop. 773.—Also a township in Columba co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,328.—Also a township in Susquehanna co. Pop. 554.—Also the cap. of Bedford co., in the state of Virginia, 142 m. W by S of Richmond. Pop. 375.—Also the cap. of Casey co., in Kentucky, 69 m. S of Frankfort.—Also a township in Adams co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,498.—Also the name of several other townships in the state of Ohio, of which the principal are in Butler co., in Clinton co., Crawford co., Delaware co., Fairfield co., Guernsey co., Hancock co., Harden co., Highland co., Jackson co., Knox co., and Licking, Logan, and Seneca cos.—Also the cap. of Union co., in Iowa, 72 m. E by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 500.—Also the cap. of Clay co., in Missouri. Pop. 1,127.—Also the cap. of Amite co., in Mississippi, 101 m. SSW of Jackson.—Also the name of numerous townships and villages throughout the United States, especially in Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, and Iowa.

LIBETHEN, or Libeth-Banya, a town of Hungary, 122 m. E by N of Vienna, in the com. of Sohl, 9 m. E of Neusohl. Pop. 1,389. It has rich mines of copper and iron, and springs of blue vitriol.

LIBIADA, a village of Turkey, in Romelia, 48 m. ESE of Salonica, on the S coast of the gulf of Orfano.

LIBIN, or Libyna, a village of Bohemia, 6 m. NE of Luditz. Pop. 150.

LIBLIN, a village of Bohemia, 15 m. NNE of Pilsen.

LIBOBO, a small island in the Eastern seas, on the SE coast of Gilolo, in S lat. 10° 48′.

LIBOCH, a village of Bohemia, 4 m. NW of Leitmeritz, on the r. bank of the Elbe.

LIBOCHOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 8 m. SSW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Eger. Pop. 1,249.

LIBOLO, a district of Lower Guinea, to the N of Benguela, skirted by the Coanza on the N, and the Ganga on the E.

LIBOS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1 m. SW of Fumel, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 850.

LIBOURNE, an arrondissement, canton, and com. of France, in the dep. of La-Gironde.—The arrond. has an area of 128,589 hectares; and comprises the cantons of Branne, Castillon, Contras, Sainte-Hoy, Fronsac, Guitres, L., Lussac, and Pujols. Pop. in 1841, 106,659.—The cant. comprises 10 com., and had a pop. of 20.280 in 1841.—The com. is situated near the junction of the Isle and the Dordogne, in N lat. 44° 55′ 2″, W long. 0° 15′ 29″. Pop. in 1821, 8,349; in 1846, 8,943. It is regular and well-built, and contains extensive barracks, with several other public buildings. Its trade consists chiefly in the export of wine and brandy; but it has some manufactures of light woollen stuffs, and also glass-works. There is a railway from Bordeaux to L.; and from L. to Angouleme.

LIBTAKO, a considerable town of Sudan, in N lat. 14° 40′, E long. 0° 30′, 335 geog. m. NW of Sakatu, and 240 m. SE of Timbuktu, first visited by a European in the person of Dr. Barth, who reached it, on his journey from Kashna to Timbuktu in 1853.

LIBYA (Desert of). See Sahara.

LICH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper Hesse, 42 m. NE of Mentz. Pop. 2,980.

LICHANA, an oasis and village of Algeria, in the Northern Zab, to the SW of Zaatcha. It is said to contain 50,000 palm-trees, and a village with 1,800 inhabitants. Its inhabitants have opposed a vigorous resistance to the French.

LICHANE, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. SW of Mauleon. Pop. 350.

LICHBOROUGH, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 6 m. NW of Towcester. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 415; in 1841, 408.

LICHET (Maltravers), a parish in the co. of Dorset, 6 m. SW by W of Wimborne-Minster. Area 2,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 680; in 1841, 817.

LICHET (Minster), a parish in the co. of Dorset, 4½ m. NE by N of Wareham. Area 3,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 505; in 1841, 858.

LICHFIELD, or Litchfield, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 4½ m. N of Whitchurch. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1841, 94.

LICHFIELD, a city and county in itself, the seat of the see of Lichfield, in the hund. of Offlow, co. of Stafford, 110 m. NNW of London, 16 m. N of Birmingham, and 16 m. SE by E of Stafford, on a stream tributary to the Trent, in the line of the Wyrley and Essington canal, and about 1 m. SW of the Stafford and Rugby railway. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,712; in 1821, 6,075; in 1831, 6,499; in 1841, 6,761. The town is agreeably situated in an open vale surrounded by fertile hills of moderate height. It is irregular in form, several of its most populous streets stretching to a considerable distance in different directions from the main body of the town. The market-place was graced in 1838 by a statue of Dr. Johnson, who was born at L., in a house opposite the site of the statue. The principal public edifices in L. are the cathedral, churches and chapels, guild-hall, jail, house-of-correction, market-house, and a small theatre.—The cathedral, one of the noblest religious fabrics in the empire, is situated in a spacious area, surrounded by numerous elegant mansions. The extent of the whole cathedral from E to W is 411 ft., and from N to S 167 ft. It has three spires, one in the centre of the building, and 258 ft. in height, and the others at the W end, 183 ft. high. The body of the cathedral is lofty and spacious, supported by pillars, formed by numerous slender columns with foliated capitals. The length of the body, from the great W door to the choir, is 213 ft., its breadth 153 ft.; the breadth of the aisles 66 ft., and the height of the nave 60 ft. The bishop's palace stands at the NE corner of the close. The deanery-house is to the W of the palace. The dio. of L. formerly extended over the cos. of Derby and Stafford, excepting the ps. of Brome and Clent in the latter; and over the greater part of Warwick, and nearly the half of Salop. By order in council in 1836, the archd. of Coventry was transferred to the dio. of Worcester, and the dio. appointed to be hence-

forth called 'the diocese of Lichfield;' that part of the archd. of Salop which is in the dio. of L. has also been transferred to Chester; and that part of the peculiar jurisdiction of Bridgnorth which is in this dio. to Hereford. The total number of benefices in the dio. of L. in 1838 was 491. The average gross yearly income of the see, for three years ending 31st Dec. 1831, was £4.375; net yearly income, £3,923. The average net income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, during the same three years, was £1,311.—The income of the borough under the new municipal regime, in 1839, was £2,157; in 1847, £1.330. The city returns 2 members to parliament. Under the Reform boundary act the close was added to the limits for parl. purposes, and the pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 6,761; in 1851, 6,573. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 878; for 1848, 704. L. has been celebrated for its ale. There are here a considerable number of malt-kilns, several extensive coach and harness manufactories, a flax-mill, and a paper-mill; and carpets and sheeting have been extensively manufactured. About one-half of the inhabitants are employed in trade and manufactures. —The rise of the town is intimately connected with the erection of the see and cathedral. During the parliamentary war, L. suffered much from its attachment to the royal cause, and was alternately in the hands of the parliamentary and royalist party.

LICHTAERT, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Herenthals. Pop. 1,508.

LICHTEN, a village of Moravia.

LICHTENAU, a town of the electorate of Hesse, 13 m. SE of Cassel. Pop. 1,460.—Also a town of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, bail. and 6 m. NE of Rheinbischofsheim, on the Acher. Pop. 1,272. —Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 47 m. S of Minden. Pop. 1,525.—Also a Moravian settlement in Greenland, in the district of Julianshaab, 90 m. NW of Cape Farewell.—There are several small places of the same name in Germany.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 12 m. NW of Hof. Pop. 900. —Also a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 14 m. NNE of Saverno. Pop. 1,010.—Also a principality in the S of Rhenish Prussia, ceded to Prussia in 1834 by the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It has the principality of Birkenfeld on the NW; the seigniory of Meissenheim on the NE; Bavaria on the SE; and the Prussian regency of Treves on the SW. Its surface is mountainous; and it is watered by the Nahe, the Stein-Alb, and the Blies.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Maine, 20 m. NNE of Bamberg. Pop. 2,105. The railway from Nurnberg to Neumarkt has a station here.

LICHTENSTADT, a town of Bohemia, 9 m. NE of Elnbogen. It has tin and silver-mines. Pop. 1,000.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the r. bank of the Thur, 27 m. E of Zurich. Pop. 875.

LICHTENSTEIN, a principality in the SW of Germany, lying between Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, and Switzerland. Pop. 5,000.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 14 m. WSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,960.

LICHTENVOORD, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 19 m. SE of Zutphen. Pop. 3,600.

LICHTENWALD, a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Cilly, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 556.

LICHTERVELDE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 13 m. WSW of Bruges. Pop. 5,895.

LICHVIN, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 28 m. S of Kaluga. Pop. 1,200.

LICK, a township in Jackson co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 822.

LICKBLA, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3½ m. NW of Castle-Pollard. Area 8,837 acres. Pop. 2,394.

LICKERRIG, a parish in co. Galway, 3½ m. NW of Loughrea. Area 4,468 acres. Pop. 1,191.

LICKETSTOWN, a village in the p. of Portnascully, co. Kilkenny, near the l. bank of the Suir, 2¼ m. SW of Granny. Pop. in 1841, 137.

LICKFIN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2¼ m. NE of Killenaule. Area 679 acres. Pop. in 1841, 548.

LICKING, a county in the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 666 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 35,096; in 1850, 38,781.—Also a river in the state of Kentucky, which has its rise between the sources of the Kentucky and the Great Sandy; pursues a NW course through Kentucky for upwards of 145 m.; and, by a mouth 150 yds. wide, falls into the Ohio, directly opposite Cincinnati. It waters a fine, rich and well-inhabited country. In high water it swells to a respectable size, but in long droughts it nearly disappears below the limestone rocks which constitute its bed. It is navigable for 70 m.—Also a river in the state of Ohio, which rises in Licking co.; runs E; and empties itself into the Muskingum, opposite Zanesville. Near its mouth, and 4 m. above, are falls which afford many valuable mill-seats.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,215.

LICKING-CREEK, a township in Bedford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 824.

LICKING-HOLE-CREEK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into James river, in N lat. 37° 42′.

LICKMOLASSY, a parish in co. Galway, containing the town of Portumna. Area 12,112 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,404; in 1841, 5,742.

LICKORAN, or Lacoran, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. NE by E of Cappoquin. Area 2,414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1841, 635.

LICKY, a rivulet of co. Waterford, rising on the Drum mountain, at an elevation of about 700 ft. above sea-level, and flowing 9 m. WSW to the Blackwater.

LICONTA (Cape), a headland of Tripoli, on the coast of the gulf of Sidra, in N lat. 30° 56′, E long. 17° 50′.

LICORDIA, a town of Sicily, 7 m. SE of Calatigirone, on the Dirillo. Pop. 7,000.

LICOSA (Puenta della), a cape on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno, in N lat. 40° 14′, E long. 14° 54′. It was the *Posidium promontorium* of the Romans.

LICQUES, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Guines. Pop. 1,576.

LID, or Lyd, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the Tamar, 4 m. from Tavistock.

LIDA, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 196 m. ESE of Königsberg. Pop. 2,000.

LIDDEL, a river of Roxburghshire, and of the W part of the boundary with England, which rises in a bog called Dead water, the source also at some miles' distance of the English Tyne; receives in the early part of its course many considerable feeders; runs 16 m. SW, swollen at different stages by the Hermitage, the Tweeden, the Blackburn, and the Tinnis, when it is joined, on its l. bank, by Kershope-water, the boundary, for 7½ m., with England. After its confluence with the Kershope, it continues its SW direction, becomes beautifully sinuous, and runs in a straight line 7½ m. to the Esk, dividing Castletown 2½ m., and Canobie in Dumfries-shire 5 m. from England.

LIDDES, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, circle of Entremont. Pop. 1,347, Catholics.

LIDDESDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, drained by the Liddel, taking its name from that stream, and identical, as to both limits and history, with the p. of CASTLETOWN: which see.

LIDDIARD-MILLICENT, a parish of Wilts, 3 m. NNE of Wootton-Bassett. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1841, 564.

LIDDIARD-TREGOOSE, a parish of Wilts, 4 m. W by N of Swindon. Area 5,930 acres. Pop. 960.

LIDDINGTON, a parish in Rutland, 2 m. S by E of Uppingham. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1841, 589.—Also a p. in Wilts, 4 m. ESE of Swindon. Area 2,280 acres. Pop 454.

LIDGATE, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. SE of Newmarket. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1841, 450.

LIDHULT, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, 60 m. S of Jonkioping.

LIDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, near the influx of the river Lida into Lake Wener, 93 m. SW of Orebro. Pop. 1,900. A large fair is annually held here.

LIDLINGTON, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. W by N of Ampthill. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. 926. It has a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the North-western railway.

LIDNEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 10 m. S of Dean. Area 7,320 acres. Pop. 1,885.

LIDO-DI-PALESTRINA, a long and narrow island near Venice, to the S of Malamocco, with a small town of the same name, within the limits of the free port of Venice.

LIDO-DI-SOTTOMARINA, the most southern of the long narrow islands which separate the lagunes of Venice from the sea. It has a town of the same name, containing 2,600 inhabitants, within the limits of the free port of Venice. An embankment of freestone, 32 ft. thick, defends the coast next the Adriatic from the violence of storms.

LIDROMIA, or CHILIDROMIA, a small island of Greece, on the coast of Magnesia.

LIDS, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S coast of Laaland, in N lat. 54° 41′.

LIEBAU, a town of Moravia, 14 m. NE of Olmutz. Pop. 3,260.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 34 m. SW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,930.

LIEBEMUHL, a town of E. Prussia, on the Liebe, 76 m. SSW of Königsberg. Pop. 1,300.

LIEBEN, a village of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Moldau, 5 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 1,000.

LIEBENAU, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on an island in the Diemel, 30 m. W of Gottingen. Pop. 589.—Also a town of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, on the Aue, 6 m. SW of Nieuburg. Pop. 1,435.—Also a town of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Moldau, 4 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Bohemia, 18 m. NNW of Gitschin. Pop. 1,544.

LIEBENBURG, a village of Hanover, 18 m. SSW of Brunswick. Pop. 422.

LIEBENGRUN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. SE of Erfurt. Pop. 470.

LIEBENSTEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. W of Elnbogen. Pop. 550.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 6 m. SSW of Arnstadt. Pop. 270.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 18 m. SW of Gotha. Pop. 300.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. WSW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,200.

LIEBENWALD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 36 m. NNE of Potsdam, at the embouchure of the canal of Finow in the Havel. Pop. 1,800.

LIEBENWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the l. bank of the Schwarz-Elster, 38 m. NNW of Dresden. Pop. 1,400.

LIEBENZELL, or ZELL, a town of Würtemberg, on the river Nagold, 12 m. W of Stuttgard. Pop. 960.

LIEBEROSE, a town of Prussia, in Lower Lusatia, 27 m. SSW of Frankfort. Pop. 1,400.

LIEBERWOLKWITZ, a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 6 m. SE of Leipsic. Pop. 1,024.

LIEBISTORF, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Freiburg, district of the Lake. Pop. 310, of whom 270 are Catholics.

LIEBLOS, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Hainau, circle of Gelnhausen. Pop. 952.

LIEBSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, 48 m. WSW of Prenzlow. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 7 m. SW of Pirna. Pop. 600.

LIEBSTADTL, a village of Bohemia, 9 m. NNE of Gitschin. Pop. 560.

LIEBWERDA, a village of Bohemia, 18 m. E of Zittau. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

LIECHINA, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 18 m. NE of Bagna-Luka.

LIEDERTSWYL, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 153.

LIEGE, a large and very important province of Belgium; bounded on the N by Holland and Limburg; on the E by Rhenish Prussia; on the S by the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the Belgic prov. of Namur; and on the NW by S. Brabant. Its superficial extent is 1,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1815, 361,438; in 1845, 438,077. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the S and E, where it is hilly, and covered with extensive forests bordering on the forest of Ardennes, and partaking of its rugged and barren soil, a great proportion being waste land. The principal river that traverses the prov. is the Meuse or Maese. Of the subordinate streams, the most considerable are the Ourthe, the Aywaille, the Vesdre, and the Mehaigne. Most parts of the prov. are better adapted to pasture than tillage. In the Pays-de-Herve, in the NW of the prov., cattle are reared in large quantities; and it is principally here that the well-known Limburg cheese is made, the Pays-de-Herve having at one time formed part of Limburg. This cheese is exported to the extent of £140,000 per ann. The sheep are esteemed for their flesh, but their wool is of an inferior quality. The parts of the prov. where cultivation is carried on to most advantage are the districts of L. and Huy, particularly in what is called the Hesbaye, extending from St. Trond in Limburg, SE to L., and SW along the l. bank of the Meuse. These produce corn, and a little wine resembling the middling wines of Burgundy and Champagne. The farms range from 60 to 150 hectares; but leases are limited to 3, 6, or 9 years. Wheat is grown in the proportion of about 7 or 8-24th parts of the cultivated land; 8-24ths are in rye, and 5-24ths under oats.—The mineral productions of the prov. are abundant. The coal-mines are said to be worked to the extent of 1,200,000 tons annually; mines of alum, calamine, and zinc exist; and 58,832 tons of iron-ore were raised in 1851. The manufacturing industry of this prov. is likewise considerable; large quantities of woollens, hardware, and arms, are made and exported. The other exports are cheese, spa-water, timber, coal, and minerals.—This prov. sends 5 senators and 9 representatives to the chambers; and in point of jurisdiction is under the high court of L. The local or provincial assembly consists of 50 members; and the country is divided into the 4 arrondissements of L., Huy, Verviers, and Waremme; and was subdivided in 1838 into 22 cantons and 319 communes.—Before the French revolution this prov. was

subject to the bishop of L., a member of the Germanic body. The revenue of the bishopric exceeded £100,000 a-year, and it had a regular constitution; but the members of the states consisted almost entirely of the clergy and the nobles. In 1792 the French took possession of the whole bishopric, and retained it at the peace of Luneville. It formed the chief part of the deps. of the Lower Meuse, the Ourthe, and the Sambre and Meuse. On the fall of Buonaparte the bishopric underwent the same fate as the rest of the Netherlands, and was incorporated into that kingdom by the congress of Vienna. A portion of the duchy of Limburg, the co. of Dalhem, the principality of Stavelot, and some portions of Luxemburg, Brabant, and Namur, were incorporated with this prov. on its organization.

Liege [Germ. *Lüttich;* Dutch, *Luyk* or *Luik*], the capital of the preceding prov., and one of the most important and flourishing cities of Belgium, situated on the Meuse or Maese, in a pleasant valley, surrounded with cultivated hills, 13½ m. S by W of Maestricht, and 54 m. E by S of Brussels, in N lat. 50° 39′ 22″, E long. 5° 31′ 42″. The Maese, in its progress through this valley, is joined by the smaller streams of the Liege, the Ourthe, and the Ambleve; and on entering the town divides into a number of branches, which by their intersections form several insulated spots bordered with neat quays and connected by handsome bridges. L., including its 10 suburbs, contains about 8,000 houses, and in 1836 had 58,008, in 1845, 77,587 inhabitants; and before the buildings joined, was divided into an upper and lower town. The upper or old town stands on the declivity of a hill, and slopes to an arm of the Maese which separates it from the lower town. The latter is divided into two sections: the Isle, and the Quarter beyond the Maese. The form of the town is compact, being, exclusive of the suburbs, only 1 m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth. The citadel stands at the NW corner; on the ESE is Fort Chartreuse; and the principal square is almost in the centre of the town. The chief suburbs are detached from the town. That of Maestricht is a double range of buildings, stretching along the l. bank of the river towards the N. The suburb of Valbarge is to the NW; that of St. Marguerites is to the S. L. presents very different appearances in different parts; some quarters have miserable streets, narrow, dirty, and thinly inhabited; others have broad streets, neat squares, quays, and promenades. In general, however, L. is an ill-built town, containing a number of gloomy streets and lanes entirely destitute of that cleanliness and neatness which marks most towns of the Netherlands. The loftiness of the houses contributes not a little to their gloom. The chief bridge, the Pont de l'Arche, is 153 yds. in length, and has 6 arches. A quay extends above and below this bridge the whole length of the town. The fortifications were formerly more considerable than they at present are. The public buildings are neither numerous nor interesting. The cathedral church of St. Lambert, built in the 8th cent., a Gothic edifice, by no means of elegant architecture, was destroyed by the French in 1794. The hotel-de-ville, which looks into the principal public square, is a large but heavy building of great extent. It was anciently the residence of the prince-bishops of L. It contains a public library. Before the French revolution, L., being an ecclesiastical government, had an extraordinary number of churches, abbeys, and convents; of these part remain, part are suppressed. Of the churches, the most remarkable is that of St. Jacques, completed in 1552. There are 21 Roman Catholic, and 1 Protestant church in the city. The other buildings and institutions entitled to attention are the theatre, the arsenal, and the university founded in 1816, with 4 faculties, and between 300 and 400 students, and a library of 62,000 vols. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the traveller. Among the educational establishments are an Episcopal seminary, a normal school, and a royal medical conservatory, with 300 pupils in 1839.

The inhabitants of L. are actively engaged in trade and manufactures. The great majority of the artisans work in their own houses, and of these the greater portion are in the suburban districts.—The principal products of the surrounding territory are coal, zinc, iron, lead, and alum; also tobacco in considerable quantities. L. has very extensive iron-works; and is particularly famous for its manufactures of cannon and muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols. The number of arms manufactured in 1849 amounted to 405,030 pieces. The cannon foundry is maintained by government; but is also worked to supply any foreign demand. The manufactures of clock-work are also extensive; those of nails employ in the town and neighbourhood from 10,000 to 14,000 workmen. Steam-engines and machinery are largely produced here, and at the v. of Seraing, 2 m. to the SW. Hardware of all kinds, files, and bronze articles, are largely made; also woollen and cotton fabrics, serge, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigris. Leather is very largely manufactured. The carrying trade is considerable, the town having a water-communication both with Holland and Germany.—The scenery of the environs is such as to counterbalance the gloom of the town, the ascent of most of the hills being covered with vineyards, while the lower grounds contain pleasant hop-gardens and corn-fields. The town and environs have frequently suffered considerably from the inundations of the Meuse, particularly in 1740, 1816, and 1850.

LIEGNITZ, a regency or government of Prussian Silesia, occupying the NW part of that country, and separated from Bohemia on the S by the Riesengebirge. Its area is 4,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 836,318, of whom 706,005 were Protestants. It includes the former duchies and principalities of Glogau, Sagan, L., and Karolath, with part of those of Jauer and Upper Lusatia. This large and populous tract is divided into 19 circles, viz. Löwenberg, Jauer, Schönau, Bolkenhain, Landshut, Herschberg, Bunzlau, Goldberg, Liegnitz, Lüben, Glogau, Sprottau, Sagan, Freistadt, Grünberg, Görlitz, Rothenburg, and Hoyerswerda.—A great part of the surface is level, or intersected by hills of little elevation, consisting of sand or clay. Towards the S it rises into mountainous elevations. The soil is various, being in many places fertile, and producing corn in sufficient quantity for exportation; but the greater part is sandy. The climate is mild, and vines are reared in the E part of the regency. Forests are extensive throughout the whole, and timber forms an article of export. The pasturage is good, and the cattle numerous. The chief manufactures are of linen and woollen. The principal rivers are the Oder, on the N; the Bober, the Neisse, the Queis, the Schwartz-wasser, and the Katzbach.

Liegnitz, the capital of the above government, is situated at the conflux of the Katzbach, the Schwartz-wasser, and the Neisse, 40 m. W by N of Breslau, on the Berlin and Breslau railway, in N lat. 51° 12′ 48″, E long. 16° 9′ 47″. It is surrounded by an earthen mound planted with lime, mulberry, and chestnut trees, and has four gates, but is not fortified. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is surrounded by a separate moat and high wall. The other remarkable objects in the town are the castle, the council-house, the public

school, the 2 Lutheran churches, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the catholic church of St. John, and the superb Furstencapelle, in which the dukes of L. and Brieg are buried. There is an academy for the education of the sons of Silesian gentlemen, whether Protestants or Catholics, with 8 professors, and 111 pupils in 1836. L. has manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, of Prussian blue and starch; and carries on a considerable trade in madder. The pop. in 1837, including the suburbs, was 11,607; in 1846, 13,980. The town is ancient, and has repeatedly suffered from fires. On the 16th August, 1760, the king of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrian general Laudohn, between this place and Parchwitz.

LIEGOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NE of Leon. Pop. 171.

LIEN-CHING. See Leen-Ching.

LIENZ, or Luenz, a town of the Tyrol, situated at the conflux of the Isola and Drave, at an alt. of 407 toises = 867 yds., in N lat. 46° 47′ 50″. Pop. 2,000.—Upper L., in the neighbourhood, is a large village.

LIEPVRE, Lebereau, or Levrau, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. SW of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, on the Lebure. Pop. 1,898. It has a manufactory of calico, and possesses mines of silver, copper, lead, arsenic, and antimony.

LIER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, and SE part of the bail. of Buskerud. Pop. 3,970.

LIER, or Lierre, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines. Pop. of dep. 13,351. The town is 10 m. SE of Antwerp, and 8 m. NNE of Malines, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nithe. Pop. 9,543. It is well-built, and has several churches, an asylum for aged women, and an hospital. It possesses several manufactories of silk, calico, printed muslins, and lace, several spinning-mills, numerous oil-mills, and breweries, distilleries of gin, several salt-refineries, and several tanneries. This town, which is very ancient, was considerably increased in size in 1385. It returns 3 members to the chambers.

LIERGANES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. S of Santander, and partido of Entrambas Aguas, in a narrow valley, on the l. bank of the Miera. Pop. 725. It has a parish-church, several chapels and convents, and a custom-house. It has an active trade in cattle, and in the environs are several iron-forges.

LIERGUES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. NW of Anse, and 3 m. SW of Villefranche. Pop. 662. In the environs are quarries of fine marble.

LIERNAIS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and arrond. of Beaune. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,600; in 1841, 8,877. The town is 31 m. WNW of Beaune. Pop. 1,184. The locality is noted for its wine.

LIERNEUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 1,942; of com. 410.

LIERS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 340.

LIERSCHEBAEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Konings-Hoyckt. Pop. 146.

LIERY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Retinne. Pop. 154.

LIESER, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, which has its source in the circle of the Daun, to the E of Kerpen; runs first S, then SE; and throws itself into the Moselle, on the l. bank, at a town of the same name, and after a course of 45 m. The town is 21 m. N of Trèves, and 3 m. WSW of Berncastel. Pop. 900.

LIESING, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 6 m. SW of Vienna, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Triesting.

LIESLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 5 m. SW of Quingey, and 17 m. SW of Besançon. Pop. 1,037.

LIESSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Gheel. Pop. 324.

LIESSIES, or Liesses, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of Solre-le-Château, on the Grande-Helpe. Pop. 1,015.

LIESTAL, or Lichstall, a circle and town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bâle, 10 m. SE of Bâle, on the l. bank of the Ergolz, and at an alt. of 1,084 ft. above sea-level. Pop. (Protestant) 2,462. It contains the ruins of the castle of Schauenburg, and has manufactories of gloves and paper, and of tin and iron ware. The surrounding locality produces wine and grain, and affords excellent pasturage.

LIETOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Hellin, 23 m. S of Chinchilla, on a spur of the Sierra Ladera, and on the r. bank of the Mundo. Pop. 2,096. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a convent, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen cloth, and other woollen fabrics, and a fulling-mill.

LIETZEN, a village of Styria, in the circle and 33 m. NNW of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Ens. Pop. 1,013.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle and NW of Frankfurt. Pop. 340.

LIEU (Le), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, circle of Pont, 18 m. WNW of Lausanne, on the W bank of the lake of Joux. Pop. 999, Protestants.

LIEU-KIEU, or Lu-Chu Islands—pronounced Du-Chu by the natives—a group tributary to China, lying between the parallels of 26° and 27° 40′ N, and the meridians of 127° 10′ and 129° 5′ E. We are indebted to the narrative of Su-poa-quang, a learned Chinese, who was sent hither from China in the quality of an ambassador in 1719, for our first certain information respecting these islands. Kæmpfer, indeed, had noticed them under the name of the islands of Lequeyo, but in an obscure and general manner. The missionary Gaubil introduced Su-poa-quang's narrative to the notice of Europe in the *Lettres Edifiantes*. It was reserved, however, for the officers commanding the British frigates, the Alceste and Lyra—which had gone out with Lord Amherst to China—to make us more particularly acquainted with these islands and their interesting inhabitants. The natives trace their history back to a period anterior to the Christian era, but they appear to have had no communication with the rest of the world till about A. D. 605, when they were discovered by the Chinese. Gaubil says that L. was not subjugated by China until seven centuries after this event, or about the 14th cent.; and he adds that before that time the principal island was divided into three political communities, whence it is called in some maps 'the Island of the Three kings.'

According to Gaubil, these islands form a sort of chain, or series of little archipelagoes, extending from Kiu-siu, the most southerly of the great islands of Japan, to the island of Formosa. There are in all 36, subject to the same government. To the S of Kiu-siu, there are seven small islands, and a large one called Tanaxima, belonging to the Japanese empire; and to the S of these, eight

others which belong to the king of L., called Ufu Chima, or 'the islands of Ufu.' The principal of this latter group is called Ufu in the country itself, and Ta-tao or 'the Great island,' by the Chinese. These islands are fertile and populous, with the exception of Kikiai, which however, like Ufu, contains forests of fine large cedars. On the SW of these is the Great L., which is about 50 m. long, and from 12 m. to 15 m. broad. The land rises with a gradual ascent from the sea-coast to about 500 ft. above sea-level, and in every part exhibits a pleasing picture of industry. All the rocky parts of this island are composed of a cellular or granular limestone bearing a great resemblance to coral; and the greater part of the island is surrounded by coral reefs. The *wang*, king, or regent resides at its S end, in the neighbourhood of the cap. called Kien-Ching, which has a port named Napa-ching at a distance of 5 m. This place—the SW point of the island—was found by the observations made on board the Alceste, to be in N lat. 26° 14′, and in E long. 127° 52′. The main body of the island extends N by E. To the W of this island there are 10 others, well-peopled and productive, with the exception of Lung-hoang-chu, or 'the Sulphur island,' so called from the quantities of that substance which it affords. On the E side of Formosa there are other 17 islands, all dependent on the L. regency.

The climate of these islands is one of the most propitious in the world. Refreshed by the sea-breezes which blow over them at every period of the year, they are free from the extremes of heat and cold, while there are none of those marshes which are so great a source of disease in warmer latitudes; and such is the combined felicity of soil and climate, that vegetable productions generally found in regions distant from each other grow here side by side. Yet it would appear that these islands do not raise sufficient grain for their own consumption, and often experience the horrors of famine. The orange and the lime, the Indian banyan and the Norwegian fir, the tea-plant and the sugar-cane, all flourish together. Rice, wheat, pease, sweet potatoes, melons, pine-apples, ginger, pepper, camphor, tobacco, grass, hemp, cotton, dye-woods, wood for fuel, silk, wax, and salt, are among the productions of these islands. The animals are oxen, sheep, horses, deer, pigs, cats, and winged game. Almost the whole animal creation here is of diminutive size, but all excellent in their kind; the bullocks seldom weigh more than 350 lbs., but are plump and well-conditioned, and their beef is very fine; goats and pigs are reduced in the same proportion. The insects are grasshoppers, dragon-flies, butterflies, honey-bees, wasps, mosquitoes, and spiders.

The inhabitants are of diminutive stature, the average height of the males not exceeding 5 ft. 2 in. according to Hall, or 5 ft. 5 in. according to Beechey; and the women being of corresponding stature. They have a good deal of the Corean physiognomy, with more mildness, and exhibit nothing of the drowsy and elongated eye of the Chinese; still however, as for the last thousand years or more they have been more or less under the influence of the Chinese religion, government, laws, and customs, they now present many points of agreement, and in fact differ very little from them. Not many years ago, a Lieu-kieu junk, on her voyage to Fo-kien, being driven to Macao, the Chinese of that place eagerly crowded on board, and hailed the crew as the descendants of the ancient Chinese, their dress and mode of pinning up the hair on the top of the head being the old costume of their countrymen before they were conquered and shorn by the Tartars. The narratives of Captain Hall and Mr. M'Leod are well calculated to make an impression on the mind of the European public highly favourable to the character and happy condition of these islanders; and the Chinese and Japanese agree in speaking of them as a cheerful and happy people; yet with all this, it seems evident that in their jealousy of strangers they are perfect Chinese. They have a priesthood of bonzes, who are generally educated in Japan; but have no state religion. Their books on religion, morality, and science are in the Chinese character, though their language is different; but for common purposes the Japanese letters are employed. A British naval officer who visited the Great L. island in October 1850 received a written statement from the regent, giving a brief outline of the relations of these islands to China and to Japan. "Ever since the Ping-han [the title of the former government of L.] was declared an hereditary kingdom under the Ming dynasty, and thus became tributary to China, whenever we convey our tribute to China"—this document proceeds—"we buy there silk-stuffs for official caps, and dresses, medicines, and other articles; this however would not suffice; but as the Tu-kia-ra [in L. pronounced Tuchárá, probably the Satiuma] islands belonging to Japan trade with the neighbouring countries, we procure from them rice, grain, timber, iron, copper, tea, and other things, but scarcely in sufficient quantity. Grain being scarce in our poor country, our daily diet consists of mere potatoes, of which we have not one catty too many. When visited by the calamities of a typhoon or drought, though we should desire to feed only moderately on the wild sago tree, still it would not suffice to appease our hunger; and we must therefore barter our black sugar, grass cloth, &c., for the rice and grain of these islands. We hear the laws of Japan severely prohibit promiscuous trading with other countries; only in the port of Chang-ki [Nagasaki], where officials are stationed to keep a strict watch, a fixed and limited number of ships as well as of goods are admitted, and Chinese and Dutch merchants yearly visit it for trade. The Tu-charese, although belonging to the Japanese territory, yet being near to us are permitted to trade with this place; but if, on their returning home, they should import forbidden goods by smuggling, if detected by the officials they would be severely punished. Should we now trade with you, the Tu-charese will, by Japanese laws, be strictly forbidden from having any dealings with us at all." The regent, as though fearing the worst result if the attempt were to be made, concludes as follows: "Look down in pity, and desist from wishing to trade with us." Hence it appears that the exclusive policy of Japan is relaxed in favour of L.; "but on condition that its 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 inhabitants are to be debarred from the advantage of trading with Europeans, and thus an important market is closed against our merchants. It is impossible," adds our informant, "not to wish most cordially success to the Americans in their expedition against Japan, and I will only add that the committee of the L. naval mission intends to take advantage of the opening prospect for the advancement of Christianity in that remote region, by sending out another missionary immediately to assist Dr. Bettelheim in his labours. Two junks annually leave the port of Napa in the island of L., for Fu-Chu-Fu in China. They arrive in the Min early in November, and leave on their return in June. They carry over the tribute, and money, &c., wherewith to purchase different articles. The privilege of dealing with the Lu-chuans is farmed from the mandarins of the provincial cap. of Fo-kien by 8 or 10 brokers or merchants, who reap from it no small advantage. They transact all their business, obtain the goods

that are wanted, and resell them of course at greatly advanced prices, and pretend to be the only persons in Fu-chu-fu who understand the L. dialect. Last year, 1850-51, they retailed British manufactured goods to the value of 150,000 dollars, consisting of woollens—viz. long ells, Spanish stripes, camlets, and lastings; and cotton shirtings, white and grey yarn, and some printed and fancy goods. They took in exchange copper and gold; the latter, square flat pieces of various standards, but all of low touch. Now this copper and gold comes from Japan, and the question arises where the goods go. My belief, founded on my inquiries and observations at L., is that the greater part goes to the Japan islands, if not to Japan itself; and if this should prove to be correct, it shows that a demand for British goods already exists in that quarter, and that in spite of the rigid exclusive policy of the government it is supplied to a limited extent in this circuitous manner."—The manufactures of the L. consist of paper, grass-cloth, coarse cottons, red pottery, porcelain, lacquered ware, tiles, pipes, hair-pins, wicker-baskets, and two sorts of spirits distilled from grain.

LIEURE, a river of France, in the dep. of Eure, which rises 1 m. ENE of Linns; runs SW; and flows into the Anatelle, on the l. bank, near Charleval, after a course of 12 m.

LIEUREY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 3 m. WSW of St.-George-du-Vievre. Pop. 2,682. It has manufactories of woollen and silk stuffs, Jacquard looms, and machines. Pop. 2,682.

LIEUSAINT, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Brie-Comte-Robert, 9 m. NW of Melun. Pop. 583.

LIEUTADES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. W of Chaudes-Aigues. Pop. 1,315.

LIEUX (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 2 m. E of Realmont. Pop. 530.

LIE'VE, a river of Belgium, which rises in the NE of W. Flanders; flows into E. Flanders; and, 4 m. NW of Ghent, joins the canal from Bruges to Ghent, after a course of 21 m. from NW to SE.

LIE'VES (Ile aux). See Hare Island.

LIEZANSKA, a canton in the NE of Montenegro. Pop. about 12,000.

LIEZELE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines. Pop. 1,049.

LIFF AND BENVIE, a parish in the co. of Forfar, 4 m. W of Dundee. Pop. 3,948. A small part of the p. is in Perthshire.

LIFFA-MATULA, an island in the Molucca group, in N lat. 1° 50′, E long. 126° 30′. It is 25 m. in length, and 6 m. broad.

LIFFEY, or Anna-Liffey, a river of the cos. of Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin. It popularly claims to have two sources, both in co. Wicklow; but these sources are only 1½ m. distant from each other; and the streams which issue from them form a junction, after a run of only 2 m. each, on the boundary of the parishes in which they respectively rise, and at an elevation above sea-level of 1,256 ft. The stream now flows 5 m. in the direction of NW by W, and then 3½ m. SW to the town of Blessington; it next runs SW, and ultimately N to the head of Dublin-bay at Ringsend. Its entire course, without reckoning sinuosities or minor windings, is about 47 m.; yet so extraordinary is its general sweep, that its source is situated exactly 10½ m. S by W of its embouchure. Its principal tributaries additional to the King's river and the Rye, are the Poddle, the Bradogue, and the Camoe; and it is joined at the commencement of its estuary by the Dodder on the S, and the Tolka on the N. It is affected by the tide over about 3½ m. from its mouth; but is navigable by sea-borne vessels only up to Carlisle-bridge in the city of Dublin.

LIFFOL-LE-PETIT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. NE of St. Blain. Pop. 380.

LIFFORD, the assize town of co. Donegal, and formerly a parl. borough, on the E verge of the co., at the formation of the river Foyle by the rivers Finn and Mourne, 14 m. SSW of Londonderry, and 102 m. NW by N of Dublin. It consists principally of two streets. L. gives the title of Viscount to the family of Hewit. In 1767, James Hewit, Esq., was appointed lord-high-chancellor of Ireland; and respectively in 1768 and 1781, he was created Baron Lifford, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lifford. Pop. in 1831, 1,096; in 1841, 752.

LIFFRE', a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. SW of St. Aubin. Pop. 2,100.

LIFTON, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. E of Launceston. Area 6,480 acres. Pop. 1,784.

LIFUNE, a river of Lower Guinea, in the SW of Congo, which flows into the Atlantic, in S lat. 8° 15′.

LIGARDES, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 28 m. N of Auch. Pop. 652.

LIGAVEGRA, or Slieve-Russel, a mountain in the p. of Kinawley, 3 m. SE of Swanlinbar, co. Cavan. Its alt. is 1,279 ft. above sea-level.

LIGFORDRUM, a mountain on the border of the ps. of Leckpatrick and Ardstraw, co. Tyrone. Alt. above sea-level 1,348 ft.

LIGGERSDORF, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, SW of Hausen.

LIGHT, a river of Australia, in the co. of Gawler, and NW of the river of that name.—Also a county in the same div. of Australia, bounded on the W by the co. of Gawler, and on the S by that of Adelaide.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a chapelry and hamlet in the p. of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. E of Halifax, on the Manchester and Leeds railway.

LIGHTGRAVE, or Leagrave, a hamlet in the p. of Luton, Bedfordshire, 3 m. NE by E of Dunstable, on the Lea. Pop. in 1841, 411.

LIGHTHORNE, a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. N of Kington. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. 384.

LIGHTWOOD, a river of Tasmania, in the co. of Cornwall, which joins the Break-o'-day river, on the E confines of the p. of that name.

LIGINIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 4 m. NE of Neuvic. Pop. 1,293.

LIGIST, a town of Styria, in the ldgb. and 13 m. SW of Gratz, on a small river of the same name. It has some iron-works.

LIGITAN ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Celebes sea, off the E coast of the island of Borneo, between Darvel and S. Lucia bays, in N lat. 4° 19′, E long. 118° 33′. The principal island of the group is about 6 m. in length.

LIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Belabre, and 15 m. SSE of Le Blanc. Pop. 1,635.

LIGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 1,008. The v. is 15 m. E of Tournai, on the l. bank of the Dendre. Pop. 548. It has a large brewery, a distillery, and a bleachery, and possesses a considerable trade in linen and flax. It formerly bore the title of a principality.—Also a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Ancenis. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,676; in 1841, 7,490. The town is 11 m. WNW of Ancenis. Pop. 2,266.

LIGNERES-LA-DOUCELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m.

NW of Couptrain, and 27 m. NW of Mayenne. Pop. 2,757. It has several mineral springs.

LIGNEROLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Montigny, 17 m. ENE of Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 276. It has a forge.

LIGNETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Pipaix. Pop. 342.

LIGNEY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Geer. Pop. 355.

LIGNIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, arrond. of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,899; in 1841, 8,292. The town is 17 m. W of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond, on the l. bank of the Arnon. Pop. in 1841, 2,197. It has several saw-mills, and is noted for its pasties. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle. This town was formerly capital of a large seignorial territory. In the vicinity is a lake 21 m. in circumf., which discharges itself into the Arnon and Cher, and abounds with fish.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 4 m. SW of Morée, and 8 m. NE of Vendome. Pop. 431. It has several forges.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Roy. Pop. 231. See also LINIERES.

LIGNIERES-CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Poix, and 25 m. WSW of Amiens. Pop. 560.

LIGNOL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. SW of Guémené, and 15 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. 1,780.

LIGNON, a river of France, in the dep. of the Loire, which has its source in a branch of the Cevennes; runs first NE, then SE, and joins the Loire, on the l. bank, 3 m. NW of Fleurs, after a course of about 30 m. Boen is the chief place on its banks.—Also a river in the dep. of the Upper Loire, which has its source on the W side of the Cevennes; bathes Tence; and passes a little to the E of Issengeaux.

LIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Bar-le-Duc. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,401; in 1841, 11,234. The town is 11 m. SE of Bar-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Ornain. Pop. in 1841, 3,107. It is still partly enclosed by old walls, and is generally well-built. It has a fine promenade stretching along the banks of the Ornain. In the parish-church is the tomb of Marshal Luxemburg. It has manufactories of calico and of anvils, a cotton-spinning and a paper-mill, and several tanneries; and carries on a considerable trade in wine, timber, and wool. In the environs are quarries of fine stone.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Clary, and 9 m. SE of Cambrai. Pop. in 1841, 1,676.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Semur-en-Brionnais. Pop. 1,319.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 992. The v. is 14 m. WNW of Namur, and 6 m. SW of Gembloux, on the Ligne. Pop. 540. A battle between the French and Prussians took place in the environs of this v. on the 16th of June 1815.

LIGNY-LE-CHATEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,389; in 1841, 7,471. The town is 12 m. N of Auxerre, on the r. bank of the Serein. Pop. 1,488. It has manufactories of coverlets, and a silk spinning-mill. The locality affords good wine.

LIGONIER, a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 149 m. W of Harrisburg, in a valley, drained by Loyahanna creek and its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 2,204.

LIGOR, a small principality, dependent on Siam, on the E coast of the peninsula of Siam, enclosed between the mountains which run along the central part of the peninsula, and the W coast of the gulf of Siam, along which it extends a distance of about 150 m. It comprises the islands of Larchin and Tantalem. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Patanor, Carnom, and Ligor. Tin is its most valuable production. Its capital, which bears the same name, is 450 m. SW of Siam, on the W coast of the gulf of Siam, to the NW of the island of Tantalem, and on a small river of the same name, in N lat. 8° 18′, E long. 100° 20′. Pop. 5,000. It consists of an assemblage of small houses, built of bamboos and covered with reeds; and contains numerous pyramids and temples, one of the latter of which has a conspicuous gilt spire. It is enclosed with ramparts of brick and mortar, and a wet ditch, that, during the rainy season, communicates with the river, and in 1825 had 14 cannon on its walls. The authority of the present chief of L. extends over Sengora and all the tributary Malay states on both sides of the peninsula. The trade consists chiefly in cotton, tin, black pepper, rattans, &c.

LIGOURE, an ancient district of France, now comprised in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne.

LIGRE′, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Richelieu. Pop. 1,194. It affords good wine.

LIGUA, a town of Chili, in the district of Aconcagua, 36 m. N of Quillota, on the S side and 10 m. E of the entrance of a river of the same name into the Southern ocean. The river has its source in the Andes, to the S of the volcano of L., and flows WSW into a bay of the same name, in S lat. 32° 22′ 30″.

LIGUAIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sevres, cant. and 2 m. W of Niort. Pop. 630.

LIGUANEA, an island of South Australia, to the SW of Cape Wills, and W of Sleaford bay, in S lat. 35°.

LIGUE CADDE′E. See GRISONS.

LIGUEIL, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,383; in 1841, 9,762. The town is on the Indre, 11 m. SW of Loches. Pop. 1,767. It has several tanneries.

LIGUEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Savagnac-les-Eglises, and 11 m. NNE of Perigueux. Pop. 350.

LIGUGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. S of Poitiers. Pop. 360.

LIGUMY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 120 m. NNW of Vilna, district and 21 m. ENE of Chavli.

LIHONS-EN-SANTERRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Chaulnes, 12 m. WSW of Peronne. Pop. 1,248. It has manufactories of hosiery.

LIIM-FJORD. See LYM-FIORD.

LIJAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Almeria, near the Rio-Almanzir. Pop. 1,126.

LIKA, or LICCA, a river of Military Croatia, which descends from the NE flank of the Vellebitch, and sinks under ground at the foot of Mount Taliba, a little to the NW of Lipovolyé, after a NW course of 34 m.—Also a district forming the extreme S part of Military Croatia, having the Vellebitch range on the W and S, and the Plissevicza range on the E. Its chief town is Goszpich.

LIKAR, a town in the NE of Sumatra, on the river Sinkel, to the SE of Mingan.

LIKARIS, a lake of Greece, in Livadia, to the E of Lake Topolia, from which it is separated by Mount Phaga. It is 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

LI-KEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in

the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 204 m. NW of Yun-nan, in N lat. 26° 51′ 36″, E long. 100° 27′ 20″. There are gold-mines in the surrounding mountains.

LIKHVIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Kaluga, on the l. bank of the Oka. Pop. 1,200.

LILIENFELD, a village in the archd. of Austria, on the r. bank of the Trasen, 15 m. S of Saint-Polten. There is a manufactory of arms here; and a noble Cistercian abbey, founded in 1206 by Leopold VII.

LILIENTHAL, a parish and village of Hanover, in the landr. of Stade, 4 m. NE of Breme, on the Wörpe, an affluent of the Wumme. Pop. 500. There is an observatory here, the astronomical position of which is N lat. 53° 8′ 34″, E long. 8° 53′ 50″.

LI-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 27° 41′, E long. 113° 16′.

LILLE, or Lisle,—in Flemish and German, Ryssel,—an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord.—The arrond. has an area of 87,439 hectares, and is divided into 11 cants., with a pop. of 309,349 in 1836; and 356,795 in 1846.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1841, 101,993.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is situated in N lat. 50° 38′ 44″, E long. 3° 4′ 31″, in a spacious plain, on the canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys, and within 9 m. of the Belgian frontier. By the Northern railway of France it is 65 m. from Calais, and 180 m. from Paris; and by the Brussels and Tournay line, with which it is connected at Mouscron, 93 m. from Brussels. Pop. in 1789, 12,818; in 1836, 72,005; in 1846, 67,775. It is about 1½ m. in length from NW to SE; and ¾ m. in breadth; and is surrounded by walls and bastions, with a pentagonal citadel on its NW side, and a series of strong works, constituting it one of the strongest towns in Europe. Its streets are generally straight and wide; its houses are built chiefly of brick. It has 27 squares and market-places. Among its principal public edifices are the hotel-de-ville, an edifice of the 13th cent.; the churches of Saint-André, Sainte-Catharine, Saint-Etienne, Sainte-Madelaine, Saint-Sauveur, and Saint-Maurice; the hopital-general, capable of accommodating 1,500 patients; the hopital-comtesse, the military hospital, and the mint; there are also several large barracks. L. is the seat of a communal college, of a school of design, an academy of music, a botanic garden, several public societies, and has a public library of 21,000 vols., and a fine gallery of paintings. It possesses a bank, founded in 1836, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs. The canal on which it is seated has several branches leading to different parts of the city.—L. is one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in France. Calicoes, Indianas, stockings, and cotton yarn, are the principal produce of its cotton looms and factories. It has also manufactories of table linen, linen thread, lace, woollen cloths, velvets, serges, hats, leather, paper, beet-root sugar, and soap. M. Blanqui states that a considerable portion of the manufacturing pop. of this city dwell in cellars 6 or 8 ft. below the surface, and receiving light and air only by the ladder-descent to them from the streets; that these cellars seldom exceed 16 ft. sq., and 7 ft. from the ground to the roof; and that these dungeons are almost entirely destitute of furniture! There are around the town above 200 wind-mills, which are used chiefly for making oil of rape-seed. L. communicates with Douay and Valenciennes by the canal which joins the Deule to the Scarpe, and which Louis XIV. constructed in 1686.—The origin of this town is ascribed by tradition to Julius Cæsar, who is said to have built a castle on an island in the Deule, whence it derived the name of *Insula*, *Isla*, and eventually of L. The town was surrounded with walls in the 11th cent. Philip Augustus took and fortified it in 1213; but the inhabitants revolting, he laid it in ashes. It was subsequently rebuilt, enlarged, and much improved. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667; but notwithstanding the vast labour and expense bestowed in his reign on its fortifications, under Vauban, it surrendered in 1708, after a long and sanguinary siege, to the Allies under Marlborough and Eugene. At the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France, and was no more attacked till 1792, when the Austrians assailed it with a heavy bombardment, but the garrison, aided by the inhabitants, succeeded in repelling them.

LILLE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Herenthals. Pop. 1,068.

LILLE-SAINT-HUBERT, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Brée. Pop. 574.

LILLEBONNE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Havre.—The cant., comprising 14 coms., had a pop. of 10,665 in 1841.—The town is 19 m. E of Havre, and 27 m. W of Rouen, on the Bolbec. Pop. in 1841, 3,674. It has large cotton factories, tanneries, and bleacheries. It was the *Juliobona* of the Romans.

LILLEHAMMER, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Christians, on the Miosen-see. Pop. 360.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 6 m. WNW of Bethune, on the Nave, an affluent of the Clemance. It has breweries, tanneries, brick and tile works, oil-mills, beet-root factories, and distilleries. Pop. 4,879.

LILLESAND, a port of Norway, in the bail. of Nedenaes, 21 m. SW of Arendal, on the coast of the Skager-Rack, in N lat. 58° 5′, E long. 8° 27′. Its principal exports are herrings, iron, and wood.

LILLESHALL, a parish in Salop, 3 m. SSW of Newport. Area 6,140 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,650.

LILLEY, a parish of Herts, 4½ m. WSW of Hitchen. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1841, 475.

LILLIESLEAF, a parish of Roxburghshire, 6 m. ESE of Selkirk. Pop. in 1821, 780; in 1841, 771.

LILLING (East and West), two townships in the p. of Sherriff-Hutton, Yorkshire, 9½ m. NNE of York. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 208.

LILLINGSTON-DAYRELL, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. N of Buckingham. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. 187.

LILLINGSTON-LOVELL, a parish of Oxfordshire, but locally in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 4½ m. NE of Buckingham. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1841, 140.

LILLINGTON, a parish in Dorset, 2¾ m. SSW of Sherborne. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1841, 191.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 3¾ m. NNE of Warwick. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1841, 272.

LILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Toledo, near the Rio-Riansares. Pop. 3,200.—Also a town and fort of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Antwerp, on the r. bank of the Scheld, opposite Fort Liesvenshoeck. Pop. 1,100. The fort was constructed in 1684; was ceded to Austria in 1785; and taken by the French in 1794.—Also a commune in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Houthaelen. Pop. 200.

LILLORS-WITTERZEA, a canton and v. of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 1,109.

LILMITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 3 m. WNW of Elnbogen.

LILSTOCK, a parish in Somersetshire, 10 m. NW by W of Bridgewater, on the Bristol channel. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1841, 48.

LIM, a river of Bosnia, rising in Mount Baba, near Bielopol, running NNW, and flowing into the Drin, on the r. bank, near Drinsko, after a course of 90 m.

LIMA, or Limia, a river of Spain and Portugal, which rises in Galicia; runs SW and enters the Portuguese prov. of Minho; receives the Cabrao on the r.; turns to the W; passes Ponte-de-Lima, and flows into the Atlantic, after a course of 120 m., near Viana. It was one of the rivers called *Lethæus* by the ancients.

LIMA, a province or department of Peru, lying between the parallels of 10° 30′ and 15° 20′ S lat., and between 74° 20′ and 78° W long.; and bounded on the N and NE by the province of Tarma; on the E by Huancavelica and Huamanga; on the S by Arequipa; and on the W by the Pacific. It is watered by the Chancay, the Rimac, the Mala. and the Rio-Grande, all streams of short course and flowing W. It is subdivided into the 7 districts of Canete, Canta, Chancay, Guarochiri, Iça, Yauyos, and Lima. It has an area of 38,000 sq. m.

Lima, the capital of the above prov. and of Peru, is situated in the valley of the Rimac, in S lat. 12° 3′ 24″, W. long. 77° 8′ 30″ [*Scholtz*], 77° 5′ 5″ [*Humboldt*], 77° 6′ 45″ [*Malaspina*], at an alt. of 462 French ft. (492 English ft.) above sea-level, and 6 m. from the port of Callao on the Pacific. The river, which crosses the city, and separates it from its suburb San Lazaro on its N bank, is very pure and transparent, watering the whole valley, and as it passes through the city supplying small channels which run to most of the houses and water their gardens. A beautiful stone bridge of 6 arches, and 530 ft. long, unites the city with its suburb of San Lazaro. L. is 2 m. long, from E to W; and nearly 1¾ m. broad measured along the river. It is surrounded by brick walls, nearly 7 m. in circuit, and 9 ft. thick at the top, and from 18 to 25 ft. high, with ramparts and bastions, constructed in 1585 and repaired in 1807. At the E end of the city is the castle of Santa-Catalina. The streets are handsome and straight, the city being uniformly laid out in *manzanas* or *quadros*, that is squares, measuring 386 ft. each way, and divided by streets 33½ ft. wide. In 1791 the city with its suburb of El Cercado contained 209 quadros, and 355 streets. Since then, little if any addition has been made to it. The houses are generally only one story high, on account of the frequent earthquakes. Like all the other Spanish cities, L. has a great square in the centre, where all the principal streets terminate. The houses are built chiefly of wood, and some of sun-dried brick; their roofs are flat, and are composed of reeds or canvas mats, which in a country where it never rains, and where earthquakes are frequent, are preferable to tiles or slates. Till of late years few of the windows had either glass or sashes. In the Plaza mayor or great square stand the viceregal and archiepiscopal palaces, the cathedral, the university, the treasury, the arsenal, and the town-hall. The viceroy's palace is now appropriated to the courts of justice and other government offices; the archbishop's palace is occupied by the senate. The second large public square is the Plazuela-de-la-Independencia, in which the public market is held; and wherein stand the palaces of the Inquisition, now a store-house and prison, and the university, once the most important seat of education in S. America. The mint is also situated in this vicinity; and the national library, which in 1841 contained 23,344 vols. The churches and convents are extremely rich; many images are of massy gold decorated with jewels. In 1821 nearly 1½ ton of silver was taken from the churches to supply the exigencies of the state, and, it is alleged, without being apparent. The city contains 57 churches, 16 nunneries, and 25 chapels, 11 public hospitals, and 34 squares or open areas.—The pop. of L. was estimated in 1793 at 52,627; in 1810, at 87,000; of this number above 20,000 were whites, the remainder Negroes, Indians, and Creoles; in 1836 it was returned at 54,628 inclusive of the suburbs. Of this latter pop. the White Creoles were returned at 19,593; Indians, 5,292; people of colour, 24,126; slaves, 4,792; ecclesiastics, 825. In no other place in the world is there greater variety of complexion and physiognomy to be met with than in L. The White Creoles are, with few exceptions, the descendants of Spaniards. The Limenes, or ladies of L., are generally represented as being both physically and intellectually superior to the men. The rich ecclesiastics, proprietors of entailed estates, military and civil officers, physicians, advocates, attorneys, and artists, amount to nearly 19,000 of the pop.; the others are chiefly slaves or domestics. Schools for primary instruction are numerous in L., and upon the whole are tolerably well conducted. The principal public schools are the normal school of Santo Tomas, and the central school of San Lazaro, each of which has between 300 and 350 pupils. A college was founded a few years ago for the sons of the wealthier classes; and there are three Latin schools. The college of Santo Toribio is exclusively appropriated to students of theology; that of San Carlos to students of jurisprudence; that of San Fernando to medicine. In the university of San Marcos the professors' chairs are merely nominal; but honours and degrees are conferred by it. There are no manufactures of any kind; the men, as usual in most cities of Spanish America, are generally devoted to sloth and indolence. Amusements are rare, and literature neglected. Cock-fighting is a favourite amusement of the inhabitants, and bull-fights are frequent. The city is divided into 5 quarters, and each of these into *barrios* each of which is presided over by an alcalde.—Beyond some silver-smelting works, and cigar-making establishments, there is little manufacturing industry in L. As the emporium of Peru, it exports, through Callao, bullion, vicuna and sheep's wool, chinchilla fur, saltpetre, sugar, bark, copper, and tin. In the mint of L. there are annually cast from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 dollars. The value of a mark of silver in the L. mint is 8 dollars 4 reals; of gold, 144 dollars 4 reals. The standard of gold is 21 carats; of silver, 20 grains.—L. labours under one great disadvantage, sufficient to outweigh the delightfulness of its vicinity and the salubrity of its climate, namely, its exposure to frequent earthquakes. A tremendous visitation of this kind took place in 1586, which is still annually commemorated. Those which followed were in 1609, 1630, 1654, 1678, 1687, and six shocks between that period and 1746. The two greatest earthquakes were those of 1687 and 1746. The former began at 4 in the morning, and destroyed many of the houses; about 6, it returned with redoubled fury, and completely destroyed every house the former shock had left. In 1746, the shocks commenced at half-past 10 in the evening of the 28th of October, and were so violent that in less than three minutes by far the greater part of the city was in ruins. The mischief caused by the concussions of the earth during this terrific convulsion was not equal to that produced by the alternate recess and swell of the ocean. The highest walls and buildings were overwhelmed by the waves, and the inhabitants of the coast nearly all perished. Of 23 ships then in the harbour of Callao, 19 were sunk; and the other 4, one of them a frigate, were carried to a considerable distance inland. The last calamity

of this kind with which L. has been visited, occurred on the 20th March 1828, and although only of 30 or 40 seconds' duration, was of such prodigious violence as to prostrate many buildings, and injure all, including the stupendous churches, their massive walls of from 6 to 9 ft. thick being literally rent from top to bottom. The amount of injury in the city was estimated, by an official survey, at 6,000,000 dollars. About 1,000 persons perished.—The vicinity is productive in maize, barley, beans, vegetables, fruit, sugar, rice, tobacco, grapes, olives, and melons.—The temp. within the city is never under 60°, and seldom rises above 80°. The mean temp. of the year is 73° 3′; of winter, 68° 1′; of summer, 77° 6′. The ordinary daily range is from 3° to 4°. Highest rise of the hygrometer 21°·5. During six months, from April to October, a heavy but not cold mist overhangs the city.—There is a regular line of omnibuses between L. and Callao, the journey occupying 1½ hour. To Miraflores, Chorillos, Lurin, and other places on the coast, the journey is made in a *ballanzin*, or caleche, drawn by 3 horses.

LIMA, a township in Livingston co., in the state of New York, U. S., 213 m. W of Albany, drained by Honesye creek. Pop. 2,176.—Also the cap. of Allen co., in Ohio, 101 m. NW by W of Columbus.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio. Pop. 739.—Also a township in Washtenaw co., in Michigan, 51 m. W of Detroit.—Also the cap. of La Grange co., in Iowa, 175 m. N by E of Indianapolis. Pop. 584.—Also an islet off the SE coast of Java.—Also a small stream in the Italian principality of Lucca, an affluent of the Serchio.

LIMACAPAN, an island in the Philippine archipelago, one of the Calamianes group, in N lat. 11° 50′, E long. 120° 7′, to the S of Colion. It is about 8 m. in length.

LIMAGNE, or Alimania, an ancient division of France, in the N of Lower Auvergne. Its cap. was Clermont; of its other towns, Riom and Billom were the principal. It now forms the N part of the dep. of Puy-de-Dome.

LIMALONGES, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. of Sauze, 18 m. ESE of Melle. Pop. 1,426.

LIMANOW, a town of Galicia, 15 m. WNW of Nowi-Sandec, and 18 m. S of Bothnia.

LIMAN-PASHA, an island of Turkey, in the sea of Marmora, between the peninsula of Cyzica, on the E, and the island of Rabbi on the W. It is 5 m. in length.

LIMARI, a river of Chili, which rises in the district of Cuscos, and running W, flows into the Pacific, 33 m. NNW of Maytencillo, after a course of 120 m. The coast at the mouth of this river is steep and rocky. Its principal affluents are the Samo and the Elque.

LIMASAGNA, an island of the Philippines, to the S of Leyte, in N lat. 9° 46′, E long. 123°. It is 6 m. in length.

LIMASOL, or Limesol, a port on the S coast of Cyprus, in N lat. 34° 41′ 15″, E long. 33° 3′ 16″, 38 m. SW of Larnica. It is a long straggling place, and full of ruins and rubbish, but its roadstead is good, and its vicinity fertile and pleasant. Its principal traffic is in wine.

LIMATOLES, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, on the l. bank of the Volturno, 6 m. NW of Santa-Agata-de-Goti. Pop. 1,500.

LIMAY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Mantes.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1841, 9,136.—The town is 1 m. ENE of Mantes, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,296.

LIMBA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 24 m. NNE of Ahmednugger.

LIMBACH, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 7 m. NW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,681.—Also a v. of Saxe-Meiningen, 9 m. NNW of Sonnenberg.

LIMBACH (Ober), or Felso-Limbach, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 48 m. SSW of Guns. Pop. 512.

LIMBACH (Unter), or Also Lendoa, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, 27 m. SW of Szala-Egerszeg, on the l. bank of the Limbach, an affluent of the Kerka. Pop. 753.

LIMBE′, a town of Hayti, 15 m. WSW of Cape Haytien, on a small river of the same name.—Also an island near the NE extremity of Celebes, in N lat. 1° 20′, E long. 125° 10′. It is 12 m. in length.

LIMBER, or Lymbergh (Great), a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. N by E of Caistor. Area 5,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1841, 480.

LIMBER (Little), a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N of Caistor. Area 3,860 acres. Pop. 229.

LIMBERG, a village of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 9 m. NNW of Klagenfurt.

LIMBRICK, or Limarick, a village in the p. of Kilkevan, 3½ m. N of Gorey, co. Wexford.

LIMBURG, a district of the Netherlands, now politically divided into Dutch L. and Belgian L., lying between 50° 44′ and 51° 45′ N lat., and 4° 56′ and 6° 10′ E long.; and bounded on the N by the Dutch provs. of N. Brabant and Gelderland; on the E by the Prussian provs. of Cleves-Berg and the Lower Rhine; on the S by the Belgian prov. of Liege; and on the W by the Belgian provs. of S. Brabant and Antwerp, and the Dutch prov. of N. Brabant.

This prov., though Belgic, and as such partaking in the revolution of 1830, was divided between Holland and Belgium by treaty of November 15, 1831, the 4th article of which gives to the king of Holland, either in the quality of grand-duke of Luxemburg, or to be united to Holland, the following portions of Limburg,—viz., on the r. bank of the Meuse, in addition to the ancient Dutch enclaves there, the whole district comprised between the Meuse on the W, the Prussian frontier on the E, the prov. of Liege on the S, and Dutch Guelders on the N; and on the l. bank of the Meuse, the district lying N of a line drawn from the southernmost point of N. Brabant to the Meuse near Stevenswardt. The ancient Dutch enclaves on the l. of the river were assigned to Belgium, except the city of Maestricht, the entire sovereignty of which was given to Holland. The portion of L. thus assigned to Holland included, besides Maestricht, the fortresses of Ruremonde and Venloo. The share falling to Holland by this article amounted to about 525 sq. m., with 160,000 inhabitants in 1831; that assigned to Belgium to 960 sq. m., and 230,000 inhabitants: the entire area being about 1,490 sq. m. But the treaty itself was obstinately rejected by Holland, and the *status quo* continued until 1838, when the treaty was accepted by Holland, and enforced against the will of the Belgians. In 1848, the National assembly held at Frankfort adopted resolutions brought forward by some of the German delegates of L. to the following effect:—"1st, That the political and administrative union of L. with the kingdom of the Netherlands, in its present character, is incompatible with the German federative constitution. 2d, That no part of the constitution which the duchy of L. demanded for itself should be contrary to the general form of constitution to be decreed for all the several states comprised in the German confederation. 3d, That the question of a participation of L. in the national debt of Holland should be recommended to the provisional executive, for the purpose of arriving at a fair settlement, under condition of a final sanction by the German parliament." This declaration, which assumed the complete and indisputable authority of the German federation in L. was met by a proclamation of the governor of the prov., which intimated, that "it is erroneous to suppose that the separation of the duchy from the Netherlands has at once been accomplished by the decree of the Frankfort assembly; that, on the contrary, the king of Holland is bound by the fundamental law of the realm, by his oath, and by treaties, to govern L. according to the laws of the country, and to preserve the integrity of the territory of his kingdom; and that the legal condition of L., which has subsisted for the last eight years, can only be modified with the consent of the king and the approbation of the legislature." The Dutch government contended that by virtue of the treaties which completed the separation of Belgium and Holland, and especially of that of the 19th of April, 1839, no such state as the duchy of Limburg has any separate existence at all. "The prov. of that name was divided, forming part of Holland, and part of Belgium, not as distinct principalities, but as integral portions of each of those kingdoms. The Dutch prov. of L. is therefore governed to all intents and purposes like any other part of Holland The same

law of succession has been established in it by the purchase of the rights of the male heirs, and its inhabitants participate in all the privileges and burdens of Dutch subjects. It is true that the king of Holland consented to join the German confederation for this prov. of L., in exchange for the ceded portion of Luxemburg, reserving, at the same time, the Dutch administration of the prov.: but at that time the obligations of a member of that confederation hardly extended beyond a certain contribution of men and money to the military league; and these contingents have been paid by the Dutch army and the Dutch treasury. The case of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg is wholly different, that being a distinct state, of which the king of Holland is the sovereign; and to this state of Luxemburg the prov. of L. has never been annexed at all, but, on the contrary, to the kingdom of the Netherlands. It follows, therefore, that L. is justly and fully liable to bear its due portion of the national debt of Holland; and this consideration was taken into account when the financial adjustment was made on the separation from Belgium. A wish had been manifested by a certain portion of the inhabitants of L. to disconnect themselves from the Netherlands; but that had arisen from no sympathy for Germany, but rather for Belgium, and, above all, from a desire to shake off an onerous amount of taxation."

Dutch Limburg, or The Duchy of Limburg, has an area of 40·1 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1843 of 195,079; and in 1850, of 206,600. There is a decided preponderance of the Dutch character, language, and manners in the prov.; with a considerable fusion between the Dutch and Belgians on its borders. About 50,000 of the pop. are resident in the towns, of which the most important for commerce and wealth is Maestricht, which is the entrepot of the commerce which finds its way down the Meuse to this city, and thence by canal to Bois-le-Duc, whence the transit to the mouth of the Meuse is very short. Extensive tracts of waste land are now being reclaimed within this prov.; and the average condition of the rural pop. is one of comparative ease and comfort; yet there are nearly 12,000 permanent paupers, and 30,000 receiving casual relief.

Belgian Limburg has an area of 43·96 German sq. m., with a pop. of 171,572 in 1843; and of 185,621 on 1st January, 1849, of whom about 10,000 are of French or Walloon descent. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Hasselt, Tongres, and Maesyk; and contains 4 towns, and 194 communes. The S part of the prov. is a rich flat country covered with well-cultivated farms, and neat dwelling-houses. The size of farms is usually from 10 to 60 hectares; 100 hectares is regarded as a very large farm. The rent varies from 40 to 200 francs per hect. The leases are of 3, 6, or 9 years. Cherries, apples, and pears are extensively grown. The prov. contains upwards of 100,000 hect. of uncultivated land of an arid sandy soil. The number of properties is 42,411. It sends 2 senators and 5 representatives to the Belgian chambers. The number of electors in 1840 was 1846.

LIMBURG, or Dolhain-Limburg, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. and 4 m. NE of Verviers, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1,992. It is composed of L. or the upper town, and of the v. of Dolhain or the lower town. It has manufactories of fine woollens, cottons, and paper. It was the cap. of Austrian-Limburg.

LIMBURG, a town in the duchy of Nassau, on the l. bank of the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, 21 m. N of Wiesbaden. Pop. 3,050. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Friburg; and has an Episcopal theological seminary. By the Lahn it conducts some commerce in grain and wool.

LIMBURG (Hohen), a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. W of Arensberg, on the l. bank of the Lehne. Pop. 1,951 in 1837. It has manufactories of cotton and linen stuffs, and of iron ware, cutlery, and wire.

LIMEHOUSE, a river in the NW of the Mosquito territory, which runs N and flows into the Caribbean sea, after a course of 45 m., a little to the E of the embouchure of the Roman.

LIMEHOUSE, a parish in Middlesex, 3 m. E of St. Paul's, London, on the N bank of the Thames, intersected by an artificial cut between the rivers Lea and Thames. Area 280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,678; in 1831, 15,695; in 1841, 21,121. Here are extensive ship-building establishments, and in the immediate vicinity are the West India docks.

LIMEKILNS, a village and port of Fifeshire, in the p. and 3 m. S of Dunfermline. It has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive trade in the shipment of lime, and of coal from the adjoining collieries. Pop. 949.

LIMERAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loir, cant. and 4 m. NE of Amboise. Pop. 1,129. The Orleans and Tour railway has a station here.

LIMERICK, an inland county of the Irish prov. of Munster; bounded on the N by Clare and Tipperary; on the E by Tipperary; on the S by Cork; and on the W by Kerry. The outline of the co. is proximately a parallelogram, extending E and W, and measuring in greatest length 38¼ m.; in greatest breadth 24¼ m. Its area comprises 526,876 acres of arable land, 121,101 of uncultivated land, 11,575 of continuous plantations, 2,759 of towns, and 18,531 of water; in all, 680,842 acres.

Surface.] The Slievephelim mountains—a continuation of the Keeper group in Tipperary—occupy all the NE corner of the co. The western abutment of the Galtee mountains occupies a space of about 60 sq. m. in the extreme SE; and lifts, as its principal summits, Knocktinise and Slievereagh in the interior, Leaderry on the S boundary, and Galteemore on the E boundary, the last 3,008 ft. above sea-level. The Castle-Oliver hills occupy the S border over a further distance of 5½ m., to the vicinity of Charleville, and have for their chief summit Seafin, alt. above sea-level 1,706 ft. The Mullaghareirk mountains, and congeries and summits which bear other names,—all of a moorish, boggy, and wild upland character, and forming part of the great alpine expanse of 900 sq. m. in area, whose other parts spread away through much of Cork and Kerry,—constitute all the district from 10 m. W of Charleville to the boundary with Kerry on the W, and almost to the margin of the Shannon on the N. Except over about 11 m. in the E, and about the same distance in the S, the co. is thus fortified in all other parts than along the Shannon with a frontier bulwark of mountains. The country included within this vast natural rampart, or the whole of the interior and of the N border of the co., may be regarded as a champaign expanse, composed of a series of rivulet basins, somewhat parallel to one another, and all slowly descending to the Shannon. The lowlands of the co. are rich in such scenery as is most admired by a native of the most characteristic districts of England.

Waters.] The only lakes of either considerable size or interest are Coolapish in the barony of Coonagh, and Gur in that of Small County; even the mere loughlets and ponds are few in number, and unconspicuous in character. The Shannon, though strictly a river over part of its course along the boundary, and but slenderly an estuary over the remainder, is so voluminous, deep, and open, as to impart to L., while an inland co., very nearly all the advantages and characters of a maritime one. The Mulkern, descending from the E portion of the Slievephelim mountains, runs WNW along the whole of the N border, receives great affluence from the Newport approaching it from the Tipperary region of the Keeper mountains, and pours a large volume of water into the Shannon about 3 m. above the city of Limerick. The Goody, the Maig,

the Washpool, and the Deel, are all tributaries of the Shannon.

Geology and minerals.] A formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitutes the higher regions of the Slievephelim and the Galtees districts. Old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and clay slate, constitutes a broad zone round the Galtees division of the preceding formation. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitute a narrow belt round the declivities of the Galtees, and a broader belt round the declivities of the Slievephelim mountains. The coal formation constitutes a great district in the extreme W of the co., nearly identical in area with the W mountains, but extending some miles E. Crystalline greenstone protrusions occupy several different localities, aggregately large though individually small. The floetz limestone formation, in SW continuation of the vast central limestone field of Ireland, is the surface rock in every part of the co. not occupied by these other formations.—The coal of the great coal district occurs, as at Killenaule, in troughs; and, owing to the undulations of the surface, and the rapid dip of the strata, requires to be mined in the same manner as metallic veins. Iron, copper, and lead ores, occur in various places in the E division of the co.; but they do not at present engage the attention of the miner.

Soil and agriculture.] A westward continuation of 'the Golden Vale,' which comes in from Tipperary, and constitutes the greater part of the E half of the great plain of Limerick, is surpassingly rich in soil, and exceeds almost every spot of Great Britain in fertility, and forms an area of 160,000 acres, equally suitable for tillage and grazing. The 'corcasses,' as they are provincially called, extend 15 m. along the Shannon, from the vicinity of the city of Limerick to the embouchure of the Deel; they have a soil of yellow or blue clay, thickly covered with a rich black mould, and are productive of heavier crops of wheat than any other grounds in Ireland.—Much of the upland surface, which in Great Britain would be regarded as too steep to be profitably cultivated, has been reclaimed and tilled. The principal reclaimers of the wild land are small farmers, holding from 20 to 30 acres; and as lime costs from 10s. to 15s. per ton, they cannot procure it in sufficient quantity to achieve either complete reclamation or tolerably profitable culture. The rich low land of the Golden Vale is peculiarly suited for pasture-ground, and can maintain a great quantity of stock.—The number of acres under crops in 1848 was 217,740, viz.: wheat, 31,503; oats, 52,746; barley, bere, and rye, 15,113; pease and beans, 245; potatoes, 39,019; turnips, 10,655; mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, 2,488; flax, 223; meadow and clover, 65,748. Of plantations there were, in 1841, 14,638 acres. The number of farms in 1841, above 1 acre each, was 19,806, on which there was a stock of 17,689 horses and mules, 76,137 horned cattle, 57,542 sheep, 74,140 pigs, 423,837 head of poultry, and 2,323 asses; the estimated value of all which was £805,292. In 1848, on 23,925 holdings, there were 18,011 horses, 4,723 mules and asses, 120,113 cattle, 46,084 sheep, 29,915 pigs, 9,553 goats, and 253,274 poultry.

Manufactures and trade.] An excellent cider is made in various districts, particularly around Adare, Rathkeale, and Croom. Very large quantities of butter are made throughout the co., and though most of the exported portions of it are shipped at Limerick, a considerable proportion from the S districts is sent to Cork. Flour-making, weaving, woolcombing, linen-bleaching, paper-making, tanning, and various other departments of manufacture, possess a considerable aggregate importance.—The natural navigation of the Shannon downward from the city of Limerick, the navigations of the Maig and the Deel respectively 10 and 3 m. in the interior of the co., and the artificial navigation upwards from Limerick to connect the Lower Shannon with Lough Derg, unite to give all the N and even central divisions of the co. an absolute opulence of water-communication both seaward down the Shannon, and landward to the Fergus, to the Upper Shannon, to the Suck, and to the Grand and Royal canals. The principal roads within the co. all meet at the city or radiate from it; and the chief mail-roads are those from the city toward respectively Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Tralee, and Ennis.—The Great Southern and Western railway intersects the SE division of the co., passing the town of Kilmallock.—And the Tipperary and Limerick intersects the NE section.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is divided into the baronies of Owneybeg and Coonagh in the NE, Clanwilliam SW of Owneybeg and W of Coonagh, Small County S of Clanwilliam and Coonagh, Coshlea in the SE, the liberties of Kilmallock NW of Coshlea, Coshma W and NW of the liberties of Kilmallock, Upper Connello W of Coshma, Glenquin in the SW, Shanid in the NW, and Lower Connello, Kenry, Pobblebrien, and the liberties of the city of Limerick, along the N.—The principal towns are Limerick, Rathkeale, and Newcastle.

Statistics.] Pop. of the co., exclusive of the city of L., in 1792, 130,000; in 1821, 218,432; in 1831, 248,801; in 1841, 281,638; in 1851, 201,619, being a decrease of 28 per cent. since 1841. Houses, in 1792, 23,848; in 1821, 35,201; in 1831, 36,981; in 1841, 42,872; in 1851, 32,406. The following statistics are all of 1841, and are also exclusive of the city. Males, 140,561; females, 141,077; families, 46,652. Families residing in first-class houses, 648; in second-class houses, 5,719; in third-class houses, 16,851; in fourth-class houses, 23,434. Families employed in agriculture, 35,875; in manufactures and trade, 6,713; in other pursuits, 4,061. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 853. Clergymen of the Established church, 39; Roman Catholic clergymen, 90. In December 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 64 schools, attended by 5,128 male and 4,100 female scholars. In September 1848, there were 87 National schools in operation attended by 14,176 children. The courts of assize are held at Limerick; courts of quarter-sessions at Limerick, Bruff, Newcastle, and Rathkeale. Eight members were sent to the Irish parliament from the co. of Limerick, or 2 from the county itself, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Limerick, Askeaton, and Kilmallock; but only 4 members, or those from the county itself, and from the city, are sent to the imperial parliament. Total county-constituency, exclusive of L. city, in 1841, 1,670; in 1849, 1,096.

History.] In times immediately preceding the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which now constitutes the co. of L. was part of the kingdom of Thomond or North Munster. Donald O'Brien, king of Thomond, was one of the earliest of the Irish toparchs to offer homage to the English crown, and submit to territorial occupation by English troops; but in 1176, he shook off his alliance, and, till his death in 1194, successfully defied both the power of the English crown and the antagonism of its grantees. At the commencement of the reign of Edward III., the Fitzgerald family, then earls of Desmond, had acquired possession of a large portion of the cos. of Limerick, Kerry, Cork, and Waterford. Thomas, earl of Desmond, in 1468, was attainted for treason, and executed at Drogheda. The estates and titles, however, were restored to the son of Thomas; and they continued to descend in regular succession till, in 1586, they became finally forfeited by Gerald, the 16th earl. The forfeited Desmond estates in L. comprised 96,165 acres; and were distributed in crown grants. At the commencement of the rebellion of 1641, the city of L., and the chief castles within the co., were seized by the insurgents; and thence till the capture of Limerick, in 1651, by the parliamentary forces under Ireton, the greater part of the co. continued completely under the insurgents' power. The forfeitures which followed the close of the rebellion included by far the larger part of the landed property in the co., and occasioned the introduction of a numerous body of new proprietors. The forfeitures, consequent on the Jacobite wars and the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne, comprised 14,188 acres. The co. of L. is, in many respects, the most interesting and important co. of Munster, not only in reference to the number of its ancient remains, and its picturesque scenery, but also as regards modern improvements, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

LIMERICK, or 'the County of the City of Lim-

erick,' a quondam district of peculiar jurisdiction, bisected at the city of Limerick by the river Shannon, and bounded on the N by the co. of Clare, and on the E, S, and W by the co. of Limerick. Area 16,458 Irish acres, or about 26,600 statute acres, exclusive of the ground occupied by the town. The act 3° and 4° Victoria, c. 108 and 109, totally abolished the rights and jurisdiction of the co. of the city of Limerick, and distributed its territory into the municipal district of the borough of L., and two rural districts incorporated with respectively the barony of Clanwilliam and the barony of Pobblebrien. Pop. in 1831, 66,554.

LIMERICK, a sea-port, parl. borough, and city, the capital of Western Munster, on the river Shannon, 8 m. NE by N of Adare, 51 m. N of Cork, and 94 m. SW by W of Dublin. The town stands upon low ground, at an insulating division of the Shannon, and in the midst of an extensive plain. The island embraced by the stream is 1 m. long, and 700 yds. broad; and has the main volume of the Shannon on its W side, and a lesser volume, called the Abbey or Salmon-weir river, on the E. The suburb of Thomond-gate stands on the W bank of the main stream; the division of the city called English-town, occupies the S end of the island; the division called Irish-town stands on the r. bank of the Abbey river opposite the foot of the island, or the S side of English-town; and the large, modern, and beautiful division called New-town-pery, or abbreviatedly the New town, extends SW, up slightly ascending ground, from contact with Irish-town. The great circumjacent plain has a medium elevation of but a few feet above the level of high water. The old town is "one vast mass of dilapidation, filth, and misery, which nothing but general employment of the people throughout the country can correct; because the unemployed poor are attracted to the large crumbling city, where they can find, at a cheap rate, something like a roof to cover them." The new town is, in almost all respects, a perfect contrast to the old. It extends 1,550 yds. WSW from the NW part of Irish-town, with a mean breadth of 800 yds. Its principal street is a continuation of the thoroughfare from the new bridge; airy, regular, and everywhere well-built. The houses are constructed of brick and a kind of coarse marble quarried in the vicinity; the footpaths are spacious, flagged pavements. In 1775, the number of streets, exclusive of lanes and alleys, was 27; in 1827, 70.—The church of St. Mary, or the cathedral, stands in an open area, on the W side of Irish-town, and on the site of the Castle of O'Brien, king of Thomond. It measures 156 by 114 ft., and has a square embattled tower 120 ft. in height; but it presents a heavy lumpish exterior, and possesses a time-worn, neglected, and dilapidated interior. — There are 5 Protestant churches, 4 parochial and 3 conventual Roman Catholic chapels, and 5 dissenting places of worship, within the city.—Thomond bridge is supposed to have been built about 1210, and was rebuilt since 1838, at a cost of £12,600. Wellesley bridge, connecting the E end of the New town with the co. of Clare, at a point 850 yds below Thomond bridge, is a magnificent structure, and, jointly with a floating-dock for the accommodation of the port, has been completed at a very great cost. —The city jail is situated on the W side of English-town, immediately above the influx of the Abbey river; the co. jail stands on the S outskirts of Irish-town.—The co. court-house, erected in 1808, at the cost of £12,000, is an elegant quadrangular edifice, with a tetrastyle Roman Doric portico.—The lunatic asylum, on the borough boundary, 250 yds. SSE of the co. jail, was built in 1821, at the cost of £29,856. It consists of a large central building, and four long radiating ranges.—A barrack, consisting of three sides of a square, and containing accommodation for 400 men, stands within the remains of King John's castle; and artillery and infantry barracks, for about 1,600 men, are situated in Irish-town. The exchange, built in 1778, has a handsome portico and a commodious hall. The custom-house is a handsome structure, built in 1769, at the cost of £8,000. The chamber-of-commerce was erected in 1805. The assembly-house, on Charlotte-quay, has eventually been converted to the purposes of a theatre. The linen-hall, and the corn and butter markets, are situated in Irish-town.

Manufactures.] In 1838, the steam-engines within the city amounted to 12, and were used as follows: 5 for brewery purposes, 2 for distillery purposes, 1 for grinding paint, and making soda-water, 1 for turning, &c., and 2 for raising water from the Shannon to a reservoir.—L. gloves, during upwards of a cent., were favourably known for the delicacy of their leather and the fineness of their workmanship, but have now ceased to be made; and articles which resemble them in quality, and bear their name, have for a number of years past been manufactured in Cork, and brought thence for sale in L.—L. fishing-hooks have long been celebrated. Large quantities of them are exported to America; and bad imitations of them are made at Sheffield. The manufacture of lace has of late years become extensive and ambitious. It is carried on in three principal manufactories, and affords employment to about 1,700 females, in the various branches of the trade, consisting of tambourers, runners, darners, menders, washers, finishers, framers, muslin-embroiderers, and lace-open-workers. The ages of the workers vary from 8 years to 30 years; the average scale of wages is 3s. 6d. weekly; some earn, however, as much as 7s. The ground-work is made by machinery. One large provision establishment in the city occupies a site of 3 acres in area, and expends at least £200,000 a-year. Extensive and powerful lock-mills, situated contiguous to the city on the banks of the canal, were the first in Ireland to employ machinery for separating bran from flour, and distributing the latter into its various qualities.

Trade.] The general export trade of L. nearly doubled during the 12 years commencing in 1822, and has since been steadily increasing. The corn trade in particular, has very rapidly thriven. The quantity of wheat exported in 1822 was 102,593 barrels; in 1833, 218,915 barrels. The quantity of flour exported in 1824 was 172 cwt.; in 1833, upwards of 37,000 cwt. The quantity of butter exported in 1822 was 42,869 firkins; in 1833, 75,000 firkins. The total of exports in 1822 amounted in estimated value to £479,538; in 1830 to £720,266; in 1832 to £1,005,945; in 1842 to £1,200,000. The customs collected at the port, inclusive of its creeks as far distant as Tralee, amounted in 1833 to £117,798; in 1836 to £146,223; in 1839 to £148,782; in 1841 to £170,552; in 1848 to £201,855. —The amount of portage collected in the city of L. in 1842 was £2,758; in 1848, £4,123.—The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1840 was 65, of aggregately 13,000 tons register, besides 42 small craft of aggregately 1,300 tons. In 1845, the registration exhibited a total of 108 vessels = 14,086 tons, of which 55 were under, and the rest above 100 tons burden. A great traffic up the Lower Shannon to L., and also a considerable traffic down the L. navigation, consists in turf, this article being the chief fuel of the city, and being consumed here to the annual amount of at least about 70,000 tons. The quays commence on the Abbey river above Ball's bridge, and wind $\frac{3}{4}$ m. sinuously along the margin

of that river and of the main stream of the Shannon to Wellesley bridge; they then extend 1,050 yds. farther along the Shannon. A weir for mill-dam purposes stems the main stream of the Shannon immediately above the city jail; and a dock 300 yds. in length, called the Long dock, projects from the Shannon about 100 yds. above the influx of the Abbey river.

The diocese.] The see of L. is alleged to have been founded in the 6th or the 7th cent. The dio. of L. had permanently annexed to it in 1663 the united dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe; and preserving this great annexation, and consequently including a very large extent of territory, it is the only Irish dio. excepting Meath which was not affected by the act of 1833.—The episcopal palace stands at the W end of Henry-street, in close juxtaposition with the residence of the earl of L. The episcopal incomes from the three sees of L., Ardfert, and Aghadoe, are not distinguishable from one another, but exist in a state of consolidation; and, estimated on an average of 3 years ending on Dec. 31, 1831, they amount to £4,973 net. The dio. of L., exclusive of the united dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, comprehends the greater part of the co. of L., and a small part of the co. of Clare. Area 371,425 acres. Pop. in 1831, 228,777. In 1834 the pop. consisted of 11,122 Churchmen, 85 Presbyterians, 191 other Protestant dissenters, and 246,302 Roman Catholics.—The Roman Catholic dio. of L. continues to be unannexed, and in 1838 was divided into 40 parishes. The number of parochial clergy is 38, and of curates or coadjutor clergy 62.

Municipal affairs.] L. is a borough by prescription. The limits of the old municipal borough were those of the quondam co. of the city. The limits of the new municipal borough are quite expansive enough to admit of extension on the W, the N, and the S; they include also all the open as well as the edificed part of King's island; and comprise an area of 2,618 acres. The corporation, under the new arrangement, consists of 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, elected by 5 wards. The revenues of the corporation of the city in 1832, amounted to £4,418; in 1846 to £8,162.—The city sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,893; in 1849, 1,246. Pop. of the city in 1841, 48,391; in 1851, 55,268.

History.] L. is supposed by some writers to have been the *Regia* of Ptolemy. The Danes became masters of it about the middle of the 9th cent. The kings of Thomond adopted L. as the seat of their government. During the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, when the country was much agitated, L. was strictly and uniformly loyal. At an early period of the civil wars which began in 1641, the Roman Catholics captured L., and in 1646 the city became the seat of the supreme councils of the Roman Catholics. In 1651 it was regularly invested by the parliamentarian army under Ireton, and taken after an obstinate defence. Immediately after the overthrow of James II. at the battle of the Boyne, the duke of Berwick and General Sarsfield strongly garrisoned L with the best troops of the Irish army, and successfully resisted King William's efforts to take the city. In the autumn of next year, after the capture of Athlone, the battle of Aughrim, and the surrender of Galway, the Jacobite army, under St. Ruth, took post in L. as their last tenable ground in Ireland, and were speedily followed by the army of William, under De Ginckle, to whom it capitulated on 1st October.—The family of Pery receive from L. the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland. E. S. Pery, Esq., speaker of the Irish house-of-commons from 1771 to 1785, at his retiring from his post was created Viscount Pery of New-Town-Pery. In 1813 the second baron was made Viscount and Earl of L., and in 1815 he was made Baron Foxford in the peerage of Great Britain.

LIMERICK, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 76 m. SW of Augustus. It is watered by Little Ossipee river, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,508.—Also a village of Brownville township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 172 m. NW of Albany, on Perch river. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 78 m. E of Harrisburg, bordered on the SW by Schuylkill river. Pop. 1,786.

LIMERLE', a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Marche, watered by the Ourthe. Pop. of dep. 1,056; of com. 385.

LIME ROCK, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 10 m. N of Providence.

LIMERZEL, a commune of France, in the prov. of Morbihan, and cant. of Questembert, 20 m. ESE of Vannes. Pop. 1,369.

LIMES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Geronville. Pop. 227.

LIMESTONE, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, a tributary of the Belubula river.—Also a creek in the co. of Macquarie, which flows into the river Manning.

LIMESTONE, a county in the N part of the state of Alabama, U. S., comprising an area of 575 sq. m., bordered on the S by Tennessee river, and watered by Elk and Swan rivers, and by Piney and Limestone creeks. Pop. in 1840, 14,374; in 1850, 16,933. Its capital is Athens.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the same state, 10 m. NW of Danville. Its surface is level, and is watered by Chilisquaque creek and Limestone run. Pop. 646.—Also a township of Warren co., in the same state. Pop. 129.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the same state. Pop. 800.

LIMESTONE, or CURRADULLA, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle.

LIMESTONE PLAINS, a level tract in New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, watered by the Molongo and Queanbeyan rivers.

LIMET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Vierset-Barse. Pop. 106.

LIMETZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Bonnieres, 10 m. NW of Mantes, near the l. bank of the Epte. Pop. 880.

LIMEUIL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. SE of St. Alvre, on the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 929.

LIMEZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Pavilly. Pop. 1,410.

LIMINA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, district and 11 m. SSE of Castro-reale.

LIMITE, a town of the grand duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Florence, on the r. bank of the Arno.

LIMJOUR, a town of Abyssinia, in the Amhara, in the prov. of Maitcha, to the W of Lake Dembea, and 81 m. SW of Gondar.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, which issues from the N extremity of Lake Zurich, at the town of that name; flows NW; passes Baden; and about 5 m. below that town joins the Aar, after a rapid course of about 18 m. Its impetuosity, and the rocky character of its channel, render the navigation of this river extremely difficult. Its principal affluents are the Sihl and Reppisch. Its waters abound with fish.

LIMMEN, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, S of Alkmaar. Pop. 480.

LIMMERNALP, a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Glaris and of the Grisons, between Mount Taedi and Haustock. It gives rise to the Limmernbach.

LIMNEN BIGHT, a bay of North Australia, on the W side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 15°. It receives the rivers Roper, Mitchell, and Limnen Bight of Leichhardt. The embouchure of the latter is opposite Maria island.

LIMOEIRO, a comarca and small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the N bank of the Capibaribe, 84 m. E of Recife. It consists of only one long street. Pop. of district 10,000.—Also a village in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Villa-da-Assemblia.

LIMOGES, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Vienne.—The arrond. has an area of 210,170 hect., with a pop. in 1841 of 40,536, and comprises 9 cants. —The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1841, 40,536.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Vienne, 60 m. SE of Poitiers, 110 m. NE of Bordeaux, in N lat. 45° 49′ 52″, E long. 1° 16′, at an alt. of 777 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1836, 29,709; in 1846, 26,924. It is ill-built, being for the most part wood. A number of its streets are crooked, and have a steep ascent, while their narrowness, and the hanging form of the roofs of the houses, render them extremely gloomy; but the upper and modern portion is comparatively well-built. It is not however without handsome edifices, and several of its squares and fountains are greatly admired. The town-house is a modern edifice; and the bishop's residence, with its gardens extending to the banks of the Vienne, are entitled to the traveller's attention. The cathedral is said to have been built by the English. L. carries on a brisk trade with Toulouse and the S of France. Its chief manufactures are cotton and woollen cloths, porcelain, hats, leather, hardware, cutlery, *sabots*, pottery, and paper. It trades also to a large extent in horses and cattle, grain, liqueurs, and brandy. It has a public library of 12.000 vols.; and is the seat of a college, an *académie universitaire*, a normal school, and of the greater and smaller courts of justice connected with the dep. It was the birthplace of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, Pope Clement VI., and the surgeon Dupuytren.

LIMOGNE, or Limonhe, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. of Cahors. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1841. 9,451.—The town is 15 m. ESE of Cahors. Pop. 1,072.

LIMOISE, a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 6 m. SE of Lurcy-Levy. Pop. 207.

LIMONE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Coni, 18 m. ESE of Vinadio, on the r. bank of the Vermagnana. Pop. 3,000.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Brescia, on the W bank of Lake Garda, on which it has a small port. Pop. 600. It has some trade in oil and fruit, and an important fishery on the lake.

LIMONEST, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, 12 m. S of Villefranche. Pop. 745.—The cant. of L. comprised 12 coms., with a pop. of 12,037, in 1841.

LIMONIA, an islet near the W coast of the island of Rhodes, to the NE of Karki, in N lat. 36° 17′ 25″, E long. 27° 42′ 46″. It is about 2½ m. in length, and has a small v. and port on its W side.

LIMOSANI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, cant. and 3 m. NE of Castropignano, on the l. bank of the Biferno. Pop. 2,600.

LI-MU-KIANG, a river of China, in the island of Hai-nan. It rises on the N flank of the U-tchi-chan; runs NNE, assuming in succession a variety of names; and flows into the bay of Po-chung-ho, near the town of Hai-khieu-so, after a course of about 120 m.

LIMOURS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 12 m. E of Rambouillet. Pop. of cant., comprising 14 coms., 7,127 in 1841; of town, 960.

LIMOUSIN, or Limosin, an ancient prov. in the centre of France, now parcelled out among the deps. of Correze, Creuse, Dordogne, and Vienne. Its total area was 1,007,080 hect. Its cap. was Limoges. Its surface generally is mountainous, and its soil unfertile.

LIMOUX, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Aude.—The arrond. has an area of 177,600 hect.; and comprises 8 cants., with a pop. in 1841 of 75,674.—The cant., comprising 22 coms., had a pop. of 16,352 in 1841.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the Aude, 12 m. SSW of Carcassonne, had a pop. of 7,105 in 1836; and of 7,270 in 1846. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, leather, yarn, and wine.

LIMPENHOE, a parish of Norfolk, 11 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186.

LIMPIAS, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Santander, on the r. bank of the Asson. Pop. 1,000.

LIMPOPO, or Oori, a river of Africa, which rises near Koloveng, in S lat 24° 50′, E long. 25° 10′, about 270 m. SSE of the recently discovered Lake Ngami, and flows NE. In about 22° S lat., and 30° 30′ E long., near Lingwapa, it was found flowing with a considerable current about 4 ft. deep and 250 yds. broad, during the dry season; and its banks, which were 20 ft. high and steep, bore indications that, when in flood, the river fills them. At this point it pursues an ENE direction. The Dutch boers who have spread over this portion of Africa informed Mr. Livingston that the Oori, in its lower course, becomes a magnificent stream, and enters the sea by its own proper mouth a little to the N of Delagoa bay. Mr. Macqueen is of opinion that the mouth of the L. will be found in the low delta between 21° and 21° 31′ S lat., which Captain Owen reported to be intersected by several streams, all of which come from one great river in the interior. From Lingwapa to this point of the coast is a distance of 240 geog. m. almost in a direct line.

LIMPSFIELD, a parish of Surrey, 9½ m. ENE of Reigate. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. 1,344.

LIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 38° 4′ 50″, E long. 110° 57′ 50″.

LINAO, a town of the island of Mindana, in the Philippines, about 80 m. NW of Mindanao.

LINARDS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Chateauneuf. Pop. 1,780.

LINARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Jaen, in a fertile plain between the Guadalimar and Guadarrizar. Pop. 6,800. Lead, antimony, and copper are mined in the vicinity.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NNW of Seville. Pop. 660. —Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Teruel. Pop. 1,100. Lead is wrought in the vicinity.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of New Leon, 55 m. E of Monterey, near the l. bank of the Rio-Tigre.

LINAS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Arpajon. Pop. 1,313.

LINCE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 15 m. SE of Lipowice.

LINCELLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Tourcoing.

LINCHANCHI, a town of Yucatan, 21 m. N of Merida.

LIN-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 30 m. E of Chang-tih-fu, in N lat. 36° 20′, and E long. 114° 46′, on the r. bank of the Chang-ho.

LINCHDALE, or Linsdale, a parish in Bucks, 1½ m. NNW of Leighton-Buzzard, intersected by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birming-

ham railway. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1841, 883.

LIN-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Chaou-chu, 210 m. SSW of Pe-king, in N lat. 37° 27′, and E long. 114° 36′.

LINCHMERE, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. SW by W of Haslemere. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. 280.

LIN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts.

LIN-CHUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Fu-chu-fu.

LINCOLN, a city and county in itself, the seat of a see, and the cap. of Lincolnshire, locally situated between the parts of Lindsey and Kesteven, 132 m. N by W of London, on the river Witham, at the E termination of the Foss-dyke navigation, and 48¾ m. distant from Derby by the Derby and L. branch of the Midland cos. railway; 41¾ m. from Hull by the Hull and L. railway; and 91¼ m. from Manchester by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. Area of the whole district under the ancient city jurisdiction, including the county of the city, 17,560 acres. Pop. in 1801, 7,197; in 1831, 11,892; in 1841, 16,172; in 1851, 17,536. The town extends from the Witham, on either side, N and S, by one chief line of streets of considerable length, intersected by shorter cross streets; it is principally situated, however, on the N bank of the river, and on an eminence which rises rather abruptly from its borders. The cathedral stands on the face of this eminence, forming a conspicuous object, even from the hills beyond Buxton in Derbyshire. In reference to the eminence on which it is partly built, the city is locally divided into 'above hill' and 'below hill.' In the former, besides the cathedral, castle, lunatic asylum, and workhouse, are the co. hospital, co. assembly-rooms, the judges'-house, the house-of-industry, and all the public buildings with which the co. at large has any connection. The gentry and clergy in general reside in the upper; the trading part of the pop. in the lower division. The principal shops and inns are also situated in the latter, together with the butchery, the markets, the guild-hall, city jail, and city assembly-rooms. The castle was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1086, about which period, according to Domesday book, the city contained 1,070 mansions, and 950 burgesses. Of this great fortress, the principal remains are the keep, and part of the walls, which enclose a circuit of about 1,790 ft., standing upon vast bulwarks of earth, and sloping gradually down on the outside to a great depth. The ordinary revenue of the corporation is about £5,000. —L. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 1,023; in 1848, 1,146. The city is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the parts of Lindsey, or the N division of the co.—In 1351, the staple of lead, cloth, and leather, was given to L., but it appears to have anciently been more celebrated for commerce than manufactures. At present, the principal manufactures in which it is engaged are those of leather, tobacco, and ale; but its trade in modern times has chiefly consisted in the export of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country, and the receipt of commodities for home consumption. Large quantities of flour are sent to London and Manchester. By the Foss-dyke there is an extensive inland navigation to the W; and by the Witham, to the E, the town communicates with the sea. Great additional facilities of trade have recently been conferred on L. by the system of railways with which it is now connected. Races are held in September, on one of the city commons about a ½ m. W of the town.

Cathedral and diocese.] The cathedral of L. is regarded by many as the finest Gothic edifice in the empire with respect to exterior. Its length, including buttresses, is 516 ft.; width at W end, 174 ft. There is a double set of transepts, the longest, towards the W, being in exterior length 250 ft.; in width, 66 ft. The vaulting of the nave is 80 ft. from the pavement below. There are three towers,—one central, above 270 ft. high, and two towards the W, of 180 ft. each. In the principal tower is hung the enormous bell called 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' weighing in its present form 5 tons 8 cwt., and measuring in diam. at the rim 6 ft. 10½ in. This huge engine of sound was recast, with the addition of a ton to its weight, in 1835, the former bell being of date 1610. —The dio. of L. was originally very large, containing not only L., Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire, but also those afterwards subject to the bishops of Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford, and those also of Winchester, Salisbury, Bath, Exeter, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, and Bristol. Henry I. took the bishopric of Ely out of it, and Henry VIII. those of Peterborough and Oxford; nevertheless, it still continued to exercise the most extensive jurisdiction, and to possess the richest temporalities of any in England. The number of benefices in the dio. returned in 1831 was 1,251; the average gross income of their incumbents, £298. By orders in council, in 1837 and 1839, the archds. of Huntingdon and Bedford were transferred to the dio. of Ely; by a similar order in 1837, the archd. of Buckingham was directed to be transferred to the dio. of Oxford on the next vacancy of the latter see; and by another, the archd. of Leicester was transferred to the dio. of Peterborough, while the archd. of Nottingham, containing the deaneries of Retford, Newark, Southwell, Nottingham, and Bingham, previously in the dio. of York, was added to the dio. of Lincoln. The total number of benefices in this dio. in 1838, without exclusion, was 1,072.—The total amount of the average net yearly income of the see of L., for 3 years ending 31st December 1831, was £4,542. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending in 1831, was £6,959.

History.] L. appears to have suffered frequently from invasions of the Danes. In 1110 it was nearly consumed by an accidental fire, and in 1185, much damaged by an earthquake. Henry II., after having been crowned at London, came to L. to have the ceremony repeated,—a clear proof of the high position this city held in the public estimation. In 1201, David, king of Scotland, met King John here, and did him homage. In 1644 the earl of Manchester obtained possession of the lower part of the city, and drove the royalists for shelter into the castle, and into the cathedral, which they fortified. Both these were also taken by storm in the night of the 5th of May, after an obstinate resistance.

LINCOLN, a county in the S part of the state of Maine, U. S., comprising an area of 950 sq. m., bounded on the S by the Atlantic, and watered by Kennebec, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Muscongus, and George rivers. It has a productive soil, and extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1840, 63,517; in 1850, 74,803. Its chief towns are Wiscasset, Topsham, and Warren.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of N. Carolina, containing a superficies of 1,200 sq. m., bordered on the E by Great Catawba river, and watered by Little Catawba river and its branches, and Dutchman's and Buffalo creeks. Pop. in 1840, 25,160; in 1850, 7,767. Its cap. is Lincolnton.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 220 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Savannah river, and by Little river on the S; and watered by Fishing and Soap rivers. Pop. in 1840, 5,895; in 1850, 5,998. Its cap. is Lincolnton.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Tennessee, comprising a superficies of 650 sq. m., drained by Elk river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 21,493; in 1850, 24,281. Its cap. is Fayetteville.—Also a co. in the central part of the state of Kentucky, containing an area of 432 sq. m.

It consists of an elevated plateau, and is drained by Dick's river and its branches, and the head-streams of Green river. Pop. in 1840, 10,187; in 1850, 9,697. Its cap. is Stanford.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Missouri, containing a surface of 576 sq. m., drained by Cuivre river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 7,449; in 1850, 9,422. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 117 m. NNE of Augusta, bounded on the NNE by Penobscot river, and watered by Matanaucook river. Pop. in 1840, 1,121.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 62 m. N by W of Concord. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Pemigewasset river, and its affluent the Merrimac. Pop. 76.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 55 m. SW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by New Haven river and a branch of Mud river. Pop. 770.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 16 m. W by N of Boston, bounded on the W by Sudbury river, and drained by a branch of Charles river. The surface is hilly, and the soil diversified. Pop. 686.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Ohio, 44 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 549.—Also a village of Macoupin co., in the state of Illinois, 59 m. [illegible] by W of Springfield, near the head of Wood river.—Also a village of Yazoo co., in the state of Massachusetts, 40 m. NW of Jackson, on the E side of Jackson river.

LINCOLN, a county of Upper Canada, in the Niagara district, comprising 7 townships. Pop. in 1848, 17,774. This co. returns a member to the house-of-assembly.

LINCOLN, a small island in the China sea, in the group of the Paracels islands, in N lat. 16° 40′, E long. 112° 40′.—Also a port of South Australia, in Flinders' Land, on the SW side of Spencer's gulf, in S lat. 34° 48′, E long. 135° 44′. The port is good, but the environs are arid and sterile.—Also a town of Tasmania, in the hund. of the same name, and p. of Cadbury, on the Macquarie river.—Also a parish in the co. of Somerset, bounded on the N by Macquarie river; on the W by Ramsbury; on the S by Tierney; and on the E by the Isis.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county on the E coast of England; bounded on the NW and N by the co. of York, from which it is in a great measure separated by the Humber and its estuary; on the E by the German ocean; on the SE by the cos. of Leicester and Rutland; on the S by those of Northampton and Cambridge; and on the W by the co. of Nottingham. Its general form is semicircular; the circular portion being washed by the sea. It extends between 52° 28′ and 53° 54′ N lat., and between 0° 18′ E and 1° 3′ W long. Its extreme length is about 70 m.; breadth, 45 m.; circumf., 260 m. Its area is variously computed at 2,747 to 2,888 sq. m., or 1,663,850 to 1,758,720 acres; the former being the estimate according to the pop. and other returns; the latter that of the Trigonometrical survey. It has been calculated that about 473,000 acres are enclosed marsh and fen land; 200,000 acres, commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000, common fields; 25,000, woodlands; and 927,120 enclosed upland. The coast-line of this co. is about 110 m. in length, including the Humber. Excepting at Clea-Ness, near Grimsby, the whole is flat and low, and the distance between high and low water mark is sometimes not less than 2 m. There are many banks called chain-huts, and composed of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, intermixed with leaves of aquatic plants, which are dry at low water. These circumstances prove that the coast has undergone considerable changes. Vast tracts of land have been redeemed from the sea by embankments even from the time of the Roman occupation, when that immense area called the Lincolnshire level was recovered, on the one hand from the upland waters, by the Cardyke, and on the other from the ocean, by the Old Sea dyke and other great banks along the coast. Even at the present day, a scheme of Sir John Rennie's proposes to reclaim no less than 170,000 acres of fertile territory in the level of the Wash.

Natural divisions, &c.] The county is naturally divided into the wolds, the heaths, and the fens. Young computes the wolds at 234,880 acres. They are ridges of hills of no great alt., but from the flatness of a large portion of the co. commanding at times extensive prospects. They stretch from near Barton-on-Humber S to Spilsby, in two parallel lines, averaging nearly 8 m. in breadth. The heaths consist of a range of hills passing from N to S in a straight line, in the meridian of the city of Lincoln. The fens are partly in the district of Kesteven, but chiefly in that of Holland. The greatest division of the fenny country is the extensive tract of land to the E of the wolds, called 'the Marsh,' extending over the greater part of the coast, and varying from 8 to 10 m. in breadth, and proteeted from encroachments of the sea by embankments. Other extensive fens are Deeping fen, near Market-Deeping; Holland fen and West fen, within 6 m. of Boston; East fen, near Wainfleet; an extensive tract in the hund. of Langoe, extending along the river Witham; the Ancholme level, extending along the river of that name for at least 10 m.; and the isle of Axholme, a large space included between the rivers Don and Trent at the NW angle of the co. Of these fens many portions have been brought under cultivation, the water being carried off in ditches, terminating in larger fosses called dykes, some of which are so large as to be navigable by barges. The whole extent of land gained by embankment and draining in this co. has been estimated at 180,000 acres.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Trent, the Welland, the Witham, and the Ancholme.--The Trent touches the co. near Newton-upon-Trent, runs along the border of the co. in a N direction, and falls into the upper part of the estuary of the Humber. Vessels of considerable burthen can ascend it to Gainsborough, and steamers and barges to its junction with the Fossdyke navigation, which is further navigated by steamers to Lincoln.—The Welland rises near Sibertoff in Northamptonshire, and bounds the co. as far as Market-Deeping, where, entering the fens, it leaves a portion of its waters and sludge, and divides into two streams, the one branching off to Wisbeach, and the other through an artificial channel to Spalding and Surfleet, where, meeting the Glen, it empties itself into the Fossdyke wash, S of Boston.—The Glen runs to the Welland at Fossdyke, a very winding course.—The Ancholme rises in the Wolds, to the W of Market-Raisen; and after running W for a few m. turns to the N, and runs towards the Humber, passing Brigg or Glanford-bridge. It has been rendered navigable to Bishop's bridge, a distance of 8 m. from its source. It gives off a branch of 5 m. in length, called the Caistor canal.—The Witham rises on the borders of the cos. of Lincoln and Rutland, runs N to Grantham, whence it turns W, and afterwards passing to the E through a depression in the ridge of hills, by a sweep towards the SE reaches Boston, below which it falls into the sea. This river is generally shallow, but it has been deepened to facilitate the escape of the water from the fenny countries through which it passes. From Boston to near Tattershall the channel is entirely artificial. The Bain, a tributary to the Witham, has been rendered artificially navigable to the Witham near Tattershall. Another tributary rises

to the S of Sleaford, whence a navigable cut has been made to the Witham, 3 m. S of Tattershall. Another tributary rises to the S of Sleaford, whence a navigable cut called the Sleaford canal has been made to the Witham. The Ludd rises to the W of Louth, and runs N for 11 m. to Tetney haven. This river has also been rendered navigable by a cut to Louth. There are a number of minor streams, either tributary to those already noticed, falling into the Humber, or directly into the German ocean.

Soils and agriculture.] The soils vary considerably with the strata in their several districts. In the heath division a good sandy loam is common; in the wolds, sand and sandy loam with chalk, or flinty loam on chalk marl. From Binbrook to Caistor, with the exception of Caistormoor, a sandy loam is the principal; and thence sand with an intermixture of argillaceous earth till they change into the rich loam of which Bartonfield principally consists. The North marsh comprises a large extent of rich salt lands; the South consists of stiff, cold, and tenacious clay of inferior value; the intervening land is rich brown loam. The isle of Axholme presents the most fertile soil in England, consisting of black loam and other rich earths. In the fens, peat, deep sandy loam, and rich soapy blue clay are found; and in different other parts of the co. various degrees of sandy and loamy soils are to be met with.—The most singular and beneficial mode of improvement practised in L. is 'warping;' this may be shortly described as permitting the tide to flow over the land at high and letting it off at low water. This deposited soil is of the richest quality, consisting of argillaceous and siliceous earth, with a very large proportion of mucilage. Spring tides are preferred, and so great is the quantity of mud that from 10 to 15 acres have been known to be covered with silt from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness during one spring of 10 or 12 tides. Peat moss of the most sterile character has been by this process covered with soil of the greatest fertility; and swamps which in the memory of parties now living were resorted to for leeches are now, by the effects of warping, converted into firm and fertile fields. Near the mouth of the river the water is muddiest, and the process can there be more easily accomplished; but sluices are seen for nearly 30 m. up the Trent, so that even at that distance from the Humber the water has not entirely lost its fertilizing particles of mud. The expense of warping varies from £15 to £21 an acre.—The agriculture of L. has long been celebrated. There are some large estates, but many farmers work their own ground of from 400 to 500 acres in extent. The land is chiefly freehold, except in the low districts; and leases are not common. No land in the empire produces greater crops of wheat or beans than the marshes in Holland fen. The pasture-lands in these marshes, though not quite so rich as some others in this part of the county, graze very even and smooth, and are excellently adapted for fattening horses; the sheep fed on them are of large size, and produce fleeces of great weight. The grazing lands throughout the co. in general are very extensive. Almost all the division of low lands called 'marsh' has been for ages applied to grazing; and some of it is exceedingly rich, carrying great quantities of feeding stock.—The short-horned Lincolnshire, and the long-horned Leicestershire cattle, are bred here to great advantage, chiefly for the butcher. There are no proper dairy farms, except perhaps a few in the vicinity of the larger towns. Oxen are frequently employed in husbandry. The sheep, chiefly of the large Lincoln and Leicestershire breeds, are said to be nearly 2,500,000. Hogs are numerous, and the breed is improving. The horses are remarkably fine, and are chiefly sold in the markets of Yorkshire. Extensive rabbit-warrens exist. Geese are bred to a large extent, chiefly for the sake of their feathers. Many of the fens, still in a state of waste, serve little other purpose than the breeding and rearing of geese. Wild ducks are numerous, and are taken in decoys from the end of October to Feb. The decoys of L. supply the market of London with wild fowl. It is said that 10 decoys in the West fen during one winter supplied 31,200 birds.—L. is not a manufacturing co. Flax and hemp are dressed and spun at various places, but to no great extent.

Canals.] Besides the extensive artificial navigation of its rivers above noticed, various canals have been cut, and others are projected. The Fossdyke, cut in the reign of Henry I., but supposed to have originally formed a drain cut by the Romans, joins the Trent at Torksey and the Witham at Lincoln; and thus the whole basin of the Trent and Ouse, and by other canals the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, communicate with Boston, one of the principal ports in Lincolnshire. The Grantham canal runs between Grantham and the Trent at Nottingham, by a very circuitous course, 30 m. in length, with a fall of 148 ft. The Alford canal is a short cut from Alford to Anderby creek on the coast.

Roads.] The road from London to Hull enters this co. at Market-Deeping, and runs N by Bourne, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, and Brigg, to the ferry at Barton-on-Humber. From this road, previous to its entering the co., the Louth and Boston mail-road branches off. The Great North road enters the co. at Stamford, and runs NNW by Grantham into Nottinghamshire. Other roads radiate from Lincoln by Newark to Nottingham, by Wragby and Louth to Saltfleet, and by Market-Raisen to Grimsby. The highway returns for 1839 show an expenditure of £80,664 on 4,620 m. of road within the co.

Railways.] Though for levelness of line and cheapness of construction L. is peculiarly suited for railway intersection, it was among the last to reap the benefits derivable from this new mode of transit. It is now however provided with three great lines of railroad connecting Boston, Lincoln, and Grimsby with each other and with the several great systems of railways to the N, W, and S of the co.

Geological structure.] The strata run nearly in the line of the length of the co. from N to S, in parallel belts, occupied by different formations succeeding each other from W to E. The W skirts of the co. bordering on the Trent are occupied by the red marl strata, which extend into Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. On the border of the Trent, and in the isle of Axholme, gypsum is abundant in the red marl. E of the red marl runs a belt of lias subjacent to the oolite, and occupying the valley of the Witham between Newark and Grantham. A narrow strip of oolite divides the lias from the low district of the Oxford clay, from the Humber, as far S as Lincoln, whence it spreads to the NW, W, and S. The Oxford clay forms the valley of the Ancholme S to Market-Raisen, whence it spreads to Lincoln, Horncastle, and Spilsby. This formation also constitutes the extensive central valley, called the Ancholme level, separating the wolds, with the adjacent hills, from the higher grounds of the heath formed on the W by the oolite. Along the foot of the wolds the green sand crops out, and forms a lower terrace nearly parallel to the downs, but in part separated by the valleys of the Steeping and the Bain. The chalk extends beneath the alluvium which occupies the whole of the remainder of the co. to the E and S, forming, in the latter direction, part of the great fen country of England.

Population.] The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 205,340; in 1811, 233,628; in 1821, 277,514; in 1831, 311,903; in 1841, 356,226; in 1851, 400,266. The increase per cent. in 50 years, from 1801 to 1851, thus appears to have been 94·62; and the annual rate of increase per cent. 1·34.—The changes recently made by the ecclesiastical commissioners on the diocese of Lincoln, have not affected the county itself. In 1833, the total number of Sunday schools in the county was 543, attended by 31,881 children; of daily schools 1,344, attended by 36,353; of infant schools 71, attended by 1,771.—The deposits in savings' banks within the co., 20th November, 1839, were £376,892: average for each depositor £28; on 20th November, 1849, £501,556; number of depositors 20,920; average of deposit £24.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £14,790 on the poor of this county. In 1803, the expenditure was £100,896: in 1839, £104,100; in 1847, £130,504. The annual value of property assessed to the income tax in 1815 was £2,061,830; in 1843, £2,868,339.

Administrative divisions.] The great civil divisions of the co. are called 'Parts.' The parts of Lindsey extend from the sea to the borders of Nottingham, and from the river Witham to the Humber, comprehending a space nearly equal to half the co. The division of Kesteven forms the SW portion of the co. The parts of Holland are bounded on the N by Lindsey, on the W by Kesteven; and on the S by the cos. of Cambridge and Northampton. The co. is subdivided into 630 parishes, containing, besides the co. of the city of Lincoln, the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford, and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bolingbroke, Boston, Bourne, Caistor, Donnington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-bridge, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Long-Sutton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Raisen, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stamford, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. The co. is included in the dio. of Lincoln and prov. of Canterbury. Under the reform act this co. returns 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the parts of Lindsey, and 2 for the parts of Kesteven and Holland. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837, was 18,241; in 1848, 20,561, viz. 11,398 for the N, and 9,163 for the S division.—The city of Lincoln, and the boroughs of Grantham, Boston, and Stamford, each also return 2 members, and Grimsby 1.—L. is included in the midland circuit. The assizes for the co. are held at Lincoln.

History.] In ancient times this co. formed a portion of the territory of the *Coritani*, and it was included in the Roman prov. *Britannia Prima.* Under the Anglo-Saxon government, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. It suffered much from the inroads of the Danes. It was the scene of the decisive battle in the baronial wars of John and his son. The ecclesiastical edifices in this co. are in general remarkably fine: no co. in the empire contains so large a number of elegant churches.

LINCOLNTON, a village of Lincoln co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., 172 m. W by S of Raleigh, on the E side of Little Catawba river. Pop. in 1840, 836.—Also a v. in Lincoln co., in the state of Georgia, 98 m. NE of Milledgeville. Pop. about 75.

LINCOLNVILLE, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 10 m. S of Belfast, bordered on the E by Penobscot river. It has a large pond on its SW border, and in its N part is a fine harbour called Duck Trap. Pop. in 1840, 2,048.

LIND, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Adenau. Pop. 295.

LIND (Ober), a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 2 m. S of Sonnenberg, on the Steinach. Pop. 630.

LINDA, a village, or group of 3 villages distinguished as Middle, Upper, and Lower L., of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, reg. and 45 m. WNW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,900.

LINDACH, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. SW of Abensberg.

LINDAU, a town of Bavaria, 25 m. E of Constanz, in N lat. 47° 31′ 44″, built in a superb position on an island in the lake of Constanz, and communicating with the mainland by a wooden bridge 300 ft. in length. Pop. 3,902. It has an active trade in corn, fruit, and cheese.—Also a town in the S of Hanover, on the Ruhme, 10 m. NE of Gottingen. Pop. 1,100. — Also a town of the principality of Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. N of Zerbst, on the l. bank of the Nuthe. Pop. 920.

LINDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam. circle of Ruppin. Pop. 194.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Greifenhagen. Pop. 369.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Pyritz. Pop. 173.

LINDE, a river of Mozambique, a branch of the Zambese, which detaches itself from the main stream near Luabo, and flows by a course of about 42 m. into the channel of Mozambique.

LINDE (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 12 m. E of Bergerac, on the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,600.

LINDE, or Lindesberg, a town of Sweden, on the NE shore of a small lake of the same name, 24 m. N of Œrebro. Pop. 760.

LINDEBŒUF, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. N of Yerville. Pop. 660.

LINDEBY, or Lindby, a parish of England, in the co. and 7½ m. NNW of Nottingham. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1841, 271.

LINDEN, a village of Hanover, about 2 m. W of the capital, at the foot of the Linderberg. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 207.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Glogau. Pop. 643.

LINDEN (Grossen), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, 6 m. ESE of Wetzlar. Pop. 889.

LINDENA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Luckau. Pop. 353.

LINDENAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 3 m. WSW of Gabel. Pop. 1,150.—Also a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 2 m. ESE of Heldburg. Pop. 347.—Also a group of 3 villages, distinguished as Great, Little, and New L., in the Prussian reg. of Königsberg, bail. of Tapiau. Conjoined pop. 795.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grottkau. Pop. 1,036.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 422.

LINDENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the dep. of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung. Pop. 167.—Also a village in the reg. of Königsberg, bail. of Tapiau. Pop. 332.

LINDENFELS, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. NE of Manheim. Pop. 792.

LINDENHARD, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. N of Pegnitz. Pop. 370.

LINDERN, a parish and village in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, circle and 12 m. W of Kloppenburg.

LINDESAY, a parish in the co. of Bathurst, in New South Wales, lying between Combul creek on the W, and the Bellubula river on the E.—Also a river of South Australia, which falls into the Murray in S lat. 33° 58′.

LINDESAY (Mount), a mountain of New South Wales, at the head of Tweed river, 55 m. SW of Moreton bay. Alt. 5,700 ft. above sea-level.

LINDESNÆS, or The Naze, a cape forming the S extremity of Norway, in N lat. 57° 58′, E long. 7° 3′.

LINDFIELD, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. E of Cuckfield. Area 5,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,939.

LINDHEIM (Gross), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 m. SSW of Giessen. Pop. 602.

LINDLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Huddersfield. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,306; in 1841, 2,881.—Also a township in the p. of Otley, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 140.

LINDLEY, a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 25 m. SE of Bath. Pop. 638.

LINDO, an alluvial island formed on the coast of Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambese, by two of its smaller branches.

LINDO, a village on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, 23 m. S of Rhodes. It has a small harbour, and appears to occupy the site of the ancient *Lindos.*

LINDO (Cape), a promontory on the W coast of the island of Cerigo, in N lat. 36° 27′, E long. 40° 34′.

LINDONA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Luckau. Pop. 353.

LINDOSO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Ducro-e-Minho, comarca of Vianha, on the Lima, 57 m. NNE of Oporto. Pop. 580.

LINDOW, a town of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, 37 m. NNW of Berlin. Pop. 1,420.

LINDOW (Ober and Unter), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lebus. Pop. of Ober L. 240; of Unter L. 184.

LINDRIDGE, a parish of Worcestershire, 5½ m. E by N of Tenbury. Area 6,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,802; in 1841, 1,815.

LINDSELL, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. SE of Thaxted, on a branch of the Chelmer. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 393.

LINDSEY, a parish in Suffolk, 3¼ m. WNW of Hadleigh. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1841, 290.

LINDY, a small river of Eastern Africa, with a town of the same name near its mouth, in the state of Quiloa. It falls into the Indian sea, in S lat. 9° 59′.

LINESIDE, a township in the parish of Arthuret, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. ESE of Longtown, on the river Line. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1841, 128.

LINFORD, or Lynford, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Brandon. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 91; in 1841, 105.

LINFORD (Great), a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. SW of Newport-Pagnell, intersected by a branch of the Grand Junction canal. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 420; in 1841, 474.

LINFORD (Little), a parish in Bucks, 2 m. W of Newport-Pagnell, on the river Ouse. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1841, 64.

LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 32′, and E long. 113° 35′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 27′, and E long. 116° 40′.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Chu-sin, 45 m. SE of Haï-men.

LING, or Lyng, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NE by E of East Dereham, on the river Wensum. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 645; in 1841, 601.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. SSE of Bridgewater, in the line of the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1841, 422.

LINGA, two of the smaller Shetland isles, one lying off the mainland, in N lat. 60° 27′, opposite Firths Ness; and the other between Yell and Unst, in N lat. 60° 40′.

LINGA SOUND, a bay on the W coast of the island of Stronsa, in N lat. 59°.

LINGAN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 2 m. below Carrick-upon-Suir, after a SE course of 12 m.

LIN-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is in N lat. 23° 37′ 12″, and E long. 103° 4′ 30″.

LIN-GAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 16′, and E long. 119° 42′.

LINGARTHS, a township in the parish of Almondbury, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1841, 801.

LINGAYEN, a bay on the W coast of the island of Luçon, in the Philippines, in N lat. 16° 4′.

LING-CHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 18 m. NNW of Tsing-chu-fu, on the l. bank of the Chi-ho, in N lat. 36° 55′, and E long. 118° 32′.

LING-CHUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tsih-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 42′, and E long. 113° 17′.—Also a district and town, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 25° 25′, and E long. 110° 20′.

LINGE′, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 6 m. E of St. Martin-de-Tournon. Pop. 1,700.—Also a river of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, which flows into the Meuse, on the r. bank, near Gorcum, after a course of 40 m.

LINGEBATE, a river of Madagascar, which flows into the bay of Antongil, after a SSE course of 102 m.

LINGEN, a parish in Hereford, 4 m. NE of Presteigne, on a branch of the Lugg. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1841, 285.

LINGEN, a county of Hanover, in the W part of the gov. of Osnabrück. It is a flat district intersected by the Ems. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the r. bank of that river. Pop. 2,776. It has manufactories of cottons, gunpowder, and brandy.

LINGEN, or Lingga, an island in the Eastern seas, situated off the NE coast of the island of Sumatra, in S lat. 0° 20′, E long. 104° 40′. It is about 40 m. in length, and 20 m. in breadth; and is of an irregular figure. It has a remarkable mountain in its centre, terminating in a fork, which seamen have distinguished by the appellation of 'the Ass's ears.' The surface is low.

LINGENAU, a town of the Tyrol, in the co. and 9 m. ESE of Bregenz. Pop. 1,700.

LINGFIELD, a parish of Surrey, 6 m. SSE of Godstone. Area 7,440 acres. Pop. 1,866.

LINGHOLM, a small island of the Orkney group, near the W coast of Stronsa, in N lat. 50° 59′.

LING-LING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Yung-chu-fu.

LING-PAOU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 15 m. WSW of Shen-chu, on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 42′, and E long. 110° 50′.

LING-PEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Fung-yang-fu, in N lat. 33° 33′ 26′, and E long. 117° 32′ 47″.

LING-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 60 m. N of Leen-chu-fu, at the foot of a lofty mountain, in N lat. 22° 24′, and E long. 109° 0′ 10″.

LING-SHOW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 18′, and E long. 114° 31′.

LING-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, in the SE part of the island of Hai-nan, 108 m. S of Keun-che-fu, on the l. bank of the Ta-ho-choui. Pop. (male) 30,586. It is enclosed by a wall; and contains several temples and a library.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 23′, and E long. 106° 54′.

LING-TAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. 34° 59′, and E long. 107° 23′.

LING-TSING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 75 m. WNW of Tse-nan-fu, on the Yu-ho canal, at the junction of the Wei-ho, in N lat. 36° 57′ 15″, and E long. 115° 55′. It is a large and populous and handsome town, and contains several temples and mosques. Of the former, one dedicated to Fo is an octagon tower, consisting of 9 stories, and rising to the height of 140 ft. The port, which is the entrepot for Pe-king, has an active trade.

LINGUA GROSSA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-

di-Demona, 9 m. W of Taormina, on the NE flank of Mount Etna. Pop. 2,450.

LINGUETTA (Cape), a cape of Albania, at the entrance of the Adriatic, in N lat. 40° 26′ 15″, E long. 19° 14′ 21″.

LINGWOOD, a parish of Norfolk, 9 m. E of Norwich. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 473.

LINHARES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 19 m. S of Mirandella. Pop. 1,000. —Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Porto-Siguro, on the l. bank of Rio Doce.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 15 m. WNW of Guarda. Pop. 890.

LINITAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, 5 m. N of Serangan, in S lat. 5° 36′.

LIN-KAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and W part of the island of Hai-nan, on the l. bank of the Wen-lan-choui, 45 m. SW of Keun-che-fu, in N lat. 19° 46′ 48″, and E long. 109° 14′ 50″. To the NW of the town is the mountain of Phi-ye-chan, celebrated for a great battle between the Chinese and Li.

LINKENHOLT, a parish of Hants, 8 m. N of Andover. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1841, 109.

LIN-KEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 54 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Yu-ho, in N lat. 27° 57′ 36″, and E long. 115° 27′. The locality is fertile and salubrious, but scantily populated.

LIN-KEU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsing-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 35′, and E long. 118° 50′.

LIN-KEW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. and 165 m. NE of Tae-tung-fu, on the l. bank of the Tang-ho, in N lat. 39° 28′, and E long. 114° 15′.

LINKINHORNE, a parish of Cornwall, 4½ m. NW of Callington. Area 8,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,159; in 1841, 1,525.

LINKIOPING, or Linköping, a laen of Sweden, nearly corresponding to the ancient prov. of East Gothland, and stretching along the Baltic to the S of Stockholm. Its territorial extent is 4,253 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 206,625. Its surface is mountainous and thickly studded with lakes. The principal river is the Motala.—Its cap., of the same name, stands on the Stang-aa, near its influx into Lake Roxen, 110 m. SW of Stockholm. It is one of the oldest towns of Sweden; is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a college, and 3 churches. Pop. 4,000.

LIN-KWEI-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Kwei-lin-fu.

LINLEY, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NW by N of Bridgnorth. Area 510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 111.

LINLITHGOW, a parish of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, extending 4¾ m. due S from Bonside; and 6¼ m. due E from the most westerly bend of the Avon. Area 7,600 Scottish acres. The Avon, beautiful in the features of the deep and tufted glen along which it flows, runs along the W boundary 5 m. L. loch, immediately N of the burgh, and covering about 80 acres, is a fine sheet of water, well-stored with pike, perch, and eels. A silver mine, in the S extremity, is said to have anciently yielded much wealth to the Haddington family. On a tract of ground E of the town, still called Boroughmuir, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to his defeating the troops of Wallace in the battle of Falkirk. A calico printing establishment, a bleachfield, and several grain mills, are situated on the Avon in this p. At the first of these, about 1 m. W of the town, stands the v. of Linlithgow-bridge, chiefly inhabited by calico-printers. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Slamannan railway, and the Union canal. Pop. in 1801, 3,596; in 1831, 4,874; in 1841, 5,950.

The ancient royal burgh of L., the county-town of West Lothian, stands in N lat. 55° 58′ 35″, and in W long. 3° 35′ 50″, 16 m. W of Edinburgh, and 8 m. E of Falkirk. It is pleasantly situated in a hollow along the S side of L.-loch; and mainly consists of a single street running E and W, and measuring altogether ¾ m. in length. A slow process of rebuilding has been going on during upwards of half-a-century; and has, to a considerable extent, modernized this street. Yet it continues to bear many marks of ancient grandeur. The church, one of the most entire and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland, is 182 ft. in length from E to W, and 100 ft. in breadth, including the aisles. Only the E end is now used as a place of worship. Immediately N of the church stands the magnificent ruin of the palace. The eminence which bears it aloft advances almost into the middle of the loch. The palace occupies about an acre of ground, and though heavy in appearance from its almost total want of windows, is still a picturesque and beautiful object. The pile, in its quadrangular and final form, was completed by James VI., and continued to be habitable till January 1746. The Union canal is conducted along the rising ground on the S of the town, at the distance from the High-street of from 70 to 450 yds., and has a small basin less than 100 yds. from the High-street, and near the E end of the town. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes along between the town and the canal. The annual revenue of the burgh, for 1832, was £710; for 1849–50, £766. L. unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1832, 115; in 1850, 94. Pop. of the burgh in 1811, 2,557; in 1831, 3,187; in 1851, 4,189. —On the 7th December, 1542, Mary, of affecting memory, whose history invokes so many tears for both her crimes and her sufferings, was born in the palace. In 1545 a parliament met at L. on the 1st of October, and again on the 1st and the 19th of December. In 1552 a provincial council of the clergy was held in the town, to attempt measures for appeasing the popular outcry against the Popish establishment. On the 23d of January, 1569–70, the regent Murray, in passing through the town, was shot, in revenge of a private injury, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. In 1646, when Edinburgh was scourged by the plague, L. afforded refuge to the senatus of the university, and flung open her palace for the session of parliament. L. gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, also earls of Callendar, attainted in 1716.

LINLITHGOW, a lake of Australia-Felix, in the district of Portland bay, and NE angle of the co. of Normanby.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or West Lothian, a county of Scotland lying along the S side of the frith of Forth, nearly midway between the German ocean and the frith of Clyde. It is bounded on the N by the frith of Forth; on the SE by the river Almond and its tributary the Briech, which divide it from Edinburghshire; and on the W by Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire. The area, according to Armstrong's map of the Lothians, is only 112 sq. m., or 71,680 statute acres; but, according to Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, it is 121 sq. m., or 77,440 statute acres. The surface, though almost all champaign, nowhere subsides over more than a very small space into flatness. Cairn-maple, the most prominent summit of the line, has an alt. of 1,498 ft. above the level of the sea. Cocklerue attains a height of only 500 ft. The middle and W districts of the county are the most hilly.—The principal streams are the Almond, across

its S division and along its SE boundary, and the Avon 12 m. along its W boundary. Logie-water, a tributary of the Avon, drains much of the W division, through its head-waters, Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballencrieff-water. Brox-burn and several smaller streamlets drain the E division, and run into the Almond. Nether-mill-burn, Dolphinston-burn, and some tiny brooks, run N to the Forth. The only lakes are one on the boundary between Dalmeny and Kirkliston, Lochcoat in Torphichen, Lochend, and chief of all Linlithgow-loch. On the beach at the W extremity of this co., 2,000 acres are left dry at every reflux of the tide, but except at this point, the coast, for the most part, suddenly rises into a ridge adorned by culture and plantations.

Minerals and soil, &c.] L. abounds with coal in a workable state. A coal-mine at Borrowstounness was worked beneath the sea half-way across the frith, and had a principal outlet or shaft half-a-mile from the shore at a moat or quay in 12 ft. depth of water. The average annual coal-produce of the co., about 20 years ago, was 44,000 tons; but it has been greatly increased of late years. Limestone everywhere abounds. Freestone seems to stretch beneath the whole co. A basaltic rock, with many of its pillars in the form of well-defined regular prisms, forms an almost perpendicular breastwork 60 or 70 ft. high, and 750 ft. long, on the S side of Dundas-hill. Ironstone abounds in Borrowstounness, Torphichen, Bathgate, Abercorn, and probably other parishes. Mundic, fullers' earth, potters' clay, brick clay, and red chalk occur.—The co. has all the varieties of soil from bad to the best, which can depress or invigorate husbandry. Of the whole area, according to proximate calculation, 19,900 acres are clay, either of prime carse kind, or otherwise of good quality; 22,700 are clay, on a cold bottom; 9,500 are loam; 9,500 are light gravel and sand; 14,000 are moorland and high rocky ground; 1,500 are moss; and the remaining 460 are occupied by lakes and rivers. Farm-steads are generally in a creditable and neat condition. Farms are, for the most part, from 70 to 200 acres in extent.

Considering its wondrously rich facilities as to coal, useful minerals, and central position, L. is poor in manufactures. A cotton-mill and a flax-mill at Blackburn, some tanneries and shoe-making establishments at Linlithgow, extensive salt-works at Borrowstounness, a soap-making establishment at Queensferry, 520 looms at Bathgate, and 218 at Whitburn, kept in motion by the manufacturers of Glasgow, small ship-building yards, and two or three distilleries and breweries, constitute nearly the whole amount of outward manufacturing display. The traffic in coal is very extensive, and that in freestone and salt is of some importance.—The first turnpike in L. was that from Edinburgh to Queensferry, made in 1751. All the three great roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow, by way respectively of Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Whitburn, and also two other turnpikes, one near the coast and one near the S boundary, run across it from E to W. Both the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway bisect it from E to W.

Towns, &c.] Its sea-ports are Queensferry, Blackness, and Borrowstounness; its royal burghs, Linlithgow and Queensferry. Its other towns and considerable villages are Bathgate, Whitburn, Blackburn, Borrowstounness, Broxburn, and Kirkliston.—The co. returns one member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 702; in 1850, 512. The land-rental in 1808 was £64,518; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, £97,597; in 1843, £104,629. —The pop., owing probably to the want of large or manufacturing towns, has undergone less proportional increase during the last cent. than in most other districts of Scotland. In 1801 it was 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; in 1821, 22,695; in 1831, 23,291; in 1841, 26,872; in 1851, 29,969, being an increase of 68 per cent. in 50 years; that for all Scotland being 70 per cent.—L. is ecclesiastically divided into 13 parishes.—At the Christian epoch, L. was inhabited by the British tribe of the *Gadeni*. It appears on record as a sheriffdom, or shire, in the reign of Malcolm IV. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the Earl of Hopetoun claimed compensation for the sheriffdom of L.

LINN, the vulgar Scotch for a pool or deep reach in the bed of a river. It is evidently derived from the Gaelic *Linne*, which is the Welsh *Llynn*, and perhaps radically the same with the Greek λιμνη.

LINN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 10 m. NNW of Düsseldorf, circle and 3 m. E of Krevelt. Pop. 1,000. It contains the ruins of a fine castle, and has several spinning-mills and manufactories of linen.

LINN, a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 588 sq. m., drained by Locust and Yellow creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,245; in 1850, 4,060. Its capital is Linneus.—Also a town on the W part of the territory of Iowa, containing a surface gently undulating of 720 sq. m. It is drained by Buffalo creek and Cedar fork, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,373.

LINN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, circle of Brugg. Pop. 171.

LINNA, an island of Norway, off the coast of North Trondheim, in N lat. 64° 5′.

LINNE, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of Limburg, on the Maas, SW of Roermond. Pop. 590.

LINNEUS, a township of Aroostook co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 8 m. SW of Houlton, drained by a branch of Matawamkeag river. Pop. in 1840, 311.

LINNHE (Loch), an arm of the sea, stretching between the districts of Appin and Morvern in Argyleshire, in a NE direction, from the sound of Mull, as far as Coran ferry, where it takes a N direction, and acquires the name of Loch-Eil. It gives off, on its E side, first Loch-Etive, then Loch-Creran, and farther inward, on the same side, Loch-Leven. The island of Lismore lies in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe; and there are several smaller islands interspersed through it.

LINNICH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 20 m. NNW of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 5 m. NNW of Juliers, on the Roer. Pop. 1,393. It has several spinning-mills and tanneries.

LINOLA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 11 m. ENE of Lerida, and partido of Balaguer, on a height, in the plain of Urgel. Pop. 900. It has several manufactories of saltpetre.

LINOSA. See Algusa.

LIN-SEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 18 m. NE of Yo-chu-fu, on the r. bank of the Yang-tse-keang, in N lat. 29° 34′, and E long. 113° 13′.

LINSELLES, or Lincelle, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Turcoing, 8 m. N of Lille. Pop. in 1841, 3,592. It has a brewery and several oil-mills. Hops and lint are extensively cultivated in the locality.

LIN-SHIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Ho-chu, in N lat. 36° 53′, and E long. 111° 46′.

LINSMEAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Noduwez-Linsmeau. Pop. 428.

LINTAO, or Lantao, an island of China, in the Canton river, in N lat. 22° 17′, 5 m. S of Chung-saw-wan, and separated from Hong-Kong by the Lamma channel. It is of very irregular outline.

stretching NE and SW. Towards its centre it attains an alt. of 3,050 ft.

LINTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Brusseghem. Pop. 370.

LINTH, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Limmernbach, Sandbach, and Oberstaffelbach, which descend from the Limmernalp and Mount Toedi, at the S extremity of the cant. of Glaris. It flows N through that cant.; crosses the W extremity of Lake Wallenstadt; runs thence between the cant. of St. Gall on the NE, and those of Glaris and Schwytz on the SE; and throws itself into the SE extremity of Lake Zurich. Its principal affluents are the Sernft on the r., and on the l. the Löntsch, the outlet of Lake Klön. It has a total course of 36 m., of which 12 m. are navigable. For the distance of about 3 m. from its egress from Lake Wallenstadt to Mollis, it is enclosed by banks. During the melting of the snows, the waters of this river flow with great impetuosity, and are loaded with stones and sand.

LINTHAL, a district of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Glaris, consisting of the fertile and picturesque valley of the Linth. It contains a v. of the same name, and had a total pop. of 1,745 (Protestants) in 1850.

LINTHORPE, a township in the p. of Middlesborough, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E by S of Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 246.

LINTHORST, or Leute, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, cant. and 5 m. SE of Zwolle. Pop. 1,100.

LINTHOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Brusseghem. Pop. 370.

LINTHWAITE, a township in the p. of Almondbury, Yorkshire, 4 m. S of Huddersfield. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,852; in 1841, 3,301.

LINTON, a parish and market-town in the co. of Cambridge, 10½ m. SE of Cambridge, on the post-road from Cambridge to Colchester. Area 3,663 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,678; in 1841, 1,838. The church is a spacious Gothic structure. The town consists of several irregular streets, the principal one being about a ½ m. in length. Tanning and currying of leather are carried on here, and in the vicinity are extensive nurseries and fruit-gardens.—Also a township in the p. of Church-Gresley, co. of Derby, 4½ m. SSE of Burton-on-Trent. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1841, 253.—Also a parish in Devonshire, 13 m. E by N of Ilfracombe, at the mouth of the Lyn, comprising the vs. of L. and Linmouth. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 792; in 1841, 1,027. The v. of L. is much frequented during the summer season, and several good houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. About a ½ m. NW of L. is an extraordinary tract of scenery, called the Valley of stones. The bed of this valley, about 1 m. in length, but not above 100 yds. in width, is bounded by fragments of rocks piled one upon another. The heights on each side are of mountainous magnitude, and the masses form here and there rude natural columns fantastically arranged along the summits.—Also a township in the p. of Bromyard, Hereford, 3 m. SE of Bromyard. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 500; in 1841, 610.—Also a parish in the co. of Hereford, 4 m. E by N of Ross. Area 2,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 636; in 1841, 750.—Also a parish in Kent, 4 m. S of Maidstone. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1841, 900.—Also a township in the p. of Spofforth, Yorkshire, 1¾ m. SW of Wetherby, on the N bank of the Wharfe. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1841, 169.—Also a township in the p. of Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire, 10 m. NW of York. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1841, 299.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. N of Skipton. The p. comprises the townships of Grassington, Hebden, L., and Threshfield. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wharfe. The cotton and worsted manufacture is carried on here to some extent. There are also lead-mines in the p. Area of p. 11,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,113; in 1841, 2,060.

LINTON, a parish occupying the NW corner of Peebles-shire, and intersected by Lyne-water, which flows 5¾ m. SE through the interior of the p. Two-thirds of the entire area are strictly upland and pastoral. The p. is famous for its variety of the Cheviot breed of sheep, and has usually on its pastures about 10,000. The v. of L.—or, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from a namesake in Haddingtonshire, West L.—stands on the l. bank of the Lyne, on the road from the metropolis to Moffat, 16½ m. from Edinburgh. Its pop. is about 400, of whom a large proportion are cotton-weavers. The v. has long been celebrated for its sheep-markets. It gives the title of Baron to the earl of Traquair. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,064; in 1831, 1,577; in 1841, 1,515.—Also a parish in the NE of Roxburghshire. Area 6,500 acres. The proportions of arable and of waste grounds are to each other as 19 to 7. Pop. 526.

LINTON, a township of Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1,196.

LINTON (East), a large village of East Lothian, in the p. of Prestonkirk, 5½ m. E of Haddington, stretching on the l. bank of the river Tyne, at a fine large bend made by the stream. The mail-road between Edinburgh and London, and the North British railway, pass close to the v. During harvest it has a large weekly market, on Monday, for hiring reapers. Pop. 720. The river Tyne, while sweeping round the S side of the v., falls into a deep linn.

LINTON ISLAND, an island of China, in the Canton river, in N lat. 22° 24′ 30″, 9 m. ENE of Cun-sing-mun harbour, and 4½ m. W of Chung-saw-wan. It is 2½ m. long from E to W, and about 1½ m. broad. Fresh water is found on its S side.

LINTRATHEN, or Glentrathen, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is for the most part a sea of heights from 500 to 1,000 ft. above the level of Strathmore. The river Isla flows for 5½ m. along the W and S boundaries. Pop. 981.

LIN-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Pu-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 10′, E long. 110° 36′.

LIN-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 18 m. ENE of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 20′, E long. 109°.

LINTZ, or Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, situated at the influx of the Traun into the Danube, 98 m. WSW of Vienna, at an alt. of 732 ft. above sea-level. It is a well-built town. The part called the old town consists of only one long street. There are 3 large suburbs, one of which lies on the other side of the Danube, communicating with the rest by a wooden bridge. The houses are in general covered with dark brown shingles, but have in other respects a good appearance. It is a bishop's see, and has a lyceum of 3 faculties, and a gymnasium, with a public library of 44,000 vols., and another library of 10,000 vols. in the Carmelite convent. The church of St. Ignatius is a large and fine building, as is the landhaus or meeting-place of the states, and the theatre. In the great square is a column called the pillar of the Trinity. Pop. in 1845, 31,000. Here is a great woollen manufactory, established by the emperor Joseph, which at one time gave employment, directly or indirectly, to nearly 23,000 individuals in the town and country. It has, however, greatly declined since the commencement of the present cent., with the exception of carpet-weaving. The printing

of woollen table-covers is also a flourishing branch of manufacture. The other manufactures are of gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. The navigation of the Danube furnishes employment to a number of people, L. being the place of shipment for the wood, salt, and other products of Upper Austria intended for Vienna; while the Budweis railway will ultimately connect it with Prague, and by means of the Moldau, with the Elbe. The town has 2 annual fairs. In 1800, the castle and many other buildings were destroyed by fire. The environs are fertile, and finely diversified with hill and dale, and the high road runs parallel to the Danube, the banks of which are steep on both sides. The Budweis, L., and Gmunden railway is 41½ m. in length.

LINTZ GREEN, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. SW of Gateshead. Pop. 904.

LINWOOD, a village of Renfrewshire, 3½ m. W of Paisley, built to accommodate the workmen at an extensive cotton-mill erected in the vicinity. Pop. 1,126.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SSE of Market-Raisen. Area 2,410 acres. Pop. 226.

LIN-WU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Kwei-yang-chu, in N lat. 25° 22′, E long. 112° 14′.

LINXE, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Castels. Pop. 1,020.

LIN-YEW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 30 m. NE of Fung-seang-fu, in N lat. 34° 40′, E long. 107° 45′.

LIN-YIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 19′, E long. 117° 14′.

LING-YING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Heu-chu, in N lat. 33° 51′, E long. 114° 13′.

LIN-YU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yung-ping-fu, in N lat. 40° 8′, E long. 119° 10′.

LINZ, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 23 m. SSE of Cologne. Pop. 2,620. It has manufactories of vitriol, and some trade in wine, iron, copper, lead, and potash.

LION COVE, a small bay in the straits of Magellan, so named by Wallis, and probably identical with Posadas bay.

LION (Gulf of), a bay of the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, and NE coast of Spain, lying between the parallels of 42° 20′ and 43° 35′ N, and between 3° and 6° 20′ E long. Its entrance is marked by the isles of Hyères on the NE, and Cape Creux on the SW. The Orb, the Herault, and the Rhone have their embouchures in this gulf. Its principal ports are Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Agde, and Collioure. It is the *Sinus Gallicus* or *Mare Leonis* of early geographers.

LIONI, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra. Pop. 4,100.

LION MARIN (Baye de), a bay on the S coast of Kerguelen's land, so called by Alouarn. Kerguelen called it Baye de Gros Ventre.

LIONNE, a river of France, in the dep. of Drome, rising to the S of Bouvente, and flowing N to the Bourne, which it joins after a course of 18 m.

LIONS-D'ANGERS (Le), a town of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 10 m. NNW of Angers. Pop. 2,750. It has a trade in cattle, wine, and cyder.

LION'S HEAD, Lion Mountain, or Leeuwenberg, a mountain of S. Africa, rising almost immediately behind Cape Town. Its summit is a solid mass of stone rounded and fashioned like a work of art, and resembling from some points of view the dome of St. Paul's. It is 2,160 ft. in height, and has a signal post on the top. It forms part of the Table mountain, from which its upper part is separated by a deep ravine produced by the action of torrents.

LIONS-LA-FORET, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 12 m. NNE of Grand-Andelys. Pop. 1,700.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group of volcanic islands in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Sicily, and situated between the N coast of that island and the Italian continent. They extend from 13° 15′ to 15° 39′ of E long., and from 38° 20′ to 38° 55′ of N lat. The principal are Lipari, Stromboli, Vulcano, Salina, Filicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Volcanello, Lisca, and Dattolo. Besides these, there are a number of rocks and reefs which cannot properly be called islands, and to which no specific name has been given. The whole group bears evident marks of a volcanic origin; and in several of the islands subterranean fires are still in a state of activity, especially in the islands of Vulcano and Stromboli. Their W coasts are steep and craggy; and nearly all of them have a high isolated rock off their N extremity. The basis of the whole group is hornstone. Four only are inhabited. The collective pop. somewhat exceeds 20,000. Their principal exports are alum, sulphur, nitre, bitumen, and other volcanic products such as pumice-stone, besides oil, and dried fish. Lipari and the larger of the islands are well-cultivated, and produce figs, wine, olives, corn, and fruit, particularly currants and figs. The inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, and for their intrepidity as fishermen, deriving from this source an important part of their subsistence, and even exporting large quantities of fish. They keep up a regular intercourse with Palermo, Messina, and other towns of Sicily. These islands were known to the ancients under the names of *Plotæ*, *Hephestiades*, *Æoliæ*, *Volcaniæ*, and *Insulæ Liparæorum*.

Lipari, the largest of the group to which it gives name, is situated in N lat. 38° 28′, E long. 15° 15′, 20 m. from Melazzo in Sicily, and 40 m. from Cape Vaticano on the Italian continent. It has a superficial extent of about 28 sq. m., and a pop. of 18,000. Almost all parts of the island are in a high state of cultivation; and it produces large quantities of good wine of the kind called malmsey. The other productions are alum, sulphur, pumice-stone, boracic acid, saltpetre, and cinnabar.—Lipari, the chief town of the island, containing two-thirds of the whole pop., is situated on the E side, in N lat. 38° 27′ 56″, E long. 14° 57′ 50″, on a bay which affords tolerably good anchorage. The town is indifferently built, but has a cathedral and a good castle. It is the see of a bishop.

LIPAU, a town of Moravia, 10 m. ENE of Stragnitz, on the l. bank of the Wieliczka. Pop. 800.

LIPCSE (Nemeth), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Liptau, 8 m. ENE of Rosenberg. Pop. 3,216.

LIPENTZA, a river of Servia, which rises 12 m. S of Istrina; runs N; and falls into the Toplitza on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

LIPES, a province of Bolivia, to the W of Atacama, watered by the San Juan. It is 60 leagues in length from NW to SE, and 20 m. broad. It is generally of a cold temperature, and is, with the exception of particular parts, unfruitful. It has mines of gold, silver and copper; and contains also mines of red and white copper, the strata of which are intermixed with gold and silver, iron, and loadstone.—The capital of the district, of the same name, and formerly a large and rich town, as its church and other ruins indicate, but now reduced to a miserable state, is situated in S lat. 21° 40′ W long. 68° 16′.

LIPETZK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Woronez. It has a water communication with the Euxine. It has woollen manufactories; but its chief establishment is a foundry of cannon for the navy; it has also some other iron works. Pop. 650.

LIPHARD (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. S of Herbignac. Pop. 1,160.

LI-PING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 5 dist. —The town is in N lat. 26° 10′, E long. 109°. The surrounding locality produces excellent quinquina, and a species of hemp named ko.

LIPLIAVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 24 m. WNW of Zolotonocha.

LIPNITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Czaslau. Pop. 600.

LIPNITZA, a small town, or two conjoined villages, of Hungary, in the com. of Arva, 47 m. WNW of Kesmark, on the Schwarz.

LIPNO, a town of Poland, in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Plock, on the Meinen. Pop. 3,600.

LIPOUREC, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. SW of Kiev.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania, on the l. bank of the Maros, 84 m. N by E of Belgrade. Pop. in 1845, 2,500.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the SW of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. NE of Lippspung; enters Westphalia; and falls into the Rhine above Wesel, after a course of 110 m.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, a principality of Germany, bounded on the NE by Electoral-Hesse; on the NW, W, and S by Prussian Westphalia; and on the E by the kingdom of Hanover. The bail. of Lipperode, separated from the rest, and adjoining the town of Lippstadt, has by treaty of 17th May 1850 been resigned to Prussia in consideration of an annual payment of 9,000 dollars. The area of the whole is 438 sq. m. Pop. in 1828, 76,718; in 1849, 104,674, chiefly Calvinists, except at Lemgo and Lippstadt, where the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is a hilly district almost throughout, especially on the SW, and contains large forests of oak and beech. It is watered by the Ems, the Werra, the Bega, and the Exter. The Weser forms its N boundary, and gives it a facility in the export and import of goods. The principal branches of manufacture are linen and yarn; the exports consist of wool, cattle, thread, and linen. The principality is divided into 7 towns and 11 bailiwicks. Its chief towns are Detmold, Lungo, and Horn. Its government is monarchical and representative, having a diet composed of 7 deputies of the nobles, 7 of the towns, and 7 of the villages, which forms one chamber, and deliberates on legislation and taxation. Its revenue is 490,000 florins.

LIPPEHNE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. NNE of Frankfort. Pop. 2,750.

LIPPENHUICZEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 17 m. SE of Leeuwarden.

LIPPERODE, a town formerly of Lippe-Detmold, now belonging to Prussia, 2 m. ENE of Lippstadt, on the r. bank of the Lippe. Pop. 600.

LIPPOLDSBERG, a town of Electoral-Hesse, in the circle and 9 m. NE of Hofgeismar, on the r. bank of the Weser.

LIPPSPRING, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the l. bank of the Lippe, 4 m. N of Paderborn. Pop. 1,521.

LIPPSTADT, a town of Germany, on the river Lippe, 23 m. NNE of Arnsberg. Pop. 4,335. It is regularly built and fortified, and has some manufactories of woollen and linen. Till May 1850, one-half of this town belonged to Lippe-Detmold: the whole is now in the possession of Prussia.

LIPSK, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Bober, 28 m. WSW of Sluck.—Also a town in the gov. of Grodno, 52 m. SE of Slonim.

LIPSKO, a town of Poland, in the obwod and 27 m. NNE of Opatow.

LIPSO, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 m. SE of Patmos, in N lat. 37° 18′.

LIPTAU, or Lipto-Varmegye, a palatinate in the N of Hungary, comprising the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded by those of Arva, Zyps, Sohl, and Thurotz. It has an area of 42 German sq. m.; and is very mountainous, being traversed by part of the Carpathian chain, and is consequently cold and not very fertile; but it has large forests, and numerous flocks of sheep are reared upon its pastures. It has some gold mines, and abounds in antimony, as well as silver, iron, and precious stones. The pop. in 1837 was 92,880, of whom about one-half were Protestants. The chief town is Szent-Miklos.

LIPTINGEN, a town of Baden, 9 m. NNW of Stockach. Pop. 750.

LIPTRAP (Cape), a promontory on the coast of Van-Diemen's Land, in S lat. 38° 55′, E long. 145° 57′, 24 m. NW by W of Wilson's promontory. It is the extreme of a table-land 350 ft.

LIRE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. NW of Beaupreau. Pop. 2,030.

LIRE′ (Vieille and Nouvelle), two small towns of France, in the dep. of the Eure, about 14 m. NW of Verneuil.

LIRI (Cape), a cape on the W coast of Sardinia, 3 m. E of Cape Caccia.

LIRIA, a considerable town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Valencia. It stands between two small hills, and has 2 convents and 3 churches; but the only edifice worthy of notice is the principal church, which is built in a good style of architecture. Pop. in 1845, 8,524, who manufacture linens, soap, and earthenware. This town is of great antiquity, having been known to the Carthaginians and Romans by the name of *Edeta*, when it was the capital of the *Edetani*.

LIS, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in a lake of the same name, and falls into the Yenisei, in N lat. 62° 20′.

LISAS (Punta de), a cape on the W coast of America, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. 8° 10.

LISBELLAW, a village in the p. of Cleenish, co. Fermanagh, 4 m. SE of Enniskillen. Area 15 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1841, 260.

LISBON [Portuguese *Lisbóa;* French *Lisbonne;* Germ. *Lissabon*], the capital of Portugal, situated in N lat. 38° 42′ 4″, W long. 9° 6′ 0″, 172 m. N of Oporto, and 320 m. WSW of Madrid, on the N or r. bank of the Tagus, which here expands into a fine body of water 9 m. in breadth, and about 9 m. from its mouth. Its appearance at a distance, particularly in crossing the river from the SE, is extremely beautiful and majestic. The great body of water,—the number of ships at anchor in the noble stream,—the city extending in the form of an amphitheatre, along successive elevations, and generally basking in a glowing and pure atmosphere,—the hills in the back-ground, covered with villas, churches, and olive-plantations,—all concur to form a picture perhaps equalled only by the view of Constantinople. But here too, as in the metropolis of Turkey, the *prestige* of the scene vanishes at once on landing, for the interior of the city ill corresponds to its external beauty. Some parts indeed, particularly those lately built, do not disappoint the impression excited at a

distance; but the great majority of the streets are narrow, lined with irregular and ill built houses, and swarming with "dogs of every mongrel breed, lank, lean, and voracious."

General description.] L. lies along the river, in the form of a half-moon, 4 m. in length, and from 1 m. to 1½ m. in breadth. Much of this space, however, is covered with gardens; and much occupied by mere ruins and rubbish. The city is divided into three parts, called Alfama, Bairro-Alto, and Melo; it has also three suburbs, Junqueira, Alcantara, and Campo-Grande, to which may be added Belem, a pleasant town immediately adjoining on the W. The city stands on three, or as some count them, seven hills, the most westerly of which begins at a small river flowing between the city and Belem. Previous to the great earthquake, this part of L. consisted almost entirely of gardens and corn-fields; but the shocks having been less violent here than in the other parts of the town, it has been much resorted to for building, and is now covered with houses. Yet the streets even in this quarter are narrow, irregular, and ill-paved. The second hill, reckoning from the W, is a continuation of the first, being separated from it only by a narrow valley. The prospect from its summit is very fine; but the streets, with the exception of a few of the principal, are here also crowded, narrow, and built without the slightest attention to order. The slope of this hill on the E side brings us to the centre of the city, where the earthquake of 1755 caused a general overthrow, and where a number of good streets have since risen from the ruins. The ground is here level for a considerable extent; and in this quarter are the principal squares, the public walks, and the best edifices. On the bank of the Tagus is a square called Praça-do-Commercio, from its being the residence of a number of merchants, and containing on its E side, the exchange, the custom-house, and the India-house. In front it has the principal quays, which excel in beauty every thing of the kind in London or Paris. This square is 200 yds. long, and 180 yds. broad, and has in its centre a colossal bronze statue of Joseph I. on horseback. The national library is on the W side of this square. Three streets leading from it to the N, join the Praça Rocio, a square of much larger dimensions, being 600 yds. in length, and nearly 500 yds. in breadth, in which the infamous *autos da fé* of the inquisition were celebrated. The third hill on which L. stands begins with the eminence containing the small fort or castle, and extends, with some interruptions, to the E limits of the town. This quarter is very old, and consists of narrow, crowded, irregular, and ill paved streets. The castle occupies the highest ground in the whole city, but is of no importance in a military view. The Salitre leading from the Passeio Publico to the Praça-do-Rato forms a cool and shady promenade in the N part of the city. The streets of L., though less dirty than in former times, have still much to offend an English traveller. They are imperfectly lighted at night; and the police-regulations though good, are very ill executed. There are numerous fountains, but water is not used to clean the streets, and the only scavengers are the dogs! Even in the day, the appearance of L. is cheerless, the Portuguese having little turn for activity either in business or amusement. "Yet without any very visible progress," says a recent writer, "L. is decidedly advancing in comfort and even in luxury. New shops of a more pretending and expensive style are opened at no long intervals, and of confectioners' shops alone there are altogether upwards of 400." No models of architecture are to be found among the private houses or public buildings, though there are many which may be accounted handsome; nor is the interior disposition of the apartments, or even the entrances, deserving of any commendation. The houses are lofty, uniform, and strongly built, in a manner rather singular. The carpenter first raises the skeleton of frame-work, and the mason then fills up the interstices with rubble-stone and brick. The advantage of this mode of procedure is supposed to be that the connection of the walls with the wooden work contributes to resist those slight concussions of earthquakes with which the city is so frequently visited. The first story of each dwelling-house, if not used as a shop, is generally employed as a magazine for merchandise, and sometimes as coach-house and stable. In a house of four stories, the attic is counted the pleasantest floor, and is frequently furnished with a balcony ornamented with gilt iron rails, and provided with silk or linen awnings for the accommodation of the ladies, who sit there on cushions in hot weather, reading, sewing, or amusing themselves. Coolness and ventilation, rather than warmth, are consulted in the distribution of the apartments. Grates and chimney-pieces are almost unknown, and a warm cloak in winter is the usual substitute for a fire.

Edifices.] L. is not one of those capitals which abound in specimens of the arts. Among the houses of the nobility, many are stately, and even splendid; but are built without regard to the rules of art. The same remark applies to the churches, even to those that are most richly ornamented. The number of public buildings in L. is considerable, there being in all 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. There are also 13 squares, great and small. The principal edifices are the patriarchal church or cathedral, situated on an eminence in the NE of the city, a large building with a finely groined roof; the royal monastery of Belem, built in 1500; the convent Do Coraçao de Jesus, the largest structure erected in L. since the earthquake, the convent Da Graca, and the royal hospital in the Rocio. The last vestige of the palace of the inquisition disappeared in 1842. The fate of this building is curious. To the end of Don Miguel's usurpation it was retained as a royal palace; and here occurred the celebrated remonstrance of the European ambassadors, headed by the French envoy, Hyde de Neuville, when Miguel first sprouted forth as a rebel. Shortly after the queen's arrival in Lisbon, in 1833, it was converted into the National treasury; and three years after, about a couple of months before the revolution of September 1836, it was burnt down by fire. It was subsequently sold to the municipality of the city, for the purpose of converting it into an hotel-de-ville; but, owing to a deficiency of money, that design was abandoned; and it was resold for a sixth part of the sum which the sage civic worthies originally paid for it. The government has since erected the National theatre on the spot. The exterior aspect of the building was handsome and modern, being one of the marquis of Pombal's edifices re-constructed in the middle of the last cent. after the earthquake; and exhibiting immense blocks of the splendid freestone which abounds in the public works of L. The English have a Protestant chapel adjacent to their cemetery. Of all the architectural works of L. the greatest is the aqueduct to the NW of the city, partly of Roman, partly of Gothic architecture, and of such solidity, that at the great earthquake it withstood the shock, though the key-stone sunk several inches. See ALCANTARA.

In the subjoined sketch of the Tagus and the environs of the city, the site of Belem castle is marked 1.; the fort of Torre Vilha, B; the convent of San Geronymo, 2; the palace of Nossa Senhora d'Ajuda, *b*; the heights of Almada, D D D; the royal park, *c c*;

the suburb of Junqueira, *d;* the suburb of Alcantara, *e;* the old palace of Necessidades, *f;* Monsanto, one of the highest points near L., *g;* the line of the great aqueduct, *h h;* the point where the aqueduct passes the valley of Alcantara, *i;* the Signal station, G; the Carmelite convent, *j;* the Campo d'Ourique, *l;* the church of the heart of Jesus or the Estrella, *m;* the suburb of Buenos Ayres, *n;* the convent De Graca, *q;* the castle of St. George, *r;* the cathedral, *s;* the Praça-do-Commercio, *t;* the naval arsenal, *u;* the anchorage, F, F, F; Point Cassilhas, F. The part within the line z was wholly destroyed by the great earthquake of 1755.

Public institutions.] Of the public institutions of L., one of the principal is the academy of sciences, founded in 1779 by the duke of Lafoens, and subsequently extended by aid from government. It has an observatory, situated a little to the W of the city, in N lat. 38° 42′ 4″, W long. 9° 8′ 2″, and a mathematical library. A geographical academy was founded in 1799, and was long employed in preparing a complete map of Portugal. The college of nobles, founded in 1761,—the royal marine academy, in 1779,—the Academia real da Marinha, in 1782,—the royal academy of fortification, in 1790,—are all institutions for education, and have sometimes had professors of merit. There are in L. some public libraries, which contain the standard works in Spanish and Portuguese literature, but are deficient in foreign books. The same remark applies to the booksellers' shops. The National library, formed in 1835 from the libraries of the suppressed convents, is said to possess 300,000 vols. The library of the theological seminary of San Vicente has 18,000 vols. The state calendar enumerates, as belonging to L., several collections of natural history, chemical laboratories, and botanical gardens; but these are of very little importance. L. is the seat of the public offices, not only of the government, but of the church. It is well-provided with public charities, and in particular with hospitals. The royal hospital of San Joseph is an excellent institution, in which the sick are carefully attended, without regard to their nation or religion. It is capable of containing upwards of 1,500 patients; and the number of patients admitted in a year amounts frequently to 12,000 or 15,000. The foundling hospital is also on a very large scale.

Population, &c.] Russel estimated the pop. of the city of L. at 230,000, including a great number of foreigners, and 30,000 Galicians; Balbi states it at 260,000 in 1826. The pop. of the city of L. was returned, in 1841, at 241,500. There are more black people seen in L. than in any other city of Europe. The *agoadeiras*, or water-carriers, amount to about 7,000, and are chiefly Galicians. The dress of the middle and higher classes differs little from that of England. The markets of L., particularly those for fruit and fish, are well-supplied. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on butcher-meat, olive oil, goat-cheese, and fish, particularly pilchards, without making much use of vegetables. The bread is generally bad; and in place of it, the common people eat lupins, or rice. Small beans, brocoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and gourds, oranges, grapes, melons, figs, and chestnuts, constitute their vegetable diet.

Trade, manufactures, &c.] Portugal is backward in manufactures; and its cap. makes in this respect no better figure than the provincial towns. L. has, however, manufactories of gold, silver, and brass articles; of cotton, woollen, linen, and silk, thread, stockings, lace, hats, soap, leather, tobacco, and earthenware; but all are on a small scale, and the fabrics in general of indifferent quality.—On the other hand,

the commerce of L. is very considerable, comprising all the colonial, and perhaps three-fourths of the foreign trade of the kingdom at large. The harbour is capacious and safe, and capable of accommodating a far greater number of vessels than it receives. Its quays extend nearly 2½ m. along the river; and there is 20 fath. water in mid-channel of the river. With Spain a great deal of smuggling-trade takes place in sugar, tobacco, and spices. To England the exports are wines known by the names of Lisbon and Carcavellos, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, cork, wood, and some silk and wool; the returns are calicoes, woollens, stockings, watches, trinkets, hardware, copper, lead, and coals. From Ireland the imports are corn, flour, and salted provisions. To the N of Europe L. exports wines, salt, fruits, and some colonial produce; the imports being hemp, flax, iron, timber, deals, stock-fish, pitch, tar, Russian and German linens, and above all, corn.—The port of L. is free to the merchant-ships of every country. Goods and merchandise, of whatever nature and kind, and under whatsoever flag imported, are admitted to be warehoused, paying, if re-exported, a duty of 1 per cent. All goods and merchandise, whatever may be their nature and origin, or the flag under which they shall be imported, are admitted to entry in the custom-houses of L. and Oporto for home-consumption, except live pigs, powder, olive and turnip-seed oil. There are also prohibitions as to flour, and restrictions as to rice, but these do not belong to a navigation law: they are simply protective duties on particular Portuguese colonial and home-productions. The commerce and navigation treaty of 1642, reviewed in 1810, declares "that the most renowned king of Portugal will grant to no nation more ample rights, immunities, and privileges, than he will grant unto the subjects of the king of Great Britain." The following is a return of the revenue of Sete Cazas, or Board-of-Excise, of Lisbon, for the year 1850–51:

	Reis.
Duties from wine,	261,778,435
„ spirits,	15,365,255
„ oil,	44,601,010
„ vinegar,	1,985,460
„ courama,	278,300
„ meat,	294,863,135
„ wood and charcoal,	15,699,170
„ fruits and vegetables,	38,634,545
Excise on beasts of burden,	2,730,090
Excise on inheritances,	48,335,225
Eight per cent. additional,	58,404,655
Five per cent. ditto,	39,580,280
Seizures and transfers,	2,516,425
Amortisation of notes,	75,904,400
Decima on emoluments,	1,390,983
Reposition,	10,560
Total,	902,077,928

Being less by 9,066,834 reis than the receipts of 1849–1850. Of the duties upon wine and spirits, only 8,277,845 reis was upon what was exported, the remainder was the duty levied upon consumption within the city and boundary.

The following is a return of the revenue of the custom-house of L. for the year 1850–51:

		Reis.
1850,	July,	180,301,927
	August,	184,762,277
	September,	215,803,906
	October,	186,591,522
	November,	160,516,319
	December,	144,594,600
1851,	January,	142,474,890
	February,	139,702,288
	March,	180,801,320
	April,	170,038,950
	May,	170,060,653
	June,	146,400,779
Total,		2,022,049,431
Impost for the amortisation of notes,		196,547,694
General total,		2,218,597,125

Being less by 121,369,318 reis than the customs' revenue for 1849–1850, and less by 234,905,299 reis as compared with the receipt of 1848–49. The general total of receipts in the custom-house of Oporto, for the year 1850–1851, including the impost for the amortisation of notes, was 1,815,766,999 reis. There being a diminution in the custom-house of L. of 63,401,335 reis, which ought to have augmented the receipts of Oporto to that amount, by virtue of a decree of August 17, 1849.—The exchange transactions of L. are on a large scale. Accounts are kept in reis and milreis. The milrei is 1,000 reis; and 65 milreis are equal to a pound sterling. The bank of L., founded in 1822, has a capital of about £1,000,000.

Projected railways.] The commissioners appointed to examine the question of railways in Portugal, reported in October 1851, that a railway connecting the S with the N of Europe, Lisbon with Madrid, Paris, and Brussels, "is a line loudly called for by the state of progress, and would act like an electric chain in galvanizing the inanimate body of old Portugal. L., situated between Europe and the New World, as if expressly designed by nature for the emporium of the trade of Europe with India and America, would then," say the commissioners, "behold a great part of the travellers and merchandise, which come from the Pacific, the distant shores of the Atlantic, and the Indian seas, flocking into its magnificent harbour. This great line would bring L. within 16 hours of Madrid, 43 of Paris, and 53 of Brussels. To travel 550 leagues would require little more than two days, or about the same time that is now spent between L. and Coimbra. It would take 57 hours to reach London,—about one-third of the time taken at present by the packet." The commissioners think that there are two lines which would meet these views—one which may be called the northern, the other the eastern. The N line would commence from L. to Porto, through Santarem, and thence to Bragança, traversing Spain by Valladolid, until it joined the line from Madrid and Irun. The E would be commenced from L., along the r. bank of the Tagus, which it would cross between Santarem and Abrantes; and then be continued to the neighbourhood of Badajoz, when it would join the line from Madrid to the frontier. Besides these two lines there is an intermediate one which would have in common with the others the part of the road from L. to Santarem, beyond which it would be carried through Thomar to Coimbra, and thence by the valley of the Mondego through Vizen, until it entered Spain to the N of Almeida. See article PORTUGAL.

Climate.] The climate of L. is very salubrious, and sufficiently pleasant to those who are accustomed to it. In January cold and clear weather often prevails; but in February the temp. becomes mild and pleasant. Snow is extremely rare, and scarcely known to the inhabitants. Ice occasionally appears in the fountains before sunrise, but is quickly thawed by the heat of the day. In consequence of the increasing heat of the sun in February, and the consequent chills of the evening, severe catarrhs are common in that month. After the equinox, heavy rains take place, accompanied with violent storms; and from this period to June is the most changeable season of the year, the weather being alternately rainy and cool, or hot and dry. From mid-summer to the middle of September, rain is extremely uncommon, and every vegetable production becomes completely parched. The heat, which during this period is incessant, though much moderated by the sea-breezes, very commonly rises to 96°, and has been known to reach 104°. About the end of September the first rains arrive; and in October, which may be counted the spring in point of vegetation, the young grass and new leaves appear. In November and December heavy rains, with frequent storms, are experienced; and the little streams are everywhere converted into dangerous torrents. Earthquakes occur only between October and April, and are generally observed to accompany the first rains which follow a tract of dry, sultry weather. The grain is usually in ear in the month of March, and the harvest takes place in May.

Environs and river-approach.] The environs of L., particularly on the E and N sides, to a considerable distance from the town, are covered with large gardens surrounded with very high walls, between which the road leads sometimes for leagues without any

other object being visible. These enclosures are called *quintas;* and are as much parks as gardens, containing generally plantations of cypresses, judas trees, orange and olive trees, sometimes even cornfields and vineyards, with a considerable villa or summer-house. Towards the W the country is not so well cultivated, and there are several naked rocky hills; but in some spots these are extremely fertile, affording the best pastures to the city, and a great variety of natural plants for the botanist.—The mouth of the river from Belem up to L. is little more than 1 m.; but opposite the centre of L. it widens considerably by its l. bank suddenly trending S near the town of Acanada, and forming a bay or reach of about 5 m. in breadth. The mouth of the Tagus is guarded by Fort St. Julian on the N, and Fort Bugio on the S of the bar, or rather in the middle of the entrance into the river, about 4 leagues below L. The sand is so much accumulated to the S of Bugio, that the bar is nearly dry at low water, and at no time of the tide can any but boats and small craft enter the Tagus on that side: the only passage up the river, therefore, lies between the two forts, towards the middle of the channel. Bugio at a distance has the appearance of the English martello-towers. It has bomb-proof quarters, and is constructed in the most solid manner; but the defence of this part of the river would mainly depend upon Fort St. Julian. In every case, a hostile fleet must enter the Tagus within the destructive range of its guns. It is founded on an elevated projecting rock, and has 5 irregular bulwarks, with a ravelin towards the land-side. At present it mounts 86 pieces of artillery, with space for working many more; and it is said to be capable of accommodating 3,000 men in bomb-proof quarters. Unfortunately, it has within its circuit no spring of water, and depends for its supply on the rain collected in tanks. Around the coast, at the entry of the Tagus, and on its N bank, a Portuguese writer enumerates no less than 57 batteries. The chief, beside the two above described, are those of Peniche, Cascaes, Belem, and L. The banks of the river, from the cap. to Fort St. Julian, are high or sloping; and along the whole of the line of road, are studded with towns, villages, and villas. About 1 m. from the latter fort is the town of Oeyras, from which the celebrated marquis of Pombal took his title of count. A little to the W is the town of Carcavellos, which is said to produce the wine that goes by that name in London. All along the coast towards the ridge of Cintra, the country seems, both from its exposure and the nature of the soil, to be well-adapted for vineyards and orchards, though the land is not so fertile as on the other side of the ridge, where water is more abundant, and the vegetable mould deeper. The ridge itself is about 10 m. from the fort; but it rises so abruptly, and displays so bold an outline, that it appears much nearer, and forms a striking object in the landscape. Its numerous bare sharp summits are distinctly traced,—its towering pinnacles, composed of loose blocks of granite, apparently thrown together at different periods, and carelessly piled on each other like the tumulus of some giant, are seen as if within reach,—and the eye surveys at one glance, leaning against the western sky, the whole rugged outline of the mountain, from its commencement in the precipitous eminence crowned with the Convento-da-Penha, till it descends into the sea by the rounder and tamer promontory called by sailors 'the Rock of Lisbon.'

History.] The origin of this city is involved in more than usual obscurity, and has been ascribed by some fond antiquaries to the Grecian Ulysses, from whom its name Olissipa, or Olisipona, is imagined to have been derived. The first inhabitants, according to Pliny, were the ancient Turtuleans, who are supposed to have fallen under the power of Rome after the destruction of Carthage. From inscriptions found in the city, it appears to have been taken possession of by Julius Cæsar, and to have been called by him *Felicitas Juliana.* By the Moors, into whose hands it fell with the rest of the peninsula in 716, its name was changed into Lisiboa, as a sound more congenial to their language than its former appellation. In 798 it was reduced by Alphonso the Chaste, king of Galicia and Asturia; but it passed alternately from the Moors to the Christians, till the former became tributary to Alphonso VI. of Castile, in 1093. Having revolted under Alphonso Henrique, the first Christian king of Portugal, that prince, after many fruitless attempts to reduce the city, received an unexpected reinforcement by the landing of about 14,000 English, French, and Flemish crusaders, under William Long Espe (who had entered the Tagus for supplies to their fleet), and with their assistance he succeeded, after a long and bloody siege of 5 months, in gaining possession of the capital. Its history becomes henceforward involved in that of Portugal; and the only memorable event which requires to be specified in its separate annals as a city, is its almost entire destruction by an earthquake, on the 1st of November 1755. At that period it was about 6 m. in length, surrounded by a single wall, on which were 77 antique towers of inconsiderable strength, 26 gates on the side towards the river, and 17 towards the land. This great convulsion took place on the 1st November, and the shock, though it continued for a short time, was so violent, that almost all the public buildings, and 6,000 of the dwelling-houses, were overturned. The loss of lives was computed at more than 30,000. Nor did the destruction end there; a conflagration kindled by the tapers in the churches, and the fires in private dwellings coming in contact with curtains, timber, and other combustible materials, spread over the city, and destroyed a still greater number of houses than the earthquake. Many years elapsed before L. recovered from this calamity, and the traces of it are yet visible in many parts. In 1807 L. was occupied by a French army. It was afterwards the scene of important operations between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the Portuguese capital.

LISBON, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 33 m. SSW of Augusta, bordered on the SW by Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,532.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 89 m. NNW of Concord, watered by Great Ammonoosuc river and its branches. Pop. 1,682. The soil on the streams possesses considerable fertility.—Also a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 7 m. N of Norwich, watered by Quinnebaug and Shetucket rivers. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally gravelly loam.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 10 m. W of Canton. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Grass river. The soil consists of fertile loam. Pop. 3,508.—Also a village of Calcasien p., in the state of Louisiana, on the E side of Calcasien river.

LISBOURG, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NW of Heuchin, at the source of the Lys. Pop. 1,137.

LISBUNNY, or Lisboney, a parish in co. Tipperary, 1¼ m. E of Nenagh. Area 4,393 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,442; in 1841, 1,141.

LISBURN, a market and post-town and a parliamentary borough, in cos. Down and Antrim, on the river Lagan, 3½ m. NNE of Hillsborough, 6½ m. SSW of Belfast. The country immediately around L. is one of the most lovely districts in the N of Ireland. The plan or street-arrangement of both the body of the town and its outskirts is unfavourable to pleasing effect; yet L. is often pronounced one of the most handsome towns in Ireland. It owes its effect, however, to cleanliness, to evidences of comfort, to a rapidly sloping site, to the grouping which the buildings in and around the market area present to the main thoroughfares, and to the fine features and happy situation of the public promenade. The parish-church is the cathedral of the dio. of Connor, but is conspicuous chiefly for its spaciousness. The market-house is a large and handsome edifice, with a cupola. The linen-hall, for the sale of brown linen, is a good building. On an island in the Lagan, within the borough limits, are extensive vitriol-works. The linen manufacture appears to have been very early introduced to L. It received a strong impulse at the settlement of immigrants from France, on oc-

casion of the repeal of the edict of Nantes; and it was established in a now celebrated form,—that of damask linen, and the finer kinds of diapers,—about 75 years ago. The bleachyards in the vicinity of L. are among the most extensive in Ireland; there are also large flour-mills. Large quantities of agricultural produce, provisions, and manufactured goods, are sold at the weekly markets; and the general retail trade is very extensive. The Lagan navigation and the Ulster railroad from Belfast to Armagh, afford admirable facilities of communication to L. The borough sends 1 member to the imperial parliament. Number of voters in 1834, 91; in 1849, 164. Area of the co. Antrim section of the town, 204 acres; of the co. Down section, 27 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 5,218; in 1841, 6,284. L. was originally called Linsley-Garvin, probably from its founder, and continued to bear that name, in the corrupted form of Lisnegarvey, till 1641. In consequence of its geographical position, on an important pass of the Lagan, it was regarded as a valuable station between the native Irish and the English of the Pale.

LISBURN, a village of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. SW of Harrisburg, on Yellow Breeches creek.

LISBURN, or Blaris, a parish partly in co. Antrim, partly in co. Down. Area 2,827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,249; in 1841, 15,015.

LISBURNE (Cape), a headland of Russian America, on the NW coast, in N lat. 69° 5′, E long. 169° 58′. It rises to the height of 849 ft. above sea-level.

LISCA-BIANCA, an islet of the Lipari group, in the Mediterranean, 5 m. E of the island of Panaria. It is of volcanic origin, and is uninhabited.

LISCA-NERA, an uninhabited islet of the Lipari group, in the Mediterranean, near the island of Basiluzzo, and NE of that of Panaria. In the channel which separates Lisca-Bianca and Lisca-Nera, are two submarine orifices, which constantly discharge streams of heated and inflammable gas.

LISCANOR, a village in co. Clare, 2¼ m. WNW of Lehinch, and 4¼ m. W of Ennistymon. Area 24 acres. Pop. in 1831, 506; in 1841, 562.

LISCARD, a township in the p. of Wallazey, Cheshire, 10 m. N of Great Neston, at the mouth of the Mersey. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,873.

LISCARROL, a parish and village in co. Cork, Area 4,028 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,135; in 1841, 2,249. The v. is 4½ m. NW of Buttevant, and 6½ m. SW of Charleville. Area 36 acres. Pop. 750.

LISCARTON, a parish in co. Meath, 2 m. NW of Navan. Area 1,303 acres. Pop. in 1841, 318.

LISCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ENE of Budweis, and 29 m. S of Tabor. Pop. 2,283. It has a military school, and several military stores.

LISCHER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Thiaumont. Pop. 225.

LISCIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. SW of Il Vasto, cant. and 2 m. SW of S. Buono. Pop. 1,073.—Also a port on the N coast of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo Sassari, and prov. of Oziere, 8 m. SE of Port Longo-Sardo, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is safe and commodious. The river has a course, in a generally NNE direction, of 24 m.

LISCOLMAN, a parish in co. Wicklow, 3½ m. NE of Tullow. Area 2,483 acres. Pop. in 1841, 639.

LISCOMBE, a hamlet in the p. of Soulbury, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. W by N of Leighton-Buzzard.

LISDOWNY, a village in the p. of Aharney, co. Kilkenny, 2¼ m. W of Ballyragget. Pop. 134.

LISEC, a headland of Russia in Europe, on the gulf of Finland, in the gov. of St. Petersburg, NE of Cronstadt.

LISGENAN, Lissquinan, or Grange, a parish in co. Waterford, 4½ m. NE by E of Youghal. Area 5,709 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,195; in 1841, 2,527.

LISGOOLD, a parish in co. Cork, 5½ m. NNW of Middleton. Area 3,154 acres. Pop. in 1841, 969.

LISIANKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SSE of Kiev, district and 13 m. NNW of Zvenigorodka. Pop. 2,500, chiefly Jews.

LISIENSKOI, an island of the North Pacific, WNW of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 26° 31′, E long. 188° 38′. It is sandy, and is surrounded by reefs.

LISIEUX, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados. The arrond. comprises an area of 90,127 hectares, and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 68,716; in 1836, 69,844; in 1841, 68,313.—The cant. comprises 32 com. Pop. in 1831, 27,197; in 1841, 28,116.—The town is 29 m. E of Caen, and 20 m. S of Harfleur, in a fertile valley, on the r. bank of the Toucques, near the confluence of that river with the Orbec, in N lat. 49° 8′ 50″. Pop. in 1789, 8,988; in 1821, 10,118; in 1831, 10,257; in 1841, 11,378; in 1846, 11,345. It is enclosed by walls; and possesses an ancient cathedral, an episcopal palace, a college, a seminary, a large hospital, a theatre, and 2 printing establishments. The houses are old, and chiefly built of wood, and the streets gloomy. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen and cotton fabrics, woollen coverlets, cotton lace, horse-cloths, and leather, several spinning and saw-mills, bleacheries and dye-works, extensive potteries, and several distilleries of brandy. The trade—especially in linen, cloth, leather, grain, cattle, fruit, cider, and lint—is considerable. L., the *Civitas Lexoviorum* of the Romans, is of great antiquity, and previous to the introduction of cannon it was considered a place of great strength. It was pillaged in 877 by the Normans, and in 1130 was to a great extent destroyed by the Bretons. In 1203 it was taken by Philip Augustus; in 1415 by the English; again in 1448 by Charles VII.; again by the Protestants in 1571; and lastly in 1589 by Henry IV.

LISII. See Fox-islands.

LISKEARD, or Leskeard, a parish and borough in Cornwall, 17 m. NW by W of Plymouth, on the river Looe. Area of p. 7,740 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,708; in 1831, 4,042; in 1841, 4,287. Part of the town is situated on rocky eminences, and the rest on the plain at their base. The houses in general are indifferently built, and the streets, from the singular situation of the town, have an appearance of great irregularity, the foundations of some houses being on a level with the chimneys of others. The chief public building besides the church, a spacious Gothic structure, is the town-hall, erected in 1707. The town has been considerably improved of late years, and many handsome houses of recent erection adorn the environs. Serges and blankets are made here to a limited extent, and there are several tanneries and rope-works, besides a paper-mill. The principal business arises from the produce of the tin, copper, and lead mines of the surrounding district. The town has also the advantage of being the market for an extensive agricultural district. The income of the borough in 1839 amounted to £307. Previous to 1831 L. returned 2 members to parliament. The borough, the parl. boundaries of which include the p. of Liskeard, and such parts of the old borough as are without the parish, comprising a total pop. of 6,204 in 1851, now returns one member. Electors registered in 1837, 271; in 1848, 312. L. is one of the polling places for the co. members.

LISKEEVY, a parish 6 m. NNW of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 7,206 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,118.

LISKO, a town of Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, circle and 9 m. ESE of Sanok, on the r. bank of the San. Pop. 2,329.

LISLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Brantome, 11 m. NW of Perigueux, on the l. bank of the Bronne. Pop. 1,272. See also Lille and Ile (L').

LISLE, a township of Broome co., in the state of New York, U. S., 133 m. WSW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Toughnioga river and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,560.

LISLEE, a parish in co. Cork, 6½ m. ESE of Cloghnakilty, co. Cork, containing the towns of Courtmacsherry, Butlerstown, and Meelmane. Area 6,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,939; in 1841, 5,211.

LISLIVANE, a village in the p. of Abbeymahon, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 121.

LISMAKEERY, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. SSW of Askeaton. Area 3,032 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,268; in 1841, 1,056. The surface is part of the valley of the Deel.

LISMALIN, or Lismullen, a parish on the E border of Tipperary, 5 m. NNE of Cloneen. Area 4,241 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,392; in 1841, 1,417.

LISMATEIGUE, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4⅓ m. S by W of Knocktopher. Area 1,643 acres. Pop. 545.

LISMORE, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, situated at the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, about 8 m. from Oban. It is a narrow uneven rocky ridge, about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, containing about 8,000 acres, and lies entirely upon a limestone rock. The surface is rugged and sprinkled with abrupt projecting rocks; but the soil is a rich black loam, formed from limestone, and extremely fertile. It was anciently the seat of the Bishop of Argyle, who was frequently named *Episcopus Lismoriensis;* and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is used as the parish church. There was formerly a Roman Catholic college on this island, but it has been recently removed to Aberdeenshire. L. contained, in 1801, 1,329 inhabitants; in 1831, 1,790; in 1841, 1,399.

LISMORE-AND-APPIN, a united parish in Argyleshire, extending from the SW end of Lismore to the extreme part of Ceanlochbeg 63 m. in length, by 10 m. and in some places 16 m. in breadth. It is intersected by several considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the districts of Airds, Appin, Duror, Glencreran, Glencoe, and the island of Lismore, besides the district of Kingairloch, which stretches for about 12 m. along the N side of the Linnhe-loch. The extent of sea-coast belonging to the united parishes is not less than 90 m. Pop. of the united parish in 1831, 5,365; in 1841, 4,193.

LISMORE-AND-MOCOLLOP, a united parish partly in co. Cork, but chiefly in co. Waterford. The Waterford section contains the towns of Lismore and Cappoquin, and the villages of Ballyduff and Tallow-bridge. Area of the Cork section, 1,293 acres; of the Waterford section, 62,743 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 18,441; in 1841, 21,552. The summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains constitutes the N boundary: the river Bride, over all the lower part of its course to its confluence with the Blackwater, traces the S boundary. The principal summits on or closely adjoining the N boundary line have altitudes of 2,069, 2,084, 2,609, 2,149, 2,199, and 1,591 ft.

LISMORE, in the above parish, the seat of a diocese, an ancient city, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, 3¼ m. W by S of Cappoquin, and 111 m. SW by S of Dublin. Its site is a natural platform or terrace upon the steep and rocky banks of the Blackwater, at the point of confluence with that river of the Owenshad, a rapid stream from the Knockmeledown mountains. It was at one time a celebrated city, thickly studded with ecclesiastical structures; it afterwards became a neglected village, with no other traces of its ancient magnificence than the ruins of its cathedral and its castle; and it continued to consist principally of a few hovels till the middle of last cent.; but since that date it has been gradually improved and beautified by its proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire, till it has acquired a tidy, airy, comfortable, and decidedly urban character. L. castle is one of the most magnificent and best preserved of the ancient baronial residences of Ireland; and is seen to great advantage in consequence of its occupying a very elevated site on the verge of a hill, immediately overhanging the Blackwater. In July 1643 it was besieged by a force of upwards of 7,000 foot and 900 horse under General Purcell; but even against this great force it made a successful resistance. In 1645, however, it was taken by Lord Castlehaven. In 1753, at the death of Richard, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork, it passed to his daughter, the Lady Charlotte Boyle, who in 1748 had been married to William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire.—The cathedral of L., after having sunk into dilapidation, was about 40 years ago reconstructed from the foundation. The plan of the structure is cruciform; but the present pile consists as yet of only one transept, the exterior entrance, and a very beautiful spire. The ruins or vestiges of 7 ancient churches existed in L. at a comparatively recent date; and other churches besides these are usually alleged to have stood in the city,—making a total, according to some writers, of not fewer than 20 churches.—The retail trade of the town necessarily competes with that of Tallow and Cappoquin, and is of inconsiderable extent. Area of the town, 99 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,894; in 1841, 3,007. L. gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, and that of Baron in the peerage of Great Britain, to the ancient Irish family of O'Callaghan of Shanbally castle in co. Tipperary.

The Diocese.] Soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest, the alleged ancient sees of L. and Ardmore—the latter located near the mouth of the Blackwater—are usually said to have been consolidated under the name of Lismore. The recent Church temporalities act consolidated under one bishop the four dioceses of Lismore, Waterford, Cashel, and Emly, and placed them within the ecclesiastical prov. of Dublin. The episcopal revenues of L. cannot be distinguished from those of Waterford; and those of the two sees amounted in 1831 to £4,323. The dio. comprehends a considerable part of co. Tipperary, and the greater part of co. Waterford. Its area is 451,771 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186,265. Number of parishes, 74. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 5,970 Churchmen, 164 Presbyterians, 382 other Protestant Dissenters, and 209,720 Roman Catholics.—The Roman Catholic dio. of L. is consolidated with that of Waterford.

LISMULLEN, a parish in co. Meath, 1¼ m. NW of the village of Skreen. Area 938 acres. Pop. 150.

LISNADILL, a parish in co. Armagh, 2¾ m. S by E of the city of Armagh. Area 18,556 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,699; in 1841, 9,895.

LISON, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Jura, to the SE of Salins; flows thence into the dep. of the Doubs; and, after a course, in a generally N direction, of about 24 m., joins the Loire, on the l. bank, 8 m. ESE of Quingey.

LISONE, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, which flows through the Val-d'Agno into Lake Lugano.

LISOWICH, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanj. and SE of Srebernik.

LISNAKILL, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SW of Waterford. Area 2,534 acres. Pop. in 1831, 667; in 1841, 674.

LISNARRICK, a village in the p. of Derryvullen, co. Fermanagh, 2½ m. W of Lowtherstown. Pop. in 1841, 204.

LISNASKEA, a town in the p. of Aghalurcher, co. Fermanagh, 3 m. S by E of Maguire's-Bridge. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1841, 915.

LISPIDA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Padua, district and 3 m. N of Monselice, at the foot of the Euganean mountains, and near the W bank of a canal of the same name.

LISPITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Znaym.

LISRONAGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3¼ m. S of Fethard. Area 3,046 acres. Pop. in 1841, 928.

LISSA, or Lisa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 17 m. SSW of Jung-Bunzlau, and 22 m. ENE of Prague. Pop. 2,714. It has 2 churches, 2 hospitals, and a public library. In the environs is the chapel of St. Wenzel.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 9 m. W of Breslau, circle and 13 m. E of Neumark. Pop. 430. A signal victory was here gained over the Austrians by Frederick II., king of Prussia, on the 22d Nov., 1757.

LISSA, or Issa, an island of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, in the circle and 48 m. SW of Spalatro, and 21 m. W of Lesina. Its highest summit is in N lat. 43° 10′, and E long. 16° 11′. Pop. in 1843, 3,702. It is 11 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is generally mountainous. Its principal productions are wine, oil, almonds, and figs. Bees, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers by its inhabitants, and near its coasts are productive sardine fisheries. The chief town, named Lissa or San Georgio, is situated on the NE coast, on a gulf which forms one of the best harbours in the Adriatic, and which is defended by several forts. The island was held by the English from 1807 to 1810, and formed one of the principal stations of their cruisers. During this period its pop. rose from 4,000 to 12,000. The government was conducted by an English officer as civil and military governor, with a legislative and judicial council of 12 natives. The harbour, with all the anchorages and roadsteads of the island, is now a declared military harbour, and as such no foreign vessel of war is allowed to enter except under stress of weather.

LISSA, Polnisch-Lissa, or Leszno, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 44 m. SSW of Posen, circle and 12 m. ENE of Fraustadt. Pop. in 1846, 8,730, of whom 4,000 were Jews. It is chiefly built of wood, and possesses a fine ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Leszczinsky family, and now to the princes of Sulkowsky; 4 churches, a Catholic, a Lutheran, and 2 Calvinist; a gymnasium, and a synagogue. It carries on an active trade in woollen fabrics, leather, furs, iron-ware, tobacco, and wine.

LISSABALLA, a town on the N coast of the island of Ceram, in the Asiatic archipelago.

LISSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 3 m. SE of Larche, and 6 m. SW of Brives. Pop. 625.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Figeac, on the r. bank of the Droussu. Pop. 1,240. It has a Benedictine abbey.

LISSAN, a parish, partly in co. Tyrone, and partly in co. Londonderry, 2 m. SW of Moneymore. Area 34,683 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,163; in 1841, 6,282. Nearly two-thirds of the surface are mountainous ground; and the chief summits are Fir mountain, 1,188 ft., in the Tyrone section, and Slievegallion, 1,750 ft. in the Londonderry section.

LISSBERG, a town of the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, district and 5 m. SSE of Nidda, and 17 m. NE of Hanau, on the r. bank of the Nidder, and at the foot of the Vogelsberg. Pop. 1,500. It has an ancient castle.

LISSE′, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. N of Mezin.—Also a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Leyden, and 11 m. SSE of Harlem, and near the lake of that name. Pop. 1,190. Flowers and legumes are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LISSELTIN, or Lislaghtin, a parish in co. Kerry, 5½ m. NW of Listowel. Area 6,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,158; in 1841, 2,221.

LISSEROEUL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Fauroeulx. Pop. 124.

LISSES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Corbeil. Pop. 622.

LISSET, a chapelry in the p. of Beeford, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SSW of Bridlington. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1841, 132.

LISSEWEGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,413. The village is situated on a canal of the same name, 7 m. N of Bruges. It has a large brewery.

LISSEY-SUR-VINGEANNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. S of Fontaine-Française, on the r. bank of the Vingeanne. Pop. 140. It has several iron-works.

LISSINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 11½ m. NE of Lincoln. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 186.

LISSITZ, or Lisyce, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 20 m. NNW of Brünn. It has a manufactory of earthenware, alum, and vitriol. Pop. 1,370.

LISSONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Milan, district and 3 m. N of Monza. Pop. 1,730.

LISSONUFFY, a parish in co. Roscommon, 4¼ m. SE of Strokestown. Area 11,665 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,599; in 1841, 4,832.

LISSOWICE, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Stry. It has a saline spring.

LISTER, a village of Norway, in the bail. of Mandal, on the coast, to the W of Cape Lindenaes.

LISTERLING, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 5 m. S of Innistiogue. Area 5,431 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,551; in 1841, 1,565.

LISTER'S PEAK, a summit of New Holland, in the district of Moreton, near the E coast, at the head of the Brisbane river.

LISTON, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NNW of Sudbury. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 80.

LISTOWEL, a parish and town in co. Kerry. Area of p. 8,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,977; in 1841, 5,934. The surface is watered by the river Feale, and traversed by the road from Tralee to Limerick by way of Tarbert.—The town stands on the r. bank of the Feale, 6½ m. S by E of Ballylongford. It was long a very poor little place, but has of late been much improved; and now enjoys considerable trade and thoroughfare in consequence of the formation of new roads through the N of Kerry, and of the transit of public conveyances between Tralee and Limerick by way of Tarbert. A fine bridge, with spacious approaches, here spans the Feale. The ruins of L. castle surmount a steep bank of the Feale, and have a very imposing effect. This castle was the last which held out for Lord Kerry against Queen Elizabeth.

LISTRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. N of Castelnau-de-Medoc. Pop. 1,803.

LISTVENICHNA, or Martchinoselo, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 180 m. ENE of Nertchinsk, on the r. bank of the Argun.

LISY-SUR-OURCQ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 6 m. NE of Meaux, between the canal of Ourcq and river of that name, and near the junction of the latter with the Marne. Pop. 1,120. It is well-built, and contains the remains of an old castle. It has an oil-mill.

LISZKA (Olasze), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. SW of Zemplin, on the r. bank of the Bodrog.

LISZKOWO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo and obwod of Seyny, 48 m. E of Suwalki, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop. 250.

LISZNIOWKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 36 m. NE of Kowel.

LITAKIA, a village of the island of Zante, near the shore of the gulf of Kieri.

LITAKOO. See Lattaku.

LITCHAM, a parish and market-town of Norfolk, 7½ m. NNW of Swaffham. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1841, 846.

LITCHBOROUGH. See Lichborough.

LITCHFIELD. See Lichfield.

LITCHFIELD, a county in the NW part of the state of Connecticut, U. S., comprising an area of 885 sq. m. It is generally hilly, and is watered by Housatonic river and its branches, and by branches of Naugatuck and Farmington rivers. The soil, consisting of gravelly loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 40,448; in 1850, 45,288.—Also a township in the above co., 100 m. NNE of New York, watered by head-branches of Shepang and Naugatuck rivers, and by a large pond. Pop. in 1840, 4,038. The village is pleasantly situated on a hill, and contains 900 inhabitants.—Also a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Maine, 11 m. SSW of Augusta, watered by branches of Cobbescoute river. Pop. 2,293.—Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 30 m. S by E of Concord, on the E side of Merrimac river. Pop. 480.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 8 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by the head-branches of Unadilla river and other streams. Pop. 1,672.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 156 m. N of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is watered by branches of Wepassining creek. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 817.—Also a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio, 113 m. NE by N of Columbus. Pop. 787.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 691.—Also a village of Grayson co., in the state of Kentucky.

LITHADA (Cape), a headland of Greece, in Livadia, at the NW extremity of the island of Negropont, 6 m. W of a mountain of the same name, in N lat. 38° 52′ 30″, and E long. 22° 55′, and on the NE side of the channel of Talanta. It is the *Cenæum promontorium* of the ancients. Between this cape and Mount Lithada is a village of the same name.—Also a group of islands at the NW entrance of the channel of Talanta, from which the cape is supposed to have derived its name.

LITHAIRE, or Litchaire, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. ESE of La Have-du-Puits. Pop. 2,003.

LI-THANG, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Kham, 60 m. NE of Ba-thing. It consists of about 200 houses enclosed by a rampart of earth, and is inhabited partly by Tibetians, and partly by Chinese.

LITHERLAND, a township in the p. of Sefton, Lancashire, 4½ m. N of Liverpool, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 780; in 1841, 1,586.

LITHOPOLIS, a village of Bloom township, Fairfield co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 17 m. SE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 250.

LITHUANIA, in German Littauen, an ancient division of Europe, lying between Courland on the N; Russia on the E; Poland on the S; and Prussia on the W. In the 11th cent. this country was tributary to Russia; in the 13th it became a grand-duchy under Ringold. The grand-duke Jagellon having married the Polish princess Hedwig, united his duchy to the crown of Poland about the year 1386. At the first partition of Poland in 1773, a considerable portion of L. was assigned to Russia, and the governments of Mohilev and Polozk or Vitebsk were formed out of the newly acquired territory; while the remainder of L. forming the woiwodies of Vilna, Troki, Polozk, Novogrodek, Brzesc, and Minsk, remained attached to the Polish monarchy. By the partition of 1793, and 1795, Russia further acquired those portions of L. which now form her govs. of Vilna, Grodno, and Minsk; while Prussia acquired that portion now forming her regency of Gumbinnen. The surface of the country is very flat, generally sandy, intersected by vast marshes and bogs, and covered with immense forests abounding in bears, wolves, wild boars, and other animals. Among these the urus or wild ox occurs, but is becoming rare, and seems to diminish both in size and strength. The most common trees are the pine, the oak, and the elm. An immense quantity of pot-ash and pearl-ash is annually drawn from the woods; honey also is collected in great abundance. The pasturage in many parts is excellent; and the cattle is generally of a better breed than in other parts of Russia. There is a good deal of land fit for the culture of wheat; but buck-wheat is raised in preference. Such are the natural riches of Lithuania; but the indolence of the inhabitants prevents them from reaping this abundant harvest. The best lands lie fallow; the hay is allowed to rot on the meadows; and whole forests are at times destroyed by fire.—The Lithuanians seem to be of the same race with the Samogitians, and resemble the Poles and Russians. Their appearance announces extreme poverty. Their usual dress is a coarse shirt, covered by a woollen cloak and drawers, sometimes by merely a sheepskin. Their shoes are made of bark. Their carts are entirely of wood, without a single piece of iron; and even the harness of their horses is often made of the more flexible branches of trees. In Russian L., the landed proprietors of the class of nobility are falling rapidly into poverty. Almost every number of the official journals of the district contains announcements of the sale of the estates of insolvent proprietors. There are many noble families who own only half a dessatine of land or about 2 acres English, without serfs attached to it. To assist these impoverished families as far as possible, the government has resolved to settle them on the crown-lands of the govs. of Simbirsk and Tobolsk. On account of their inability to educate their children, one son from each family is entered in the battalions of the military colonies.

LITHZOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 54 m. NW of Chavli, and 33 m. N of Telsze, on the r. bank of the Windawa.

LITIA, or Litey, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 14 m. ENE of Laybach, circle and 18 m. NNW of Neustädtl, on the r. bank of the Save. It has several large tanneries.

LITIZ, a village of Warwick township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 45 m. E

by S of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 80 dwellings.

LITNIEWCE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 17 m. N of Uszyca, and 30 m. ENE of Kamenetz. Pop. 400.

LITRY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 4 m. NW of Balleroy, and 10 m. WSW of Bayeux. Pop. 1,550. In the environs are extensive coal-mines.

LITSCHAU, a frontier town of the archd. of Austria, in the circle and 47 m. NNW of Krems, on the Launetz. Pop. 657. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics.

LITTAU, or LITTOWLE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. NNE of Olmutz, between two arms of the March, and on the railway to Prague. Pop. 2,280. It has fortified and extensive suburbs. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and hosiery, and a paper-mill.

LITTER, or CASTLE-HYDE, a parish in co. Cork, 2 m. W by N of Fermoy. Area 5,405 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,926; in 1841, 1,951.

LITTERAGH. See CORKAGUINEY.

LITTERMORE. See LETTERMORE.

LITTLE, a river of the United States, which forms part of the boundary between North and South Carolina, and falls into the Pedee.—Also a river of the state of Georgia, which flows into the Savannah, 30 m. above Augusta.—Also a river in the state of Kentucky, an affluent of Cumberland river.—Also a river in the state of Indiana, which flows into the Wabash, above Vincennes.

LITTLE, a river of Australia Felix, which falls into the harbour of Port Phillip, to the S of the Werribee river.

LITTLE-BEAVER, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by a branch of Little Beaver river. Its surface is undulating, and its soil consisting of calcareous loam generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,254.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. ENE of Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, and on the Manchester and Leeds railway.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. E by N of East Retford, on the Trent. Area 290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1841, 77.

LITTLEBOURNE, a parish in Kent, 4 m. E by S of Canterbury, on a branch of the Stour. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1841, 819.

LITTLE-BRITAIN, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 20 m. SE of Lancaster, watered by Octarara creek and its branches, and by Conewingo creek. Pop. in 1840, 3,042.

LITTLEBURY, a parish in Essex, 2 m. WNW of Saffron-Walden, intersected by the London and Cambridge railway. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1841, 822.

LITTLE-COMPTON, a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 38 m. SSE of Providence, at the E entrance of Narraganset Bay. Its surface is diversified, and its soil generally fertile.

LITTLECOT, a chapelry in the p. of Chilton-Folliat, Wilts, 4 m. NW of Hungerford.

LITTLE-CREEK, a hundred of Kent co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,050.—Also a hundred of Sussex co., in the same state. Pop. 2,973.

LITTLEDALE, a chapelry in the p. and co. of Lancaster, 6 m. E by N of Lancaster, on the Lune.

LITTLE-FALLS, a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 91 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, watered by Mohawk river, and intersected by the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Pop. in 1840, 3,881. The village lies on the Mohawk river.—Also a village of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, 79 m. NE by N of Trenton, consisting in 1840, of about 50 dwellings.

LITTLEFURZE, a village in the p. of Athlumney, co. Meath, ¾ of a mile E of Navan. Area 8 acres. Pop. in 1841, 204.

LITTLEHAM, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. S of Bideford, in the vale of the Yeo. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 424; in 1841, 390.

LITTLEHAM-WITH-EXMOUTH, a parish in Devonshire, 9 m. SW by W of Sidmouth, at the mouth of the Axe. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,189; in 1841, 3,927.

LITTLE-HAMPTON, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Westmoreland, bounded on the W by the Liffey or Pennyroyal creek.

LITTLE-ISLAND, an island in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Waterford, in the Suir, 2½ m. below the city of Waterford. It comprises an area of 180 Irish acres.—Also a parish in the co. and 4 m. E of Cork, insulated by the Lee. Area 1,692 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1841, 1,069.

LITTLE-MAHANOY, a township of Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 213.

LITTLE-OSAGE, a village of Bates co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 158 m. WSW of Jefferson city, at the junction of Little Osage and Marmeton rivers.

LITTLE-OVER, a township in the p. of Mickle-Over, Derbyshire, 2 m. SW by S of Derby. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 497.

LITTLE-PINEY, a village of Pulaski co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 90 m. S of Jefferson city, at the junction of Little Piney and Gasconade rivers.

LITTLE-PLYMOUTH, a village of King and Queen co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 60 m. E by N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, about 60.

LITTLEPORT, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. NNE of Ely, on the East Anglian railway. Area 16,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,644; in 1841, 3,365.

LITTLE-PRAIRIE, a township of New Madrid co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 436.

LITTLE-ROCK, a town in the state of Arkansas, cap. of the co. of Pulaski, 1,065 m. from Washington, on the S bank of Arkansas river, and on a bank 200 ft. above its level, and 300 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 2,500.

LITTLE-SWAN-PORT, a river of Tasmania, which divides the cos. of Glamorgan and Pembroke, and falls into Oyster bay, by an estuary which forms a beautiful port.

LITTLETON, a parish in Middlesex, 3 m. SE by E of Staines. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1841, 111.—Also a parish in Southampton-shire, 3½ m. NW by N of Winchester. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1841, 135.

LITTLETON (DREW), a parish and village in Wilts, 7½ m. NW of Chippenham. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1841, 251.

LITTLETON (HIGH), a parish in Somersetshire, 8½ m. SW by W of Bath. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1841, 1,116.

LITTLETON (NORTH), a parish in Worcestershire, 3¾ NE by N of Evesham. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 296.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything in the p. of West Lavington, Wilts, 5 m. SSW of Devizes. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1841, 507.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. SE by E of Chepstow, on the E bank of the Severn. Area 900 acres. Pop. 195.

LITTLETON (SOUTH), a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. NE of Evesham. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1841, 189.

LITTLETON (West), a parish in Gloucestershire, 5½ m. N by E of Bath. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1841, 158.

LITTLINGTON, a parish and village of Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. WNW of Royston. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 622; in 1841, 722.—Also a p. in Sussex, 6½ m. SW by S of Halesham, on the river Cuckmere. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1841, 140.

LITTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NNE of Wells. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1841, 430.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Tideswell, Derbyshire, 5 m. NW by N of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 866; in 1841, 864.—Also a township in the p. of Arncliffe, Yorkshire, 9¼ m. NNE of Settle. Area 6,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1841, 107.

LITTON (Cheney), a parish in Dorset, 5¾ m. E by S of Bridport. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. 463.

LITTORAL. See Viareggio.

LITTORAL (Hungarian), a district, formerly administratively annexed to Hungary, stretching along the Adriatic, to the E of the gulf of Quarnero, and N of the canal of Morlacca; bounded on the NW by Illyria; on the N by Civil Croatia, from which it is separated by a ridge of the Julian Alps; on the E by Military Croatia. Its principal towns and ports are Fiume and Porto-Re. On the formation of the kingdom of Illyria, in 1815, this district was administratively annexed to it under the name of the circle of Fiume.

LITTORI, a town of Indo-China, in Assam, on an island of the Brahmaputra, 45 m. NE of Guahatti.

LITTRY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Balleroy, 10 m. WSW of Bayeux. Pop. 2,128. It contains extensive coalfields.

LITVINOVO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 26 m. ENE of Starobielsk, and 9 m. NNW of Bielovodsk.

LITYN, or Litin, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia. The district is in the N part of the gov., and is traversed by the Bug. It produces corn, timber, and tobacco, in great abundance, and contains large herds of cattle. The town is 13 m. WNW of Winnica, and 90 m. NE of Kamenetz, in a fertile plain. Pop. 3,500.

LITZERSDORF, or Lodos, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 23 m. SW of Guns. Pop. 851.

LIU-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-huwy. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 120 m. N of Nan-king, in N lat. 31° 56′ 57″, E long. 117° 15′ 20″. It has a suburb, from which it is separated by a river. It has manufactories of paper. The environs are noted for their fruit, and produce also considerable quantities of tea.

LIUSNE, a river of Sweden, which issues from a small lake of the same name, in the W part of the prefecture of Jamtland, and of the haerad of Herjeadalen, in N lat. 62° 45′, E long. 12° 1′; runs SE into the prefecture of Gefleborg; and, after a course of about 240 m., falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 36 m. N of Gefle. It forms in the latter part of its course several lakes, of which Bergviken and Marman are the principal.

LIUSNEDAL, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Jamtland, and haerad of Herjeadalen, 90 m. SW of Œstersund, and 180 m. NNW of Falun, on the l. bank of the Liusne. Pop. 135. It has large iron-works.

LIVADIA, a river of Greece, in Livadia, formed by the junction of the Lethe and Mnemosyne, which unite a little to the S of Lebadea; runs N past that town; and, after a course of about 18 m., throws itself into Lake Topolias. It is the *Hercyna* of the ancients.

LIVADIA, the modern name of that portion of Greece which lies between Mount Olympus on the N, separating it from Romelia; the Archipelago on the E; the gulfs of Patros and Lepanto on the S; and the Aspro-Potamos, separating it from Albania, on the W. It corresponds to Greece Proper or Hellas; and anciently comprised Thessaly, Acarnania, Etolia, Phocis, Bœotia, and Attica. Under Turkish sway it was divided into the sanjaks of Trikala, Karleha, Lepanto, and Negroponto.

Livadia, or Lebadea, a considerable inland town of Greece, the capital of the foregoing prov., situated to the E of Mount Helicon, on a steep declivity divided by a rugged chasm, 50 m. NW of Athens, and 85 m. SSE of Larissa. Before the town lies a beautiful valley watered by the Hercyna or Ercyne; and behind on a lofty and precipitous corner of the mountain, stand the towers and pinnacles of a castle in ruins. The town itself, though of considerable size, and containing 10,000 inhabitants, has a decayed appearance. Its streets are narrow and ill-paved, and its houses meanly built. It was considerably injured by an inundation of the Hercyna in 1848.

LIVADOSTRO, a village of Greece, on an arm of a bay of the same name, 17 m. NW of Megara, and 24 m. SSE of Lebadea. The bay of L. forms the E part of the gulf of Lepanto. It is 12 m. in breadth at its entrance, and 18 m. in depth. It is the *Alcyonium mare* of the ancients.

LIVAROT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Lisieux. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,240; in 1841, 9,696. The town is 11 m. SSW of Lisieux, and 28 m. SE of Caen, on the r. bank of the Vie. Pop. 1,162. It has a spinning-mill and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in butter and cheese.

LIVE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Live-et-Brumagne. Pop. 102.

LIVE-ET-BRUMAGNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 294. It has a church and a castle.

LIVENS-ESSCHE (Saint), or Essche-Saint-Lievin, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 2,699. The com. is 14 m. ESE of Audenarde.

LIVENSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 105 m. SSW of Voronej, district and 18 m. SSW of Birioutch, on the r. bank of the Valoni. Pop. 500.

LIVENZA, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source near Polcenigo, in the deleg. of Udine, in the district of Sacile; runs SSE into the deleg. of Venice; and, after a rapid and tortuous course of about 51 m., throws itself by several arms into the Adriatic, at Porto-Santo-Margherita, and 30 m. ENE of Venice. This river is navigable to Tremeacque, and about midway in its course has a breadth of 120 ft. It is connected with the Piave by a canal.

LIVERDUN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 8 m. NE of Domevre-en-Haye, on the l. bank of the Moselle. It was formerly a fortress belonging to the bishops of Toul.

LIVERI, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 3 m. SE of Nola, cant. and 4 m. W of Saviano. Pop. 1,155.

LIVERMERE (Great), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NNE of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1841, 320.

LIVERMERE (Little), a parish in Suffolk, 5¼ m. NNE of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1841, 172.

LIVERMORE, a township of Oxford co., in the

state of Maine, U. S., 30 m. W of Augusta, on both sides of Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 2,745.

LIVERNON, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. of Figeac. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,989; in 1841, 8,986. The v. is 11 m. WNW of Figeac, and 27 m. NE of Cahors. In the environs are quarries of freestone and of alabaster.

LIVERPOOL, a parish, parliamentary borough, and seaport, in the hund. of W. Derby, co.-palatine of Lancashire, situated on the E side of the estuary of the Mersey, in N lat. 53° 24′, W long. 2° 58′, distant by railway from Aylesbury 176 m.; Birmingham 90 m.; Bolton 28¼ m.; Bristol 188 m.; Cheltenham 134 m.; Edinburgh 197½ m.; Fleetwood 40 m.; Glasgow 201 m.; Halifax 60½ m.; Hull 130 m.; Lancaster 49 m.; Leeds 75 m.; Lincoln 122¾ m.; London 201 m.; Manchester 31½ m.; Wakefield 78½ m.; Wolverhampton 83 m.; York 104 m.—The limits of the p. and borough previous to the passing of the parliamentary and municipal reform acts, were coextensive, and their area amounted to 1,560 acres. The town however reaching far beyond the borough boundaries on every side except the W, the townships of Kirkdale and Everton, part of the township of West Derby, and of the township or extra-parochial district of Toxteth-park, all of them very populous, were added to the parl. borough by the new boundary act.

Site.] The borough of L. occupies the slopes of a series of small hills on the E bank of the Mersey. At the S extremity is Park-hill, the summit of which is about 1,200 yds. E from the line of the docks, and about 188 ft. high above the old dock sill, to which datum all the heights mentioned here have reference. Nearly N from Park-hill, and about 3,000 yds. E of the line of docks, is the summit of another hill, at the junction of Smithdown lane and Parliament-street. The height is 192 ft., and the lowest point of the valley between the two summits occurs at the crossing of Princes' Park-road, at the height of about 152 ft. Proceeding N from Smithdown-lane, on a line nearly parallel with the river, we arrive at Edge-hill, the summit of which is near to St. Mary's church, and is 228 ft. high. From Edgehill the ground slopes gently N to Kensington, where there is an extensive flat at the height of about 208 ft. It rises slightly at Low-hill, and proceeds in an irregular rise interrupted by gentle knolls to the summit of Everton, in the neighbourhood of the church. This summit is the highest point in L.; it is nearly N from Edge-hill, and is 248 ft. high above the datum. From Everton the ground falls rapidly to the E in the direction of the Brook, and to the N into the valley between Everton and Walton-hill. To the W it also falls, until at the height of 104 ft. it meets the head of a valley formed between Everton and a lower ridge, which, commencing at Kirkdale at about 112 ft. high, and 1,000 yds. E from the river, returns in a S direction with an irregular fall, interrupted by two knolls, the first at Bevington-hill, and the other at the crossing of Plumber-street and Prussia-street, to the site of the old castle of L. in Castle-street, where it terminates at the height of about 50 ft. above the datum. The valley enclosed between the ridges formed by the succession of hills first named, stretching N from Smithdown lane to Everton, and the return ridge which extends from Kirkdale to Castle-street, terminates in a long level tract in Paradise-street, the site of the old pool of L., and receives the drainage of the W slopes of the first ridge and the E slopes of the other. The rise from the valley to Everton is very rapid; but as the valley expands the slopes become less steep, and at about half-way between the bottom of the valley and the summit at Edge-hill, a slight intermediate hill, Brownlow-hill, occurs, between which and the slope of Edge-hill a long flat tract which is the site of the old Moss-lake is included. On the W and S sides of Park-hill, the water flows directly into the river; on the E side, the natural outlets are the Dingles. The E slopes of Edge-hill drain into a brook which runs from the S of Kensington-road by the Botanic gardens to Otterspool. The E slopes of Everton drain into the Brook, and its N slopes into the valley between Everton and Walton.

Origin and increase of the town.] The origin of the name Liverpool is involved in obscurity. Some have derived it from a species of liver-wort found on the sea-shore. With perhaps more probability, the entire name is by others supposed to have been derived from the Welsh words Lle'r-pwll, signifying 'the place on the pool.' The pool, on the borders of which the original town or village stood, occupied the site of the new custom-house. Baxter supposes this to have been the port of the *Sestantii*, mentioned by Ptolemy,—a notion, however, which has generally been rejected. The existence of L. even at the Conquest is doubtful. The conquest of Ireland gave the first stimulus to L. In the beginning of the 16th cent., Leland gives the following description of it:—"Lyrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a paved towne, hath but a chapel. Walton, at 4 miles off, not far from the se, is paroche chirch." Subsequently to this date the town declined, containing in 1565 only 138 houses; and in 1571, is mentioned in a petition to Queen Elizabeth as "her majesty's poor decayed town of L." In this reign, however, a mole was formed to lay up the vessels in during winter; and a quay for the advantageous shipping and unshipping of their cargoes. In 1636 L. was rated at no more than £25, while Chester was charged £26, and Bristol £1,000. In consequence of the increase of the town, in the reign of William III., it was found necessary to make Liverpool a distinct parish from that of Walton-on-the-Hill. In 1709 an act of parliament was obtained for the formation of a wet-dock, which was formed in 1719 on the site of the old pool or haven, and was latterly known as 'the Old dock,' till filled up in 1831. Another act was obtained in 1736 for the enlargement of the old dock, the formation of another called Salthouse dock, and for rendering the harbour more secure. Under a third act, obtained in 1761, a third dock called the St. George's dock was formed, and piers were built to secure the outer harbour. From that period down to the present time the town has been increasing in magnitude, pop., and commercial importance with a rapidity unexampled in the old world. Till within the last half-century, however, the streets were generally narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings totally devoid of architectural beauty; but since that period, no town in this country has received greater improvement, and not one possesses at once so much elegance and commercial accommodation so extensive. Amongst the causes through the instrumentality of which "this quondam village, now fit to be a proud capital for any empire in the world, has started up, like an enchanted palace, even in the memory of living men," in the foremost rank stand the natural conveniences of its harbour. These have been enhanced to an immense extent by the never-ending increase of the docks; by the connection of the port, by means of canals and railways, with every part of the empire; and by the introduction of steam-power in aid of navigation. The natural and superinduced advantages of the surrounding district are next in importance: an extensive field of the most valuable coal, quarries of iron and freestone, mines of salt, and equally inexhaustible mines of British manufacture, on the one hand; on the other, the rich products of Ireland and the Manx fisheries. These have led to their necessary results among a free and industrious people, in the establishment of extensive commercial enterprise and various manufactures. The establishment of steam-vessels induced the Glasgow and Irish merchants to send large quantities of manufactured goods to L. for shipment to all parts of the globe; the Americans for many years carried on a large trade in British goods with China through the port of L.; and the Liverpool merchants have been enabled so effectually to compete with the metropolis in the Birmingham and other markets as to have induced leading firms in London to establish branches at L. At a dinner given by the mayor of L. to Sir R. Peel in 1847, the progress of the town during the last 16 years was thus illustrated by one of its parliamentary representatives: The pop. in 1831 was 205,964; in 1846 it had nearly doubled, being 358,655. The revenue produced by the corporation property in 1831 was £45,968; in 1847,

REFERENCES
Streets for which there is no room on the Plan

1 Lancelotts Hey
2 St Pauls Square
3 Plumbe Street
4 Ray St
5 Cockspur St
6 Milk St
7 Chisenhale Street
8 Pickup St
9 Midahall St
10 Bevington Bush
11 Edgar St
12 Milton St
13 Sawney Pope St
14 Bispham St
15 Adlington St
16 Standish Street
17 Exchange St
18 Preston St
19 Crosshall St
20 Peter St
21 Cumberland St
22 Temple Court
23 Harrington St.
24 Fenwick St.

PLAN OF THE

TOWN & BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL WITH BIRKENHEAD

TRANMERE, SEACOMBE, NEW BRIGHTON &c.

FROM THE ORDNANCE & OTHER SURVEYS.

By J. Bartholomew, Edin.r

34 Colonia Street
35 Rose Hill
36 Belle Street
37 Chesnut St.
38 Henry St
39 Lydia Ann St
40 Kent Square
41 Carnarvon Street
45 Liver Street
44 Tabley St
45 Simpson St
46 Flint St

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Institutions &c

A Town Hall
B Exchange Buildings
D Corn Exchange
E Clarendon Buildings
F Revenue Build.s Excise Custom.se & Post Office
G St George's Hall Courts of Law &c
H Mechanic's Institution
I Concert Hall
K Adelphi Theatre
L Liver D.o
M Amphitheatre
N Rotunda
O Philharmonic Hall
P Wellington Rooms
Q Royal Institution
R Medical D.o
S Athenæum
V Apothecaries Hall
W Savings Bank
X Blue Coat Hospital
Y Northern D.o
Z Female Orphan D.o
a Fever Hospital
b Seamans D.o
c Royal Infirmary
d Work House
e Blind Asylum
f Lunatic D.o
g Female Penitentiary
h Borough Gaol
i Statue of Geo. III
j Nelson's Mon.t
k Rushisson's D.o
l St George's Church
m St Nicholas D.o
n St Paul's D.o
o St Martins in the Fields
p St Johns Church
q St Marys D.o
r St Luke's D.o
s St Michael's D.o
t St Peter's D.o

£59,336. The town dues were in 1831, £49,332; in 1847 they were nearly double, the amount being £97,219. The dock revenue in 1831 was £183,455; and although the rates were reduced 38½ per cent. in 1836, they produced in 1847, £244,435. In 1831, the docks had 111 acres of water-space; in 1847, 180 a., with 14 m. of lineal quay space. The shipping of the port was in 1831, 12,537 vessels; in 1847, 20,889. The tonnage of the port was in 1831, 1,592,436 tons; in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was in 1831, 793,463 bales; in 1846, 1,134,081 bales. The increase in the number of houses built in L. is great beyond all precedent, to say nothing of the hundreds built beyond the boundaries, and the still greater number built on the Cheshire side of the river. To some extent this extraordinary increase in the number of houses has been the result of the excellent regulation which forbids living in cellars, and so far it is a proof of an improved mode of living rather than of an increase of the pop.; but even after every allowance has been made for that circumstance, the increase is surprising. The following table exhibits the increase of houses from 1838 to 1845:

In 1838	1,052 houses.
1839	997
1840	1,577
1841	1,761
1842	2,027
1843	1,390
1844	2,450
1845	3,728
Total,	14,982

At the period of the parliamentary survey in 1831, the increase of houses in the circuit of the townships adjoining the town was estimated at 700 per annum, while the price of land for building was very high, both in the town and on the outskirts. "As much as 10 guineas a sq. yard," say the commissioners, "has been given in the middle of the town; and the price of building ground in the different directions immediately surrounding the town is from 5s. to 15s. the sq. yard, or from £1,000 to £3,000 per acre. Even as far as 4 m. from L., in very favourable situations, £500 per statute acre is not, we are told, an unfrequent price."

Churches and chapels.] L. in the time of Leland, was a chapelry to Walton, as already noticed. On its erection, in 1699, into a parish, the old parochial chapel was called the church of St. Nicholas, and a new church dedicated to St. Peter was erected. St. Peter's church is a plain but well-built structure, with a tower 108 ft. high, and a peal of ten well-toned bells. St. Nicholas' church was erected in 1774, on the base of the ancient structure. It is a neat Gothic edifice. There are 20 perpetual curacies in the parish; 2 floating-chapels for seamen; 9 Independent and 9 Baptist places of worship; 4 Welsh Calvinist, 1 Society of Friends, 12 Methodist, 1 Sandemanian, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Universalist, and 2 Unitarian chapels. There are also 2 Scottish kirks, 2 Secession, and 7 Roman Catholic chapels; a Jews' synagogue, and a Hebrew church. The Roman Catholic pop. of L. is now rated at 100,000, and is yearly on the increase. Amongst the churches and chapels, besides those of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, there are many more elegant and highly finished edifices in every style and order of architecture.

Public edifices connected with trade.] The custom-house, erected on the site of the old dock, is an extensive and superb structure in the Ionic style. Three foot-walks for public convenience, connecting the bottom of South Castle street with Park-lane, are carried through the centre. To the right and left of these, short flights of steps lead up to the passages, and four grand staircases leading to the long room, which has a segment ceiling supported by columns and pilasters and surmounted by a beautiful dome 50 ft. in height. This room is 146 ft. in length, and 70 ft. in width. The E wing of this noble edifice is occupied as the general post-office, excise-office, dock-offices, and stamp-office. The basement is vaulted for bonded or other goods. The extreme length of the building from E to W is 466 ft. 8 in.; width 95 ft.; height 66 ft. 10 in. Government agreed to aid in the expense of erecting this edifice, by annual payments of £25,000, to the amount of £150,000, on condition that it should be ceded to them in 20 years. The site, corporate property, was valued at £90,000, and the whole expense estimated at £300,000.—The Exchange is a noble range of buildings, founded in 1803. The expense was defrayed by subscription, and amounted to £110,000. The buildings form three sides of a square, the fourth of which is occupied by the N side of the town-hall. The area extends from N to S 197 ft., and from E to W 178 ft. The three interior fronts have each a fine piazza, 15 ft. wide, intended for shelter to the merchants during bad weather. The E wing contains a news-room, 94 ft. in length, by 51 ft. in width. Immediately over this is the underwriters' room, which is 72 ft. by 36 ft. In the area formed by the exchange buildings and the town-hall, the merchants daily congregate for the transaction of business.—The tobacco-warehouse, a large plain range of brick building, stands on the W side of King's dock, extending the whole length of the quay, and occupying an area of 6¼ acres.—The L. and Manchester railway station, in Lime-street, is an elaborate and imposing edifice occupying the whole of the extensive area between Gloucester-street and Nelson-street, in front of the Lime-street tunnel. The elevation to Lime-street presents a façade of 330 ft. in length, relieved from monotony by rich and varied decorations, consisting chiefly of 36 three-quarter Corinthian columns on rustic pedestals, surmounted by a beautiful entablature. Four large arched gates form a leading feature in the front elevation. The L. and Manchester, and the North-Western railway companies, have all necessary accommodation in the area behind this handsome façade.—The Corn-exchange, in Brunswick-street, (rebuilt 1852,) covers 1,133 sq. yds., having a cast-iron roof and lantern centre, and the front occupied by offices.—St. John's market is a series of market ranges of extraordinary extent, in the centre of the town, erected, in 1820-22, by the corporation, at an expense of £36,813. The length of the range is 183 yds.; breadth 45 yds.; area 8,235 yds., or nearly 2 acres. It is roofed throughout in 5 ranges. The interior displays a hall of immense size, lofty, lighted, and well-ventilated, and divided into 5 avenues by rows of cast-iron pillars 25 ft. high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roofs. At night the whole interior is brilliantly illuminated.—St. Martin's market, in the vicinity of Maddox-street, and Scotland-road, is also a covered market, handsomer than St. John's, though not so spacious. The dimensions are 213 ft. by 135 ft. The interior is divided into 5 avenues.—St. James's market, at the S end of the town, is a fine brick building, with an area of about 3,000 sq. yds. It fronts Great George-street, and is covered with a lighted and ventilated roof, supported by rows of cast-iron pillars.—There are other markets in various parts of the city. In Murray-street is a new fish hall: there are also markets in Pownal and Cleveland squares, a hay-market at Lime-street, and a pig-market in Great Howard-street. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, but markets for provisions are held every lawful day.—St. George's Hall, which is said to be, with the exception of the new houses of parliament, the largest public building in the kingdom, was commenced in 1841, from designs by the late Mr. H. L. Elmes, architect, and does credit to the munificence of the corporation of L., from whose funds the cost of its erection—about £200,000—is defrayed. It is a magnificent example of columnar architecture of the Roman style "carried out"—to use the words of a professional man—"with Greek purity." The vastness of the building may be judged of when we mention that it not only includes a hall exceeding in size that of Westminster, but also two spacious assize-courts, a concert-room capable of accommodating 1,400 persons, a sheriff's court, jury-rooms, and many smaller apartments for public use, besides kitchens and numerous rooms for officers and servants. The extreme length of the edifice is 600 ft., and the E portico, composed of 16 fluted Corinthian columns, 41 ft. in height by 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, is approached by a flight of steps 200 ft. in length. The S portico, which is intended to be the principal entrance, is composed of 8 Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature filled with emblematical sculpture. The northern entrance leads to the Nisi Prius court, a beautifully proportioned hall of 60 ft. by 50 ft., with a highly enriched arched panelled ceiling, supported by 22 Aberdeen granite columns, with bronze Corinthian capitals. It is now connected with the great hall by an open colonnade, to be filled in with glazed bronze gates ornamented with heraldic devices.—St. George's hall, which forms the centre of the building, is about 180 ft. in length; the extreme width is 100 ft.: and the height from the floor to the crown of the ceiling will be 84 ft. The great vaulted ceiling, of 63 ft. span, which is highly enriched with decorated panelling, is executed with perforated bricks, which are used on account of their lightness as compared with the common brick, and in consequence of their advantages in point of ventilation. If ordinary bricks had been used, the weight of the ceiling would have been 1,000 tons, but its actual weight is only 600. The ceiling is supported by 24 red granite pillars, 31 ft. high, with bronze Corinthian capitals, resting on a stylobate of granite 5 ft. 6 in. in height. The hall is lighted by a great semicircular window at each end, and by five lateral windows, and is intended to be used for musical festivals, concerts, public meetings, dinners, &c. There are 5 noble arched recesses on each side, intended as galleries for the accommodation of spectators when requisite. The Crown court, which is at the southern extremity of the building, is nearly similar in form and architecture to the Nisi Prius court. The concert-room, over the N entrance, is of semicircular form.

Port limits, estuary, and lights.] In an official document, dated 28th November, 1723, the port of L. is stated to extend "from the Redstones in Holyake, at the point of Wirral, southerly, to the foot of the river called Ribble-water, in a direct line N; and so upon the S side of the said river to Hesketh bank, easterly, and to the rivers Asland and Douglas there; and so all along the sea-coasts of Meols and Formby, unto the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver." In 1839-40, the limits of the port of Fleetwood were appointed to extend from near

Hesketh bank northwards. In 1850, Runcorn was declared to be no longer a port; and the limits of the port of L. were declared to commence at the termination of the port of Chester, being a place called the Red Stones, in Hoylake, on the Point Wirral, and so along the coast of Cheshire into the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weever, and thence returning along the coast of Lancashire till it meets the termination of the port of Fleetwood, at a place called the Hundred-End water." The 'Red Stones' are some rocks lying between Hilbre island and the extreme point of Wirral, at the mouth of the Dee. 'Hundred-End water' is a stream emptying itself into the Ribble, on its S side, a few miles higher up than Southport. Here, then, we have a port, which, two centuries ago, was described as "the little fishing creek of L.," being then, with Beaumaris and Caernarvon, a mere dependency of the port of Chester, now stretching along the sea-coast from the estuary of the Dee to that of the Ribble, and including within its jurisdiction the whole of three navigable rivers, each the channel for a considerable amount of traffic peculiarly its own.—This highly important port has been ever in great danger of having its navigation seriously injured by the accumulation of silt, forming shifting sandbanks at the mouth of the Mersey; and Captain Denham infers from his observations for 14 years, that a time will arrive when no access to it can exist, unless man set bounds by his ingenuity to the operation of tidal action. It appears from Captain Denham's observations, that the proportion of insoluble matter contained in the Mersey, amounts to 29 cubic inches in the flood, and 33 inches in the ebb, in each cubic yard of water; evincing a preponderance of 1 in 8 in the matter of the ebb, or 48·065 cubic yds. of silt, &c., which is detained by the banks outside the Rock Narrows each tide, with the exception of what the succeeding ebb disturbs, at the exhausted stage of the former ebb. Thus, the ebb of to-day ranges over 64 sq. m., and the next ebb over 44 sq. m.; reducing, by one-third, the first day's layer,—that being the relative proportion of silt held in solution, and deposited over the outer area, at the northern margin of which the cross-set of the Irish channel ebbs, and limits the deposit by sweeping into broad water what may extend so far. Now, the excess of silt on the 730 refluxes of tide that occur in a year, amounts to 35,087,450 cubic yds., capable of spreading a layer, if equally disseminated, of 21 inches thick over the first tide area: one-third, however, is disturbed, and carried over the second tide area; or there is an uniform increase of the banks, and decrease of water in the channels of the estuary of the Mersey, amounting to 7 inches per annum. This deposition of matter is however very unequal, some parts of the coast and banks receiving great accumulation, while others are often taken away. The principal of the numerous and extensive sand-banks which stretch to the N and E of the Mersey and the Dee, and render the entrances to Liverpool difficult and intricate, are the Hoyle and the Burbo sands and flats on the S, and the Jordan flats and Formby bank on the N. The channels are all well-buoyed, and, to assist the mariner in his approaches to this much-frequented place, there are various lighthouses stationed on the shores, and floating light-vessels in the offing and channels. Formby lighthouse was erected, in 1834, on Formby-point, in N lat. 53° 32′ 21″, and W long. 3° 3′ 54″, but the light has been discontinued. Crosby lighthouse has been recently erected about 1½ m. SSW of Formby lighthouse, towards Crosby-point. The light in this tower is elevated 96 ft. above half-tide level. Crosby floating-light is situated S of the limits of Formby shore-light. The Rock lighthouse is situated to the E of the Crosby-floating-light, on the shore, at the S side of the entrance to the narrow gut of the Mersey. Leasowe lighthouse is situated on the shore between the Mersey and the Dee in N lat. 53° 24′ 49″, and W long. 3° 7′ 27″. Bidston lighthouse on Bidston-hill, NE and inland from Leasowe lighthouse, is in N lat. 53° 24′, and W long. 3° 4′. The lantern is 300 ft. above high water, and the light is seen at a distance of 20 m. in clear weather. The Liverpool light-vessel is moored in 7 faths. at the entrance to the Horse and Helbre channels, in N lat. 53° 28′, and W long. 3° 17′.

The docks.] The L. docks, from their number, magnitude, and importance, are entitled to special and prominent notice. The principal are the wet docks, designed chiefly for ships in the foreign trade, with large and heavy cargoes to receive and discharge: in these the ships are afloat at all times of tide, the water being retained by water-gates. The next are the dry docks, or basins, so called because they are left dry at ebb tide: these generally receive vessels employed coastwise. The others are the graving-docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, and in which the ships are laid dry for the purposes of caulking and repair. The docks of L. may be divided into three classes: First, those which are enclosed with walls; second, those which are unenclosed; and third, those which are enclosed with walls and warehouses. The first comprise the Sandon and Wellington docks, not yet completed at the extreme N of the line; the Bramley-Moore, the Nelson, the Stanley, the Collingwood, the Salisbury, the Clarence, the Trafalgar, the Victoria, the Waterloo, and the Prince's docks. The second class runs from the Prince's dock southward, and comprises the older docks of the town,—namely, George's, Canning, Salthouse, King's, Queen's, Union, Coburg, and Brunswick docks. The third class numbers as yet but one specimen. The Albert dock, situated in the district between the Salthouse and King's dock, is the sole dock in the port, constructed upon the model of those in London—surrounded by its own warehouses, worked by its own porters, and denying access within its gate to all who can give no account of their business. At the S end of the town, 3 new docks have been constructed without warehouses. These are the Toxteth, the Harrington, and the Herculaneum docks. In the heart of the town, amid the unenclosed docks, are also the private docks constructed by the late duke of Bridgewater, now the property of the earl of Ellesmere, and called 'the Duke's docks.' There are also 2 small docks, called 'Corporation docks,'—one the Manchester dock, and the other the River-craft dock.—The total water-area of the docks now in existence, (including the Albert dock,) is 120 acres 4,270 yds. The water-space of the intended new docks at the N will be about 64 acres, and at the S 13 acres, making the entire water-space of the docks at L., when the whole shall have been completed, about 198 acres, with an actual working quay-space of more than 13 m., and a grand total of quay-space of 15 m. 784 yds. Fire-proof warehouses are now in the course of erection round the Albert dock; and space has also been left on the quays of the new N docks for the erection of warehouses. It is also intended to have a line of railway running along the docks, and communicating with the L. and Manchester, and North Western railways. Another important feature is the communication about to be formed with the Leeds and L. canal.—The following table will show the water-area of the various docks and basins, including the locks and passages:

	Acres.	Yards.
Prince's basin,	4	1,549
Seacombe basin,	6	1,805
George's basin,	3	1,852
George's ferry basin,	0	1,344
Queen's basin,	5	191
South ferry basin,	0	2,927
Prince's dock,	11	3,889
George's dock,	5	2,593
Canning dock,	4	376
Salthouse dock,	4	3,493
King's dock,	7	3,896
Queen's dock,	10	3,101
Union dock,	2	3,505
Coburg dock,	4	2,198
Clarence dock,	6	273
Clarence half-tide dock,	3	4,500
Clarence graving-dock basin,	0	4,072
Trafalgar dock,	6	2,643
Victoria dock,	5	4,159
Waterloo dock,	6	1,153
Brunswick dock,	12	2,744
Brunswick half-tide basin,	1	3,388
Toxteth dock,	1	467
Albert dock,	7	3,542
Canning half-tide basin,	2	2,688
Intended North docks,	64	
Intended South docks,	13	
Total,	197	4,270

In addition to these, there are the Clarence, Canning, Queen's, and Brunswick graving-docks, the total length at bottom of which is 1,330⅔ yds. When the docks on both sides the river are completed, the total dock-accommodation of the port of L. will be 402 acres!! The length of quay afforded by these capacious basins surpasses the most famous of the river or shore-quays of any other sea-port; and, though their magnificence of prospect is diminished, their utility is increased by their being accumulated

within a moderate compass of ground, rather than extended in one long line. The whole length of the river wall, inclusive of the new N and S works, and exclusive of the openings, by entrances to the docks, &c., is 5 m. 20 yds. The dock-gates are constructed, not only for retaining water in the docks when the tide is out, but also for regulating the depth of water according to the height of the tide, by means of openings and sluices. These gates are managed by 4 men to each pair. As the docks are subject to accumulate the mud brought in with the tide, a dredging-machine, worked by a steam-engine of 10 horses-power, is used to cleanse them. It raises 50 tons of mud per hour, which is carried out into the current of the tide in the river by mud-barges built for that purpose. This method of cleansing docks is of modern invention, and is found to be preferable to any before practised, in point both of cheapness and expedition.—The accommodation is still insufficient for the increasing trade of the town, and the consent of parliament has been obtained for the construction of another dock, to be called the Wapping dock, in the older or S part of the town, in the neighbourhood of the Union and Coburg docks. The docks of L. are estimated in round numbers to have cost £9,067,000 sterling, exclusive of interest upon borrowed money. With interest paid, the cost of the docks to the present time would amount to £13,637,000. The bond debt of the estate in 1850 was £4,410,605. Of the bonds and assignments then outstanding the amount redeemable on demand was £439,993.

Redeemable in	1851	£585,333
,,	1852	585,146
,,	1853	743,568
,,	1854	835,176
,,	1855	722,800
,,	1856	326,408
,,	1857	100,431
,,	1867	only 200

Of the bond debt, the sum of £1,212,712 has been borrowed at 5 per cent., £1,098,257, at 4½ per cent.; £477,928, at 4¼ per cent.; £904,687, at 4 per cent.; £58,630, at 3¾ per. cent.; and £590,840, at 3½ per cent. When the first L. dock act was applied for, in the year 1709, the income which the dock was expected to yield, on an average of the trade of the port for the three years preceding, was £600. By the year 1760, the income of the docks had reached £2,333 a-year; and in 1800 it had still further increased to £23,379 a-year. Between the years 1801 and 1805, both inclusive, the amount of shipping on which dues were paid was 2,377,174 tons. Between 1806 and 1810 the amount had increased to 3,015,062 tons, showing an increase on the 5 years of about 600,000 tons. Between the years 1811 and 1815 the amount decreased to 2,864,210, chiefly owing to the war with America. Between the years 1816 and 1820 it had again increased to 3,854,709, showing an increase of upwards of 900,000 tons. Between 1821 and 1825 the amount of tonnage had increased to 5,148,303 tons, being an increase of 1,300,000 tons. Between 1826 and 1830 it had increased to 6,564,663, being an increase of about 1,400,000 tons. Between 1831 and 1835 it had increased to 8,184,250 tons, being an increase of nearly 1,800,000 tons. Between 1836 and 1840 it had increased to 10,537,202, being an increase of 2,400,000 tons. Between 1841 and 1845 it had increased to 12,945,301, being an increase of 2,400,000; and between 1846 and 1850 it had increased to 16,908,429 tons, being an increase of 3,900,000 tons, or, in round numbers, of 4,000,000 tons! In 1851-2 the amount of tonnage which paid dock-dues was 3,912,506 tons, showing an increase of 1,487,187 tons in 10 years. The mere increase of the tonnage of L. between 1846-50, when compared with that of 1841-45, is greater than the whole tonnage of the port in the 5 years ending in 1820. Between 1820 and 1850 the tonnage of the port had increased from 805,033 tons to 3,536,337 tons, or, taking it at periods of five years, so as to compensate for temporary disturbances, from 3,854,709 tons to 16,908,429. It has been remarked that though the tonnage of the port is four times as great in 1850 as it was in 1820, the income of the dock estate has not increased in proportion. But the reason is, that the dock committee have voluntarily remitted a large portion of the dues which they collected in 1820; and which they have full legal authority to collect again, if it should become needful. In 1848 reductions to the extent of £40,000 a-year were made in the amount of dock dues; in 1844 a reduction of 33 per cent. was made in the tonnage on East India vessels, and of 18 per cent. on the aggregate foreign dues; and in 1836 of about 38½ per cent. on the whole dock rates.

It appears from official returns, that the income of the dock estate, in 1852, amounted to £282,912, whilst it amounted to only £269,020 in 1851. This is an increase of £13,891 in 1852 compared with the income of 1851; of £49,922 compared with that of 1850; of £26,986 compared with that of 1849; of £69,488 compared with that of 1846, the year in which the corn-laws were repealed; and of £105,680 compared with that of 1842, the year in which Sir Robert Peel began his improvements of the old system of monopoly and exclusion. The increase of dock income, from 1842 to 1852, is thus £105,680, independent of about £40,000 a-year of duties remitted in 1848. If this sum is added to the £105,680 of actual increase, it gives the interest of upwards of £3,500,000,—an amount equal to the construction even of the magnificent works formed at L. during the last 10 years. Without the rapid increase of dock revenue which has taken place during the last ten years, the new docks either could not have been constructed, or not have been paid for. Should the increase of the dock revenue, between 1852 and 1862, be in the same ratio as the increase between 1842 and 1852, other new works, rivalling those recently formed, might be constructed, or reductions of rates might be made which would render L. the cheapest of ports, or the debt of the dock estate might be greatly reduced.

This vast estate is governed wholly by local agency. The members of the L. town council form two separate and distinct corporations—the one elected under the provisions of the municipal reform act, by the title of 'the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of L.;' and the other, constituted under the various dock acts, by the title of 'the trustees of the L. docks.' Although the individuals forming these two corporations are the same, their powers and authorities are entirely distinct. The corporation of L. are the legal depositaries of the property of the trust; but the entire management and control of that property, and of all dock affairs, are vested in a body called the dock committee, composed of 13 members, elected by the town-council out of their own body, and of 8 members elected by the merchants and shipowners of the town, being payers of dock rates.

Shipping and Commerce.] The first event which secured to L. any permanent commercial advantages was the conquest of Ireland in 1172, which brought it immediately into use in the transport of troops, military stores, &c., and the interchange of commodities. Leland states, that at the period of his visit, it was much resorted to by Irish merchants, &c., and that its small port-duties were then deemed attractions to traders. In 1650 only 15 vessels belonged

to the port: in 1710, when the first dock was formed, the number had increased to 84, averaging 70 tons each, and employing 924 seamen. The principal trade of the port of L. at this period was with Ireland, the isle of Man, and the northern states of Europe, independent of the coasting-trade. At this period the extent of tonnage cleared out from L. in British ships, was only 1-42 of that from all the ports in the kingdom. The West Indian and American trade gave a powerful stimulus to L.; and in 1716, the number of ships belonging to its port had increased to 113, navigated by 1,376 seamen. The trade with Scotland for coarse cloths for the West India market was now interrupted by the competition of the Manchester manufacturers, who thus threw into the hands of L. the monopoly of the supply of such goods to the W. Indies. The trade of L. appears to have risen rapidly from 1722 to 1740, by means of the contraband trade with S. America. This was chiefly carried on by supplying Spanish smugglers with goods in Jamaica, where payment was made in specie. This branch of illicit commerce was ultimately checked by the vigilance of the Spanish government, and at length wholly abolished by act of parliament; but the African trade was now partly in the hands of L., so that the suspension of the smuggling was not so severely felt as it might have been. In 1750, 15 ships from L. were employed in the slave-trade; and in 1760, the trade of this port with Guinea and the W. Indies is stated to have exceeded that of London. The exports were chiefly woollen and worsted goods from Manchester and Yorkshire, with Sheffield and Birmingham wares. These were bartered on the coast of Africa for slaves, to be again exchanged in the W. Indies for rum and sugar. In 1764, L. cleared out 74 ships for the coast of Africa, while Bristol cleared out only 32. Since the beginning of the present cent., the port of L. may be considered as perfectly free, for the purposes of commerce, to all the world. To furnish a detailed account of the commerce of L. during the 19th cent., would be to trace the progress of perhaps the most flourishing and certainly one of the most important sea-ports in the world. The changes effected by the opening of communication by railway with Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, London, and all the important districts of England and Scotland, would demand a long disquisition. The progress of the port, so far as regards its foreign trade, from the first half of the 18th cent. down to 1840, may be traced at a glance from the following account of the annual receipts of customs' duties during that period:—

Years.	Customs.	Years.	Customs.	Years.	Customs.
1733	£92,466	1805	£1,766,370	1832	£3,925,062
1750	215,961	1810	2,675,766	1833	3,733,132
1755	202,367	1815	2,360,967	1834	3,846,306
1760	248,312	1820	1,488,072	1835	4,272,847
1765	269,435	1824	1,984,522	1836	4,450,426
1770	231,994	1826	3,087,651	1837	4,351,496
1775	274,653	1827	3,308,804	1838	4,458,621
1780	188,830	1828	3,180,503	1839	4,234,118
1785	680,928	1829	3,315,041	1840	4,607,326
1795	489,438	1830	3,563,114	1847	3,230,921
1800	1,058,578	1831	3,599,205	1848	3,481,796

The customs duties collected at L. now comprise nearly a fifth—exclusive of London, more than a third—of those collected throughout all England, Ireland, and Scotland. They amount to nearly £1,000,000 more than all Scotland and Ireland; and nearly £1,000,000 more than all the outports of England, excluding London. The following approximation to the supposed annual amount of the commerce of the port of L. in its various branches was presented to the municipal commissioner in 1835:

Total exports of manufactures,		£20,000,000
Viz.—Woollens,	£4,000,000	
Cotton goods and yarn,	12,000,000	
Linens,	1,000,000	
Hardware,	1,200,000	
Earthenware,	350,000	
Silk,	150,000	
Salt and other articles,	1,000,000	
Total imports estimated roughly:		
Irish trade,		5,000,000
Raw cotton,		5,000,000
All other articles,		5,000,000
Total exports and imports,		£35,000,000

A return has just been made, by order of parliament, which shows that L. is now the greatest port in the British empire in the value of its exports and the extent of its foreign commerce. Being the first port in the British empire, it is the first port in the world. New York is the only place out of Great Britain which can at all compare with the extent of its commerce. New York is the Liverpool of America, as L. is the New York of Europe. The trade of those two ports is reciprocal. The raw produce of America, shipped in New York, forms the mass of the imports of L.; the manufactures of England, shipped at L., form the mass of the imports of New York. The two ports are, together, the gates or doors of entry between the Old World and the New. On examining the return just made, it appears that the value of the exports of L. in 1850 amounted to nearly £35,000,000 sterling (£34,891,847), or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year. This wonderful export-trade of L. is partly the result of the great mineral riches of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and the W. Riding of Yorkshire; partly of the matchless ingenuity and untiring industry of the populations of those cos.; partly of a multitude of canals and railways, spreading from L. to all parts of England and the richest parts of Wales; partly to L. being the commercial centre of the three kingdoms; and partly to the fact that very nearly £12,000,000 have been expended in L., and more than £12,000,000 in the river Mersey, in converting a stormy estuary and an unsafe anchorage into the most perfect port ever formed by the skill of man. On comparing the respective amounts of the tonnage of L. and London, it appears at first impossible to account for the fact that the shipping of L. is rather less than that of London, while its export-trade is much more than twice as great. The explanation of this fact is, that the vessels employed in carrying the 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 of tons of coal used in London, appear in the London return; while the canal and river-flats, to say nothing of the railway trains, employed in carrying the 1,250,000 of tons of coal used or employed in L., do not. State the case fairly, and the maritime superiority of L. will be found to be as decided as is its commercial. We ought also to add, that while the custom-house returns for 1850 give L. only 3,262,253 tons of shipping, the payment of rates to the L. dock estate in the 12 months ending June 25, 1851, gives 3,737,666 tons, or nearly 500,000 tons more. Comparing the rate of increase of the exports of L. with that of other ports, it appears that L. is not only the first port in the kingdom, but that it is becoming more decidedly the first every year. During the last 5 years the increase of the exports of L. has been from £26,000,000 to nearly £35,000,000, while that of London has been from little less than £11,000,000 to rather more than £14,000,000. The exports of Hull—which is undoubtedly the third port of the kingdom—though still very large, have rather declined, having been £10,875,870 in 1846, and not more than £10,366,610 in 1850. The exports of Glasgow, now the fourth port of the empire, show a fair increase, from

£3,024,343 to £3,768,646. No other port now sends out exports of the value of £2,000,000 a-year, though Southampton comes near to £2,000,000, and Cork passes £1,000,000. [*Liverpool Times.*] The account of entries of shipping into London and L. stands thus for 1850:

	Ships.	Tonnage.
London—British,	6,499	1,376,714
Foreign,	3,415	528,234
Total,	9,914	1,904,948
Liverpool—British,	2,944	954,101
Foreign,	1,587	651,214
Total,	4,531	1,605,315

In the same period the coasting-trade of London amounted in entries to 21,755 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 3,250,908. The L. account for the same time gives 9,873 vessels, the average tonnage of which was 1,404,487.

The imports from the United States are chiefly cotton. The trade of L. in this article is equal to six times the aggregate quantity imported into all other ports in the empire, and is ten times greater than that of London. It is also the mart for the exportation of the same material after having passed through the hands of the manufacturers of Lancashire and the west of Scotland. The total import of cotton into L. during the year 1851-52 was 1,748,899 bales: being an increase of 176,444 bales as compared with 1850-51; and of 16,660 bales as compared with 1849-50. The total export of cotton was 210,978 bales in 1851-52; 199,987 in 1850-51; and 184,050 in 1849-50.—The imports of wool in 1849 were 81,251 bales; in 1850, 79,959 bales; in 1851, 92,529 bales, of which 75,695 were foreign.—A great quantity of American flour is imported.—From the E. Indies there are considerable imports of cotton, sugar, indigo, and spices; and from the W. Indies extensive imports of sugar, rum, coffee, tobacco, &c. L. is the emporium of the mahogany trade, and has always been the great American timber depot. The trade with British N. America, and the various British ports, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, is of great value and extent. The imports from Petersburg are various, and exceeded by no other port unless it be London. The trade with Ireland is immense, being nearly equal in tonnage to that kept up with every port in Great Britain. The exports to Ireland are chiefly British manufactures, salt, and coal. Amongst the imports are immense quantities of live stock and animal produce; and a very large proportion of the imports of grain from Ireland to Great Britain centres in L. In 1850-51, nearly 300,000 tons of coal were shipped at L. for the United States, Brazil, France, Chili, India, the W. Indies, Spain, Turkey, and many other quarters.

Steam navigation.] L. maintains extensive communication by steam with Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and various parts of the coast; besides a constant traffic with the numerous ferries on the Cheshire shore and elsewhere within the Mersey estuary. The first steamer ever seen in the Mersey was started in 1815. In 1830, 16 steamers were plying to the ferries on the Mersey, 2 to the isle of Man, 3 to ports in the N of England, 6 to Wales, 7 to Scotland, and 36 to Ireland; and since that period the number has been at least doubled, while the number of voyages has been probably quadrupled. Daily intercourse is held with Dublin by mail steam-packets and numerous other steamers; others run to Cork, Belfast, Waterford, Londonderry, Drogheda, Newry, &c., to the isle of Man, Port-Patrick, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Annan, Wigton, Ardrossan, and Glasgow; to Beaumaris, Bangor, Menai-bridge, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Cowes, and London.—Regular intercourse by steam-packets, as well as sailing vessels, is kept up with all the principal points both of the New and the Old world. The outward passages to New York by what was called the Black ball line of sailing vessels, averaged in 1839 22½ days; the homeward passages, 33 days 17 hours. The voyage between L. and New York was made by the steamer Baltic, in August 1851, in 9 days, 19 hours, and 40 minutes. The average passage of the British mail steamers from L. to New York is 13 days 16 hours; to Boston, 12 days 22 hours.—Two additional lines of steamers are about to be established from L. to Australia, the one by way of New York, Chagres, Panama, and the Pacific ocean; the other by the route of the S. Atlantic and the Indian ocean. These two enterprises will form a complete line of British steam navigation round the globe; and joined to an enterprise already announced, make a treble line of steamers from L. to Australia. The British and N. American royal mail steam company have also a great enterprise in hand. The establishment of steamers from Panama to Australia having created a necessity for a connecting link between Panama and New York, the Cunard company have decided upon running a branch-line of first class steam-ships on that station, in conjunction with the mail steamers from the United States to L. The distance from L. to Chagres, by way of New York, is about 5,300 m.; the railway trip across the isthmus which separates the gulf of Mexico from the Pacific ocean is from 40 to 50 m.; the distance from Panama to Sydney is about 7,000 m.; and the island of Tahiti, in the Pacific, forms a well-situated coaling-place, about half-way from Panama to Australia.—The following are the relative distances from the port of Southampton and that of L. to the principal centres of trade and commerce within the United kingdom:

	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
To Dundee,	553	272
Glasgow,	482	201
Greenock,	504	223
Dublin,	406	163
Manchester,	268	31
Liverpool,	281	
Leeds,	204	74
Birmingham,	192	98
Bristol,	198	188
Newcastle,	387	194
London,	80	201
Plymouth,	326	316
Sheffield,	172	72

Manufactures.] The manufactures of L. are chiefly connected with ships, ship-stores, and machinery of various kinds. Though situated in the most extensive manufacturing district in the world, L. is not properly speaking a seat of manufactures. Perhaps one chief reason of this is the decided preference, as well as ample opportunity, which the labouring classes have in L. for other than the sedentary and confined employments of factories. There are, however, several extensive sugar refineries, and snuff and tobacco manufactories; with various wind and steam-mills for grinding corn, colours, dyer's wood, &c.; an extensive pottery, glass-staining works, roperies, and iron chain, cable, and anchor manufactories; ship-building yards where steamers and other vessels are built, steam-engine manufactories, iron and brass foundries, breweries, soap manufactories, &c. The Mersey is not noted for ship-building, but L. is one of the greatest ports in the world for their repair. The quantity of soap made in L. is immense. Exclusive of London and L., the whole quantity made in England in 1839 was 104,192,878 lbs. The quantity made in London was 38,885,058 lbs.: that made in L., 49,927,039 lbs. The gross amount of excise duty collected at Liver-

pool in 1839 was £622,935, or fully one-sixteenth of the whole excise-revenue of England, exclusive of that of London; and far beyond that of any other town in the empire: that of Edinburgh, the highest, being only £517,231; Glasgow, £507,399; Bristol, £379,970; Dublin, £354,866. L. is celebrated for the manufacture of watches and time-pieces, and supplies more than any town in the empire except London.

Municipal government.] Under the new municipal act, the borough of L. is divided into 16 wards, and governed by 16 aldermen and 48 councillors, under the usual corporate style. The revenue of the corporation is one of the most opulent in the empire. On an average of 7 years to 1834, the income of the corporation exclusive of the dock estate was £96,308. The amount of corporation debt in November, 1833, amounted to £792,009, much of which bore interest at 4 per cent., and part at 5, and even 6 per cent. The income of the borough for 1840 was £291,974; the expenditure, £291,974. In 1851, the ordinary revenue was £166,704; in 1850, £139,152. The extraordinary income in 1851 was £156,347, of which £66,569 was received on bond; in 1850, £239,148, of which £148,117 was received on bond. The ordinary expenditure in 1851 was £70.495; the extraordinary, £166,704, including £50,311 of surplus income.

Police.] The two forces of the town and dock police have been united in one body under the management of the watch committee; and the extent and resources of this establishment may be estimated from the fact, that it is now upheld at an annual cost of not much less than £40,000.

Court-house, jails, town-hall, &c.] The old assize-court and session-house, used for the business of the borough until the removal of the assizes for W. Derby to L., is a plain stone edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, 174 ft. in length. New assize courts were recently erected near to and at right angles with St. George's hall. They occupy an area of 220 ft. by 100 ft. —The bridewell, situated near the exchange, is a substantial building, with basement and first and second floor.—The borough jail and house-of-correction, built under the personal inspection of Howard, is detached from other buildings, and enclosed with a boundary wall of freestone. It comprises a central building, containing a house for the keeper with a chapel, and 6 detached wings for prisoners. This building is now quite insufficient for the average number of prisoners, and a new prison is being built at Walton.—The town-hall, an elegant structure at the N end of Castle-street, was founded in 1749. It has a well proportioned rustic basement, surmounted by a range of columns and pilasters in the Corinthian style. The whole interior was destroyed by fire in 1796, and was renewed on an improved plan at an expense of £60,000. A colossal sitting figure of Britannia crowns the dome; and below is a circular gallery, affording a fine view of the town.

Franchise.] Liverpool has regularly returned 2 members to parliament since the reign of Edward VI. The right of election, previous to the passing of the reform act, was in the freemen by birth, servitude, or gift. The greatest number polled for 30 years previous to 1831 was 4,401. The following table will show the progress of the constituency from 1832, when the Reform bill came into operation, to the present time:

Year.	Borough voters.	Freemen.	Total.
1832	7,655	3,628	11,283
1835	9,458	3,523	12,981
1838	10,591	3,149	13,740
1841	11,544	4,059	15,603
1844	12,128	3,795	15,923
1847	14,249	3,071	17,320
1850	14,861	3,014	17,875
1851	15,820	2,961	18,781

It will be seen from the above table that the number of household voters has about doubled itself in L. in 20 years, but that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of freemen. In point of political rights there is no difference between the £10 householder and the freeman; and the exemption from town-dues has no influence except with the higher class of freemen. The total number of assessments of all kinds in the borough of Liverpool is 43,525. Of these assessments, 28,629 are on houses of £10 or upwards; but not much more than half the persons rated at those amounts can be induced to qualify themselves as voters by paying their rates.

State of education.] In 1836, a report of the state of education in L., presented by the Manchester Statistical society to the British Association, created no little excitement in L., and led to a vindication of the character of a town which has acquired some reputation for a certain degree of intellectual superiority amongst commercial cities, while the report in question presented, on the contrary, a rather degrading estimate of the progress of civilization amongst the lower order of the pop. The report assumes the pop. of the borough to be 230,000; but it could not be more than 185,000 for the ancient borough, and 220,000 for the new. It states that one-fourth, or 57,500, consist of children between the ages of 5 and 15 who ought to be under education, but that only 27,200 are really under this process; and that therefore 30,300, or more than half of the whole, attend no schools whatever. To this representation of matters it was replied that the children between the ages of 5 and 15 in L. at the period in question could not be estimated at more than 48,000. The Prussian writers on education concur generally that one-sixth of the pop. of a country under the process of education is not too high a proportion. On this principle we have a right to expect that a number not less than 36,660 children should possess the permanent means of a competent education; and the report subsequently admits that 33,183 children are really receiving some sort of instruction. More than 11-16ths, or nearly 3-4ths of the entire British pop. earn their bread by manual labour. The remainder, consisting chiefly of gentry, clergy, professional persons, merchants, and traders, may be safely estimated in L. at 57,200; and we may safely assume that one-fifth of this class—namely 11,440—are constantly to be found at the better order of schools and seminaries. Adding together 9,357 taught in the schools of the Established church, 6,500 in those of the dissenters, and 11,440 in the better order of private seminaries, we have a total of 27,287 confessedly in the progress of a respectable education. Deducting this from 33,183, we have a remainder of 5,896. It is to this number alone that the disgusting details and humiliating descriptions of the Manchester report can be any way applicable. Since 1836, much activity and energy have been displayed in improving the state of education in L. The new collegiate schools in connection with the church of England are conducted on an important scale; and the excellent schools of the Mechanics' institute also, conducted on a similar comprehensive system, may be said to constitute the collegiate schools instituted, patronized by, and connected with the Dissenting churches. The representations of the Manchester statists, however, are borne out by the investigations of the *Morning Chronicle's* 'commissioner,' who, in August 1850, reported that, "besides the schools in connection with the church of England and with the various dissenting bodies, there are 5 Roman Catholic schools, which, according to the statements of their patrons and managers, educate among them 3,070 children. There are also the Corporation schools, educating upwards of 1,200 children; the workhouse schools of the parish of L., and the extra-parochial district of Toxteth park; and the Liverpool Industrial schools, established at Kirkdale, to aid the parish in the work of education, and affording food, lodging, clothing, and instruction in various trades, besides in the elements of a plain education, to an average of 1,150 children. There is also the Royal Hibernian school, which educates 400 children both Catholic and Protestant; the schools for girls and boys in connection with the Liverpool Mechanics' institution; and the Collegiate school,—all of which are establishments of a very superior class, and not confined to the children of mechanics. Adding the whole of these together, and including day-schools and Sunday schools in one total, the educational statistics of L., as accurately as I can make them, will be—

Established Sunday and Day schools,	14,090
Dissenters' ditto,	12,270
Roman Catholic schools,	3,070
Corporation schools,	1,200
Kirkdale ditto,	1,150
Hibernian school,	400
Schools omitted or not otherwise included,	1 000
	33,180

To this total should be added the children of the rich, receiving their education either at home or in private seminaries. That there are more than 5,000 of such children in the private boarding and day schools of the town is not probable. But taking them in round numbers at 5,000, and supposing generally that these figures are correct, and that the children 'due to the school' in L., with a pop. of 350,000, is as one in six, it would follow that upwards of 20,000 children receive no education whatever. This calculation would also presume that the children attending these various schools were all above 4 years of age."

Literary and Scientific institutions.] The L. Royal institution in Colquitt street, formed in 1814, was incorporated by royal charter in 1822. Its object is the promotion of literature, science, and

arts, by the institution of academical schools and public lectures. The building of this institution is a spacious edifice with a neat stone portico. The interior contains numerous apartments, adapted to the various purposes of the institution. The museum occupies the whole of the second and third stories, and contains one of the finest collections out of the metropolis. The Literary, Scientific, and Commercial institution in Anne street was founded in 1835, for the purpose of promoting the instruction and mental recreation of young men engaged in commercial and professional pursuits.—The Medical institution, situated at Mount-pleasant, possesses a lecture-room, library, and museum, &c. The edifice is of an unusual form, constituting one-fourth of the circumf. of a circle 140 ft. in diameter. The order is plain Grecian Ionic.—The Liverpool Mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. In 1835, the foundation-stone of a new building was laid by Lord Brougham. The edifice, in the Ionic style, consists of two wings and a central building, and is of immense size and imposing appearance, occupying, with its areas and courts, nearly a statute acre of land. It contains a theatre for public lectures, which will accommodate upwards of 1,500 auditors, a sculpture-gallery, a museum, a reading-room, and a library containing 10,000 vols. The lower Day-school contains at present 470 pupils under the care of 12 masters. The terms for sons of members are £1 15s. per annum; for others, £2 5s. Excepting classics, there are taught in this school all the branches of a good English education. The High school contains 356 pupils, under the care of 18 masters; terms. 10 guineas per annum. The evening classes, conducted by 26 masters, contain about 650 pupils, to whom instruction is afforded in English grammar, composition, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, the various branches of pure mathematics, navigation, nautical and popular astronomy, mechanical science and its application to the arts, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, landscape-drawing and practical perspective, ornamental figure drawing and modelling, naval architecture, painting, natural philosophy, the French and German languages, classics, rhetorical delivery, and vocal music. In addition to these, there are public lectures twice a-week, the audiences varying in number from 800 to 1,000.

Libraries, news-rooms, &c.] The Liverpool Athenæum, opened in 1799, was the first institution of the kind in this country, and gave rise to those of London, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, &c. It is a neat stone-building in Church-street, erected at an expense of £4,000, and consisting of a library and news-room. The latter is handsome and commodious, and is well-supplied with periodicals, and the former contains upwards of 20,000 vols. The income of this institution is derived from 500 proprietors who pay annual subscriptions of £2 12s. 6d. each.—The Lyceum, in Boldstreet, is a handsome structure, erected in 1802, by public subscription, at an expense of £11,000. The coffee-room is very spacious, and is furnished, like the Athenæum news-room, with a large collection of London, provincial, and Irish newspapers, magazines, reviews, maps, &c. In the library, a handsome room of a circular form, there are at least 35,000 vols. Other newsrooms are the Union and the Exchange news-rooms, the Underwriters-room, &c.; and besides the extensive libraries already noticed, and numerous circulating and other libraries, there is a law library in South John-street, containing an extensive collection of books belonging to the legal profession.—Several newspapers are published at L.

Recreative and remedial institutions.] The Theatre, on the E side of Williamson-square, was erected in 1772, at an expense of £6,000, since which time it has been enlarged.—The Liver theatre, a minor establishment in Church-street, is tastefully fitted up, and open during winter.—The Royal amphitheatre and circus for equestrian exhibitions, is a spacious and handsome building in Great Charlotte-street, also open during winter.—The Wellington-rooms, in that quarter of the town called Mount Pleasant, were founded in 1815. The stone-front is in the Corinthian style of architecture. The interior consists of an extensive suite of assembly-rooms, with the usual accommodations of card-room, supper-room, &c.—The new Philharmonic hall is perhaps the finest building in the world, devoted exclusively to music; it is situated on Mount Pleasant. The lighting of this hall is unique; within its walls frequent concerts and oratorios take place, and the first performers in the empire are engaged. Lancashire is celebrated for its chorus singers.—Races take place in July at Aintree, about 6 m. NE of L. The new baths, on the W side of George's dock, consist of a handsome range of stone-buildings, erected for the corporation at the expense of £32,859, exclusive of the cost of complicated machinery for the raising and filtration of the water: the interior accommodations are of first-rate class. To the corporation of L. belongs the honour of being the first corporate founders of public baths and washhouses for the poor. The idea was suggested to them by the humble efforts of a poor woman, who observing, during a time of fever, the discomfort caused by the washing and drying of clothes in the miserable rooms in which sick people lay, offered the use of her back kitchen to her neighbours. They gladly availed themselves of the facilities afforded; and in the course of a few months it was regularly used by about 85 families. These operations excited the attention of some benevolent ladies who passed their time in visiting and relieving the poor; and through the aid afforded by them this exemplary woman was enabled to keep up her little establishment; and the women who made use of her back kitchen gladly paid a penny each for the privilege of doing their washing out of their own homes. The corporation of L. took the hint, and in 1842 erected, in Frederick-street, at the S part of the town, at a cost of £3,341, the first baths and washhouses for the poor. The good woman with whom the idea originated was appointed its keeper and superintendent. This experiment having answered the expectations of its founders, a second establishment was projected for the benefit of the poor in the populous districts of the N of Liverpool. This edifice was erected in Paul-street, Liverpool, at a cost of £8,534. Four other washhouses have since been erected. The Zoological and Botanical gardens, in a certain sense also recreative institutions, have been already noticed. —The Infirmary, an elegant and spacious three-storied edifice, with wings and a portico, with massive columns of the Ionic order, and numerous windows, situated in Brownlow-street, was opened in 1824. It is perhaps the most noble edifice in Liverpool. The expense, which was defrayed by public subscription, amounted to £27,800, exclusive of the ground. There are 20 wards, 5 of which, containing 104 beds, are appropriated to surgical cases. The Northern hospital in Leeds-street, for the accommodation of 60 in-patients, is an infirmary on a small scale, in aid of the principal one.—The Lunatic asylum, on the N side of Brownlow hill, erected in 1830, is a neat and appropriate structure. The centre of the buildings retreats from the sides, thus forming them into wings. The expense of erection amounted to £11,000. Amongst other remedial institutions are the S and N dispensaries, the Lock-hospital, the Ophthalmic infirmary, the Apothecaries' hall, the House-of-recovery for fever and other contagious diseases, and the Humane society's institution.—The L. merchant seamen's hospital, a charity intended for the support of decayed seamen of the port, and of their widows and children, is supported partly by the monthly contribution of 6d., which every seaman, sailing from the port, is obliged by act of parliament to pay out of his wages. It has likewise a capital stock of about £37,000 unclaimed prize-money. About 700 persons receive aid from this institution.

Sanitary condition.] Until recently L. possessed the unenviable distinction of being the most unhealthy town in England. Out of her estimated pop. of 280,000, not less than 50,000 inhabited cellars, dark, damp, ill-ventilated and dirty—one-third of them from 5 to 6 ft. below the level of the soil, with no underdrainage, and no place of deposit for filth and offal. Fever is never absent from L. The excess in the number of deaths in L. above the average rate of the country was in one year 10,000. The excess of mortality in that town, in a particular year when Dr. Playfair examined it, above the mortality at Ulverstone in the same co., was 3,611. Besides the obvious causes of insufficient sewerage and drainage, the great mischief of L. is the influx of poor Irish. "It is they," says Dr. Duncan, in a report of 1842, "who inhabit the filthiest and worst ventilated courts and cellars, who congregate the most numerously in dirty lodging-houses, who are the least cleanly in their habits, and the most apathetic about everything that befalls them. It is among the Irish that fever especially commits its ravages, and it is they who object most strongly to be removed to the hospital from their miserable abodes. Nor does the evil stop with themselves. By their example and intercourse with others, they are rapidly lowering the standard of comfort among their English neighbours, communicating their own vicious and apathetic habits, and fast extinguishing all sense of moral dignity, independence, and self-respect." In 1846, the corporation applied for a sanitary act of their own, based on the provisions of Lord Lincoln's bill, and with such alterations only as made their act better adapted to the peculiar requirements of L., especially with regard to the equitable arrangement of local taxation in the several amalgamated townships. Another great distinction made by this bill had reference to the cellars of the town. The bill provided that no cellars should be allowed to be separately occupied if the floor was more than 4 ft. below the level of the adjoining street, if the roofs were less than 3 ft. above the same, and if they were not also provided with sufficient windows, flues, &c. This bill, after considerable opposition, at length passed into a law, and the local powers of the various commissioners merged into the corporation. The act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1847. The providing of public parks and places of recreation for the inhabitants, has also been considered as a matter of duty by the authorities of L. In this respect they have received important aid from Mr. R. V. Yates, a philanthropic Liverpool merchant, who, at great individual expense, has purchased a beautiful park of about 80 acres for the free use of the public, and has drained and laid it out with taste and skill. The corporation followed Mr. Yates in this important movement by purchasing and throwing open to the public the Botanic gardens. They have likewise purchased, for upwards of £80,000, the extensive estate of Newsham-house, on the confines of the borough, which they are about to convert into public pleasure-grounds.

LIVERPOOL, a district and town of New South Wales, in Cumberland co. The district comprises an area of 103,980 acres. The town is 20 m. WSW. of Sydney, on the l. bank of St. George's river, and only 26 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 601. It is neatly built, and contains a church and an hospital. With Richmond, Windsor, and Campbelltown, it returns a member to the legislative council.—Also a river of North Australia, in Arnheim Land, which falls into the sea between Junction bay and Cape Stewart, in

S lat. 12°, and E long. 134° 15′. It is 4 m. wide at its mouth, and so far as it has been traced appears to have a tortuous and shallow channel. Its source is still unknown.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Nova Scotia, capital of Queen's co., on the Mersey, at its entrance into the harbour of the same name. Pop. 4,342. It is well and regularly built, and has a court-house, a jail, 3 churches, an Episcopalian, Congregational, and Methodist, a school, and a black-house. It possesses a flourishing trade in lumber and fish. The harbour is accessible at all seasons, but is barred across its entrance with a depth at high tide of only 15 ft.

LIVERPOOL, a village of Salina township, Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 136 m. W by N of Albany, on Onondaga lake, and intersected by the Oswego canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.—Also a township of Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 29 m. N by W of Liverpool. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by the Susquehanna. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 763. The village is on the W bank of the Susquehanna. Pop. 451.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,096.—Also a township of Medina co., in the same state, 125 m. NE by N of Columbus. It is watered by Rocky river and its branches, and has a fertile soil. It contains iron-ore and several mineral springs. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Lake co., in the state of Indiana, 162 m. NNW of Indianapolis, on the S side of Deep river, a branch of Calumie river.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS, or Corborn Comleroy, a district of New South Wales, bounded on the E and S by the Liverpool range. It has an area of about 10,000,000 acres; and contains the greatest extent of pastoral country in any of the districts of the colony. Its surface is that of an elevated table-land.

LIVERPOOL RANGE, a mountain-range of New South Wales, running E and W between the parallels of 31° 20′ and 32° S, and stretching from the meridian of 149° to that of 152° 20′. It forms the water-shed between the basins of the Hunter and the Manning rivers flowing SE, and that of the Nammoy or Peel flowing NW. It attains an alt. of 2,000 ft. above sea-level between the meridians of 150° and 151°.

LIVERSEDGE, a chapelry in the p. of Birstall, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. NNE of Huddersfield. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 5,988.

LIVERTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. E by N of Guisborough. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1841, 2,360.

LIVESEY, a township in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire, 8½ m. SE by E of Preston. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,787; in 1841, 1,996.

LIVET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of Bourg-d'Oisans. Pop. 1,214. It has several forges and blast furnaces.

LIVINGSTON, a central county in the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 509 sq. m., drained by Genesee river and Canaseraga creek. It has a fertile soil, and contains beds of gypsum and bog-iron, and several salt and sulphur springs. Pop. in 1840, 35,140; in 1850, 40,887. Its cap. is Geneseo.—Also a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, comprising an area of 730 sq. m., bordered on the W by Amite river, on the S by Lake Maurepas, and on the SE by Pontchar train, and watered by several streams. Pop. in 1840, 2,315; in 1850, 3,384. Its cap. is Springfield.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 330 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Ohio, and on the SW by the Tennessee, and intersected by Cumberland river. Its surface is undulating, and its soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 9,025; in 1850, 6,578. Its cap. is Smithland.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 1,026 sq. m., drained by Vermilion river and its branches. Its surface is undulating, and its soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 759; in 1850, 1,552. Its cap. is Pontiac.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Missouri, comprising an area, generally level, of 510 sq. m., watered by Grand river and its branches. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 4,325; in 1850, 4,249.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, 35 m. S of Albany. It has a diversified surface, and is drained by Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's creek, and bounded on the W by the Hudson. The soil consists of clay, loam, and gravel. Pop. in 1840, 2,190.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 9 m. NW of Newark. The surface is generally mountainous. It is bounded on the W by Passaic river, and watered by several of its branches. Pop. 1,081.—Also a village of Livingston co., in the state of Michigan, 46 m. WNW of Detroit, on Woodruff creek.—Also a v. of Sumpter co., in the state of Alabama, 68 m. SW of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Sucarnochee river.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish in the SE division of Linlithgowshire, 14 m. WSW of Edinburgh. It is 6¼ m. in extreme length, and varies from ¾ to 3 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,035; in 1841, 1,004.

LIVINGSTONE, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, at the junction of the Berrima and Mittagong roads.

LIVINHAC-LE-HAUT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Aubin, 21 m. NNE of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. Pop. 1,937. The locality contains several coal-mines.

LIVNO, Heluna, or Hliuno, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Herzegovine, 13 m. WNW of Douvno, and 19 m. SSW of Keupris, at the foot of Mount Liubaska. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Turks. It is defended by a fortress, and is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, bordered on the W by a deep ravine here forming the bed of the Bistritza, and crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. The plain of L., bounded on the SW by the chain of the Prologh mountains, and on the S by another parallel but less elevated range, is 45 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is watered by several streams. It is very fertile, and affords excellent pasturage to large numbers of horses and cattle.

LIVNY, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orel. The district is in the E part of the gov. It is very fertile. The town is 87 m. ESE of Orel, on the l. bank of the Sosna. Pop. in 1838, 9,380. It is of considerable antiquity, and contains 7 churches and a convent.

LIVONIA, a township of Livingstone co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. E of Geneseo. The surface is undulating, and is drained by the outlet of Hemlock lake. Pop. in 1840, 2,719.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, 16 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 1,169.—Also a village of Wayne co., in the same state, 104 m. S of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.

LIVONIA, a maritime prov. or government in the NW of European Russia; bounded by Esthonia on the N; by the great lake Peipus, separating it from the gov. of St. Petersburg, and by the gov. of Pskov on the E; by the govs. of Vitebsk and Courland on the S; and by the gulf of Livonia or Riga on the W. It has an area of 17,500 sq. m., with a pop. in 1838 of 740,100; in 1846 of 814,100. Its surface presents a vast tract of level country interspersed with numerous marshes, and several hundred lakes great and small, of which those of Ljuban and Wirzjev are of considerable size. The latter lake discharges

itself by the Embach into the W side of Lake Peipus. The principal rivers are the Navast in the NW: the Boulder-Aa intersecting the central portion of the gov.; the Pedez in the SE, a branch of the Dvina; and the Dvina, which divides the gov. of L. on the S from that of Courland, from the junction of the Pedez to that of the Oger. The soil is in some places sandy, but consists in general of a rich loam equally calculated for tillage and pasturage. The export of corn, particularly rye and barley, is considerable; hemp, flax, and lintseed are largely grown for exportation. The forests are an important source of wealth. The cattle are in general small. Dorpat is the only university in L.; Riga the only place of extensive trade. The other chief towns are Pernau, Fellin, Volk, Verro, Wolmar, and Venden. This country was almost unknown to the rest of Europe until the end of the 12th cent., when it was overrun by the Danes. During the 13th and 14th cents. it was governed by the Teutonic knights; in the 16th, the Poles acquired the possession of it. In the 17th, Russia and Sweden contended for it; but in 1660 it was ceded, along with Esthonia, to the latter power; and the cession was confirmed by the peace of Nystadt in 1721.

LIVONIA (Gulf of), a large inlet of the Baltic, skirted on the E and S by the Russian govs. of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland; and having the islands of Œsel and Mœn lying across its mouth. From the SW point of Œsel, to the coast of Livonia, measured along the parallel of 58°, it is 90 m. in depth. From the mouth of the Dvina to the SE point of Œsel, it is 100 m. in length. It contains the two small islands of Kin and Rouno, and receives all the great rivers of Livonia, with the addition of the Treider-Aa from Courland.

LIVORNO. See Leghorn.

LIVORNO, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 17 m. WSW of Vercelli. Pop. 3,600.

LIVOT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Rhisne. Pop. 117.

LIVRADE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,269; in 1841, 5,979. The town is 5 m. WSW of Villenueve-sur-Lot, near the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. in 1841, 3,209. It has manufactories of cloth and leather, and a tile-work. The locality is noted for its prunes.

LIVRADOIS, an ancient district of France, in Lower Auvergne, now comprised in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome. Its capital was Ambert.

LIVRE-LA-TOUCHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Craon, and 14 m. WNW of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,501.

LIVRON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 2 m. NE of Loriol, on the brow of a steep hill, near the confluence of the Drome with the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 3,730, chiefly Protestants. It possesses silk-mills, manufactories of agricultural implements, marbleworks, an oil-mill, tanneries, and extensive tile and lime-kilns. Wine is cultivated in the locality.

LIVRY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. NE of Caumont. Pop. 1,317. It has a considerable trade in cattle.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 2 m. SW of Saint-Pierre-le-Moutier, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 1,521.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SE of Gonesse, and 9 m. E of Paris. Pop. 975.

LIVULA, a town of SE. Africa, in the district of Makua, on the N side of the Muzimboa, near the entrance of that river into the channel of Mozambique.

LIVUMA, a river of SE. Africa, in the district of Mukaranga, which has its source in the Ndschessa mountains; runs ESE; and flows into the channel of Mozambique, a little to the N of Cape Delgado.

LIW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Podlachia, obwodie and 21 m. NNW of Siedlec, and 22 m. ENE of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Liwiec. Pop. 800. It has a castle.

LIWIMOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldgb. and circle of Brünn. In its vicinity is the gouffre of Mazocha, the greatest natural curiosity in Moravia.

LIXFELD, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, district and 9 m. WNW of Gladenbach.

LIXHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 681; of com. 255.

LIXHEIM, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 6 m. W of Phalsbourg, and 5 m. NE of Sarrebourg, on the Briche. Pop. 1,025. It has a Catholic church, a Protestant chapel, and a synagogue. In the environs are a free-stone quarry and a mineral spring. L., which occupies the site of an ancient abbey, was built and fortified by Frederick II., prince palatine, to serve as a retreat for the Lutherans. In 1622 it was ceded to Henry II., duke of Lorraine, and erected by him into a principality in behalf of the bastard of Guise.

LIXURI, a town of the island of Cephalonia, on the W side of the gulf of Argostoli, 4 m. WNW of the town of that name, 5 m. S of Cape Afi, and 5 m. E of Cape Gobo. Pop. 5,000. It is the principal town and the chief commercial entrepot of the island, and has a good port and building-docks.

LIZANT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. S of Civray, and 13 m. S of Poitiers, near the Charente. Pop. 830.

LIZARD, an island in the S. Pacific, off the NE coast of Australia, 24 m. NE of Cape Flattery, in N lat. 14° 40′ 20″, E long. 145° 23′. It is about 3 m. in length, and forms a lofty peak.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland on the coast of Cornwall, 23 m. ESE of the Land's End, with two light-houses, the highest of which is in N lat. 49° 57′ 41″, W long. 5° 11′ 5″. It is 15 m. from Falmouth, 50 m. from Plymouth, and 185 m. from Portsmouth. The sailing distance from the L. to Barbadoes is 3,425 m.; to Samana in Hayti, 3,545 m.

LIZE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Seraing. Pop. 1,700.

LIZE'E, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ragnies. Pop. 110.

LIZERNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Zuydschote. Pop. 125.

LIZIER (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, arrond. of Saint Girons. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,270; in 1841, 12,799. The town is 1½ m. NW of Saint Girons, on the r. bank of the Salat. Pop. 1,160. It has several paper-mills, a manufactory of cotton and woollen fabrics, several corn and oil-mills, a marble-work, several carding-mills, &c. This town was the capital of the ancient *Consoranni*, and subsequently of the district of Conserans or Couserans. It derived its present name from one of its bishops, who, to the period of the 12th cent., bore the title of bishops of Austria. Previous to the revolution it was named Austrie-la-Montagne.

LIZY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Meaux. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,270; in 1841, 12,774. The town, which is also named Lisy-sur-Ourcq, is 9 m. NE of Meaux, at the confluence of the Ourcq with the Marne. Pop. 1,197. It has an oil-mill and a tannery, and carries on an active trade in grain and wool.

LIZZANELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, cant. and 5 m. SE of Lecce. Pop. 1,180.

LIZZANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, cant. and 7 m. SSE of S. Georgio. Pop. 1,000.

LLABORCI, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 41 m. NNE of Lerida, partido of Sort, on the Noguera. Pop. 145.

LLACUNETA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 31 m. NE of Terragona, and partido of Vendrell, in a wide valley. Pop. 987. It has a convent. Cotton-spinning forms the chief branch of local industry.

LLADO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 14 m. SSE of Gerona. Pop. 1,995. In the environs is a mine of copper.

LLAFERNOC, or Lavernock, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. S of Cardiff, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 77; in 1841, 85.

LLAMAS-DE-LA-RIBERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. WNW of Leon, partido and 17 m. NNE of Astorga, on the l. bank of the Orvigo. Pop. 1,420.

LLAMPHEY, a parish in the co. and 2 m. E by S of Pembroke. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1841, 407.—Also a hamlet in the p. of St. Bride's Major, Glamorganshire, 5 m. W of Cowbridge.

LLAN, originally the Welsh for a 'yard' or 'enclosure,' and subsequently employed to signify a 'church' or a 'chapel;' but in process of time *capel* became the distinguishing denomination of the last. The names of many Welsh places are compounded of one of these words as a prefix, and the name of some native pastor or saint.

LLAN-ABER, a parish in Merionethshire, 1½ m. NW of Barmouth. It includes the township of Gwern-y-Hywel. Pop. in 1841, 1,709.

LLAN-AFAN, a parish in the co. of Cardigan, 8 m. N of Tregaron. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1841, 411.

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. NW of Builth. Pop. in 1841, 975.

LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, a parish in Breconshire, 5 m. W by S of Builth, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1841, 172.

LLANALLGOLF, a chapelry in the p. of Llaneugrad, Anglesey, 6 m. E by N of Llanerchynedd, on the coast of St. George's channel. Pop. 417.

LLAN-AML-LLECH, or Llanhamlach, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. SE of Brecknock, on the E bank of the Usk, including the hamlet of Llecfaen. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1841, 324.

LLAN-ANNO, a parish in Radnorshire, 10 m. NW by W of Rhayadergwy. Pop. in 1841, 329.

LLAN-ARMON, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. NE of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1841, 589.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 5 m. E by S of Ruthin, on the river Alen, including the townships of Creigiog-Isylan, Creigiog-Uwchlan, and Erwyrys. Pop. in 1831, 1,475; in 1841, 1,823.

LLAN-ARMON (Dyffryn-Ceiriog), a parish in Denbighshire, 9 m. ENE of Oswestry, on the river Ceiriog. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1841, 534.

LLAN-ARMON (Mynydd-Mawr), a parish in Denbighshire, 8 m. N of Llanfyllin, among the mountains, at an elevation of 1,725 ft. Pop. in 1841, 182.

LLANARTH, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 3 m. NW of Ragland, including the hamlet of Clytha. Area 3,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 655; in 1841, 669.

LLAN-ARTH (North and South), a parish in the co. of Cardigan, 12 m. NE by E of Lampeter. Pop. in 1831, 2,449; in 1841, 2,421.

LLAN-ARTHNE, or Llan-Arthney, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 8 m. E of Carmarthen, on the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 1,839; in 1841, 2,171.

LLANAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, at the foot of Mount Rodas, near the sea-shore. Pop. 2,125 It has a parish-church, an hospital, and a custom-house.

LLAN-ASAPH, or Llan-Asa, a parish in Flintshire, 6½ m. NW of Holywell, and W of the river Dee. Coal and other minerals are wrought here to a considerable extent. There is a signal tower on St. Asaph hill, and at the point of Air, at the mouth of the Dee, is a lighthouse, situated in N lat. 53° 21′ 26″, W long. 3° 19′ 14″, containing two fixed lights. Pop. in 1831, 2,373; in 1841, 2,669.

LLAN-BABO, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. NW of Llanerchymidd. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 155.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, a parish in Cardigan shire, 1 m. SE of Aberystwith, and N of the river Reidol, including the townships of Broncastellan, Clarach, Cwmrheidol, Elerch, Melin-dwr, Parcel-Canol. Trefeirig, Uchayn-y-drê, Vainor-Uchaf, Vainor-Issa, and In-y-dre-Issa, the hamlets of Llanbadarn-y-Croydden Isaf, and Uchaf, and the chapelry of Aberystwith. The church is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture. A church and bishopric were founded here about the 6th cent. The see was afterwards united to that of St. David's. The p. is very extensive, its average length being about 15 m.; its greatest breadth 8 m. Pop. in 1831, 9,824; in 1841, 11,239.—Also a p. in the co. of Radnor, 8½ m. ENE of New Radnor, on the river Ithon. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1841, 448.

LLANBADARN-FYNYDD, a parish in the co. of Radnor, 10 m. NE of Rhayadergwy. Pop. 610.

LLANBADARN-ODYN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. NW by W of Tregaron, on the E bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1841, 504.

LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWS, or Llanbadarn-Fach, a parish in Cardiganshire, 11 m. NW by N of Lampeter, near the coast. Pop. 1,045.

LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDYN-ISAF, a hamlet in the p. of Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire, 3 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1841, 883.

LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDYN-UCHAF, a hamlet in the p. of Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire. Pop. in 1831, 743; in 1841, 874.

LLANBADARN-Y-GARREG, a parish in Radnorshire, 5 m. SE by E of Builth, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 98; in 1841, 81.

LLANBADOCK, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, about 1 m. S of Usk, on the river Usk. Pop. in 1831, 374; in 1841, 457.

LLANBADRIG, a parish in Anglesey, 4¼ m. W by N of Amlwch, on the coast of the Irish sea, including the township of Cemmaes and Clygyrog. Pop. in 1831, 1,364; in 1841, 1,295.—Also a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 4¼ m. SW by S of Pwllheli. It is a rocky and uncultivated region, containing about 5 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1841, 524.

LLANBEBLIG, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the river Seiont, including the borough of Carnarvon, and the townships of Bont Newydd and Treflan. See Carnarvon.

LLANBEDR, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. NE of Crickhowel, in a romantic vale on the river Grwyney. Pop. in 1831, 359; in 1841, 290.—Also a parish in Merionethshire, 8 m. N by W of Barmouth on the Afron-Astro. Pop. in 1831, 403; in 1841, 404.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Llanmartin, Monmouthshire, 4 m. E of Caerleon.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 6 m. NW by W of Hay. on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 356; in 1841, 348.

LLANBEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in Denbighshire, 1 m. NE of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 527; in 1841, 522.

LLANBEDR-FELFREY, or Llampeter-Felfrey, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. E of Narbeth. Pop. in 1831, 984; in 1841, 1,025.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, a parish in Anglesey, 7 m. SE by E of Llanerchymedd, near Red Wharfe bay. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1841, 407.

LLANBEDR, or Lampeter-pont-Stephen, a parish and borough in the co. of Cardigan, 28 m. E by N of Cardigan, on a flat tract of ground in the vale of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,317; in 1841, 1,507.—The town, which consists principally of one long street, has been greatly improved of late years, particularly since the foundation of St. David's college. The church, which is very ancient, is pleasantly situated upon rising ground, a little to the N of the town.—The college of St. David's stands on an elevated spot, on the E side of the town. The edifice, a handsome quadrangular building, was completed and opened for the reception of students, in 1827, at a cost of about £20,000. Of this sum £6,000 were contributed by government, and £1,000 by George IV. It is incorporated by royal charter. It is endowed with 6 livings; and contains a house for the principal, apartments for the visitor and 4 professors, with rooms for about 70 students, besides the chapel, hall, library, &c., with the usual college offices. There is also a detached residence for the vice-principal. The students, like those of St. Bee's and Cowbridge, have the privilege of direct admission into holy orders. The library comprises about 18,000 vols. Since 1830, several scholarships have been attached to the college.—The borough is coextensive with the lordship or manor of L., beyond which the parish stretches considerably in every direction. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Cardigan, Adpar, and Aberystwith, returns a member to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 234; in 1847, 149.—L. is one of the polling-places for the co. member.—The trade is chiefly of a local character, and considerably assisted by numerous fairs. A lead mine in the vicinity contains a large per centage of silver.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6 m. N by W of Llanrwst, including the townships of Ardda, Dol-y-Garrog, Tal-y-Cafn, and Llanbedr. Pop. in 1831, 476; in 1841, 456.

LLANBERRIS, or Llanperis, a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 10 m. ESE of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1831, 725; in 1841, 1,024. Copper-mines and slate-quarries afford employment to many persons. The mineral products are conveyed in flats along the lake, after which a railway carries them to Moel-y-Don, on the Menai strait, where they are shipped for exportation. The parish includes the gloomy valley called the pass of Llanberris; and a village has sprung up, principally supported by tourists, who resort to this as the finest scenery in Wales. The pass is bounded on the E by the Glider-Fawr mountain, and on the W by Snowdon. A line of road, carried along the margin of the lower lake to Carnarvon, was continued, in 1831, through the pass of L., to the post-road from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig.

LLANBEULAN, a parish in Anglesey, 10 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 375; in 1841, 314.

LLANBISTER, a parish and township in Radnorshire, 10½ m. E of Knighton, including the townships of Bronllis, Caroge, Cevenpawl, Cwmlechwedd, Cwmygaist, Gollan, and L. There are several mineral springs in this parish. Pop. in 1841, 1,122.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, or Llanbethian, a parish in Glamorganshire, a ½ m. SW of Cowbridge, on the W bank of the river Cowbridge. Pop. in 1841, 724.

LLANBOIDY (Upper and Lower), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. NE by E of Narbeth, on a branch of the Taff. Pop. in 1841, 1,789.

LLAN-BRYNNMAIR, a parish in the co. of Montgomery, 10 m. E of Machynnlaeth, on the river Dyfi. Pop. in 1831, 2,040; in 1841, 2,019.

LLAN-CADWALADYR, a parish in Denbighshire, 7 m. W by N of Oswestry, in an elevated site, among the Llanarmon mountains. Pop. in 1841, 234.

LLAN-CARFAN (East and West), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4½ m. SE of Cowbridge, in the vale of Glamorgan, about 3 m. N of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 734; in 1841, 699.

LLANCILLOE, a parish in Herefordshire, 13 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Monnow, and in the line of the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Pop. in 1831, 76; in 1841, 84.

LLAN-CIWG, or Llan-Guick, a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 5½ m. NW by N of Neath, intersected by the Swansea canal. Pop. in 1841, 2,813.

LLANDAFF, a parish and city in the hund. of Kibbor, Glamorganshire, 3 m. NW of Cardiff, and 163 m. W of London, on the S bank of the river Taff, and intersected by the Glamorganshire or Cardiff canal, and the Taff-Vale railway. The parish, besides the city of L., comprises the hamlets of Canton, Ely, Fairwater, and Gabalva. Pop. in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,299; in 1841, 1,276.—L. has been the seat of a bishop's see from a very remote period. It consists only of one archd., that of Llandaff, comprehending the deaneries of Cowbridge, Llandaff, Newport, Chepstow, Usk, and Abergavenny. The dio. extends over the cos. of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The number of benefices in the dio., in 1831, was 192; average gross income, £189. The average net yearly income of the see for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £924. By order in council means were provided for raising the annual income of the see to £4,200. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending in 1831, was £654; the chapter consisting of 13 persons, viz. the bishop, chancellor, treasurer, precentor, and 9 prebendaries. The cathedral, the principal building in L., is an object of considerable interest. The architecture is partly Saxon, with an occasional mixture of Norman; but the prevailing style is that usually denominated Gothic. The length of the body of the church is 300 ft.; the breadth, 80 ft. A good deal has been done recently towards the restoration of this venerable edifice. The parish, which is large and straggling, is almost entirely agricultural. The city, as it is called, contains only a few respectable dwellings, and two or three public-houses. At Gabalva there is a wharf on the Glamorganshire canal, whence some traffic is carried on with Merthyr-Tydvil.

LLANDANWG, a parish in Merionethshire, 2 m. S of Harlech, in a sequestered situation, at the mouth of the river Astro. Pop. in 1841, 746.

LLANDAROG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6½ m. E by S of Carmarthen, on the river Gwendraeth-Fawr. Pop. in 1831, 1,037; in 1841, 1,047.

LLAN-DAUDDWR, or Llandowror, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. NW of Langharne, on the S bank of the river Taff. Pop. in 1841, 392.

LLANDAWK, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1½ m. W by N of Laugharne. Pop. in 1841, 26.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or Llandoysaint, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. SE by E of Llangaddog, at the source of the river Usk, containing the hamlets of Bluen-Sawthey, Llandoysaint, and Maes-fynnon. Pop. in 1831, 1,006; in 1841, 942.—Also a p. in Tal-y-Bohin hund. in Anglesey. Pop. in 1841, 524.

LLANDDEINIOL, or Carrog, a parish in Cardiganshire, 6 m. S by E of Aberystwith, on the bay of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1841, 273.

LLANDDEINIOL-FAB, or Llanddaniel, a parish in Anglesey, 6 m. NE of Newborough. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1841, 407.

LLANDDETTY, or Llanthetty, a parish in the

co. of Brecon, 7 m. SE of Brecknock, on the river Usk. Pop. in 1831, 579; in 1841, 420.

LLANDDEW, or Llanddewi, a parish in the co. of Brecon, 1½ m. NE of Brecknock, on the river Honddu. Pop. in 1831, 323; in 1841, 317.

LLANDDEWI, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. NE of Penrice. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 164.

LLANDDEWI-ABERARTH, a parish in Cardiganshire, 13 m. NW of Lampeter, at the mouth of the river Arth, on the coast of Cardigan bay, including the villages of Llanddewi-Aberarth, and Aberaeron. Pop. in 1831, 976; in 1841, 1,066.

LLANDDEWI-ABER-GWESIN, a parish in Breconshire, 14 m. W by N of Builth, at the confluence of the rivers Irven and Gwesin. Pop. in 1831, 146; in 1841, 143.

LLANDDEWI-BREFI, a parish in Cardiganshire, 6½ m. N by E of Lampeter, on the river Teifi, including the townships of Dothie-Camddwr, Dothi-Piscottwr, Gatherly, Gogsyan, Gorwydd, Garth and Istrad, Gwnfil, Llanis, Prisk and Carvan, and the chapelry of Blaen-Penal. Pop. in 1841, 2,591.

LLANDDEWI-FACH, a parish in Radnorshire, 5½ m. WNW of Hay, on the river Machawy. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1841, 130.

LLANDDEWI-FELFREY, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. NE of Narbeth. Pop. in 1841, 788.

LLANDDEWIRCWM, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. SW of Builth, on the small river Duhawn-wg. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 244.

LLANDDEWY-YSTRADENNY, a parish in Radnorshire, 9 m. E by N of Rhayader, on the river Arun, containing the townships of Church and Maestre-Rhos-Lowry. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1841, 693.

LLAN-DDONA, a parish in Anglesey, 3½ m. NW of Beaumaris, on the coast of Redwharfe-bay. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1841, 506.

LLANDDUYWE, a parish in Merionethshire, 4½ m. N by W of Barmouth, including the hamlets of Is-Graig and Uwch-Graig. Pop. in 1841, 386.

LLANDDWYN, or Llanddwynwen, a parish in Anglesey, 9 m. WNW of Carnarvon, on the W side of Carnarvon-harbour. Pop. in 1841, 283.

LLANDDYFNAN, a parish in Anglesey, 6½ m. W of Beaumaris, near the river Cefni. Pop. in 1831, 678; in 1841, 718.

LLANDECWYN, a parish in Merionethshire, 3 m. SW of Maentwrog, on the S bank of the river Traeth-Bach. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1841, 386.

LLANDEFAELOG-FACH, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. N of Brecon, on the river Honddu, including the chapelry of Llanfihangel-fechan. Pop. in 1831, 359; in 1841, 382.

LLANDEFAELOG-FAWR, or Llandevalley (North and South), a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. NE of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 838; in 1841, 705.

LLANDEFAELOG-TREYR-GREIG, a parish in Breconshire, 5 m. E by N of Brecon, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 47; in 1841, 35.

LLANDEGAI, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 1½ m. E by S of Bangor, on the banks of the river Ogwen. The p. is extremely mountainous, and contains vast quarries of fine roofing-slate, which have been wrought for upwards of 60 years. Pop. in 1831, 2,600; in 1841, 3,010.

LLANDEGFAN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. SW of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1841, 812.

LLANDEGLA, a parish in Denbighshire, 7 m. SE of Ruthin, at the source of the river Alen. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1841, 417.

LLANDEGLEY, a parish in Radnorshire, 11 m. E by S of Rhayader, on the river Arun. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 424.

LLANDEGVETH, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. N by W of Caerleon, on a branch of the Usk. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1841, 131.

LLANDEGWNING, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7½ m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 143.

LLANDEILO, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 8 m. N by W of Narberth, at the source of the river Cleddau. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1841, 205.

LLANDEILO-ABER-CYWYN, or Llandilo Abercowin, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 8 m. SW of Carmarthen, on the N bank of the river Taff. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1841, 78.

LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or Llandilor-fane, a parish in Breconshire, 10 m. NW by W of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk. Pop. in 1841, 525.

LLANDEILO-FAWR, or Llandilo-Vawr, a town and parish in Carmarthenshire, 14 m. W by N of Carmarthen, on the river Towy, and in the line of the Llanelly railway. The parish includes the hamlets of Bryn-y-Beirdd, Trecastle, Tregib, Clynammon, Cwmcawlwyd, Manerfabon, Manordeilo Lower and Upper, Pentre Cwm, Tachloyan and Rhiwlas, Tyrescob and Rhos-maen, the chapelry of Taliaris, and the village or town of L. The latter is finely situated on the side of a hill. Here are several woollen manufactories and corn-mills. Tanning is also carried on; and there is a good traffic at the markets and fairs. The town is one of the polling-places for the co. members. There are several chalybeate and calcareous springs in this p., one of which, called Ffynnan Craig Ceffyl, possesses valuable medicinal properties. In this vicinity the last struggles for the independence of Wales, were made by Llewellyn, who was defeated by the forces of Edward I. in 1282. Pop. in 1801, 3,497; in 1831, 5,149; in 1841, 5,471, of whom 1,313 were in the town.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN, a parish in Radnorshire, 6 m. SE of Builth, on the E bank of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1841, 283.

LLANDEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, a parish in Glamorganshire, 10 m. NW of Swansea, on the E bank of the Llwchwr, including the hamlet of Tyr-yr-Brenkin and Briskedwin. The parish is very extensive, and contains much coal. Pop. in 1841, 1,410.

LLANDEINIOLEN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4½ m. NE of Carnarvon. Here are extensive slate-quarries, and some mineral springs. Pop. in 1831, 2,610; in 1841, 4,202.

LLANDENNY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. NE of Usk. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1841, 375.

LLANDERFEL, a parish in Merionethshire, 8 m. SW of Corwen, on the N bank of the Dee. Pop. in 1831, 956; in 1841, 953.

LLANDINABO, a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. NW by W of Ross. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 53; in 1841, 62.

LLANDINAM, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5½ m. NE of Llanidloes, on the E bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 1,105; in 1841, 1,732.

LLANDINGAD, or Llandingat, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1 m. W of Llandovery, on the W bank of the Towy, including the borough of L., and the hamlets of Forest, Telych, and Ystrad. Pop. in 1831, 2,465; in 1841, 2,345.

LLANDOCH-Juxta-BARRY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. SW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1841, 133.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, 1 m. S of Cowbridge. The Talbot family has a noble residence here. Pop. in 1841, 92.

LLANDOGET, a parish in Denbighshire, 2 m. N by E of Llanrwst, on the E bank of the Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 287; in 1841, 222.

LLANDOGO, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. S by E of Monmouth, on the W bank of the Wye. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 646; in 1841, 660

LLANDOVERY, or LLANYMTHEVERYE, a borough in the parish of Llandingat, co. of Carmarthen, 26 m. ENE of Carmarthen, finely situated in a well-watered valley, encircled by hills. Pop. in 1801, 1,395; in 1831, 1,766; in 1841, 1,709.—The town is pleasantly situated on the river Bran, near its junction with the Towy, over which there are here two bridges. Its principal street is broad and enclosed by respectable houses. In the neighbourhood are several elegant villas, occupying romantic situations.—The borough, which is co-extensive with the township, is one of the polling-places for the county members.

LLANDRILLO, a parish and village in Merionethshire, 5 m. SW of Corwen, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1831, 806; in 1841, 875.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. NE of Conwy. Pop. in 1841, 1,176.

LLANDRINDOD, or LLAN-Y-DRINDOD, a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. NNE of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 270. Three mineral springs in this p. though rising within a few yards of each other, are totally different in quality and character, being respectively chalybeate, sulphureous, and cathartic. They were known as early as 1696, and began to be visited by persons from a distance in 1726.

LLANDRINIO, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 8 m. NNE of Welshpool, on the N bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 863; in 1841, 881.

LLANDRYGAN, or LLANDRYGARN, a parish in Anglesey, 6 m. ENE of Llangeffni, on the post-road from Holyhead to Bangor. Pop. in 1841, 485.

LLANDUDNO, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. N by W of Conwy, on the coast of St. George's channel. Pop. in 1831, 662; in 1841, 1,047. Extensive copper-mines are wrought here. The promontory of Gogarth, known to all navigators of the channel, presents a grand precipitous front to the sea on the coast of this parish.

LLANDUDWEN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. from Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 85; in 1841, 86.

LLANDULAS, a parish in Denbighshire, 2½ m. W of Abergele, on the coast of the Irish sea. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1841, 514.—Also a parish in Breconshire. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1841, 141.

LLANDWF, or LLANDOW, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3½ m. W by S of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 125.

LLANDWROG (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. S by W of Carnarvon. It contains the extensive slate quarries of Pen-y-Bryn, Tal-y-Sarn, and Cil-Gwyn. Pop. in 1841, 2,688.

LLANDYBIE, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4½ m. S of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1841, 2,534.

LLANDYVAILOG, or LLANDEFEILOG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. S by E of Carmarthen, including the hamlets of Cilmargh and Ishgoed, Kitploith and Portseyborfawr, Llandyvailog, Molfre, and Iddole. Pop. in 1831, 1,278; in 1841, 1,303.

LLANDYFEISANT, or LLANDEFEYSON, a parish in Carmarthenshire, hund. of Cayo. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 267.

LLANDYFODWG, or LLADDEVODOG, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. NE of Bridgend. Pop. in 1831, 309; in 1841, 338.

LLANDYFRIOG, a parish in Cardiganshire, 1½ m. E by N of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1841, 925.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. NE of Llanerch-y-Medd, on the river Dulas. Pop. in 1831, 853; in 1841, 721. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the copper-mines of the Parys mountain.

LLANDYGWYDD, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3½ m. S by W of Cardigan. Pop. in 1841, 1,044.

LLANDYLWYF, or LLAN-DELOY, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 7 m. E by N of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1841, 205.

LLANDYRNOG, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. E by S of Denbigh, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1841, 645.

LLANDYSIL, a parish and village in the co. of Cardigan, 12 m. SW by W of Lampeter, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1841, 2,957.

LLANDYSILIO, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. W by S of Bangor, on the W bank of the Menai strait, where it is crossed by the celebrated suspension-bridge. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1841, 871.—Also a parish in Montgomeryshire, 8 m. N by E of Welshpool. Pop. in 1831, 632; in 1841, 876.—Also a parish in Denbighshire, 1¾ m. NW of Llangollen, on the N bank of the Dee. Pop. in 1831, 842; in 1841, 921.—Also a parish in Cardiganshire, 16 m. WNW of Lampeter, on Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1831, 1,430; in 1841, 1,407.—Also a parish, partly in Carmarthenshire, and partly in Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. N of Narberth, on the river Cleddau. Pop. in 1841, 1,060.

LLANDYSSIL, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 2 m. SW of Montgomery. Pop. in 1841, 744.

LLANEDERN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. NE by N of Cardiff, on the river Rumney. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1841, 354.

LLANEDWEN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. N of Carnarvon, on the W bank of the Menai straits, over which there is here a ferry. Pop. in 1841, 283.

LLANEDY, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7 m. NE of Llanelly, crossed by the Llandeilo railway. Pop. in 1831, 1,001; in 1841, 1,098.

LLANEGRYN, a parish in Merionethshire, 3½ m. N of Towyn, bounded on the W by Cardigan bay, including the townships of Peniarth and Rhydyrhin. Pop. in 1831, 764; in 1841, 745.

LLANEGWAD, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7 m. W of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the river Cothi. Pop. in 1831, 2,214; in 1841, 2,113.

LLANEIGRAD, or LLANEUGRAD, a parish in Anglesey, 7 m. SE by S of Amlwch, including the chapelry of Llanallgo. Pop. in 1841, 715.

LLANELHAIARN, a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 6 m. N by W of Pwllheli, on Carnarvon bay. Pop. in 1831, 660; in 1841, 660.

LLANELIAN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. E by S of Amlwch, on the coast of the Irish sea, including the chapelry of Rhôs-Peirio. Much copper-ore, from the Parys-mountain, is exported from this place. Pop. in 1831, 1,438; in 1841, 1,439.—Also a parish in Denbigh, 5 m. WSW of Abergele. Pop. in 1831, 604; in 1841, 604.

LLANELIDAN, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. SSW of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. 962.

LLANELIEU, a parish in Breconshire, 5½ m. SW of Hay. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1841, 103.

LLANELLEN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2¼ m. S of Abergavenny, on the SW bank of the Usk. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1841, 342.

LLANELLTYD, a parish in Merionethshire, 1½ m. NW of Dolgelly, on the river Maw. Pop. 504.

LLANELLY, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. SE of Crickhowell, including the parcels of Aberbaidan and Maesgwartha. Coal, ironstone, and lime are wrought in this vicinity, and iron is smelted in the Llydach works. Pop. in 1801, 937; in 1831, 4,041; in 1841, 11,155.—Also a parish and parl. borough in the hundred of Carnwallen, Carmarthenshire, 17 m. SW by S of Carmarthen, situated on an estuary formed by the river Loughor and the sea, and intersected by the Llanelly railway. A canal and tramroad enable L. to communicate with Kidwelly; and the Swansea and Loughor railway is designed to communicate by a branch with the L. line, near

Lloughor bridge. The parish, besides the borough of Llanelly, comprises the hamlets of Berwick, Glyn, Hengoed, and Westoac. Pop. in 1801, 2,972; in 1831, 7,646; in 1841, 6,818.—The town, which is irregularly built, has undergone considerable improvement of late years. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Carmarthen, returns a member to parliament. Voters registered in 1837, 168. L. has a flourishing and increasing trade. The principal article of export is coal, the working of which employs upwards of 500 persons. The quantity exported to foreign countries, and British settlements abroad, in 1839, was 24,890 tons. The coal, which is of fine quality, is exported to Suez, Mocha, Bombay, Bahia, Constantinople, Odessa, Malta, and Marseilles. Iron, copper-cakes, and sheathing are also exported. Iron furnaces have been established, and there are several copper-works. A small import and export trade is carried on in corn and grain. The gross amount of customs duty collected at this thriving port in 1836 was £1,834; in 1840, £4,714. Four docks have been completed, one of which is a floating basin admitting vessels of from 150 to 180 tons register; another is capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons register. The graving dock of the railway company is admirably constructed. The L. railway traverses a rich mineral district, and possesses numerous branches; its total length is 26 m.

LLANELWETHY, a parish in Radnorshire, ½ m. NE of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 197.

LLANENDDWYN, a parish in Merionethshire, 5 m. NNW of Barmouth, at Cardigan bay. Pop. 940.

LLANENGAN, or EINIONFRENIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6 m. SW of Pwllheli. Near the coast are two small islands, called St. Tudwall's. Pop. in 1831, 1,016; in 1841, 1,063.

LLANENGHENEL, or LLANYNHENEDLE, a parish in Anglesey, 4½ m. SW of Holyhead. Pop. 445.

LLANERCHFROCHWELL, or LLANERCHROCHWELL, a township in the p. of Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. NW of Welshpool. Pop. in 1821, 550.

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, a village of Anglesey, 11 m. E by N of Holyhead, at the source of the river Dulas.

LLANERFYL, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. NW by W of Llanfair, on the river Banw. Pop. in 1831, 989; in 1841, 1,000.

LLANES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The part. comprises 46 parishes. The town is 60 m. E of Oviedo, and about a mile from the cape of that name, on the gulf of Gascogny. Pop. 2,086. It has 3 suburbs, from which it is separated by the Carracedo, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. The streets are clean and well-paved; and the houses regularly and substantially built, many of them of stone and marble. The principal edifices are the parish church, and the palace of the Count de Vega. A fine promenade skirts the sea-shore. Two canals terminate in the harbour, which is defended by batteries, and which is frequented by numerous vessels of small size.

LLANFABON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5¼ m. N by W of Caerphilly, in the line of the Merthyr Tydvil canal, and the Taff Vale railway, including the hamlets of Garth and Glyn-rumney. Pop. in 1831, 843; in 1841, 1,449.

LLANFACHRETH, a parish in Anglesey, 4 m. E of Holyhead, on a small stream which flows into Holyhead bay. Pop. in 1831, 424; in 1841, 493.—Also a parish in Merionethshire, 3½ m. NNE of Dolgelly. Pop. in 1831, 948; in 1841, 956.

LLANFAELOG, a parish in Anglesey, 8 m. SE of Holyhead, on the coast of St. George's channel. Pop. in 1831, 615; in 1841, 786.

LLANFAELRHYS, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 12 m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 236.

LLANFAES, or LLANVAES, a parish in Anglesey, 1 m. NE of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1841, 268.

LLANFAETHLU, or LLANFAETHLY, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. NE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1841, 483.

LLANFAGLAN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2 m. SW by S of Carnarvon, on the E bank of an estuary formed by the Menai straits. Pop. 205.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, a parish in Denbighshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Ruthin, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 1,238; in 1841, 1,254.

LLANFAIR-CAEREINION, a parish and market-town in Montgomeryshire, 10 m. NW of Montgomery. Pop. in 1831, 2,687; in 1841, 2,747.

LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYNN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, about 1 m. N of Llandovery, including the hamlets of Rhandir-Abbott, Rhandir-Ganol, Rhandir-Issa, and Rhandir-Uchaf. Pop. 1,649.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, a parish in Cardiganshire, 2½ m. NE of Lampeter. Pop. in 1841, 471.

LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. SW by W of Conwy, on the sea-coast. Adjoining this p. are the Lavan sands, covering a surface of 96 sq. m., supposed to have been inundated by the sea in the 6th cent., and never since recovered. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1841, 747.

LLANFAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, a parish in Anglesey, 7½ m. NW of Beaumaris, on the W side of Redwharfe-bay. Pop. in 1841, 741.

LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2½ m. NE by N of Carnarvon, on the E bank of the Menai straits. Pop. in 1841, 549.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLECH, a parish in Merionethshire, 1 m. S of Harleigh, on the coast-road from Harleigh to Barmouth. Pop. in 1841, 464.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGOF, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SE of Fishguard. Pop. 237.

LLANFAIR-NANTYGWYN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. S of Cardigan. Pop. in 1841, 241.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. E by N of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1841, 397.

LLANFAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. SW of Beaumaris, on the W bank of the Menai straits. Pop. in 1841, 617.

LLANFAIR-TALHAIARN, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. S by W of Abergele, on the river Elwy. Pop. in 1831, 1,355; in 1841, 1,416.

LLANFAIR-TREHELYGON, a parish in Cardiganshire, 5 m. E of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 108.

LLANFAIR-YN-EUBWLL, or LLANFAIR-YN-KWBWLL, a chapelry in the p. of Rhos-Colyn, Anglesey, 5 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1841, 357.

LLANFAIR-YN-GHORNWY, a chapelry in the p. of Llanddeusaint, Anglesey, 8 m. SW by S of Amlwch. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1841, 157.

LLANFALLTEG, or LLANVALTEG, a parish partly in Carmarthenshire and partly in Pembrokeshire, 4 m. NE by N of Narberth. Pop. in 1841, 399.

LLANFARETH, a parish in Radnorshire, 2 m. E of Builth, on the E bank of the Wye. Pop. 163.

LLANFAWR, a parish in Merionethshire, 1 m. NE of Bala, on the N bank of the Dee, including the townships of Bettws, Garn, Penmaern, and Rhewardog. Pop. in 1831, 1,749; in 1841, 1,836.

LLANFECHAN, or LLAN-YN-MECHAIN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 3 m. E of Llanfyllin. Pop. 733.

LLANFECHAN, a township in the p. of Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. N by E of Machynlleth. Pop. in 1821, 345.

LLANFECHEL, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W by S of Amlwch. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the adjoining Parys copper-mines. Pop. in 1831, 976; in 1841, 1,062.

LLANFEDW, or Llanvedow, a hamlet in the p. of Michaelston-fedw, Glamorganshire, 2 m. SW by W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 293.

LLANFERRAS, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. SW of Mold, on the river Alen. Pop. in 1841, 778.

LLANFEUGAN, or Llanvigan, a parish in Breconshire, 4 m. SE of Brecon, including the hamlets of Glynn-Collwn and Pen-Kelly. Pop. in 1841, 662.

LLANFINNAN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. E by S of Llangeffni. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1841, 153.

LLANFLEWYN, a parish in Anglesey, 8 m. NE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 133; in 1841, 136.

LLANFIHANGEL (Upper and Lower), a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. SW by W of Llanfyllin. Pop. in 1831, 906; in 1841, 1,041.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3 m. SW by W of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the S bank of the Towy. Pop. in 1841, 948.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERECORVIN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 2 m. N of Llacharn, on the N bank of the Taff. Pop. in 1831, 864; in 1841, 819.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWISSIN, a parish in Breconshire, 12 m. W by N of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 311.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 14 m. N by E of Carmarthen, on the S bank of the Teifi, including the hamlets of Cwm-Arlloes, Frô, Gwydd Crûg, Gwyddll, and Pencader. Pop. in 1831, 2,023; in 1841, 1,993.

LLANFIHANGEL-BACHALLETH, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. W by S of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1841, 333.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN-PABWAN, a parish in Breconshire, 5½ m. NW of Builth, including the hamlets of Llanfihangel and Rhosferig. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1841, 384.

LLANFIHANGEL-CIL-FARGEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. NW of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1841, 61.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DU, a parish in Breconshire, 11 m. NE of Abergavenny, on a branch of the Usk. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1841, 1,039.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH, or Llanfihangel-Helygen, a parish in Radnorshire, 5½ m. SE by E of Rhayader. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1841, 102.

LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN, a chapelry in Breconshire, 5 m. N of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1841, 200.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE by N of Aberystwith, including the townships of Caelan-y-Maesmor, Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, Cynill-Mawr, Henllys, Scybor-y-Coed, and Tyr-y-Mynach. Pop. in 1831, 3,576; in 1841, 3,838.

LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-Y-MYFYR, a parish partly in Denbighshire, and partly in Merionethshire, 10 m. SW of Ruthin, on the river Alwin. It includes Cefynpost. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1841, 427.

LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, or Llanrug, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. E of Carnarvon, on the river Sciont. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1841, 1,760.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-FROED, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. N by W of Tregaron, including the townships of Lledrod-Isaf and Lledrod-Uchaf. Pop. in 1831, 1,213; in 1841, 1,149.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRANE (Upper and Lower), a parish in Breconshire, 8 m. NW by W of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk. Pop. in 1831, 528; in 1841, 495.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELLAN, a parish in Radnorshire, 3 m. SW of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 284; in 1841, 419.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENBEDW, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. W by S of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. in 1831, 353; in 1841, 343.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOSICORN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 11 m. NW by N of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1831, 683; in 1841, 709.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHYDITHON, a parish in Radnorshire, 11½ m. E by S of Rhayader. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1841, 337.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, a parish in Breconshire, 5 m. E of Brecon, intersected by the Hay and Kington railway. Pop. in 1841, 151.

LLANFIHANGEL-TRE'R-BEIRDD, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. SE by E of Llanerchymedd. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 373.

LLANFIHANGEL-TYNSYLWY, a parish in Anglesey, 4 m. N of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1841, 63.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2¼ m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 53; in 1841, 50.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN (Isaf and Uchaf), a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. SE by E of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1831, 1,971; in 1841, 2,102.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-HOWYN, a chapelry in the parish of Rhôs-Colyn, Anglesey, 6 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1841, 200.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. NW of Tremadoc. Pop. in 1831, 563; in 1841, 680.—Also a parish in Merionethshire, 8 m. SW by S of Dolgelly, on the river Desynwy. Pop. in 1831, 394; in 1841, 375.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSCEIFIOG, a parish in Anglesey, 6½ m. W by N of Bangor, on the river Cefni. Pop. in 1831, 663; in 1841, 947.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD (Lower and Upper), a parish in Cardiganshire, 6½ m. NW of Lampeter, on the W bank of the Aeron. Pop. in 1831, 1,183; in 1841, 1,225.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAN, a parish in Merionethshire, 2 m. N of Harlech. Pop. in 1831, 1,026; in 1841, 1,359.

LLANFILO, or Llanvillo, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. NE of Brecon, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1841, 300.

LLANFOIST, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1½ m. SW by W of Abergavenny, bounded on the N and E by the Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal, and the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 891; in 1841, 1,500.

LLANFROTHEN, a parish in Merionethshire, 4 m. E by N of Tremadoc. Pop. in 1841, 853.

LLANFUGAIL, or Llanfigael, a parish in Anglesey, 5½ m. E of Holyhead. Pop. in 1841, 154.

LLANFWROG, a parish in Anglesey, 3½ m. E by N of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 266; in 1841, 267.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, adjacent to the town of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1841, 1,554.

LLANFYLLIN, a parish and borough in Montgomeryshire, 15 m. NW by N of Montgomery, in the vale of the Cain, an affluent of the Vyrnwy. Pop. in 1831, 1,836; in 1841, 1,955. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the p., which comprehends 12 townships. It is contributory to Montgomery, and one of the polling-places for the co.

LLANFYNNYD, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7 m. NW of Llandeilo-Fawr. Pop. in 1841, 1,358.

LLANFYRNACH, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 9 m. S by W of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 1,049.

LLANGADFAN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. NW of Llanfair, on the river Banwy. Pop. in 1831, 1,067; in 1841, 1,070.

LLANGADOCK, a parish and market-town in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. SW of Llandovery, on the river Teifi, including the hamlets of Above-Sawddo, Duffryn-Cydrich, and Gwinfe. Pop. in 1841, 2,604.

LLANGAFFO, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. NW by N of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1841, 139.

LLANGAIN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3¾

m. S by W of Carmarthen, on the W bank of the Towy. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1841, 403.

LLANGAMMARCH, a parish in Breconshire, 7 m. SW of Builth, on a branch of the Wye, including the hamlets of Pen-Bualt and Treflis. Pop. 1,062.

LLANGAN, a parish, partly in Carmarthenshire, and partly in Pembroke, 5 m. NE by E of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1841, 640.

LLANGANATE, a mountain of Ecuador, in the prov. of Chimborazo, 50 m. ENE of the mountain of Chimborazo, and about 40 m. SE of that of Cotopaxi. It is covered with perpetual snow.

LLANGANNA, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3½ m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1841, 238.

LLANGANTEN, a parish in Breconshire, 2½ m. W by N of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1841, 177.

LLANGAR, a parish in Merionethshire, 1½ m. SW of Corwen, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1841, 250.

LLANGARRAN, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. WSW of Ross, on a branch of the Wye. Area 5,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,125; in 1841, 1,175.

LLANGASTY-TALLYLLYN, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. SE by E of Brecon, on the romantic lake of Llangorse. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1841, 164.

LLANGATHEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3 m. W of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 1,182; in 1841, 1,108.

LLANGATTOCK, a parish in Monmouthshire, including the town of Caerleon. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1.392; in 1841, 1,440.

LLANGATTOCK-LLINGOED, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. NE of Abergavenny. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1841, 203.

LLANGATTOCK-NEAR-USK, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. SSE of Abergavenny, on the river Usk. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 171.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3¾ m. NW of Monmouth. Area 3,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1841, 503.

LLANGATTWG, or Llangattock, a parish in Breconshire, 13 m. SE by E of Brecon, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Pop. in 1841, 4,334.

LLANGEDWYN, or Llanglydwen, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. NNE of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1841, 322.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 7 m. SW by W of Oswestry, on the river Tanat. Pop. in 1831, 323; in 1841, 332.

LLANGEFELACH, or Llangevelach, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NNW of Swansea, including the hamlets of Close, Mawr, Penderry, and Rhyndroy-Clydach. There are numerous copperworks and collieries in the p. Pop. in 1841, 9,394.

LLANGEFNI, a parish and market-town in Anglesey, 15 m. ESE of Holyhead, on the river Cefni. It unites with Beaumaris in returning a member to parliament, and is one of the polling-places for the co. Pop. in 1831, 1,753; in 1841, 1,755.

LLANGEINOR-ON-THE-HILLS, or Llangunor, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. N by E of Bridgend. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1841, 363.

LLANGEINWEN (Isaf and Uchaf), a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. W by N of Carnarvon. Pop. 943.

LLANGEITHO, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8½ m. N by E of Lampeter, on the river Aeron. Pop. in 1841, 431.

LLANGELER, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. E by S of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,713; in 1841, 1,747.

LLANGELYNIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2½ m. SSW of Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1841, 270.

LLANGELYNIN (Higher and Lower), a parish in Merionethshire, 7 m. SSW of Barmouth, on the coast, at Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1841, 1,033.

LLANGENDEIRN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. SE of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1841, 2,624.

LLANGENNECH, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3½ m. NE by E of Llanelly. Pop. in 1841, 893.

LLANGENNITH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 15 m. W of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1841, 436.

LLANGENNY, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. SE of Crickhowel, on the river Usk. Pop. in 1841, 427.

LLANGERNYW, or Llangerniew (Lower and Upper), a parish in Denbighshire, 7 m. NE of Llanrwst, on the river Elwy, including the chapelry of Branar and Marchaled. Pop. in 1841, 1,118.

LLANGEVIEW, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1¼ m. E of Usk. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1841, 187.

LLANGIAN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6¼ m. SW of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 1,144.

LLANGIBBY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. S by W of Usk. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. 535.

LLANGIRIGG, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. S of Llanidloes. Pop. in 1841, 195.

LLANGISTIOLUS, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. S of Llangeffni. Pop. in 1831, 873; in 1841, 935.

LLANGOED, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. NNE of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1841, 604.

LLANGOEDMAWR, a parish in Cardiganshire, 1 m. E by S of Cardigan, on the E bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,014; in 1841, 985.

LLANGOLLEN, a parish and market-town in Denbighshire, 13 m. SE of Ruthin, on the banks of the Dee, which is here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. The great parliamentary Holyhead mail-road passes through the town, and the p. is intersected by the celebrated aqueduct of Pont-y-Sycylltan. See Chirk. The town, situated in the romantic vale of L., is much resorted to by tourists, and contains several good houses. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here. Coal and lime are found in the vicinity. Valle Crucis abbey lies on the border of the p. L. is one of the polling-places for the co. Pop. in 1831, 4,498; in 1841, 4,906.

LLANGOLMAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 8 m. N of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 411; in 1841, 255.

LLANGORSE (Lower and Upper), a parish in Breconshire, 6½ m. SE by E of Brecon. Pop. 397.

LLANGOVEN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5¾ m. SW by S of Monmouth. Pop. in 1841, 136.

LLANGOWER, a parish in Merionethshire, 3 m. S by E of Bala, on the E bank of Bala lake. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 368.

LLANCRANOG, a parish in Cardiganshire, 10 m. NE of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1841, 884.

LLANGUA, a parish in Monmouthshire, 10 m. NE of Abergavenny, intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 890 acres. Pop. 99.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, a parish in Anglesey, 4½ m. SE by E of Amlwch. Pop. in 1841, 594.

LLANGWILLOG, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. S by E of Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop. in 1841, 260.

LLANGWM, a parish in Denbighshire, 7½ m. W by N of Corwen, on a branch of the Dee. Pop. 1,017.

LLANGWM (Icha and Ucha), a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. E of Usk. Area 3,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1841, 350.—Also a p. in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. SE of Haverfordwest. Pop. 796.

LLANGWNODYL, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 11 m. W by S of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 309.

LLANGWNOR, or Llangunnor, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1 m. E of Carmarthen, on the S bank of the Towy. Pop. in 1841, 1,229.

LLANGWYFAN, a parish in Anglesey, 10 m. SE of Holyhead. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1841, 193.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 5 m. E of Denbigh, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1841, 264.

LLANGWYSTENNIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. NE of Conwy. Pop. in 1841, 599.

LLANGYBI, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. NE by N of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 726

LLANGYBY, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE by N of Lampeter. Pop. in 1841, 274.

LLANGYNELLO (Lower and Upper), a parish in Radnorshire, 5 m. W by S of Knighton. Pop. 444.

LLANGYNFELIN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. NE of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1841, 984.

LLANGYNHAFAL, a parish in Denbighshire, 3 m. N by E of Ruthin. Pop. in 1841, 502.

LLANGYNIN, or Llandginning, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 10 m. W by S of Carmarthen, on the river Taff. Pop. in 1831, 434; in 1841, 405.

LLANGYNLLO, a parish in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. in 1841, 641.

LLANGYNNOG, or Llangunnoch, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. SW of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 859; in 1841, 800.—Also a p. in Montgomeryshire, 7½ m. NW of Llanfillin. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1841, 516.—Also a p. in Breconshire, 3½ m. S by W of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 77; in 1841, 54.

LLANGYNWYD, or Llangonoyd, a parish in Glamorganshire, 7 m. NNW of Bridgend, including the hamlets of Llangonoyd, Bayden, and Cwmdu. Pop. in 1831, 1,726; in 1841, 4,155, an increase attributable to the recent opening of iron and coal-works.

LLANGYNIDER, or Llangunnider, a parish in Breconshire, 10 m. NW by W of Abergavenny, on the S bank of the Usk, including the parcels of Blaine and Dyffryn, and Vro. Pop. in 1841, 2,775.

LLANGYNIEW, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 2½ m. NE of Llanfair, on the W bank of the Vyrnewy. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1841, 647.

LLANHARAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3½ m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1841, 306.

LLANHARY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. N of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1841, 238.

LLANHENNOCK, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1¾ m. NE by N of Caerleon. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1841, 235.

LLANHILETH, or Llanhyddell, a parish in Monmouthshire, 10½ m. W by N of Usk. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1841, 662.

LLANHIR, or Llanyear, a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SE of Rhayader, on the river Arun. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1841, 746.

LLANHOWEL, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. NE by E of St. David's. Pop. in 1841, 160.

LLANHYCHAN, or Llanychan, a parish in Denbighshire, 2½ m. N of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 115; in 1841, 111.

LLANIDAN, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. NE of Carnarvon, including the chapelry of Llanfair-yn-y-Cwmmwd. Pop. in 1831, 969; in 1841, 1,409.

LLANIDLOES, a parish and borough in Montgomeryshire, 19 m. SW by W of Montgomery, on the Severn. The p., besides the borough, comprises the townships of Kilmarham, Manleth, Birthdir, Treflyn, and Cross-Lloybin, including large tracts of waste lands on the slope of Plinlimmon. Pop. in 1801, 2,282; in 1831, 4,189; in 1841, 4,261.—The town is situated in a pleasant vale watered by the Severn, and surrounded nearly on all sides by high hills. It consists of two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and of several inferior ones. Many of the houses were formerly built with timber frames, the intervals being filled up by laths and mud, and some were roofed with slabs of oak timber cut into the form of slates. New erections, however, of better construction have superseded the older structures, and the town has assumed a more cheerful and agreeable aspect. The town-house is a massy building, erected in the old frame-work style. In the vicinity of the town are several handsome residences. Tourists generally commence their route to the steep Plinlimmon from this place. L. was formerly a contributory borough to Montgomery. It is one of the polling-places for the co. The principal manufacture conducted in the town and vicinity is flannel, which has been extensively carried on from a very remote period. There are several factories for carding and spinning the wool, and fulling mills. In and around the town are several tanyards, flour-mills, and malt-houses.

LLANIESTYN, a parish in Anglesey, 2 m. NW of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 275.—Also a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7½ m. W by S of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 1,115; in 1841, 1,096.

LLANIGON, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. S of Hay, including the hamlet of Glyn-vach. Pop. 488.

LLANILAR (Lower and Upper), a parish in Cardiganshire, 5 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. 1,010.

LLANILLID, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1841, 148.

LLANILLTERN, a parochial chapelry in Glamorganshire, 6 m. NW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1841, 136.

LLANINA, a parish in Cardiganshire, 14 m. NW of Lampeter on the coast. Pop. in 1841, 447.

LLANIO, a township in the p. of Llandewi-Brefi, Cardiganshire, 7 m. SE of Lampeter. Pop. 150.

LLANISAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NNW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 393; in 1841, 418.

LLANISHEN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6½ m. SSW of Monmouth. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. 307.

LLANLLAWDDOG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 7½ m. N by E of Carmarthen. Pop. 779.

LLANLLAWER, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SE by E of Fishguard. Pop. in 1841, 114.

LLANLLECHID, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3½ m. SE of Bangor. Pop. in 1831, 3,075; in 1841, 4,957.

LLANLLEONWELL, a parish in Breconshire, 7 m. W by S of Builth. Pop. in 1841, 261.

LLANLLOONY, or Llanllwny, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. SW of Lampeter, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 848; in 1841, 908.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1¾ m. SSE of Usk, on the E bank of the Usk. Pop. in 1831, 78; in 1841, 109.

LLANLLUGGAN, or Llanlligan, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 4 m. SW of Llanfair, on the river Rhiu. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 413.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 2 m. S of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1841, 1,475.—Also a parish in Montgomeryshire, 1½ m. NE of Newton, on the river Severn, including the townships of Aberbechan with Gwestyd, and Hendidley with Kilcowen. Pop. in 1841, 2,000.

LLANLLYFFNI, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 7 m. S of Carnarvon, on the river Llyfni. Pop. 2,017.

LLANMADOCK, a parish in Glamorganshire, 14 m. W by N of Swansea, at the mouth of the river Burry. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1841, 269.

LLANMAES, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3½ m. SSW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1841, 194.

LLANMAREWIC, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 4 m. NE by E of Newton, on the SE bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 201; in 1841, 167.

LLANMARTIN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. SE of Caerleon. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. 162.

LLANNEFYDD, or Llan-Ufydd, a parish in Denbighshire, 5½ m. NW of Denbigh, on the river Aled. Pop. in 1831, 1,130; in 1841, 1,195.

LLANNON, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 6 m. N by E of Llanelly, including the hamlets of Bleyne, Glyn, Goytre, and Ismorlais. Pop. in 1841, 1,769.

LLANNOR, or Llanfawr, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. NW of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 1,227.

LLANO-GRANDE, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cauca, 78 m. NNE of Popayan, in a plain.

LLANOS. See article America, vol. i. p. 215.

LLANOS (Los), a town on the SW coast of the island of Palma, Balearic islands. Pop. 4,989. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

LLANOVER, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3¼ m. S by E of Abergavenny, on the river Usk. Pop. 3,123.

LLANRHAIADAR-IN-KINMERCH, a parish in Denbighshire, 3 m. SE of Denbigh, on a branch of the Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 2,066; in 1841, 3,123.

LLANRHAIADAR-Y-MOCHNANT, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. N of Llanfyllin, on the river Tanat. Pop. in 1831, 2,344; in 1841, 2,620.

LLANRHIAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. NE by N of St. David's. Pop. in 1841, 912.

LLANRHIDIAN (Higher and Lower), a parish in Glamorganshire, 10 m. W of Swansea. Pop. 1,760.

LLANRHIDIAN, or Llanrythan, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 7½ m. NE by E of St. David's. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1841, 182.

LLANRHYCHWYN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2 m. W by N of Llanrwst, on the river Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1841, 551.

LLANRHYDD, a parish in Denbighshire, 1¾ m. W by S of Ruthin. Pop. in 1841, 840.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a parish in Anglesey, 5½ m. NE by N of Holyhead. Pop. in 1841, 725.

LLANRHYSTYD, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8 m. S by W of Aberystwith, on the coast of the Irish sea, including the townships of Haminiog and Mevenidd. Pop. in 1831, 1,525; in 1841, 1,608.

LLANRHYWYDRUS, a parish in Anglesey, 7½ m. W of Amlwch, on the coast. Pop. in 1841, 158.

LLANROTHALL, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. N by W of Monmouth, on the river Monnow. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1841, 108.

LLANRWST, a parish and market-town in Denbighshire, 17 m. WSW of Denbigh, on the banks of the Conwy, including the townships of Garthgarmon and Tybrith-Uchal. Pop., including that portion of the parish which extends into Carnarvonshire, in 1831, 3,601; in 1841, 3,905. The church has a beautiful lateral chapel, built after a design by Inigo Jones. Within the church is preserved the stone coffin in which the remains of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, were deposited. The town, which contains several good houses, forms a square in the centre of which stand the market-house and assembly-rooms. Lead ore of a very pure kind is raised in the vale of Llanrwst. It is one of the polling places for the co. members.

LLANSADWRN, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. W of Beaumaris. Pop. in 1831, 371; in 1841, 452.

LLANSADWRN (Lower and Upper), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 2½ m. N by W of Llangaddoc, on a branch of the Teifi. Pop. in 1841, 1,192.

LLANSADWRNEN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 1½ m. SW of Laugharne. Pop. in 1841, 237.

LLANSAINTFFRAED, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. SE of Brecon, on the river Usk, and intersected by the Brecon canal. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1841, 203.—Also a parish in Denbighshire, 1¾ m. SE by E of Conwy, on the E bank of the Conwy, near its mouth. Pop. in 1831, 1,306; in 1841, 1,286.—Also a parish in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. E by N of Llanfyllin, on the river Vyrnwy, including the townships of Colfryn, Llanarchkeela, Trewillan, and Trederwenfawr. Pop. in 1831, 1,365; in 1841, 1,399.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. SE of Abergavenny. Pop. in 1831, 24; in 1841, 20.

LLANSAINTFRAID - GLYNN - CEIRIOG, a parish in Denbighshire, 2 m. S by W of Llangollen, on the river Ceiriog. Pop. in 1831, 543; in 1841, 572.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-DYDWY, a parish in Merionethshire, 2 m. E of Corwen, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1841, 180.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-IN-ELVEL, a parish in Radnorshire, 5 m. NE of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1841, 313.

LLANSAMLET (Higher and Lower), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NNE of Swansea, on the E bank of the Tawe. Pop. in 1801, 2,567; in 1831, 3,187; in 1841, 3,375, chiefly employed in coal and copper-works.

LLANSANNAN, a parish in Denbighshire, 8 m. W by S of Denbigh. Pop. in 1841, 1,406.

LLANSANNWR, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. N of Cowbridge, on the small river Sannwr. Pop. in 1831, 184; in 1841, 205.

LLANSANTFFRAED, a parish in Cardiganshire, 14 m. NW by N of Lampeter, on Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1831, 1,206; in 1841, 1,222.

LLANSAWEL, a village and parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. N of Llandeilo-Fawr, on the river Cothy. Pop. in 1831, 1,024; in 1841, 982.

LLANSILYN, or Llansillin, a parish in Denbighshire, 5 m. W by S of Oswestry, including the township of Soughton. Pop. in 1841, 2,083.

LLANSOY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. ENE of Usk. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1841, 158.

LLANSPYDTHID, a parish in Breconshire, 2½ m. W by S of Brecon, on the S bank of the Usk, including the hamlets of Modrydd and Pen-Pont. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1841, 482.

LLANSTADWELL, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. E of Milford, on the N bank of Milford-haven. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1841, 883.

LLANSTEPHAN, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 8 m. SSW of Carmarthen, at the mouth of the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1841, 1,253.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SE of Builth, on the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1841, 261.

LLANSTINAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. S of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 170.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. E by S of Abergavenny, on a branch of the Trothy. Pop. in 1841, 361.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRIT, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. NE of Abergavenny. Area 891 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1841, 105.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. SW of Usk. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1841, 172.

LLANTILIO-GROSSENNY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. WNW of Monmouth, on the N bank of the Trothy. Area 5,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 589; in 1841, 699.

LLANTILIO-PERTHOLEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. NNE of Abergavenny, crossed by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 6,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 749; in 1841, 808.

LLANTOOD, or Llantwood, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. SW of Cardigan. Pop. in 1831, 281; in 1841, 300.

LLANTRISSAINT, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W of Llanerchymedd, including the chapelries of Llanlibio and Rhodygeidio. Pop. in 1831, 998; in 1841, 523.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 2¾ m. S by E of Usk. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 329.

LLANTRISSENT, or Llantrissaint, a parish and borough in Glamorganshire, 10 m. NW by W of Cardiff, measuring about 10 m. from N to S, and varying from 1½ to 5 m. across. Pop. in 1831, 2,789; in 1841, 3,222. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Cardiff and Cowbridge, returns one member to parliament. The town is situated near the summit of a high and steep hill, on the margin of the great Welsh coal-basin, and commands an extensive prospect of the vale of Glamorgan. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses in general are indifferently built. There are several collieries near the town, and the

surrounding district abounds with lead and iron ores.

LLANTRITHYD, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3 m. SE by E of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1841, 288.

LLANUWCH-Y-LYNN, a parish in Merionethshire, 5 m. SW of Bala, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1841, 1,329.

LLANVACHES, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. SSE of Usk. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 327; in 1841, 305.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. E by N of Caerleon, including the hamlet of Dinham. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. N by W of Usk, on the river Usk. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1841, 276.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NW of Knighton, on the N bank of the river Teme. Area 8,120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 603.

LLANVAPLEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. E of Abergavenny, on the W bank of the Trothy. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1841, 124.

LLANVETHERINE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. NE by E of Abergavenny. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1841, 212.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-ROGGIET, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. SW of Chepstow. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 46; in 1841, 44.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-USK, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. NNW of Usk, on the river Usk. Area 410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1841, 123.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4½ m. N by E of Abergavenny. Area 3,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1841, 400.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2¾ m. NW by W of Caerleon, on a branch of the Usk. Area 5,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 626; in 1841, 780.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. W of Usk, intersected by the Brecon canal. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 149; in 1841, 202.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. E by N of Usk. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1841, 197.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. W by north of Monmouth, on the S bank of the Trothy. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1841, 153.

LLANVRECHVA (Lower and Upper), a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. N by E of Caerleon. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,591.

LLANVYNOE, a chapelry in Herefordshire, 15 m. WSW of Hereford, near the source of the Monnow. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1841, 244.

LLANWARNE, a parish in Herefordshire, 7 m. NW by W of Ross. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1841, 377.

LLANWENARTH (Ultra and Citra), a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. NW by W of Abergavenny, on the N bank of the Usk. Area 5,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,263; in 1841, 2,582.

LLANWENLLWFO, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. SE of Amlwch. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1841, 594.

LLANWENOG (Lower and Upper), a parish in Cardiganshire, 6 m. W by S of Lampeter, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 1,647; in 1841, 1,578.

LLANWERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. SE of Caerleon. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 15.

LLANWINIO (Eastern and Western), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 11 m. NW by W of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 1,024; in 1841, 1,035.

LLANWNDA, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. S of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1831, 1,264; in 1841, 1,586.—Also a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. NW of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 1,046; in 1841, 1,045.

LLANWNEN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. W by S of Lampeter, on a branch of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 328; in 1841, 325.

LLANWNOG (Lower and Upper,) a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6 m. W by N of Newtown. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. Pop. in 1831, 1,355; in 1841, 1,716.

LLANWONNO, a parish in Glamorganshire, 8 m. N by W of Llantrissaint, including the hamlets of Glynconnon and Haroddryinog. Pop. in 1831, 1,094; in 1841, 1,614.

LLANWRDA, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SW of Llandovery, on the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1841, 553.

LLANWRIN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 3½ m. NE of Machynlleth, including the townships of Glyncaerig with Llanwrin, and Llanfechan with Blaenglepyrch. Pop. in 1831, 802; in 1841, 822.

LLANWRTHWL, a parish in Breconshire, 10 m. N by W of Builth, on the river Wye. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1841, 568.

LLANWRTYD, a parish in Breconshire, 12 m. W by S of Builth, on the river Irfon, including the hamlets of Claudd-madog and Llechweddol. Pop. in 1831, 627; in 1841, 638.

LLANWYDDELLAN, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. N by W of Newton. Pop. in 1841, 517.

LLANWYDDYN-WITH-CONWY, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 12 m. W of Llanfyllin. Pop. in 1831, 668; in 1841, 593.

LLANYBLODWELL, a parish in Salop, 5½ m. SW by S of Oswestry, on the river Tanat. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 915; in 1841, 961.

LLANYBYTHER (North and South), a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4½ m. SW of Lampeter, on the E bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1841, 1,120.

LLANYCHAIARN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 15 m. NW by W of Lampeter, on Cardigan bay. Pop. in 1831, 688; in 1841, 666.

LLANYCHARE, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. SE of Fishguard. Pop. in 1841, 207.

LLANYCHLLWYDDOG, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 4 m. SE by E of Fishguard. Pop. in 1841, 214.

LLANYCRWYS, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. E by S of Lampeter, including the hamlets of Isforest and Mynachty. Pop. in 1841, 400.

LLANYDDAUSAINT, or Llanddeusant, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W by N of Llanerchymedd. Pop. in 1831, 717; in 1841, 881.

LLANYGWYRDDON, or Llan-Grwyddon, a parish in Cardiganshire, 8 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1831, 533; in 1841, 642.

LLANYKEVAN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. N by W of Narberth, on the river Clebly. Pop. in 1831, 437; in 1841, 449.

LLANYKIL, a parish in Merionethshire, on the W side of Bala lake, comprising the market-town of Bala. Pop. in 1831, 2,359; in 1841, 2,467.

LLANY-MOWDDWY, a parish in Merionethshire, 4 m. N of Dinas-Mowddwy. Pop. in 1831, 703; in 1841, 622.

LLANYMYNECH, a parish partly in Denbighshire, partly in Salop, with a small portion extending into Montgomeryshire, 5½ m. S by W of Oswestry, on the river Vyrnwy, and intersected by the Montgomery canal. It includes the townships of Carreghova, Llwyntlanan, and Trepunal. Pop. in 1801, 596; in 1831, 887; in 1841, 954.

LLANYNYS, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. W by S of Builth, on the river Irfon. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1841, 175.—Also a parish in Denbighshire, 3½ m. N by W of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 784; in 1841, 749.

LLANYSTINDWY, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 8 m. NE by E of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1841, 1,241.

LLANYWERN, a parish in Breconshire, 3½ m. E of Brecon. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 115.

LLECH, a valley of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenées-Orientales, and cant. of Prades.

LLECHCYNFARWYDD, a parish in Anglesey, 9 m. E by S of Holyhead. Pop. in 1841, 396.

LLECHRHYD, a parochial chapelry in Cardiganshire, 3 m. SE of Cardigan, on the N bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 392; in 1841, 397.

LLECHWEDDOL, a hamlet in the p. of Llanwrtyd, Breconshire, 9 m. NE of Llandovery. Pop. in 1831, 328; in 1841, 297.

LLECHYLCHED, a parish in Anglesey, 7½ m. SE by E of Holyhead. Pop. in 1841, 618.

LLEDO, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel, and partido of Valderrobres, 19 m. ESE of Alcaniz, on the l. bank of the Algas, in a flat country. Pop. 540. It has an hospital, and contains a manufactory of paper and an oil-mill.

LLERA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 63 m. SE of Badajoz, partido and 16 m. NE of Llerena, in the midst of lofty mountains. Pop. 1,663. It has a handsome church and a fine fountain.

LLERA, a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 m. S of New Santander, and 15 m. N of Escandon.

LLERENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 65 m. SE of Badajoz, and 46 m. ESE of Xeres, in a plain near the mountains of San Miguel and San Bernardo. Pop. 6,022. It is gloomy and ill-built, and is surrounded by old walls. It contains 2 parish churches, 4 convents, and an hospital, has manufactories of common cloth, and possesses a considerable trade in wool and sheep of the merino breed. Silk is cultivated in small quantities in the environs. The town, which is very ancient, is supposed to be the *Regiana* of Antoninus. It belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

LLERS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Garona, and partido of Figueras, 18 m. WNW of Rosas, on a mountain. Pop. 2,163.

LLES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Lerida, partido and 11 m. NE of Seo-de-Urgel. Pop. 585. The surrounding country is mountainous but fertile, and affords pasturage to large numbers of sheep.

LLEVENNY, a river in Breconshire, which, issuing from the great pool of Langors, joins the Wye near Pipton.

LLIMIANA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 39 m. NNE of Lerida, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 806.

LLINFI, a river in Glamorganshire, which rises near the centre of the co., and falls into the Ogmore at St. Bride's Minor.

LLIVIA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, and partido of Ribas, 6 m. NNE of Puycerda, near the sources of the Sègre. Pop. 975. It has a large parish-church, and possesses manufactories of hosiery. This town, the *Julia Libyca* or *Julia Livia* of the ancients, was taken by the Moors in 732.

LLOBREGAT, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, in the prov. of Barcelona, 1½ m. N of Pobla-de-Lillet, runs S across a portion of the prov. of Lerida, re-enters that of Barcelona, receives on the r. the Cardenet and the Noya, and on the l. the Gavarresa and Golarda, and after a total course, in a generally WSW direction, of 105 m., falls into the Mediterranean 60 m. WSW of Barcelona.—Also a river of Spain, which has its source on the French frontier, in the Pyrenees, 1½ m. E of Bellegarde; runs first S, then SE; receives on the r. the Ricardel, Muga, and Manol, and on the l. the Net and Orlina; and after a total course of about 75 m., throws itself into the gulf of Rosai.

LLOMBAY, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. SW of Valencia, and partido of Carlet, on the r. bank of the Guanes. Pop. 1,450. It has a convent and a chapel, and possesses 2 distilleries of brandy and a manufactory of white lead.

LLORET, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Gerona, and partido of Santa-Colomba-de-Farnés, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,998. It has a parish-church and an hospital.

LLORITA, a town in the island of Palma, Baleric islands. Pop. 996. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

LLOSA-DEL-OBISPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Villar-de-Benaduf, or Del-Arzobispo. Pop. 799.

LLOSA-DE-RANES (La), or Llosa, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 3 m. N of S. Felipe. Pop. 1,300. Rice, millet, and mulberries are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LLOUGHOR, a river in Glamorganshire, which flows S from the mountains which enclose Llandilo; receives in its course the Ammon, the Cathan, and other tributary streams; is tidal for about 4 m.; and after dividing, for some distance, the cos. of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, falls into the Bristol channel, at Carmarthen bay.

LLOUGHOR, or Loughor, a parish and borough in Glamorganshire, 7 m. W by N of Swansea, on the E bank of the river Lloughor. Pop. 854. Under the reform act, L., in conjunction with Swansea, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig, returns a member to parliament. Coal is raised within the borough and exported. There are also zinc works, and a manufactory for pyroligneous acid. Vessels of 200 tons burthen come up to the wharf above the town.

LLOWIS, a parish in Radnorshire, 3 m. W of Hay, on the W bank of the Wye. Pop. in 1841, 390.

LLOYD, an island in the group of New Shetland islands, Southern ocean, to the W of Livingston island, in S lat. 62° 50′, and W long. 61° 30′.

LLOYD'S BAY, a bay on the NE coast of New Holland, between capes Weymouth and Direction, in S lat. 12° 50′, and E long. 143° 20′. It is about 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

LLUCHENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencio, and partido of Gandia, 9 m. E of S. Felipe, on the Albayda. Pop. 998. It has a convent and an hospital.

LLUGWY, a river in Carnarvonshire, which falls into the Conway near Bettws-y-Coed.

LLUMAYOR, a town in the island of Majorca, partido and 19 m. ESE of Palma, and 18 m. WSW of Manacor, in a fine plain extending to the sea. Pop. 7,112. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses well-built. It contains a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, hats, and distilleries of brandy. L. was built in 1300 by Jayme II. The surrounding plain is noted for the battle in which Jayme III. lost, with his life, the crown of Majorca. In the vicinity of this town, on a lofty, isolated eminence, is a college, dependent upon the university of Palma.

LLUMERES, a harbour and roadstead of Spain, in the Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo, to the SE of Cape Penas, in N lat. 43° 37′, and W long. 7° 19′.

LLYSDINAM, a hamlet in the parish of Llana-

fanfawr, Breconshire, 6 m. NW of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 213; in 1841, 252.

LLYSFAEN, a parish locally in Denbighshire, belonging to the union of Conway, co. of Carnarvon, 3 m. W of Abergele. Pop. in 1841, 679.

LLYSVAEN, or Lisvane, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. N by E of Cardiff. Pop. in 1841, 207.

LLYSWEN, a parish in Breconshire, 6½ m. SW of Hay, on the river Wye. Pop. in 1841, 172.

LLYSWERNI, or Lisworney, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2½ m. E by S of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1841, 175.

LLYSYFRAN, or Llys-y-vrane, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NE of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1841, 191.

LLYWELL, or Llewyllt, a parish in Breconshire, 12 m. W of Brecon, including the hamlets of Trayan-Hase, Trayan-Mawr, and Ysclydach. Pop. in 1831, 1,699; in 1841, 1,684.

LO (Saint), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche. The arrond. comprises an area of 112,796 hect., and contains 9 cant. Pop. in 1831, 99,250; in 1841, 100,008.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,480; in 1841, 13,887.—The town is 18 m. ENE of Coutances, and 195 m. W of Paris, on the r. bank of the Vire, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, at an alt. of 403 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. 49° 7′, and W long. 14° 12′. Pop. in 1789, 3,774; in 1821, 8,271; in 1831, 8,421; in 1841, 8,951. It is irregularly built, but contains a fine square; an ancient cathedral remarkable for the magnificence of its cloisters, and the richness and elegance of its architecture; and a church, built in 805, and forming a very perfect and highly ornate specimen of Saxon architecture. There are besides several other churches, a town-house, a justiciary-hall, a college, a normal and a mathematical school, a public library, 6 printing establishments, an hospital, a theatre, and a public bathing-establishment. It possesses manufactories of fine cloth, ticking, flannel, serge, dimitty, calico, druggets, tape, lace, woollen shawls, cutlery, &c.; several bleacheries and dye-works, cotton and wool spinning-mills, and several tanneries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in cattle, horses, fowls, corn, salt butter, cider, honey, wax, iron, and yarn. In the environs are several slate-quarries. This town is supposed by some to be the ancient *Briovera;* by others, its origin is attributed to a church built in the locality in the 6th cent. by a bishop of Coutances.

LOA, a port of Peru, in the intendancy and 420 m. SSW of Arequipa, prov. and 90 m. S of Tarapaca, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which, after a course in a generally SW direction of about 60 m., throws itself into the Pacific, and forms the boundary line between Bolivia and Peru.

LOACHAN. See Laos.

LOAD, or Long-Load, a chapelry in Martock parish, in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Somerton, between the rivers Parret and Yeo.

LOANDO (Saint Paul de), an island and town of SW. Africa, on the Angola coast. The town, which is situated in 8° 55′ S lat., and is the cap. of all the Portuguese settlements in S. Africa, was founded in 1578. It covers a great extent of ground, but is neither walled nor fortified; and its churches and principal public buildings are falling to decay. The white pop. is estimated at 3,000; the number of Negroes is much greater. Provisions are plentiful and cheap; but the water is extremely bad, and must be brought either from a neighbouring river, or from the island of L. Its principal commerce consists in slaves and ivory. This city contains 3 convents, and is the seat of a bishop. The country in the vicinity is parched and sandy.—The island, which is separated from the continent by a narrow strait, is about 18 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. The citizens of St. Paul de L. have numerous country-houses and gardens upon it, the air being reckoned salubrious. The harbour is 3½ m. in length, deep and commodious.

LOAN-END, a township in Norham parish, co. of Durham, 4 m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1841, 155.

LOANGHILLI, or Loanghiri, a village of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom and 6 m. S of Loango. It is noted as the place of sepulture of the kings of that country.

LOANGO, a district of SW. Africa, which formerly made part of the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Mayomba; on the NE by Congo; on the S by Cacongo; and on the W by the Atlantic. Its length is said to be 250, and its breadth 188 m.; according to other authorities, it extends from N to S only 180 geog. m. Its climate is good; rain seldom falls, but heavy dews support vegetation. During the winter-months of May, June, and July, the nights are cool, but without being chill. The soil is a red stiff clay, exceedingly fertile; but the only grains cultivated by the indolent inhabitants are manioc, maize, and a species of pulse. The mode of culture is slovenly in the extreme; and slight as it is, is confined to little spots like gardens situated round the villages. The rest of the country is covered with luxuriant herbs rising to the height of 8 ft., through which it is almost impossible to force one's way. These shrubs grow, ripen, and wither, without being applied to any use; but the natives sometimes set them on fire, thus producing an extended conflagration over the whole country. Many European vegetables attain here an extraordinary size. The wild animals are chiefly tiger-cats, ounces, and hyænas; the hare and antelope are common, and the Chinese hog is used as a domestic animal. Monkeys are innumerable; also the *termes*, or white ants, a pernicious insect, common to the whole W coast of Africa.—The natives of L. are described as being black, well-made, and of an amiable disposition. Their dress consists of a kind of petticoat, while the upper part of the body is covered with a leopard's skin. The head is covered with a cap made of grass. The petticoats of the women are of straw; on their legs they wear strings of shells, and bracelets of ivory on their arms. They smear their bodies with palm-oil, and a kind of red wood reduced to powder, instead of paint. Polygamy is universally practised. The king receives his revenue in the produce of the country; but his chief wealth is said to consist in the possession of a great number of slaves. The trade consists chiefly of ivory, copper, tin, lead, and slaves.—L. has been usually, but upon what authority we know not, divided into the provinces of Lovangiri, Loangomongo, Chilingo, and Piri.—The cap. is Loango, called by the Negroes Boari or Bouali, situated a little to the SE of the mouth of the Killow, and said to have a pop. of 15,000.—The river L. has its mouth in S lat. 4° 39′, E long. 11° 47′. It is supposed to have a total course of about 60 m.

LOANHEAD, a village in the p. of Lasswade, Mid-Lothian, 5 m. SE of Edinburgh, between Lasswade and Roslin, and about ½ a mile from the l. bank of the North Esk.

LOANHEAD-BY-DENNY, a village in the p. of Denny, Stirlingshire, 5 m. W of Falkirk, and 4 m. NE of Cumbernauld.

LOANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 5 m. N of Albenga, and 7 m. SSW of Finale, in the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3,000. It has a custom-house. The

adjacent fisheries form the chief object of local industry.

LOARRE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 19 m. NNW of Huesca, and partido of Jaca. Pop. 380.

LOBAU, an island of the Danube, in the lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 6 m. ESE of Vienna. It is nearly 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth. After the battle of Aspern, the French army withdrew into this island.

LOBAU, Liebe, or Lobijo, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Lausitz, 12 m. SE of Bautzen, and 18 m. NNW of Zittau, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and on the Saxon-Silesian railway from Dresden to Zittau. Pop. 2,530. It has manufactories of linen and several bleacheries, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. In the vicinity are several mineral springs. A fine species of quartz, known as the diamond of Lobau, is found in the environs.

LOBAU, Lubau, or Lubawa, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. of circle 21,127. The town is 16 m. SSW of Osterode, and 39 m. ESE of Marienwerder, on the Jasienka and Sandualla. Pop. 2,736. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, a fine castle, a convent, and 2 hospitals, and possesses several distilleries and breweries, and several spinning-mills. Linen and flax form its chief articles of trade.

LOBBERICH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 7 m. WSW of Kempen. Pop. 1,200, chiefly silk weavers.

LOBBES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. and 10 m. SW of Charleroi, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 2,274.

LOBBRA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm, descending from the Ural chain, and flowing ESE to its junction with the Sosva.

LOBEDA, a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the r. bank of the Saale, 3 m. E of Jena. Pop. 731.

LOBEID, Lobehd, or El-Obeid, the cap. of Kordofan, in N lat. 13° 10′, E long. 30° 10′, 10 days' journey from Khartum. It is composed of several large villages grouped together, and distinguished by the names of their inhabitants. It is reported to have a pop. of upwards of 30,000. The *toguls* or mud huts are round or tail-shaped, with conical roofs composed of reeds. Its general appearance, in dry weather, is dreary and desolate; but in the spring, the richness of the verdure, interspersed with flowers of various and most brilliant colours, gives it an aspect so different that it is difficult to imagine it the same place. Its mud huts require to be renewed almost every year after the rainy season. Business is for the most part carried on in the morning at sunrise, in order to avoid the heat of the day, which is insupportable. Amongst the various branches of traffic here pursued that of selling slaves is the most conspicuous and revolting.

LOBEJUN, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 m. N by W of Leipsic. Pop. 2,660.

LOBENDAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 36 m. NNE of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,800, chiefly employed in linen-weaving.

LOBENSTEIN, a town of the principality of Reuss-Lobenstein, in Upper Saxony on the Lemnitz, 26 m. N of Bayreuth. Pop. 4,180.

LOBERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Saragossa, 12 m. E of Sanguesa, on the l. bank of the Onsella. Pop. 300.

LOBITH, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine.

LOBNITZ, a large village of Prussian Saxony, 20 m. N by E of Leipsic.

LOB-NOV, a town of Chinese Turkestan, in N lat. 40° 50′, stretching between the meridians of 87° 30′ and 89° E.

LOBON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Badajoz, near the left bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,200.

LOBOS, or Seal Islands, a group of islands, 3 in number, off the coast of the prov. of Lambayeque, in Peru. The northernmost and largest island, known as Lobos-de-Tierra, is 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in greatest breadth. It has good anchorage on its NE side, in 6 fath. water, in S lat. 6° 25′, W long. 80° 52′.—About 10 leagues to the SSE of L.-de-Tierra, are two islets, distinguished as Lobos-de-Fuera, separated by a narrow channel about a cable's length in width, the largest of which is 2 m. in length, by ¾ m. broad, and lies SE and NW. The smaller, lying nearly N and S, is about 1½ m. in length, and nearly 1 m. broad; and forms with the other two snug capacious bays. The best anchorage is in the E bay, off the NE point of the southernmost island, in 8 fathoms water, in S lat. 6° 57′, W long. 80° 44′ [*Captain Peacock*]. These islands abound with seals and sea-birds; and are covered with guano in the sheltered parts. In *Morrell's Four Voyages*, a book published at New York in 1832, is a minute account of these islands, and among other particulars the following passage: "The Indians sometimes visit these islands in large parties on fishing excursions or frolics; and frequently stay three or four weeks. I have always found them to be very civil and accommodating, having frequently received kind offices at their hands, such as presents of fruit, vegetables, &c., from the main. They always bring their fresh water with them in their catamarans, as there is none to be found in the islands, which are covered with sand, rocks, and the dung of aquatic birds; the latter sufficient to load thousands of ships, having been accumulating for untold ages. It is called *guannar* by the Spaniards, and is probably the richest manure in the world."

The Peruvian government issued a decree in 1833 expressly forbidding foreign vessels from fishing, killing seals, or frequenting the coasts of these islands, without license from the state; and when the question was raised by an attempt to seize the Campeadora at Lobos, Lord Palmerston gave it as his opinion that as these islands are and always have been considered to be part of the territory of Peru, it appeared to him that the Peruvian government had a right to prohibit foreign vessels from fishing there. In 1842 another British vessel, the Hibernia, was seized for violating this decree, and in the opinion of her Majesty's government, no redress could be demanded, as she had been arrested and tried for a legal offence. The demand for guano in Europe, of course, enormously increased the importance of these possessions. In 1841 the Peruvian government established a monopoly in the export of guano found on its own territories, and determined that the places of deposit should be protected by armed steamers; and in 1847 a careful survey and report were made on the islands, with an estimate of the quantity of guano existing there, because apprehensions were entertained by the Peruvians that all their manure would be carried off and consumed by foreigners. The L. isles were included in this survey, L.-de-Tierra being supposed to contain 150,200 cubic yds. of the deposit, and L.-de-Fuera 531,436 cubic yds. A semi-official notice, in April 1852, intimates that "by virtue of decrees now in force, no vessel, either under the national or any foreign flag, has a right to go to the Peruvian guano deposits, without first obtaining permission from the Peruvian government, under penalty of confiscation; that foreign vessels furnished with government licenses are allowed to load at the Chincha islands only; that the islands of L.-de-Tierra and L.-de Fuera, as well as those of Guanape, Malabrigo, and other localities N of Callao, where deposits of guano exist, as also some of the deposits in the prov. of Tarapaca, are purposely kept uninhabited and unfrequented by order of the government, in order that the birds may be left undisturbed, and thus a constant increase of the deposits be promoted; that from time immemorial the fishermen of Lambayeque have been accustomed to inhabit the L.-de-Tierra and L.-de-Fuera, but for some years' past the Peruvian government have prohibited their so doing, in consequence of their destroying thousands of birds and bringing away boat-loads of eggs; that since the commencement of the export of guano to Europe, all the deposits belonging to the republic of Peru have been surveyed and measured by orders of the government; and that any attempt to load vessels without the proper license would subject

them to be seized and confiscated." The question as between Great Britain and Peru is now settled by the virtual recognition of the claims of Peru by our government. Lord Malmesbury having explicitly declared that "however advantageous it might be to Great Britain to appropriate these islands, or declare them common property, it is impossible for her Majesty's government to violate international law for national interest;" whilst in other communications from the foreign office the sovereignty of Peru is distinctly admitted. It appears, however, that the accounts of the quantity of guano to be found on the L. islands has been greatly over-rated. This will be more clearly seen from the subjoined statement of the three great guano deposits, as laid down in the surveys instituted by the government of Peru:—

Sections.	Deposits.		
South .	Chipana . . .	280,602 tons	
„ .	Huanillos . .	1,612,505	
„ .	Punta-de-Lobos	1,460,790	
„ .	Pabellon-de-Pica	2,975,050	
„ .	Puerto Inglés .	1,292,510	
			7,621,407
Centre .	Northern island	7,600,000	
„ .	Middle island .	6,450,000	
„ .	Southern island .	4,200,000	
			18,250,000
North .	Lobos-de-Tierra	476,858	
„ .	Lobos-de-Fuera .	265,718	
„ .	Guanape . . .	70,810	
„ .	Ferrol	30,700	
			854,086
	Total tons		27,024,493

This statement shows how small is the quantity of guano to be found on the L. islands compared with the other vast deposits, the right to which has never formed matter of dispute. Were the former to be thrown open to the world, it is by no means improbable that they would be exhausted in 12 months. It is also stated that, in consequence of a considerable portion of this guano being produced by the seals (lobos), some of it is less valuable by 25 per cent. than the produce of the Chincha islands. We believe the Peruvian government may shortly be expected to perceive the necessity of relaxing its regulations with regard to that important article of trade which has recently been discovered on its islands and coasts. "It is evidently in the interest of both parties that the trade should be carried on with as few vexatious restrictions as possible, and that the price should not be immoderately raised by the Peruvian monopoly. The existence of claims to a tenure which it is impossible for Peru to defend by physical force ought to operate as an inducement to that government to avoid all just cause of complaint on the part of foreign nations, all of which have now in their power so easy a means of retaliation. It may be hoped, moreover, that among the countless rocks and islands of the Pacific occasionally visited by British cruisers, other deposits of the same valuable kind may be discovered, and, in that case, measures ought at once to be taken to secure to the Crown the possession of such territories, not forming part of the dominions of any other state."

LOBOS, one of the smaller Canary islands, being little more than a rock, near the N point of Forteventura, in N lat. 28° 45′.—Also a small island on the coast of Mexico, opposite the bay of Tampico, in N lat. 22° 28′.—Also a small island in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Cuba.—Also a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, in N lat. 21° 25′.—Also a small island at the mouth of the La Plata, 15 m. SW of Cape St. Maria.—Also a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili, in S lat. 52°.

LOBOSITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 4 m. WSW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,322.

LOBO-YACU, a small river of Quito, in the prov. of Mainas, which enters the Pastaza.

LOBSANN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. NW of Soultz-sous-Forets.

LOBSENS, or Lobzeniko, a town of W. Prussia, on the Lobzanka, 57 m. WNW of Thorn. Pop. 2,720.

LOBSTEDT, a village of Saxony, 15 m. SSE of Leipsic, on the right bank of the Pleisse.

LOBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 22 m. E of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,950.

LOCAM, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Mael-Carhaix, 21 m. SW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,100.

LOCANA, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, on the river Orca, 23 m. NW of Turin. Pop. 5,384.

LOCARNO, one of the Italian bailiwics, ceded to Switzerland by the duke of Milan in 1512, on the NW coast of Lago Maggiore. Its length is about 15 m.; its breadth about 12.—The cap. of the same name, and the chief place of the Swiss cant. of the Ticino, is situated near the lake, 23 m. SW of Chiavenna. Pop. 2,676, Catholics.—Also a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Novara, 21 m. NE of Biellas, on the r. bank of the Sesia. Pop. 1,600.

LOCCUM, a town of Hanover, 26 m. WNW of the city of Hanover. Pop. 1,500.

LOCHABER, a district of Inverness-shire, bounded on the E by Badenoch; on the S by Athol and Rannoch; on the W by Moidart; and on the N by the lakes and rivers which occupy the Great Caledonian glen. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland. The chief produce of the country is black cattle, for which it has been long famed. The final stand of the wolf in Great Britain was made in the Lochaber mountains, a region in appearance well-calculated for the kennel or retreat of these ferocious animals, where, in 1680, the last fell by the hand of Sir E. Cameron of Lochiel.

LOCH-ACHRAY. See Achray.

LOCH-ALINE. See Aline.

LOCHALSH, a parish on the W coast of Ross-shire, in length about 28 m. The *kyle*, or narrow sea, which separates the island of Skye from the mainland of Scotland, is its W boundary. The superficial area is about 55,000 Scottish acres, of which 1,500 only are under tillage, and about 2,000 under wood. Pop. in 1831; in 1841, 2,597.

LOCHANS, a village in the Rhinns of Galloway, 1½ m. from Stranraer. Pop. 200.

LOCH-ARD. See Ard.

LOCHAR-MOSS, an extensive morass, intermediate between the lower parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, in Dumfries-shire, and distributed among the ps. of Dumfries, Caerlaverock, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mousewald, and Ruthwell. It stretches N from the Solway frith, in a stripe 10 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad; and, over its whole extent, is nearly a dead level.

LOCHAR-WATER, a small river of Dumfries-shire, cutting Lochar-moss lengthways into nearly equal parts. Before losing itself in the Solway, it forms an estuary, 1½ m. in length, and a ½ m. in mean breadth. The stream is in the last degree sluggish; from head to foot of Lochar-moss—a course, including windings, of at least 12 m.—it has a fall of only 11 ft.

LOCH-AWE. See Awe.

LOCHBROOM, a parish in Ross-shire, bounded by Assynt on the N; Kincardine and Contin on the E; Gailloch on the S; and the Minsh on the W. It is of an irregular figure, and is computed to be 36 m. long, and 20 m. broad. The greater part consists of wild uncultivated mountains and hills. The parish is divided into four districts: namely, the Aird, Lochbroom Proper, the Little Strath, and the Laigh. There is a mountain-lake called Loch-Broom, about 3 m. in length, and 1 in breadth; from which a rapid river called the Broom or Braom descends into the Big-loch. Besides the harbour of Ullapool, the whole coast is indented with numerous safe bays. The islands of Ristal, Tancra, Isle-Martin, Isle-Greenyard, and the Summer-isles, belong to this p. Pop. in 1801, 3,533; in 1831, 4,615; in 1841, 4,799.

LOCHCARRON, a parish in Ross-shire, situated on an arm of the ocean, into which the river Carron falls. It is upwards of 14 m. long, and from 5 to 6 m. broad. Pop. in 1831, 2,136; in 1841, 1,960.

LOCH-CATHERINE. See KATRINE.

LOCHE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Montresor, on the l. bank of the Indroye. Pop. 1,387.

LOCHEE, a manufacturing village in Forfarshire, 1½ m. NW of Dundee, included within the parliamentary boundaries of that borough.

LOCHEM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 10 m. E of Zutphen, on the l. bank of the Borkel. Pop. 1,550. It has manufactories of aqua-fortis.

LOCHES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Essoyes, 8 m. ESE of Bar-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Ource. Pop. 1,039. Wine is extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire. The arrond. comprises an area of 179,834 hect., and contains 6 cants. Pop. in 1831, 61,548; in 1841, 62,679. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,072; in 1841, 16,690. The town is on the l. bank of the Indre, which here divides into several branches, 22 m. S of Amboise, and 25 m. SE of Tours. Pop. in 1789, 4,524; in 1821, 4,558; in 1831, 4,774; in 1841, 4,509. It is built amphitheatrally, on a hill, the summit of which is occupied by an ancient fortress. The houses are old, and the streets narrow. The principal building is the castle, a large and formerly strong edifice, converted by Louis XI. into a state-prison. There are besides a communal college, an hospital, and 2 printing establishments. Several fine promenades run along the branches of the river, which are here crossed by bridges, communicating with the small town of Banlieu. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufacture of coarse cloth, paper, leather, cordage, and dyed goods. Wine, timber, wool, and cattle, form its chief articles of trade.

LOCH-GAIR. See GAIRLOCH.

LOCHGAU, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. SSE of Brackenheim, and 9 m. NNW of Louisburg, on the Steinbach. Pop. in 1840, 1,647. An engagement took place here between the French and Austrians on the 3d Nov. 1799.

LOCH-GELLY, a village in the p. of Auchterderran, Fifeshire, 8 m. NW of Kirkcaldy, and 6 m. E of Dunfermline. Pop. 770, chiefly weavers and colliers.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a village in Argyleshire, at the N extremity of Loch-Gilp, having daily communication with Glasgow and Inverary by the steamboats on Loch-Fyne and the Crinan canal. Pop. 1,300.

LOCHGOILHEAD, a parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, to which that of Kilmorich is joined. The united p. is about 30 m. in length, and from 6 to 20 m. in breadth, and lies along the W coast of Loch-Long. It receives its name from the local situation of the church, at the head of Loch-Goil, a small arm of the sea which runs off in a NW direction from Loch-Long. Pop. in 1841, 1,018.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, an arm of the sea deeply indenting the S side of the island of Islay. It is shallow, but abounds in fish, and is much resorted to by shipping.

LOCHLEE, a large parish in the extreme N of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. Area about 104 sq. m. Everywhere, except over 6½ m. on the E, it is hemmed in by a water-shedding line of mountains. Its whole surface is ruggedly highland, consisting of wild and high mountain-ranges, partially and narrowly cloven asunder by glens. Mount Keen and Mount Battoch, both on the boundary, the former on the N, and the latter on the NE, rise respectively 4,000 and 3,465 ft. above sea-level. Other summits along the boundary and in the interior attain alts. of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. Only a trifle more than one-fourth of the area is inhabited; all the rest being mountain-wilderness, or the free walk of the wandering flock. All the head-streams of East water, or the N. Esk, rise in the p., and swell the stream to considerable bulk before it passes into Edzell. A little to the S of the centre of the p., and in the course of the river Lee, is a beautiful little lake, 1¼ m. long, and 3 furl. broad, which imposed its own name on the whole p. Pop. in 1841, 622.

LOCH-LINNHE. See LINNHE (LOCH).

LOCHMABEN, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Area 10,750 acres. The river Annan, in mazy folds, runs along most of the E boundary; the Kinnel runs diagonally across the N end. The Ale runs 1 m. on the NW boundary. So expansive and almost continuous are the lakes of this p., that the ancient borough, which stands amongst them, appears from the rising grounds which command a view of it to be situated on an island in the midst of a curiously outlined inland sea. The lakes are 8 in number. Nowhere do they at any season exceed 52 ft. in depth; over a great aggregate extent they are shallow; and in many places, from the shore inward, they are thickly overtopped with reeds. Pop. in 1801, 2,053; in 1831, 2,795; in 1841, 2,809. The grand attraction of the p. is the paternal residence of the Bruce. L.-castle, which stands 1 m. from the borough, on the extreme point of a heart-shaped peninsula, juts a considerable way into the S side of the Castle-loch.—The borough of L. is beautifully situated on the immediate banks of nearly encincturing lakes, 4 m. from Lockerby, and 8 m. from Dumfries. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower. A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on here, but has totally disappeared. The only manufacture now is the working of a few stocking-looms. A large trade is driven, both in the town and throughout the p., in the feeding of pigs. A large proportion of the inhabitants farm small crofts, and rear their families as a sort of peddling farmers. L. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 41; in 1848, 32. Pop. in 1831, within the limited royalty assigned by the reform act, 966.

LOCH-NA-GAR, or LOCH-NA-GARAIDH, a lofty mountain of the Grampian ridge, in the p. of Crathy and Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Its elevation is 3,777 ft. above sea-level. The view from its summit extends in one direction to the sea at Aberdeen; in another, towards the vast granite group of Cairngorm, with its well-known summits, viz., Ben-na-muick-dui, Cairngorm, Ben-na-buird, Ben-Aven, rises before us; to the S, in the distance, is the trap-hill named Dundee-law, the trap cones of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, and the porphyry range of the Pentlands near Edinburgh; and towards the W, the wild and alpine country of Athole and Badenoch.

LOCH-NA-GAUL, an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, on the confines of Inverness-shire and Argyle, nearly opposite to the point of Sleat in the island of Skye. There is an excellent road from Arisaig, on the shores of this loch, to Fort-William, with a ferry over the Lochy river.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish in the E division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 7,000 acres. A little E of the centre of the p. is Loch-Rutton, a lake 1 m. in length, and a ½ m. in mean breadth. Pop. in 1831, 650; in 1841, 659.

LOCH-RYAN. See RYAN (LOCH).

LOCHS, a parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis, so named from the great number of small

lakes which are interspersed over its surface. It is about 18 m. in length, exclusive of numerous inlets which extend its line of coast to upwards of 90 m.; the average breadth is about 9 m. A great part of it is a peninsula, called the Forest of Lewis, formed by Loch-Seafort and Loch-Erisort. Pop. in 1801, 1,875; in 1831, 3,067; in 1841, 3,653.

LOCHT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Konings-Hoyckt. Pop. 225.

LOCHTY, a small river in Fifeshire, which, after an E course of 8 or 9 m., falls into the Orr, a little above its junction with the Leven.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish in Renfrewshire. Area 19,219 acres, of which 9,000 are cultivated or capable of cultivation; 9,119 are in pasture; 700 are covered by wood; and 300 by water. The highest hills in the co. are situated in the W extremity of this p. One of these heights, called Misty-law, is about 1,240 ft. above the level of the sea; another, the hill of Staik, is a few feet higher. The river Calder, rising on the NW, on the borders of Ayrshire, pursues a winding course towards Castle-Semple loch, which it enters near the v. The bleaching of goods is extensively carried on in this p. A considerable proportion of the pop. are hand-loom weavers employed by Paisley and Glasgow houses. Pop. in 1831, 4,515; in 1841, 4,716.—The v. of L., on the NW side of Castle-Semple loch, consists of a main street a ½ m. long, with some streets crossing it at right angles. It is distant 9½ m. from Paisley. Pop. of v. in 1841, 2,681.

LOCHY, a river of the Glenmore-nan-Albin in Inverness-shire. It issues from the SW end of Loch-Lochy by a new channel artificially cut for it, about 600 yds. SE of the point at which the lake receives the Caledonian canal. Its length of run is about 10 m., generally parallel to the line of the canal, and it falls into Loch-Eil at Fort-William, within a few yards of the embouchure of the Nevis.—Also a small river of Breadalbane, Perthshire, rising on the N side of Benchallin, and flowing into the Dochart a little above the entrance of that river into Loch-Tay, after a course of 15 m. It gives the name of Glenlochy to the vale which it traverses.

LOCHY (Loch), a lake in the district of Lochaber in Inverness-shire, forming one of the chain of lakes which occupy a large portion of Glenmore-nan-Albin, or 'the Great glen of Scotland.' It is about 14 m. long, and not more than 1 m. broad. Its boundaries on either side, throughout its whole extent, are lofty mountains, which rise up sudden and unbroken. From Loch-Lochy to Loch-Linnhe, a long dreary flat moss extends for about 10 m., of which but a small portion has been attempted to be cultivated. Through this moss the river Lochy flows.

LOCKE, a township in Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. S of Auburn. Pop. 1,654.

LOCKEHAUS, or Leka, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 6 m. W of Güns. Pop. 1,100.

LOCKENITZ, a village of Prussian Pomerania, in the reg. and 15 m. W of Stettin. Pop. 360.

LOCKERBY, a neat, stirring, and prosperous little town in the p. of Dryfesdale, Dumfries-shire, on the railroad between Glasgow and Carlisle, 4 m. from Lochmaben, and 12 m. E of Dumfries; and has a station on the line of the Caledonian railway, 26 m. from Carlisle, 74 m. from Edinburgh, and 79 m. from Glasgow. The lamb-fair held here on the 2d of Aug. is the largest in Scotland, from 30,000 to 40,000 lambs being usually on the ground. During winter also, there are, chiefly for the sale of pork, weekly markets. Pop. in 1841, 1,315.

LOCKERLEY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 5½ m. SW of Romsey, intersected by the Salisbury and Southampton canal. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 558.

LOCKHAY, or Loko, a chapelry in Spondon p., Derbyshire, 4½ m. NE by E of Derby.

LOCKING, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Axbridge, crossed by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 166.

LOCKINGE (East and West), a parish in Berks, 2½ m. ESE of Wantage, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. 325.

LOCKINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. NW by N of Loughborough, including the township of Hemington. Area 2,135 acres. Pop. in 1831, 633; in 1841, 617.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNW of Beverley, including part of the townships of Aike and L. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1841, 433.—Also a township, partly in the preceding p., and partly in that of Kilnwick. Area 2,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1841, 526.

LOCKPORT, a township of Nicaragua co., in the state of New York, U. S., 277 m. W by N of Albany. It is intersected by a range of hills, and by several streams, some of which flow N to Lake Ontario, and others S to Tonawanda creek. The soil is a compound of calcareous and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 9,125. The village is on the Erie canal, and contains 6,500 inhabitants.—Also a village of Williams co., in the state of Ohio, 170 m. NW of Columbus, on the W side of Tiffins river.—Also a village of Wilson co., in the state of Tennessee, 40 m. E by N of Nashville, on the S bank of Cumberland river.—Also a village of Carroll co., in the state of Indiana, 80 m. NNW of Indianapolis, on the N side of Wabash river.—Also a village of Will co., in the state of Illinois, 170 m. NE by N of Springfield, on the Illinois and Michigan canal, 34½ m. from Chicago.

LOCKSTON, or Loxton, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. WNW of Axbridge, on the N bank of the Axe. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 168.

LOCKTON, a chapelry in Middleton p., Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Pickering. Area 6,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1841, 347.

LOCKWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, SE of Dresden. Pop. 1,072.

LOCKWOOD, a township in Almondbury p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. SW of Huddersfield. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,134; in 1841, 4,182.

LOCKWOOD, a village of Byram township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 62 m. N of Trenton, on the Lubber run.

LOCKYER, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Stanley, an affluent of the Brisbane.—Also a mountain, in the co. of Northumberland, 72 m. from Sydney, near the Great North road.

LOCLE (Le), a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 11 m. NW of Neufchâtel, county and 9 m. WNW of Valengin, and in a valley of the same name, at an alt. of 933 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 8,514. The houses are neat, and generally painted on the outside. It contains an orphans' asylum, an hospital for aged persons, and a public granary; and has extensive manufactories of clocks, of articles in gold, iron, and tortoise-shell, and of lace. In the vicinity is an aqueduct cut out of the solid rock, to give egress to the waters of the Bied, a portion of which descends to some subterranean mills beneath. The valley of L. previous to the 14th cent. was completely desert. In 1303 a small colony was established in it by Jean Droz, an inhabitant of Corcelles; and during the troubles by which Geneva was agitated in 1782 many of the artisans of that town sought an asylum within its confines.

LOCMALO, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1½ m. E of Guéméné. Pop. 1,401.

LOCMARIA, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 5 m. SSW of St. Renan.

Pop. 1,154.—Also a commune in the cant. and 2 m. ESE of Huelgoet, and 23 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,185.—Also a commune in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and on the NE coast of the Belle-Isle-en-Mer. Pop. 1,557. At Arzic or Pont-Blance-de-Locmaria is a small port and pilot-station.

LOCMARIAQUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. S of Auray, and 25 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. 2,187. It has a small port; and in the vicinity, at the mouth of the Crach, is a noted oyster-fishery.

LOCMINE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, arrond. of Pontivy. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,428; in 1841, 13,046.—The town is 14 m. SSE of Pontivy. Pop. in 1841, 1,858.

LOCOAL-MENDON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Belz, 15 m. ESE of Lorient. Pop. 2,108.

LOCON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bethune. Pop. 1,751.

LOCOROTONDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 40 m. SSE of Bari. Pop. 4,270.

LOCQUEFFRET, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 9 m. NE of Playben. Pop. 1,564.

LOCRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 624.

LOCRIS, or LOCRIDE, an administrative prov. of Greece, to the S of the channel of Talanti. Pop. in 1839, 9,522. Its capital is Atalanti.

LOCRONAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 9 m. SW of Châteaulin, and 26 m. SSW of Brest. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of sail-cloth.

LOCSMAND. See LUTCHMANSBURG.

LOCTUDY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pont l'Abbe. Pop. 1,330. It has several lime-kilns.

LOCUST CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, in N lat. 38° 4′.

LODDEN, or LODDON, a river of Berks and Hampshire, which rises near Aldershot; flows NNE; and falls into the Thames near Twyford, after a course of 30 m.—Also a river of Herefordshire, which falls into the Frome.

LODDINGTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. W by N of Appingham. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1841, 137.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. W of Kettering. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1841, 226.

LODDISWELL, a parish of Devonshire, 3½ m. NNW of Kingsbridge. Area 3,280 acres. Pop. 1,013.

LODDON, a river of Australia Felix, which rises near Mount Alexander, and flows into the Murray near Swan hill. Its native name is the YARRA.

LODDON, a parish and market-town of Norfolk, 10 m. SE of Norwich. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,176; in 1841, 1,197.

LODEINOJE-POLE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 33 m. SSE of Olonetz, on the Svir. Pop. 1,000.

LODERS, a parish of Dorsetshire, 2 m. ENE of Bridport. Area 2,256 acres. Pop. 952.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, situated on the Lergue, 29 m. W of Montpelier. Its streets are narrow and ill-built. Pop. 9,909 in 1831; 10,372 in 1846. It has manufactories of cloth, silk stuffs, hats, oil, soap, and wine. During the late war, it supplied a great part of the clothing of the French army. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Fleury.—The arrond. of L. has an area of 122,584 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 55,849. It comprises 5 cantons.

LODI, a township of Seneca co., in the state of New York, U. S., 185 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the W by Seneca lake, and intersected by several streams. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,236. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.—Also a township of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey, 5 m. SW of Hackensack. The surface is level, and is bordered by the Hackensack on the E and SE, and on the W and SW by the Passaic. Pop. 687.—Also a village of Harrisville township, Medina co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. about 100.—Also a township of Athens co., in the same state, on Shade river. Pop. 754.—Also a township of Washtenaw co., in the state of Michigan, 43 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,077. It is very fertile.

LODI-E-CREMA, a province or delegation of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, surrounded by the grand-duchy of Parma, and the delegations of Pavia, Milan, Bergamo, and Cremona. Its extent is 475 sq. m. Pasturage is here attended to in preference to tillage; and it is in this district that Parmesan cheese is chiefly made. The cattle are black, small, and short horned. The cheese produced by a single cow averages 200 lbs. per ann. Some silk is also grown. Pop. in 1837, 205,329. It is subdivided into 9 *distretto*, and 197 *comune*.—The capital of the same name is situated on the r. bank of the Adda, at an alt. of 68 ft. above sea-level, 19 m. SE of Milan. Pop. in 1846, 15,709. It is regular and well-built; and is the see of a bishop. Its cathedral and numerous convents claim the attention of the traveller. The most remarkable of its churches is that called Dell' Incoronata, built by the architect Bramante, and painted partly in fresco and partly in oil by Callisto, a scholar of Titian. L. is a place of some trade, and has manufactories of silk and porcelain. Its chief export consists in the cheese made in the environs, known as Parmesan or Stracchino. Like most of the towns which at one time maintained themselves in the form of republics, it is surrounded with walls, and is somewhat elevated above the surrounding level. One of the most daring exploits that characterized the commencement of Bonaparte's military career, was performed here in 1796, by forcing with the bayonet the passage of the bridge over the Adda at this place, though defended by 10,000 Austrians. The bridge is about 600 ft. in length, and 20 ft. in breadth.

LODI-VECCHIO, anciently *Laus Pompeii*, a village of Austrian Italy, situated on the river Lambro, 4 m. W of Lodi. It was destroyed in the 12th cent. by the Milanese. Pop. 3,164.

LODOK-KOR-DZOUNG, a town of Tibet, in the W part of the prov. of Ngari.

LODOMERIEN, an ancient duchy, which consisted of a portion of Western Poland, and originally named Wolodimir or Vladimir. It was ceded to Austria in 1772, and, with Galicia, now forms the political division of Galicia and Lodomeria.

LODOS. See LITZERSDORF.

LODOSA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 30 m. SW of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, and at the foot of a steep rock by which it is commanded on the N. Pop. 2,590. The streets are broad and well-paved, and the houses, consisting of stone and earth, generally well-built. It has a parish-church, a large and handsome edifice, a convent, an hospital, and a custom-house, and contains several distilleries of brandy and several oil-mills. The environs are well-watered by means of two streams led from the Ebro. Near that river are the

remains of an ancient fortress, and of a Roman bridge.

LODRON, or Ladron, a small county in the S extremity of the Tyrol, near Lake Idro. Pop. 1,950.

LODRON, or Lodrone, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle and SW of Roveredo, near the entrance of the Chiese into Lake Idro. Pop. 2,400.

LODS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 7 m. SE of Ornans, and 19 m. SE of Besançon, on the Loue. Pop. 885. It has iron, steel, and tin works.

LODSWORTH, a chapelry in the p. of Easebourne in Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Petworth. Pop. 635.

LODVIKA, a village of Sweden, in the district of Stara-Kopperberg, on a small lake formed by the river Kolbäk.

LODZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 72 m. WSW of Warsaw. Pop. 4,380, chiefly employed in linen-weaving.

LOECHES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. E of Madrid. Pop. 800. It has pottery-works, and coarse woollens are made at it. The Dominican convent here contains or contained a superb collection of paintings by Rubens, Paul, Veronese, Titian, and other eminent masters.

LOEDINGEN, a village and parish of Norway, in the S part of Hindöen, one of the Lofoden group.

LOEFORT, an island on the coast of Norway, N of the Maelström.

LOEFSTA, a mining-town of Sweden, in the haerad of Oland, 27 m. SE of Gefle. Pop. 1,500, chiefly engaged in iron works.

LOENHURT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. NE of Antwerp. Pop. 1,800.

LOEVENSTEIN, or Lowenstein, a fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, at the W point of the island of Bommelwaert, 18 m. ESE of Rotterdam.

LOFANGO, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 5 m. ESE of Niniva.

LOFFINGEN, a town of Baden, 3 m. WSW of Huiffingen. Pop. 1,191.

LOFODEN, or Lofoten Islands, a group on the W coast of Norway, lying between 67° 30′ and 69° 30′ N lat. They consist of 5 large, and several smaller islands, having in all from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The principal are Andöen, Langöen, and Hindöen. Their coasts are extremely rugged. They contain lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and in some places with glaciers. Their vegetation is confined to a few stunted shrubs, and cryptogamous plants. During the winter they are visited by about 4,000 boats, manned with 20,000 fishermen; and the value of the fish caught, chiefly cod, is estimated at about £12,000. Near the S end of the group is the celebrated whirlpool called the Maelström.

LOFTUS, or Lofthouse, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NE of Guisborough. Area 3,700 acres. Pop., including the hamlet of Wapley, 1,091.

LOFTY (Mount), a mountain of S. Australia, 6 m. SE of Adelaide, in S lat. 34° 58′, E long. 138° 42′. Alt. 2,200 ft. above sea-level. The range to which it belongs skirts the E shore of St. Vincent's gulf for 70 m.

LOESSOE, or Lasöe, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, administratively belonging to N. Jutland. It has an area of 45 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,400 inhabitants.

LOGAN, a pastoral rivulet, traversing to the N. Esk a sequestered vale which diagonally cleaves the Pentland-hills in Edinburghshire. The stream is now popularly called Glencross-burn.—Also a river in Lanarkshire, which takes its rise in the hills of Lesmahago, and running E for 8 m., joins the Nethan.

LOGAN, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in Mount Lindesay, in the district of Clarence river, flows through the co. of Stanley, and falls into the South Passage into Moreton bay. Its principal affluents are the Teviot and Albert.—Also a river in the district of Morrumbidgee, an affluent of the river Murray.—Also a lake in the co. of Stanley.

LOGAN, a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, comprising an area of 55,551 acres, watered by a branch of the Thames. Pop. 134.

LOGAN, a county in the W part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 2,930 sq. m., generally hilly, and drained by Guyandotte and Coal rivers. Pop. in 1840, 4,309; in 1850, 3,618. Its capital, which bears the same name, is on the E side of Guyandotte river.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Kentucky, containing a surface of 600 sq. m. It consists of table-land, and is watered by tributaries of Green and Cumberland rivers. Pop. in 1840, 13,615; in 1850, 16,621. Its capital is Russelville.—Also a county near the centre part of the state of Ohio, comprising a surface, generally level, of 425 sq. m. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by Miami river. Pop. in 1840, 14,015; in 1850, 19,207. Its capital is Bellefontaine.—Also a county near the centre of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 529 sq. m., drained by Sugar creek and other branches of Sangamon river. Pop. in 1840, 2,333; in 1850, 5,128. Its capital is Postville.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 20 m. NE of Bellefontaine. It has a mountainous surface drained by Big Fishing creek. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,187.—Also a village of Falls township, Hocking co., in the state of Ohio, 47 m. SE of Columbus, on the N bank of Hockhocking river.—Also a township of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 87 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,398.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 605.

LO-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Fu-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 20′, and E long. 115° 51′.—Also a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 27 m. N of Tsing-chu-fu, in N lat. 37° 5′, and E long. 118° 38′

LOGAN PEAK, a summit of New South Wales, in the district of Darling Downs.

LOGANSPORT, a village of Cass co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 72 m. N of Indianapolis, on Wabash river, at the junction of Eel river and of the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,400. The rivers are here crossed by two handsome bridges.

LOGANVILLE, a village of Miami township, Logan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 73 m. NW of Columbus, on the E bank of Miami river. Pop. 20.

LOGE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Nevers. Pop. 980.

LOGELBACH (Le), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, com. of Colmar. Pop. 1,000, chiefly engaged in cotton-spinning.

LOGES (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Fecamp, 9 m. NNE of Le Havre. Pop. 1,985.

LOGES-MARCHIS (Les), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcoult. Pop. 1,496.

LOGGUN, a central kingdom of Nigritia, to the S of Lake Chad, and SE of Bornu. Its cap. is Kernok, in N lat. 11° 7′. It is watered by the river Shary which, near its junction with the lake, is about a ½ m. broad, and "flows in great beauty and majesty past the high walls of the capital." This country,

seen and heard of for the first time to Europeans by Dr. Oudney's mission, presents some superior features. Amid the furious warfare of the surrounding states, the Logguuese have steadily cultivated peace, which by a skilful neutrality they appear to have been able to maintain. They are industrious, and work steadily at the loom, which is considered here as an occupation not degrading to freemen. The cloth, after being thrice steeped in a dye composed of indigo, is laid on the trunk of a large tree, and beaten with wooden mallets till it acquires the most brilliant gloss. They have a metallic currency of iron. They are described as a remarkably handsome and healthy race; their females in particular are far more intelligent than those of any neighbouring nation. The country abounds in provisions of all kinds, and cattle. Unhappily it swarms with flies, bees, mosquitoes, and immense black toads.

LOGHAN, a parish in co. Meath, 3½ m. NW of Kells. Area 8,727 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,495.

LOGHINOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, 32 m. SE of Yekaterinburg. Pop. 1,200.

LOGIE, anciently called LOGIE-MURDOCH, a parish in Fifeshire, occupying a portion of the SE extremity of the Ochil-hills. Area 3,343 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1841, 419.—Also a parish lying in the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, exhibiting, though compact in itself, a notable instance of whimsical intricacy and confusion in territorial allotment. In the NE and N it runs up among the Ochil-hills. The high conical hill in this p. called Dumyat, lifts the eye over parts of 12 cos., and feasts it with one of the most extensive prospects in Scotland. Toward the W are the mineral wells of AIRTHREY: which see. The v. of L., or Blair-Logie, stands in the centre of the p., at the entrance to Glendevon, among the Ochil-hills. Pop. 2,200.

LOGIE-ALMOND, a district on the N bank of the river Almond, opposite the p. of Methven, in Perthshire.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. The river Ythan, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, crosses it from W to E, dividing it into nearly equal proportions. Pop. in 1801, 539; in 1841, 713.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire. Pop. in 1831, 910; in 1841, 936. The p. is watered by three rivulets forming Daven-loch, and tributary to the Dee.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty. The manse and church, situated near the middle of the p., are 5 m. SSW of Tain. Pop. in 1801, 1,031; in 1841, 1,015.

LOGIE-PERT, a parish in the extreme N of the maritime district of Forfarshire. Pop. 1,560.

LOGIERAIT, a village and large and dispersed parish in the N division of Perthshire. The v. lies 8 m. E of Aberfeldy, and 8½ m. N of Dunkeld, on the banks of the Tay, here a noble stream. Pop. of p. in 1831, 3,138; in 1841, 2,959.

LOGISCHIN, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and N of Pinsk. Pop. 833.

LOGNINA, a headland and port of Sicily, on the E coast, in the prov. and district and 6 m. SSW of Syracuse, in N lat. 36° 59′, E long. 15° 15′.

LOGO, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in the S part of the prov. of Baharnegash, to the S of the Seremai river.

LOGO (PORTO). See PORTO LOGO.

LOGOISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. N of Minsk, district and 20 m. W of Borisov.

LOGRADOR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of the Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Porto-Alegre.

LOGRONO, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in Old Castile.—The prov. is bounded on the N by the provs. of Navarra and Alava; on the E by the former; on the S by the prov. of Soria; and on the W by that of Burgos. It comprises an area of 134 sq. Spanish leagues, and is divided into 9 partidos, and contains 285 pueblos. Pop. in 1834, 147,718. It is flat in the N, but its southern parts are intersected by ramifications of the Iberian chain. This prov. is one of recent creation.—The partido comprises 39 pueblos.—The town is situated in a fine plain, on the l. bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, 57 m. WSW of Pampeluna. Pop. 7,041. It is enclosed by walls, and has two suburbs, a fine square, with fine fountains and promenades, numerous churches and convents, a college, several hospitals, a theatre, and several other charitable and educational institutions. It has distilleries of brandy, several tanneries, and manufactories of candles, of hats, and of playing-cards. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the *Juliobriga* of the ancients. It was taken in 1823 by the French.

LOGRONO, a town of Chili, in the district of Melipila, 36 m. SW of Santiago, on the r. bank of the Maypu.—Also a town in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, 60 m. ESE of Cuenca, on the l. bank of the Pante. It is now in ruins.

LOGROSAN, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 81 m. E of Badajoz, in a valley formed by the sierras Pollares and San Cristobal. Pop. 3,050. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house. In the adjacent mountains are mines of silver and of lead.

LOGSTOR, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift and 28 m. WSW of Aalborg, and 39 m. N of Viborg, on the S coast of the Limfiord. Pop. 400. It has a small port, and carries on a considerable trade. Fishing and navigation form also important branches of local industry.

LOGT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Exel. Pop. 173.

LOGUDORO, a district of Sardinia, and one of its 4 ancient provinces, of which the cap. was Sassari.

LOGUIVY-PLOUGRAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. of Plouaret, 16 m. S of Lannion. Pop. 1,800.

LOHARA, a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territory of Beyder, 15 m. NNE of Naldrug.

LOHARGONG, a town and military post in British India, in Bundelcund, 40 m. S of Kallinger.

LOHARU, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Chekawatti, 30 m. NW of Narnul.

LOHBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 18 m. E of Magdeburg, on the r. bank of the Ehle. Pop. 1,600.

LOHE'AC, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. and 18 m. NNE of Redon. Pop. 300.

LOHEIA, a considerable city of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on the coast of the Red sea, in N lat. 15° 42′, E long. 42° 43′. It lies at the bottom of a deep bay, protected from the sea by one large island, and a group of smaller ones to the NW. It has no walls, but is defended by towers, several of which will admit cannon. Some of the houses are built of stone; but the greater number are mud huts thatched with grass. The harbour is so shallow that vessels can only anchor at some distance from the town; at low water even laden boats cannot approach it. A considerable trade is carried on from this port in coffee, which, though of inferior quality to that shipped at Mocha and Hodeida, is procured here at a cheaper rate. Indian goods brought direct from India pay a duty of 5 per cent.; but all goods brought

down the Red sea pay 7 per cent. The water at L. is bad, and the surrounding country sandy and barren. About 6 m. from the town is a mountain affording considerable quantities of mineral salt.

LOHJANA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Kattiwar, 60 m. SW of Cambay.

LOHMEN, a village of Saxony, 12 m. ESE of Dresden. Pop. 750.

LOHNBERG, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 5 m. W of Wetzlar, on the r. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 520.

LOHNHUT, a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 16 m. NNE of Antwerp.

LO-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, which has its source near the Great Wall; runs in a generally SSE direction; and 15 m. below Tung-chu-fu, falls into the Hoang-ho, a little above the confluence of the Hwei-ho.

LOHR, a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Maine, 35 m. ESE of Frankfort. Pop. 3,200. It has glass, iron, and paper-works, and conducts a trade in timber for fuel.

LOHUGHAUT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kumaon, 50 m. ESE of Almorah.

LOHURDUNGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Chuta-Nagpore, near a pass, in N lat. 23° 28′.

LO-HWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and E part of the island of Hai-nan. The town is situated on the E coast of the island, on a small island formed by the embouchure of the Sse-ho, 81 m. S of Keun-che-fu, and in N lat. 19° 10′, E long. 110° 18′. Pop. (male) 31,566. It is enclosed by walls 30 ft. in height, of nearly equal thickness. It is entered by four gates, facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved and run in straight lines, and exhibit many handsome and well-stocked shops. The houses are chiefly two stories in height, and built of brick. The surrounding district is fertile, and produces considerable quantities of rice.

LOIGNAN, a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 4 m. NW of La Brède. Pop. 1,690.

LOIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 3 m. SE of Orgères. Pop. 360.

LOING, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of Yonne; and entering the dep. of Loiret, falls into the Seine between Melun and Montereau, after a NW and N course of 65 m. Its principal affluent is the Ouanne. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, the latter of which is a continuation of the former from Montargis to the Seine near Moret.

LOING, a small river of the W division of Ross-shire, which, flowing SW, divides Kintail on its l. bank from Lochalsh on its r., and falls into the head of Loch-Long conjointly with the Elchaig coming from the ESE, after a course of about 9 m.

LOIR-ET-CHER, a department in the central part of France, including the S portion of the old prov. of Orleannais. It is bounded by the dep. of Eure-et-Loire on the N; by Loiret and Cher on the E; by Indre and Indre-et-Loir on the S; and by Indre-et-Loir and Sarthe on the W. Its superficial extent is 625,971 hectares, of which 369,627 were arable in 1834. The face of the country is in general level, sloping towards the SW; but has a barren and monotonous aspect, particularly in the SE part, where it is covered with extensive heaths and marshes. The climate is mild and healthy, except in the dist. of Romorantin, where the exhalations from the marshes are extremely noxious.—The principal rivers that traverse the department are the Loire, the Loir a tributary of the Sarthe, the Cher, the Cosson, and the Beuvron. The soil to the N of the Loire is much more fertile than that on the S of that river, producing abundance of corn, fruit, hemp, legumes, beet-root, and wine. Some of the wines are good; but the larger portion are made into brandy and vinegar. Its pasturages are likewise good, and its forests considerable. The number of sheep in 1839 was about 499,786. The only mineral productions are iron and flint-stones.—The trade of the dep. consists in wood, corn, cattle, wool, wine, brandy, and a few manufactures. The pop. in 1801 was 209,957; in 1821, 227,527; in 1841, 249,462.—The dep. belongs to the diocese of Blois. In jurisdiction it is subject to the *cour royale* of Orleans.—It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Blois (the cap.), Vendome, and Romorantin. These are subdivided into 23 cantons and 296 communes.

LOIR (Le), a considerable river of France, which rises to the S of Chartres, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, and flowing SW and then WSW, falls into the Sarthe, on the l. bank, near the confluence of the Mayenne, 6 m. N of Angers. Its course is upwards of 140 m., and it is navigable 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Ozane and the Braye, on the r.; and the Conie, the Long, and the Meaulne, on the l.

LOIRE, a department of the SE of France, situated between the parallels of 45° 13′ and 46° 17′ N lat.; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Saone-et-Loire; on the E by that of the Rhone; on the SE by the dep. of Isère; on the S by Ardeche and Haute-Loire; on the W by Puy-de-Dome; and on the NW by Allier. It anciently formed that part of Lyonnais called Fiorez. Its main body forms a great valley bounded on the E by the chain of the Cevennes; and on the W by a branch of that chain running S. The Loire intersects this valley from S to N, receiving on the r. the Furand, the Coise, the Gaud, and the Sornin; and on the l., the Bousson, the Mare, the Lignon, the Aix, and the Tessone. The SE extremity of the dep. belongs to the basin of the Rhone. The highest point of surface is the summit of Mont Pila in the Cevennes; alt. 1,364 metres = 4,475 ft.; the lowest, is the embouchure of the canal of Givois, which is 554 ft. above sea-level. Its superficial extent is 476,482 hectares, of which 406,965 hect. are mountainous. Pop. in 1801, 290,903; in 1821, 343,454; in 1841, 434,085; in 1846, 453,786. The climate is mild; and the soil, though stony in the mountainous districts, is in general fertile, producing the famous Cote Rôtie wine, and the white wines of Chateau-Grillat, with abundance of fruit, maize, and hemp. Of wheat little is raised; only 16,437 hect. being under that grain in 1839. The pastures are good. The number of sheep within the dep. in 1839 was 186,327; of cattle and oxen 107,241; of goats, 23,448. About 36,000 hect. are under forests. The dep. contains considerable mines of lead and coal, with quarries of marble, coal, mill-stones, and flint. The iron made in 1839 amounted to 24,186 quintals. The coal extracted in the same year was 11,169,366 quintals, valued at 7,602,696 francs. The principal manufactures are cotton and linen stuffs, and silk ribbons. The weaving of silk goods, especially ribbons, affords employment to 30,000 hands, whose yearly produce is valued at 40,000,000 francs. About 8,000 hands are employed in the fabrication of arms and hardware articles. Flint glass and bottles are extensively manufactured. There are railroads in this dep. from Saint Etienne to Andrezieux, Roanne, and Lyons.—It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Montbrison, Roanne, and Saint Etienne. These are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 315 communes. The dep. is ecclesiastically comprised in the dio. of the archb. of Lyons.

LOIRE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. N of Burzet, near the source of the Loire.—Also a village in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Candé. Pop. 1,250. —Also a village in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. NW of Saint-Colombe, on the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,300.

LOIRE (La), the river of the longest course of any in France, has its source in the SE of the kingdom, among the mountains of the Cevennes, in the dep. of Ardeche, in Mont Gerbier-de-Jones, at an alt. of 3,940 ft., and, after flowing more than 500 m. from its source, and probably 700 m. including its windings, falls into the bay of Biscay by a considerable estuary, about 40 m. below Nantes, on the NW shores of France. From its source it flows in a NNW direction as far as Orleans, whence, to its embouchure, it holds a W course. The tide is perceptible in this river as far as Nantes. It becomes navigable at Roanne, only 40 m. NW of Lyons; but the navigation is interrupted during five or six months of the year. In dry seasons it has little water; the sands of its bed shift, and steamers drawing only 6 inches of water cannot pass. Again, too much water prevents vessels of any size passing under the bridges. After the Cher has joined it near Tours, the volume of water is so great that it is navigable at all times to the sea. The basin of this great river comprises nearly one-fourth of the total area of France. A lateral canal to aid the navigation of the river, 123 m. in length, has been constructed from a point opposite the mouth of the Briare canal, to a point opposite the Canal-du-Centre. The great rivers which fall into it are the Allier, the Cher, the Vienne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Sevre, and the Indre. Among its smaller tributaries are the Lignon, Furand, Coise, Gaud, Sornin, Reconce, Aron, Nievre, Nohain, Vrille, Brante, and Authion on the r.; and the Borne, Ance, Lower Lignon, Bebre, Aubois, Cossin, Beuvron, Layon, and Evre, on the l. It communicates with the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans; and with the Rhone, through the medium of a canal which joins it with the Saone, thus forming a water-communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean through the very heart of the kingdom. The principal towns which it passes in its course are Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes. A great part of its course is between artificial dykes. It is evident that originally it spread itself extensively over flats, and was only narrowed in places either by the high lands, or by artificial works. In these flats there sometimes occur very old, narrow, inconvenient bridges, always called Roman bridges, and believed to have been formed when the country was in the possession of that people. These bridges may have withstood the floods of 2,000 years. As civilization and cultivation advanced, the water which spread over the extended flats was shut out by embankments upon a similar principle to sea-walls in England. The tops of those embankments became roads, and they have generally been planted with poplars on each side. They are generally far above the ordinary bed of the L.; and were never known to give way until the great floods of 1846. The present embankments which form the stream into a navigable river, could not have been constructed at any one time; they are the work of ages; and are passed over often without observation,—the river on one side, the land below them on the other.

LOIRE (Haute), a department in the SE of France, situated between the parallels of 44° 44′ and 45° 25′ N lat.; and bounded on the N by the deps. of Puy-de-Dome and Loire; on the E and SE by Ardeche; on the S by Lozère; and on the W by Cantal. It anciently formed that part of Languedoc called Velay. Its superficial extent is 498,560 hectares. The face of the country is extremely mountainous, lying on the N declivity of the Cevennes, and at a considerable elevation. The soil is stony and volcanic, except in the valleys, where it is of tolerable fertility. The climate is warm in summer; but cold and stormy in winter. The principal rivers that traverse the dep. are the Loire, the Allier, the Lignon, and the Alagnon. The Loire traverses the E part of the dep. from S to N; the Allier waters the W part. The highest point is Mont Mezène in the Cevennes. Alt. 1,940 yds. In 1834, there were 226,072 hectares of arable land, 79,432 h. of meadow, 74,030 of woods, and 90,239 of heaths in this dep. The rearing and export of cattle is one of the principal sources of the subsistence of the inhabitants. In 1839 the number of oxen and cattle in the dep. was returned at 110,761; of sheep, 328,270. Corn, however, is raised in a quantity equal to the consumption; but consists chiefly of rye and barley. The other productions are silk, wine, and fruit. Among its minerals are lead, antimony, and coal. The principal manufactures are lace, ribbons, linen, and woollens.—The number of elementary schools in 1840 was 828, attended by 29,171 children in winter, and 10,224 in summer; of communal schools 103, attended by 6,741 pupils in winter.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Le Puy. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Le Puy, Brioude, and Yssengeaux. These are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 265 communes.

LOIRE-INFERIEURE, a department in the W of France, between the parallels of 46° 50′ and 47° 50′ N, formed of the SE portion of the ancient prov. of Brittany; and bounded by the Atlantic and the deps. of Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, Vendée, and Morbihan. Its superficial extent is 653,728 hectares. Pop. in 1801. 369,305; in 1821, 433,815; in 1841, 486,806; in 1846, 517,268. The surface, which belongs chiefly to the basin of the Loire, is in general level. Small hills are found in the NE; but nothing deserving the name of a mountain. The coast is low, and sprinkled with a multitude of small lakes. The rivers that traverse it are the Loire, which intersects it from E to W near its centre, its tributaries the Erdre, Sevre-Nantaise, Maine, and Moine; and the Vilaine, which skirts the dep. on the NW. The climate is temperate and mild, but damp; the soil, though in some parts marshy, is in general fertile. In 1834 about 321,600 hect. were arable, and 105,062 under pasture. Nearly one-fifth of the surface consists of heaths and waste. The productions are corn, wine, fruit, different sorts of oil-seeds, flax, and large quantities of wood. From the moist nature of the climate the pastures are good, and the stock of cattle excellent. In 1839 the latter consisted of 241,120 head of cattle, 330,095 sheep, 59,954 pigs, 39,443 horses, 1,187 mules, 4,163 goats. The fisheries, both in the rivers and on the coast, are very productive. The mineral products are iron, coal, granite, kaolin, and salt, all of which are exported to a considerable amount.—Its advantageous situation, at the mouth of the largest river in the kingdom, and the number of its sea-ports, amounting to 14, render the manufacturing industry and commerce of this dep. extensive. The principal articles of manufacture consist of hardware, cotton goods, ropes, paper, glass, and porcelain. By means of the Loire and its tributary streams, it carries on a brisk traffic with the interior; and the foreign trade of Nantes is exceeded by few towns of the kingdom. —The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Nantes. It is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Nantes, Savenay, Chateaubriand, Ancenis, and Paimbœuf. These are subdivided into 40 cantons and 206 com-

munes. In 1840, the dep. possessed 472 primary schools, with 21,143 pupils in winter; 186 communal schools, and 16 superior schools.

LOIRET, a department in the central part of France, comprising a portion of the ci-devant Orleannais Propre, the Gatinais, and Dunois, and part of Berry. It lies between the parallels of 45° 13′ and 46° 18′; and is bounded by the deps. of Eure-et-Loir, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine-et-Marne, on the N; by Yonne on the E; by Nievre, Cher, and Loir-et-Cher on the S; and by Loir-et-Cher on the W. Its superficial extent is 667,679 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 286,050; in 1821, 291,294; in 1841, 318,452. The country is level, and is traversed by the Loire, the Loing, the Loiret, the Ouanne, the Bied, and a number of smaller streams. The soil, though in some districts light and sandy, is upon the whole fertile, especially to the N of the Loire, and the climate mild and agreeable. The principal productions are corn, hemp, saffron, and fruit. Large quantities of wine and of cider are likewise raised. The forests are extensive, particularly that of Orleans, which contains 15,000 acres. The live stock in 1839 numbered 29,138 horses, 109,280 asses, 518,510 sheep, and 29,456 pigs. The pilchard and herring fisheries are important; salt is largely made; and there are some extensive iron-foundries. The exports consist of the above-mentioned productions, and of various articles of manufacture, such as woollen and cotton cloth, linen, leather, paper, porcelain, and beet-root sugar.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Orleans. It is divided into the 4 arronds. of Orleans, Gien, Montargis, and Pithiviers, which are subdivided into 27 cants. and 348 com.

LOIRET, a river of France, in the dep. of the same name, which has its source 3 m. SSE of Orleans, in the park of a castle, hence named the Chateau-de-la-Source; flows past Olivet and St. Mesmin; proceeds W; and, after a total course of about 8 m., joins the Loire, on the l. bank, a little below Orleans. Its principal affluent is the Huy, which it receives on the r. The banks of the L. consist of fine hills, which contain large beds of gravel and of rock crystal. The latter is noted for its purity and the beauty of its colours. The waters of the L. do not freeze.

LOIRON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, arrond. of Laval. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,714; in 1841, 15,360. The town is 8 m. W of Laval, and 14 m. ESE of Vitre, on the r. bank of the Oudon. Pop. 1,376. It has extensive manufactories of linen, and carries on an active trade in cattle, linen, and yarn.

LOISACH, a river which has its source in the N part of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, to the E of Theil; flows thence into the circle of Upper Bavaria; traverses Lake Kochel; and throws itself into the Isar, by the l. bank, near Wolfrathshausen, 15 m. SSW of Munich, after a course, in a generally NNE direction, of about 60 m.

LOISY, or Loizy, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Guiscry, and 11 m. WSW of Louhans, on the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,105.

LOITEN, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggerhuus, and in the SW part of the bail. of Hedemarken. Pop. 2,503.

LOITZ, or Loiz, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 24 m. S of Stralsund, circle and 9 m. S of Grimme, on the Peene. Pop. 2,638. Fishing and agriculture form the chief branches of local industry.

LOIWEN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of the Mannhartsberg, and 10 m. NW of Krems.

LOIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Arsen-Ré, in the island of Ré, and 5 m. WNW of St. Martin. Pop. 1,266. It has a port, and extensive salt-works.

LOJA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada. The partido comprises 5 pueblos. The town is 31 m. WSW of Granada, and 22 m. ENE of Antequera, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Genil, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 10,055. It contains 3 parish-churches, 4 convents, a school, and numerous public fountains; and has manufactories of common cloth and paper. In the environs are a large salt-work and a copper-foundry. On the summit of a hill above the town are the ruins of a Moorish castle. L. was formerly a place of considerable strength. It was taken from the Moors in 1486.

LOJANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 17 m. S of Bologna. Pop. 3,056.

LOJEW, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 204 m. SW of Minsk, district and 38 m. SSE of Rzeczyca, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

LOJNITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, 13 m. NNE of Zvornik, and 27 m. WSW of Czabatz, on the r. bank of the Drin.

LOK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Saboltsch, 27 m. NW of Nagy-Kallo, and 8 m. SSW of Tokaj, on the l. bank of the Theiss.

LOKA, a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. NNE of Cilly and 57 m. S of Gratz. It is noted for its mineral springs.—Also a village and bathing-establishment in Sweden, in the prefecture and 38 m. NW of Œrebro, and p. of Grythytte.—Also a river of Upper Guinea, in the Ashantee territory, which flows into the river Volta.

LOKACZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 15 m. SE of Vladimir.

LO-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 21 m. SW of Meenchu, in N lat. 31° 18′, E long. 104° 36′.—Also a river which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Hunan, on the confines of that of Kwan-se; runs first N; passes the town of Paou-king; then turns E; divides into several arms; and joins the Heng-keang, on the l. bank, between the town of Chang-cha and Lake Tung-ting. It has a total course of about 300 m.

LOKEREN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 16,289. The town is 8 m. NW of Termonde, and 13 m. ENE of Ghent, on the r. bank of the Durme. Pop. 7,841. It contains a large square, and has manufactories of cotton fabrics, ticking, lace, and hats, several calico-printing mills and bleacheries, several tanneries and rope-works, large salt-refineries, extensive breweries, and oil-mills. Its trade consists chiefly in corn, hemp, flax, oil, and linen.

LOKET. See Elnbogen.

LOKHA, or Lao-he′, a river of Sharra-Mongolia, which descends from the Mingan-ula; runs NE through the N part of the territory of the Ao-Khan, and the S part of that of Uniut; enters the territory of the Kartchin; and, after a course of upwards of 150 m., joins the Sira-muren, on the r. bank.

LOKHVITZA, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 90 m. NW of Poltava, and 33 m. SW of Romen, on the r. bank of the Soula Pop., chiefly agriculturists, 4,500. It has 3 churches

LOKIAH, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. o. Bengal. It detaches itself from the Brahmaputra, on the r. bank, near Sagordi; is joined by another branch of that river on the r.; throws off a portion of its waters on the l.; and joins the Bori-ganga, an arm

of the Ganges, to the SE of Dacca, after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of about 60 m.

LOKKEN, or MELDAL, a village of Norway, in the stift and 33 m. SW of Drontheim. Pop. 4,260. It has a productive copper-mine.—Also a fishing-village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Aalborg, on the W coast. Pop. 350.

LOKNITZ, a river of Germany, which has its source in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1½ m. SE of Gross-Godens; flows thence in the Prussian circle of Priegnitz; runs first S, then W; and, after a total course of about 36 m., throws itself into the Elde, by the l. bank, 6 m. above the confluence of that river with the Elbe, and 3 m. W of Leuzen.

LOK-NOR. See LOB-NOR.

LOKOHAR, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar and district of Tirhut, 111 m. NE of Patna, near the frontier of Nepal.

LOKRUN, a river of Chinese Tartary, in Sungaria, which has its source in Mount Kutubi; and, after a course, in a NW direction, of about 210 m., falls into Lake Ayak-nor.

LOKTEVKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 24 m. SW of Tsharysh, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Tsharysh. About 60 m. SW of this v., on the Alei, is a silver-mine of the same name.

LOLAB, a long and narrow valley on the N frontier of Cashmere, in the Green mountains, watered by a small river of the same name, which falls into the Jelum, in N lat. 34° 13′, E long. 74° 17′. At one part the valley expands into an area about 16 m. in circumf., the centre of which appears to have been formerly a lake, and which forms the daily resort of immense numbers of birds.

LOLIF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Sartilly, on the l. bank of the Broise. Pop. 1,085.

LO-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Wu-ting-fu, in N lat. 37° 48′, E long. 117° 8′.

LOLLARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 15 m. from the E bank of the Runn, and 42 m. SW of Polton. It consisted in 1809 of about 1,000 houses, and is inhabited chiefly by Rajputs. Cattle are pastured in large numbers in the environs.

LOLLDONG, a defile in Hindostan, in the mountains which separate the prov. of Delhi from Gurwal, between the Ganges and Koh, and about 36 m. SW of Sirinagur. The Rohillahs were here defeated by the English in 1744.

LOLUM, a village of Cashmere, 32 m. N of Sirinagur, in N lat. 34° 26′.

LOLYANA, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 27 m. WNW of Bonagor.

LOM, a river of Bulgaria, rising near Sirischnik, in the sanj. of Sophia, passing Drinovatz, and flowing into the Danube, on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.—Also a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 21 m. ESE of Widdin, on the r. bank of the Danube, a little above the confluence of the river of the same name. It is surrounded by palisades and a ditch. Pop. 3,000.

LOMA MOUNTAINS, a chain in Upper Guinea, to the NE of Sierra Leone, in the Sulimana territory, intersected by the parallel of 9° 20′.

LOMA (POINT), a headland on the coast of California, at the entrance of the port of San Diego, in N lat. 32° 39′.

LOMANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 12 m. ESE of Medina.

LOMAZY, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Siedlec, 12 m. S of Biala.

LOMB, a parish and village of Norway, in the prov. of Aggerhuus, 150 m. NNW of Christiania Pop. 3,406.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN or AUSTRO-ITALIAN KINGDOM, a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire, comprising the whole E quarter of Northern Italy, and bounded by the Sardinian dominions and the canton of Ticino on the W; on the NW by the Grisons; on the N by the Tyrol and Carinthia; on the E by Istria, Carniola, and the Adriatic; on the S by the Po, from its confluence with the Ticino till it enters the gulf of Venice. It lies between 9° and 14° E long., and 45° and 47° N lat. Its greatest length, from the frontiers of Carniola on the E, to the canton of Ticino on the W, is 220 m.; its breadth from the Po to Mont Brenner, is 140 m. The following was the administrative division of the REGNO LOMBARDO-VENETO in 1845, with the area in Italian sq. m., and the pop. in 1844, as given in Bianchi's *Geografia Politica dell' Italia:*

	Distretti.	Area.	Population.
I. LOMBARDIA.			
1. Milano,	16	532·59	556,583
2. Sondrio,	7	1,180	92,000
3. Como,	26	827	380,000
4. Bergamo,	18	1,226	350,000
5. Brescia,	17	990	334,000
6. Pavia,	8	304	163,000
7. Lodi-e-Crema,	9	348	212,000
8. Cremona,	9	396	200,000
9. Mantova,	17	685	254,000
II. PROVINCIE VENETE.			
1. Verona,	13	986·28	290,000
2. Vicenza,	13	767·59	300,000
3. Belluno,	8	942	140,000
4. Udine,	21	1,919	400,000
5. Treviso,	10	709·45	270,000
6. Padova,	12	624·84	300,000
7. Rovigo,	8	323	140,000
8. Venezia,	8	740	280,000

Bianchi thus estimates the total area of the Lombardo-Veneto kingdom at 13,259·13 Italian sq. m. of 60 linear m. to a degree; and the pop. at 4,827,599. The same authority assigns to Trentino or Tirolo-Italiano an area of 4,080 Italian sq. m., with a pop. of about 500,000.—The name Lombardy is given by geographers to that portion of N. Italy which is enclosed between the Alps and the N. Apennines, and comprises the W portion of the basin of the Po. They subdivide this region into Upper or Western L., and Lower or Eastern L. The states of Parma and Modena, and the E part of the continental states of Sardinia, are comprised under the appellation Lombardy.

History of Lombardy.] In the 6th cent., when the Langobards conquered Italy, the whole of Upper Italy, nearly corresponding to the *Gallia Cisalpina* of the Romans, was called Lombardy Charlemagne united the Lombardian crown with that of the Frankish empire in 774. During the troubles which agitated the reign of the last kings of the Carlovingian dynasty, the Lombardian cities—at the head of which stood Milan—became very powerful; and, after a long struggle, these republics obtained their independence by the treaty of Constance in 1183. In Milan the influence of the Visconti family rose to such a height that, in 1310, Henry VII. named Mattheus Visconti imperial vicar; and in 1395, Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti was named duke of Milan by Wenceslaus; and Brescia, Bergamo, Padua, Vicenza, and several other towns were annexed to his dukedom. Under Galeazzo's sons, Giovanni Maria, and Giovanni Phillippo, the power of the house of Visconti began to decline. Their sister married Duke Louis of Orleans; and upon Philip Maria's death, the people of Milan having made choice of his natural daughter, Blanca Maria, who was married to Francesco Sforza, for their duchess, France disputed the right to Milan with the house of Sforza. Charles V. supported Francesco Sforza in the duchy, till his death in 1535. After Francesco's death, Charles, in 1540, bestowed Milan, as a vacant fief of the empire, on his own son Philip, and it remained in the Spanish line of Habsburg till 1700. By the treaties of Utrecht and Baden, in 1713-14, Milan was annexed to the possessions of the house of Austria. The duchy of Mantua was also united at the same time with Austria, and remained under the Austrian dominion till the battle of Lodi, when it was formed into the Cisalpine republic, along with the duchy of Modena, the three papal legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagno, some parts of the former republic of Venice, viz., Bergamo, Cremona, and Brescia, and some districts of Switzerland.

After several changes of constitution, the republic was displaced in 1799, in consequence of the victories of the Russians and Austrians in Upper Italy; but it was re-established in 1800, after the battle of Marengo, and recognised by the peace of Luneville in 1802. After the existence of a brief provisionary government, the senate of the new republic assembled at Lyons on the 28th of January 1801, and elected the first consul Buonaparte president of the Italian republic, as it was now called. On the 15th of March 1805, the republic was converted into the kingdom of Italy, of which Napoleon was proclaimed king On the 7th of June, Napoleon reappointed his step-son, Eugene Beauharnois, viceroy of the newly formed kingdom, which was subsequently aggrandized after the peace of Presburg by the addition of all the Venetian provs. which at the peace of Luneville had been ceded to Austria. In 1808, Napoleon added the provs. of Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, and the little republic of Ragusa, to the kingdom of Italy; but after the peace of Vienna he again disjoined Dalmatia, Istria, and Ragusa, of which he formed the Illyrian provs., and on the other hand, united the S part of Tyrol with the kingdom of Italy. During the struggle of 1813, till Napoleon's abdication, the viceroy maintained himself in Italy against the Austrians, and the king of Naples, Joachim Murat. At the congress of Vienna, Austria obtained possession of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on the 7th of April 1815. The Sardinian part of Milan, the duchy of Modena, and the provs. which had been taken from the States-of-the-Church, were restored; but the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, were separated from Switzerland, and the whole divided into the two governments of Milan and Venice. The revolutionary movements of 1848 are slightly detailed in the historical paragraph appended to the article ITALY. For a time the Italian insurrection threatened to extinguish the Austrian domination S of the Alps; and in a memorandum laid before the British cabinet, on the 24th of May 1848, it was proposed, on the part of Austria, and as the basis of mediation between that power and her insurrectionary Italian provs., that "Lombardy should cease to belong to Austria, and would be free either to remain independent or to unite herself to any other Italian state she herself might choose. She would take upon herself a proportionate share of the Austrian national debt. The Venetian state would remain under the sovereignty of the emperor; it would have a separate administration, entirely national, settled by the representatives of the country themselves, without the intervention of the imperial government, and represented at the central government of the monarchy by a minister whom it would maintain there, and who would conduct the relations between it and the central government of the empire. The Venetian administration would be presided over by an archduke viceroy, who would reside in Venice as the emperor's lieutenant; the Venetian state would support its own expenses, and contribute to the expenses of the empire (about £200,000 a-year), besides taking a share of the national debt. The Venetian army would be entirely national, as far as its construction is concerned, but subject to the order of the imperial minister of war," &c. Such were the original terms proposed in London under Count Ficquelmont's administration, and rejected by Lord Palmerston on the express ground "that such an arrangement would not be accepted by the Venetians, and could only be brought about by absolute military conquest." No attempt was made to urge them on the Venetians, and Austria subsequently withdrew her rejected offer. Well-informed politicians were at this juncture of opinion that Austria might, without any material diminution of dignity or real power, have sacrificed the Milanese and even the Mantuan territories. "There is nothing which can be called a defensible frontier short of the Mincio. Indeed, so strongly was the late Emperor Francis impressed with the difficulties and perils inseparable from a foreign administration of Lombardy, that it was with great reluctance he was induced in 1815 to allow it to be annexed to his empire. His sagacious prognostications have been fulfilled, and the experiment of an Austrian viceroy in Milan has failed. But the case is wholly different with the Venetian territory. From the moment that the republic of Venice ceased to be able to repel invasion or to preserve its neutrality, it laid bare the frontier of the Austrian dominions in their most vital part. The campaign of 1798 demonstrated that a French army, when it has forced the Adige and passed the lake of Garda, is on the high road to Vienna. The maintenance of that great line of defences by Austria is absolutely essential, not to her supremacy in Italy,—for that we assume her to have abandoned or forfeited,—but to the security of the imperial capital. We are, therefore, morally certain," continues the *Times*, "that though the cabinet of Vienna might be induced to treat, and we think ought to treat, with reference to Lombardy, it will not hear of the sacrifice of the Venetian territory, until it has undergone the last humiliations of defeat by an enemy of vastly superior military power. The Lombard government, if it be wise, ought at once to close with such terms, if they can be obtained. They are under no obligation of honour or policy to treat conjointly with Venice, for Venice instantly proclaimed her own exclusive republic; and if they hold out for more than they have gotten, they run some risk of losing the whole, or they open the door of Italy to a French republican army." The provisional government of Lombardy, flushed with its first successes, unfortunately refused to listen to such counsels; and the consummate generalship of Marshal Radetzky speedily restored the domination of Austria both in the Venetian and Lombardian sections of her empire.

History of Venice.] The ancient republic of Venice was founded when the Westgoths and Huns under Attila, in 452, and the Langobards, in 568, invaded the Roman empire, and particularly the upper part of Italy, which even in the time of the Romans was called *Venetia*. Many of the ancient inhabitants of this district retired to the islands in the lagunes of the Adriatic, especially that of Rialto, where they founded a small democratic republic governed by ten tribunes. In 697 they elected their first doge (dux) Paolucci Anafesto. To the doge was intrusted the executive power; the people retained the legislative power in their own hands; the juridical authority was reposed in the tribunes and nobility. The first seat of the government was Traclea. It was afterwards removed to Malamocco; and in 737 to Rialto, where a populous city quickly rose out of the sea, and became the far-famed Venice. Great commercial privileges were granted to the young republic by Rome and Constantinople; and her wealthy sons, no longer satisfied with the possession of the islands of the lagunes, extended their conquests into Istria and Dalmatia. In the wars with the Arabs in the 9th cent. the Venetians became expert sailors. In 997 the towns of Dalmatia placed themselves under the protection of Venice. The wealth and power of the republic increased during the crusades, and Venice became the richest and most powerful city of Lombardy:

> "Her daughters had their dowers
> From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East
> Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

But the aristocracy had begun to encroach upon the rights of the people, and the doge to extend his power: and several revolts took place. In 1172 the doge, Vitali Michieli, was assassinated, and the constitution modified; the arbitrary power of the doge was now limited, and the supreme power given to a numerous assembly of the nobility. The commercial power of the republic reached its greatest height under the doge Enrico Dandolo, who, in the crusade of 1202, undertaken by the Venetians and French, conquered Constantinople at the head of the Venetian fleet, and secured the possession of Candia, and several islands of the Archipelago and the Ionian sea. After the re-establishment of the Byzantine empire in 1261, the commercial road to India was transferred from Constantinople to Alexandria, and the Genoese gained great advantages over the Venetians. Still more important in its consequences was the decisive revolution by which the doge, Gradenigo, in 1297, consolidated an hereditary aristocracy, admitting only a fixed number of noble families to a share in the government, It was at this period that the horrible council of 'the Ten'—as it was called—was established. In spite, however, of the abuses and tyrannies of a haughty and all powerful aristocracy, the possessions of Venice on the continent were gradually enlarged, and her rival Genoa was humbled, after a struggle of 130 years for the supremacy in Lombardy. Vicenza, Verona, Bassano, Feltre, Belluno, and Padua in 1402, Friuli in 1421, Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1428, and the islands of Zante and Cephalonia in 1483, were incorporated with the Venetian territory; and in 1486, after the death of Jacob, the last king of Cyprus, his wife Catherine Cornaro, a Venetian lady, ceded this beautiful country to the republic. The power of Venice had now reached its acme; henceforward it began to decline. The Portuguese in 1498 discovered the way by sea to the E. Indies and the Venetians lost their commerce with that country by Alexandria. The Osmans, who had become masters of Constantinople, gradually wrested from the Venetians all their possessions in the Archipelago, and in the Morea, and also Albania and Negroponte; and though the danger threatened the republic by the league of Cambray in 1508 was averted by skilful negociations, its power had been greatly crippled by that war. The Osmans took Cyprus in 1571, and Candia in 1669. The Morea was reconquered in 1687, but was again given up in the peace of Passarowitz in 1718; the republic, however, preserved Corfu and Dalmatia. From this period Venice ceased to take any part in the great affairs of Europe. By the peace of Campo-Formio, the whole territory on one side of the Adige, with Dalmatia and Cattaro, was given to Austria; that on the other side was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, which in 1805 obtained also Austrian Venice and Dalmatia, but without the Ionian islands. In 1814, Venice and its territories were joined to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom of which they now form a government: Istria and some islands on the gulf of Quarnero have been joined to the government of Trieste; and Dalmatia with its islands to the kingdom of Dalmatia. Thus

> 'Venice lost and won,
> Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
> Sinks like a sea-weed into whence she rose!"

Physical features.] Lombardy is for the most part a level country. It is, without doubt, one of the finest and most fertile plains on the face of the earth. Its N frontier, however, is covered by the Alps, and their ramifications, amongst which the Splugen, the Orteler, the Croce, the Leguone, and the Monte dell' Oro, present themselves; and in the E part are the Berici and Euganean hills. The soil of the great plain of L. is entirely alluvial, composed of materials which have been deposited by water to an unknown depth. In the tract nearest to the mountains, gravel of considerable size is mixed with the earth; but it

becomes smaller and less in quantity as it recedes from the high lands; so that the whole seems nearly composed of a black and very fertile mould. The high enclosing mountains afford an immense supply of water, which the great lakes at the foot of the Alps serve to economize, and to discharge with a regularity and steadiness highly favourable to the practice of irrigation; it is to this, no less than to the natural richness of its soil, that L. is indebted for its amazing fertility. The richest part of this superlatively rich country is between Lodi and Cremona. On the SE and E it becomes marshy, especially along the coast of the Adriatic. But though the soil is extremely rich, and the irrigation the most perfect that can be conceived, the culture of corn yields place in a great degree to that of pasture. The grass is chiefly clover, which is cut four times a-year. Rice in some places is cultivated with great success; but from the pernicious effect of so much stagnant water upon the health of the inhabitants, the further extension of rice-fields has been prohibited by the government. Field-labour is performed solely by oxen; and manure, contrary to the practice of all other places, applied solely to the grass. The fields are separated by rows of poplars. Towns and villages are numerous, the population immense, the atmosphere cloudless, and the beauty of the country in general all that fertility and cultivation can bestow. See MILAN (DUCHY OF).

Rivers and lakes.] The Po, the great river of Italy, with its numerous arms and branches, waters this noble region. On the l., the Po receives the Ticino, Olona, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; on the r., the Secchia. The Tagliamento, Livenza, Piave, Brenta, Bacchiglione, and Adige, debouch immediately into the sea. At the foot of the Alps several large lakes present themselves, such as the Lago Maggiore, Lago Varese, Lago Lugano, Como, Iseo, Idro, and Garda.—The principal canals are the Naviglio-Grande on the SW; and the Adigetto, the Bianco, Frassine, Tartaro, and Monselice.

Productions.] The total amount of productive land in L. was estimated in 1837 at 3,285,813 Austrian jochs, each joch being equal to 1⅓ English acre. Of these, 1,119,754 jochs were returned as arable land; 539,766 jochs as vineyards; 513,555 as meadows, gardens, and olive-grounds; 405,192 as pasture lands; and 707,546 as forests. The total produce of this land in grain was 8,466,362 metzens, principally of rye and maize; the metzen being equal to $1\frac{7}{10}$ of an English bushel. The estimated value of the whole produce was 138,298,513 florins, or £6,914,925. In the same year, the total productive land in the Venetian territories was returned at 3,024,915 jochs, of which no less than 1,226,526 jochs were in vineyards. The total produce of grain was 7,765,559 metzens; the estimated value of produce 59,942,317 florins, or £2,997,115. In the Valteline, much care is bestowed upon the culture of vines; and, from the circumstance of their vineyards lying E and W, and thus enjoying the sun during the whole day, the wine is said to be peculiarly excellent.—The culture of silk has rapidly increased, especially in the provs. of Brescia, Cremona, Verona, and Mantua. In 1800 the silk collected amounted to 1,800,000 lbs.; at present it is said to be about 7,000,000 lbs. During the last twenty years, the quantity has increased threefold, and the value sixfold. This led to ill-judged speculations, with a view to bring the silk-trade into a few hands, and to maintain prices at an artificial height: false hopes were raised of an almost unlimited advance. The consequence was a tremendous depreciation in the years 1834-35, something similar to what took place in Germany with respect to the wool trade. The weaving of silk has likewise increased in L.; but is of little importance as yet, employing only 2,349 looms, and 3,276 labourers. [*Raumer.*]—The management of bees also generally forms an important part in the rural economy of the Lombardese. Game, as may easily be supposed from the high cultivation we have described, is scarce. In the rivers and lakes fish are abundant.—With regard to minerals, the N part of the Milanese is, after Piedmont, the richest tract in Italy; but its mines have been much neglected. Private iron mines in L. yielded in 1836 77,064 centners of 123 lbs. English each, 9,049 centners of cast iron, and 49,856 centners of coal; the total value being 346,937 florins. The Agordo copper mines in Venice yielded, in the same year, 3,737 centners.—Landed property is principally held by the descendants of the ancient, noble, and sovereign families. The farm-houses are large and massy; and the fertile land is cultivated with the greatest diligence, though at much expense: artificial irrigation being resorted to extensively, particularly in the rice fields. The roads are in excellent order, and are kept in repair without tolls. Between 1824 and 1831, 24,000,000 francs were expended on the formation of cross roads.

Lombardo-Venetian railway.] The railway from Milan to Venice is 271 kilometres, or 167 m. in length. It has 12 stations, viz.: Milan, Treviglio, Chiari, Brescia, Castiglione, Delle Stivere, Verona, Villanuova, Vicenza, Padua, Mesbré, and Venice. The inclination along one-half of the line is very gentle, being in the proportion of 1 ft. to every 1,000; in other parts it increases to between 2 and 3 ft. in 1,000; but the greatest inclination, namely in the passage over the Oglio and the Etsch, is only between 4 and 5 in 1,000. The breadth of the whole line is 10 yds. The whole cost will be 64½ millions of Lombard livres. The bridge which unites Venice and the main land has cost above 4½ millions of Lombard livres. The other principal works on this railway are a tunnel near Vicenza 100 metres long, bridges over the Adda, the Serio, the Oglio, the Mella, the Chisee, the Mincio, the Adige, the Bacchiglione, and the Brescia, besides several viaducts and smaller bridges. The Lombardo-Venetian railway unites the duchy of Milan with the great maritime and commercial state of Venice, and passes through six towns containing between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. Its importance will be greatly increased, however, when the railway between Genoa and Turin and Lake Maggiore have connected it with the Mediterranean, and as well as with the cap. of Austria by the Trieste and Vienna railroad. A prolongation of this great central line has been executed from Milan to Como; and a branch line from Verona to Mantua.

Manufactures.] The industry of this country, though it has much declined, is still considerable. The principal manufactures are silk, glass, and hardware. The glass manufactories at Venice and Murano produce beautiful mirrors, and a great quantity of glass-beads are fabricated at Venice for exportation. Hardware and fire-arms are manufactured at Brescia. The woollen manufactures have much declined of late years. Jewellery and plate are very well wrought in Milan and Venice; the other objects of industry are china, carpets, paper, artificial flowers, pomatums, preserved fruit, mosaics, musical instruments, perfumes, vermicello, maccaroni, and sausages. In 1837, the amount of capital employed in manufactures in L. was 75,011,055 florins; and in Venice 39,680,000 florins. The commerce is tolerably animated. The value of imports into L. in 1841 was £1,668,849; of exports from it, £3,411,377. The value of imports into Venice in 1841 was £1,320,777; of exports, £519,008. In 1840, 444 vessels of a total tonnage of 52,576 tons entered the port of Venice. Of these, 29 vessels, of a total tonnage of 4,130 tons, were from England. See article VENICE.

Population.] The pop. of the Italian portion of Austria, in 1818, was 4,027,614, whereof 1,859,814 belonged to the Venetian provinces. In 1837 it amounted to 4,600,914, being an increase of 14·1 per cent. in 20 years. The rate of increase in L. was about 1 per cent. above that in Venice. In 1840, the pop. of L. was 2,547,976, being at the rate of 307

per English sq. m.; that of Venice was 2,168,553, being at the rate of 232 per sq. m. The joint pop. was 4,716,529. In 1846 the pop. of the prov. of L. was 2,670,833; of that of Venice, 2,257,200; and that of the Italian Tyrol was estimated at 500,000. The mass of the inhabitants are Italians; there are a few Greeks; 66,500 Germans; and 5,600 Jews. "The Lombard dialects are, perhaps, the harshest in all Italy. The sound of the French *u* is generally found in them. It is not merely unknown, but quite unpronounceable beyond the Apennines; and Verri, the able historian of Milan, supposes it was left behind by the Gauls."

Government.] There was a kind of mock constitution given in 1815 to the Lombardo-Venetian states; but they have no legislative power whatever, and the government *de facto* is quite arbitrary. The representation, such as it is, consists in the landed proprietors, the nobility, and citizens who have at least a property of 4,000 scudi in value. The emperor has the right of excluding any one he thinks not worthy of his confidence, and the taxes are imposed by him. At the head of the government stands a viceroy. The kingdom is divided into the two governments of Milan and Venice, in each of which the administration is carried on by a governor and a government-council; but the whole is controlled by the authorities at Vienna. A recent imperial ordinance, fixing the basis of the future administrative government of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, contains the following provisions: The territory of the said kingdom will be divided into the respective provs. of Lombardy and Venice. Lieutenants, or statthalters, will be placed at the head of the local administration, the members of which will reside, in proportional numbers, in the cities of Milan and Venice. The statthalters will be immediately responsible to the ministry at Vienna, to whom all appeals against their decisions must be made. An official staff for the service of this body is organized and appointed by the central government. Prefects of police will be appointed for the security of the two chief cities and their neighbourhoods, which officers will be immediately subordinate to the statthalters. The Lombardian province is subdivided into the districts of Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lodi, Mantua, Pavia, and Sandrio; that of Venice into the districts of Venice, Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, and Vicenza. The administration of the districts will be conducted in the first instance by delegates sitting at the capital of the district, and subordinated in administrative function to the statthalters, to whom appeals from them must be made. The duties of the former police commissary are transferred to the delegates. The districts are still further partitioned into communes, the administrative affairs of which will be conducted by commissaries standing immediately below the delegates, whose orders they will execute. The presidents of the various official departments are held responsible for all that is done by the officers under them. Each functionary has to take for his guides the written law and the directions of his superior.

Revenue.] The revenues of the ci-devant Venetian republic were computed at 8,240,000 ducats annually, or £1,716,666 sterling; but what the revenues are at present, since it fell under the jurisdiction of Austria, we have no means of ascertaining. The revenues of the duchy of Milan amount to £300,000; that of the other divisions we are unable to state. According to Tegoborsky, L. in 1839 produced a revenue of 19,200,000 florins, and Venice 15,040,000 florins, which amounts in all to £4,400,000. The *Opinione*, a revolutionary journal of Turin, states that of late years the revenue of L. alone amounted to nearly 70,000,000 francs; while the cost of the government for L. was about 11,000,000, and for that of Venice 10,000,000. "Therefore, in deducting from the 130 millions of revenue the 21 millions of outlay, there remain 100 millions to be set down in round numbers in order to meet the interest of the Lombardo-Venetian debt, which latterly amounted to 200,000,000 francs. Lombardo-Venice yielded then a pure revenue of 100,000,000 above the charge of the civil government, but leaving the expense of the garrison, and the small navy which Austria kept there, still chargeable upon them." In estimating one and the other at about 60,000,000, the writer in the *Opinione* goes on to say, "Austria still derived a yearly revenue of 40 millions of francs from Lombardo-Venice. In short, Lombardo-Venice, which embraced but the seventh part of the whole pop. of the empire, furnished alone the third of its revenue, and yet in point of political, civil, and commercial advantages, was behind all the rest. In fact, if all the money were reckoned that Austria derived from Lombardo-Venice in thirty-three years by the regular taxes, by the sale of government property, and by the public debt unnecessarily and fraudulently increased, we should have a sum of no less than fifteen times 100,000,000 f. absorbed in the bottomless gulf of a wasteful administration,—of one which, during 33 years of peace, instead of healing the wounds of former wars, aggravated them beyond remedy, and tripled its public debt. Notwithstanding the wealth that Austria obtained from the territory of Lombardo-Venice, if one demanded what it did in favour of its Italian subjects, it would truly be at a loss to reply. In the first place, foreign commerce cramped by a system of prohibition carried to the height of absurdity; in the second, the commerce of the interior obstructed in all its branches by a custom-house arrangement the most annoying that could be imagined. Moreover, the national industry sacrificed to the monopoly of that of Vienna and Bohemia; property delivered over to the rapacity of usurers; and the liberty of the subject to the caprices of the police."

Religion.] The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but in the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, most of the people of quality and fortune are Protestants of the Helvetic confession, and have churches in all the principal towns of these parts. In 1840, there were 2,512,000 Roman Catholics, 2,916 Jews, 414 Calvinists, and 170 Lutherans, in Lombardy; and in Venice 2,132,574 Catholics, 4,389 Jews, 385 Schismatic Greeks, 157 Lutherans, 58 United Greeks, and 45 Calvinists. The clergy are governed by a patriarch, 2 archbishops, and 18 bishops.—A national school system was organized in L. soon after 1815; and in the year 1831, the schools for boys amounted to 2,300; for girls, to upwards of 1,200. In nearly 100 of the boys' schools, an extensive course of practical knowledge was taught The universities of the Austro-Italian states are those of Padua and Pavia. The latter had 60 professors, and 1,316 students, in 1836; the former 40 professors, and 1,260 students. The outlay on the two universities amounted in that year to 179,467 florins. See articles AUSTRIA, ITALY, MILAN, TYROL, and VENICE.

LOMBERS, a village and commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Realmont, 8 m. S of Albi. Pop. 1,712.

LOMBES, or LOMBEZ, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond. has an area of 79,813 hectares, and comprises 4 cants. Pop. in 1846, 42,109.—The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 14,000 in 1841.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the Save, 21 m. SE

of Auch, had a pop. in 1841 of 1,677. It has some trade in wheat, cattle, and wool.

LOMBLEM, one of the Sunda chain of islands, situated between the islands of Solor and Pantar, under the parallel of 8° 20′ S. It is an island of considerable dimensions, being in length about 40 m., by 16 m. in greatest breadth; but it has never been explored, and remains nearly unknown.

LOMBOK, an island in the Eastern seas, between the parallels of 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S, and intersected by the meridian of 116° 15′, about 53 m. in length from N to S, and 45 m. in average breadth. Its native name is Selaparan. The Bugis call it Sassak. Lombok, the name of the S portion, has been extended by Europeans to the whole island. It is separated from the island of Bali by the straits of L., and from Sumbawa by the straits of Allass. It is mountainous, but well covered with wood and verdure. A volcanic peak in the NE quarter of the island has an alt. of 10,800 Dutch, or 11,134 English ft. Deer, wild pigs, and jungle fowl abound. At the town of Amparam, or, as it is sometimes called, Mataran, in the straits of Allass, and at the plantations and villages along the coast, European ships may be amply supplied with refreshments in exchange for fire-arms, ammunition, and dollars. An extensive commerce is carried on by the natives with all the Malay islands, and particularly with Java and Borneo. The principal article of export is rice, of which 20,000 tons are exported in some years. The inhabitants of L. are said to be chiefly emigrants from the neighbouring islands. They call themselves Sassaks, and are Mahommedans; but some years ago were invaded and subjugated by the people of Bali, who are Hindus. They are governed by a Balinese rajah, who receives 150 out of every 800 *ikats* or sheaves of paddy. A Sassak who becomes a Hindu enjoys the privileges of a Balinese, and is exempt from taxation.—Th strait of L. is formed by the island of Bali to the W, and that of L. to the E. Its S entrance is in S lat. 8° 45′, E long. 115° 43′, and is known by a large island called Banditti island, to the W of which there is no passage. The navigation of this strait is dangerous, owing to the rapidity of the tides and the difficulty of finding anchorage.—The strait of Allass, formed by the island of L. to the W, and that of Sumbawa on the E, is reckoned the best and safest E of the island of Java, having anchorage at several towns and villages, where cattle and refreshments of all kinds may be procured.

LOMELLINA, a province of Continental Sardinia, in the division of Novare; bounded on the N by the prov. of Novare; on the E by the Ticino, which separates it from Austrian Lombardy; on the S by the division of Alexandria, from which it is separated by the Po; and on the W by the prov. of Verceil, from which it is separated by the Po and the Sesia. It has an area of 383 Italian sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 112,000. Its surface presents a fine plain sloping S; and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Agogna, an affluent of the Po. The other streams are the Terdopio on the E; and the Arbogna in the centre. The chief productions are grain, wine, and chestnuts. It is subdivided into 14 mandamento and 70 comune.

LOMMATSCH, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the Jahne, 23 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,300.

LOMME, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Haubourdon, 3 m. W of Lille. Pop. 2,067.

LOMMEL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 20 m. N of Hasselt. Pop. 2,261.

LOMMERSUM, or Lommersheine, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 9 m. NNE of Cologne, near the Erft. Pop. 1,050.

LOMMESEGG, a mountain of Norway, in the bail. of Christian, to the E of the Sogne-field.

LOMMIS, a village of Sweden, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail. of Tobel, 5 m. SE of Frauenfeld, in a valley of the same name. Pop. (chiefly Catholic) 356.

LOMNICA, a river of Galicia, in the circle of Stry, which has its source on the N side of the Carpathian mountains; runs NNE; and throws itself into the Dneister, on the r. bank, 3 m. above Halicz, and after a course of about 48 m.

LOMNITZ, or Lomniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 8 m. N of Gitschin, and 21 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, on the Pohelka. Pop. 2,494. It has manufactories of cloth and cashmere.—Also a market-town of Moravia, in the circle and 17 m. NNW of Brünn, and 3 m. NNE of Tischnowitz. Pop. 1,390, of whom 400 are Jews. It has manufactories of fine cloth.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 29 m. SSW of Liegnitz, and circle of Hirschberg, on the l. bank of a small river of the same name, near the confluence of the Bober. Pop. 1,130. It has several calico printing-mills.

LOMNITZER SPITZE, a summit of the Carpathian chain, in the N part of Hungary, and in the NW part of the comitat of Zips. It is the highest point in the Tatra range, and rises to the height of 8,133 ft. above sea-level.

LOMO (Viego), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. N of Avila, and 11 m. W of Arevalo, in a level district, 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Zapardiel. Pop. 330.

LOMOND-HILLS, two beautiful conical trap hills, situated in the shires of Fife and Kinross. The East L., which is in the p. of Falkland in Fifeshire, and is the most regular and beautiful, is generally stated to be about 1,260 ft. above sea-level, and 900 ft. above the valley which separates it from the Ochills; but Mr. Cunningham, in his *Geology of the Lothians*, estimates its alt. at 1,466 ft. The West L., which is in the p. of Portmoak in Kinross-shire, is usually stated to be about 40 ft. higher, but Mr. Cunningham estimates it at 1,721 ft. At its base lies the beautiful and placid Loch-Leven. Between the two principal Lomonds there rises another point which is sometimes distinguished as the Mid-L.

LOMOND (Loch), the queen of Scottish lakes, distant about 20 m. from Glasgow, and 6 m. from Dumbarton, principally in Dumbartonshire, but having a portion of its E shore in Stirlingshire. It is nearly 30 m. long, and at its southern end from 8 to 10 m. broad; at the middle, however, and towards the N extremity, its breadth is greatly diminished,—in some places to less than 1 m. Its depth varies as much as its breadth: the S portion seldom exceeding 60 ft., whilst N of Luss it increases to 200 and 360 ft. Thirty islands of different sizes are scattered over its surface, some of which rise to a considerable height, and most of the larger ones are finely wooded. At the S end of the lake, the Kilpatrick-hills terminate near Kilmaronock; on the W shore are the mountains of Luss and Arrochar; at the upper extremity tower the mountains of Glenfalloch; and on the E shore the great chain of the Grampians terminates in Benlomond. These ranges are intersected by deep glens, and by numerous mountain-streams which pour their waters into the lake. The rivulets Fruin, Luss, Finlas, and Duglass, with many smaller streams, drain the highlands of Dumbartonshire; but the largest river which runs into Loch-L. is the Endrick, which flows into the SE corner of the loch Steam-boats ply upon the lake, and it is now connected with the Clyde by a railway running from Bowling-bay on that river, to the Balloch-ferry at the

S extremity of the lake, not far from where the river Leven issues from its waters. It has been proposed to carry a railway from the head of the loch to Oban, a distance of 46 m.

LOMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. of Hericourt. Pop. 1,445. It has a manufactory of calico, and a tile-work.

LOMOV (Nijnii), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. from Penza. Pop. 6,985.

LOMOWATOJE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 17 m. SE of Tcherkasy, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 875.

LOMPRET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Blanche. Pop. 147.

LOMPREZ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. 398.

LOMZA, an obwodie and town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, 78 m. SSW of Suwalki, and 84 m. NNE of Warsaw, on a height near the l. bank of the Narew. Pop. 3,300. It has a suburb, and a fine market-place, and contains 3 churches, 3 convents, a college, an arsenal, and a gymnasium. The streets are broad and well-paved, and the houses well-built. Pop. of obwodie 92,000.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 26 m. WNW of Milan, district and 5 m. E of Busto-Arsizio. Pop. 2,375.

LONATO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 15 m. ESE of Brescia, and 3 m. SW of the lake of Garda. Pop. in 1845, 5,600. It is built on the summit of Mount Rova, is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, 4 churches, an hospital, and cavalry barracks. It possesses a forge, several silk spinning-mills, and a manufactory of saltpetre; and carries on a considerable trade in silk. This town is one of great antiquity, and was a place of importance so early as the year 1184. During the Thirty years' war it was to a great extent depopulated by the plague. In 1796, a signal victory was here obtained by Napoleon over the Austrians. Pop. of district 19,739.

LONBORG, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, SE of Ringkiobing.

LONCIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 435; of com. 260.

LONCOVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 15 m. WNW of Delvino, on the gulf of Cassopo, an arm of the Ionian sea.

LONDA, a market-town of the duchy of Tuscany, in the cmp. and NE of Florence. Pop. 2,000.

LONDARI, Leondari, or Phalesiae, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Mantinea, 18 m. SSW of Tripolitza. Pop. 1,250.

LONDE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. W of Elbeuf, and 12 m. SW of Rouen, near a forest of the same name. Pop. 1,500.

LONDEK, or Landek, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 35 m. N of Kalisch, obwodie and 15 m. W of Konin, on the r. bank of the Warta. Pop. 389.

LONDERZEEL, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 4,163. The town is 11 m. NNW of Brussels, in a flat but fertile locality. Pop. 3,250. It has extensive breweries, several distilleries of gin, and oil-mills, and several tanneries.

LONDINIE'RES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and arrond. of Neufchatel-en-Bray. Pop. 985. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,255; in 1841, 14,000. The town is 8 m. N of Neufchatel, and 17 m. ESE of Dieppe, on the Eaulne.

LONDON, the capital of England, and the metropolis of the British empire, the seat of its government, and the centre of its commerce, situated on the river Thames, about 60 m. from its mouth. The cities of London and Westminster, the boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, Tower-hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth, and the other adjoining suburban towns, villages, and hamlets, are all here united in one great metropolis, constituting by far the most extensive, concentrated, and important centre of population, wealth, and commerce in the world, and "its true metropolis." Southwark, Lambeth, and some of the minor metropolitan districts, are situated on the S bank of the Thames, in the co. of Surrey; but the great mass of the metropolis stands on the N bank of that river, in the co. of Middlesex. The city of L., strictly so called, forms but the central nucleus of an enormous wilderness of streets, squares, and edifices; and the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, in the centre of the city, stands in N lat. 51° 30′ 47·59″, and W long. 0° 5′ 48·2″. Besides the central city of L., the city of Westminster at the W end, the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth on the Surrey or S side of the Thames, the borough of Tower-hamlets in the E precincts, the borough of Finsbury in the N precincts, and the borough of Mary-le-bone adjoining Westminster in the NW precincts, the extension of the former limits of what was called L., upon every side, has caused junctions with many large villages now scarcely to be distinguished from, and in fact absorbed in or forming suburbs to and rapidly increasing with it, so that they are now as much a part of L. as Paddington in the borough of Mary-le-bone, or Islington in the borough of Finsbury. In order to contrast the pop. of L. with that of Paris, Mr. Rickman has comprehended a radius of 8 m. around St. Paul's, but not only do continuous or almost continuous lines of houses now extend to a greater distance, connecting L. with numerous additional towns, villages, and hamlets,—as the centre of a circle is connected by radii with series of points within its circumference; but the metropolitan criminal circuit has been extended by the law of 1834, and has now included in it not only the villages in Middlesex whose prisoners were always tried at the Old Bailey sessions, but other towns and villages in Essex, Surrey, and Kent, within the limits of that court itself. The metropolis, in this view, therefore, comprehends, besides the cities and boroughs already noticed, and Kensington, Chelsea, &c., also Tottenham, Edmonton, Hornsey, Highgate, Hampstead, Hayes, Hendon, Wilsden, Brentford, Acton, Chiswick, Isleworth, Fulham, and Hammersmith, in the co. of Middlesex; Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Streatham, Barnes, Putney, Tooting, Wandsworth, Merton, Mortlake, Kew, Wimbledon, and Richmond, in Surrey; Eltham, Charlton, Lee, Lewesham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Plimstead, and Deptford, in Kent; and Barking, E. Ham, Ilford, Low Layton, Walthamston, Wanstead, Chingford, and Woodford, in Essex. In our general description of the metropolis, however, we shall here confine ourselves to the more restricted sense of the term, referring to the special articles, elsewhere contained in this work, for every separate locality here enumerated.

Area.] The extent of the area covered by the buildings, &c., of the metropolis, in a restricted sense of the term, has been variously estimated. Even Mr. Rickman's estimate of a radius from St. Paul's to the parish churches situated within 8 m. of that central object, only involves, as we have seen, a sense of the term *metropolis* somewhat restricted. In a still more limited sense, a radius of about 5 m. from St.

Paul's has been assumed, comprising an area of 9½ or 10 m. in diameter. But as the breadth of the great mass of buildings from N to S is considerably less than the length from E to W, other estimates more strictly confined to and guided by these peculiarities, and within still narrower limits, have been formed, according to which the metropolis extends from Poplar on the E, to Knightsbridge on the W, a length of 7½ m. And as the Regent's canal forms a pretty accurate boundary, (to the exclusion, however, of Portlandtown, Islington, Kingsland, Hackney, &c.,) round the whole of the N half of the metropolis, from Limehouse on the E to Paddington on the W; while, on the other hand, the Grand Surrey canal at Walworth, on the S, forms a limit, which, stretched W to Chelsea-reach, includes within it the whole of the more restricted limits on the S; the average breadth of the metropolis may be estimated from the Regent's canal at the new North road, to the Grand Surrey canal at Walworth, an extent of more than 4 m. The circumf. of this area must at least be 30 m., and the square contents not under 18 m. According to the population returns of 1841, the square area of the metropolis is computed at 31,498 acres, distributed as under:

City,	600
Westminster,	2,500
Southwark,	590
Lambeth,	8,840
Tower hamlets,	8,988
Finsbury,	4,670
St. Mary-le-bone,	5,310
Total,	31,498

Site and elevation.] The immediate site of the metropolis is a spacious and pleasant valley stretching along the banks of the Thames, here forming a bold curve, from the N bank of which the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually but unequally heightens to the N and W, which are the most elevated quarters. On the S side, the ground, anciently a morass several miles in extent but reclaimed by an artificial embankment, is nearly level. From the vicinity of Tothill-fields on the S, to that of the Tower on the E, where the buildings follow the natural bend of the river, they rise with the elevation of their site in a kind of amphitheatrical form, and are defended from the N winds by the swelling grounds about Islington and Highbury, and the hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Below the Tower, and to the extremity of Middlesex, along the river Lee, in the vicinity of Wapping, Limehouse, Poplar, &c., the ground is in general flat, and the houses are exposed to the E winds. The W and higher parts of the metropolis stand pleasantly open to the genial breezes of that quarter. Like the S or Surrey side, particularly about Lambeth and St. George's-Fields, the whole of Westminster, except the abbey and part of the Horse-ferry-road, lies extremely low, being in fact beneath the level of the highest tide. Properly speaking, there is no such thing as a hill at all, either on the site or in the vicinity of L.: the elevations are all of a very moderate order. The highest level above high-water mark, according to the most accurate measurement, is at the N side of the aqueduct crossing the Regent's canal, which is 102½ ft. above the Thames level. The base of St. Paul's is 52 ft. The centre of the Regent circus is 77 ft. 2 in. in elevation of site; whilst Great George-street, opposite the S end of King-street, is only 5 ft. 6 in.

Houses, value, &c.] "Of the first impression of the city, the houses, and the shops," says Von Raumer, "much might be said to their advantage. Extent and quantity alone are certainly no standard of value and excellence, either in state, arts, or science, yet here, quantity, which surpasses all the capitals of Europe, nay of the world itself, is extremely remarkable and imposing. To this must be added, that in L. quantity is obviously associated with quality; for wealth is evidently flowing from the most varied activity, which claims the utmost exertions both of body and mind to survey and to comprehend."—The number of inhabited houses in the several great divisions of the metropolis, according to the census of 1831, was as under:

	Houses.
City of London, including East L. and West L.,	17,315
Southwark,	22,482
Westminster,	21,893
Finsbury,	29,605
St. Mary-le-bone,	27,888
Lambeth,	29,079
Tower-hamlets,	66,777
	215,039

The proportionate increase in the number of houses, at each decennary enumeration from 1801 to 1831, was as under:

	Increase per cent.
1811,	16·98
1821,	16·19
1831,	19·42

The rate of increase varied in the different districts. The total increase was 63 per cent.; but in the city of L. the number of houses had actually decreased 5·65 per cent. The area of the city having been already full, there was no room for increase, and the improvements effected in widening the streets accounts for the positive decrease. The number of houses rated at £10 and upwards, and the amount of assessed taxes paid in each of the new parl. divisions proposed by the boundary commissioners in 1832, were as under:

	Houses assessed at £10 and upwards.	Amount of assessed taxes paid.
City of London,	14,564	£205,476
City of Westminster,	17,681	303,421
Borough of Southwark,	9,923	51,262
Do. of Lambeth,	16,405	91,069
Do. of Finsbury,	23,266	201,027
Do. of Mary-le-bone,	21,630	282,201
Do. of Tower-hamlets,	23,187	93,151
	126,656	£1,227,607

From which returns the metropolis appears to have contained, in 1832, 28·58 per cent. of the total number of houses valued above £10 per annum in Great Britain, while the inhabitants paid 29·61 per cent. of the whole amount of assessed taxes, exclusive of land-tax. It appears from the census return recently presented to parliament, that the number of inhabited houses in L. in 1841 was 263,737; and in 1851 had increased to 307,722, or at the rate of nearly 17 per cent. (16·6). The number uninhabited in 1841 was 11,324, and in 1851, 16,889, being an increase of 5,565, or 49 per cent.; while the number building at the same period was 4,032 and 4,817 respectively, being an increase of 785, or 19½ per cent. The facts shown are very remarkable illustrations of the rapid growth of some districts, and the decrease, or almost stationary condition of others. In Kensington, for instance, we have 10,962 inhabited houses in 1841, and 17,292 in 1851, showing an increase of 6,330, or about 60 per cent. (at the same time bearing in mind that the rate of increase of all L. is under 17 per cent.); while the number uninhabited in 1841 amounted to 485, and in 1851 to 1,111, being an increase of 626, or upwards of 128 per cent.! The number building was 656 in 1841, and 740 in 1851. If we add the inhabited to the uninhabited, the results will show that the total number of buildings in Kensington in 1841 was 11,447, and 18,403 in 1851, or an increase of 6,956. Again, in the city of L., strictly so called,

that is, exclusive of East and West L., the inhabited houses in 1841 numbered 7,921, and in 1851 only 7,329, being a decrease of 592; while the number uninhabited in 1841 was 573, and in 1851, 1,127,—an increase of 554, or nearly double. If, however, we add these two results together, they will show in 1841, 8,494, and in 1851, 8,454, or the actual decrease of houses in the city to be 40; while, at the same time, the number building was 82 and 17 respectively. But perhaps the most striking circumstance disclosed is the enormous increase which has taken place in Islington during the last ten years. The number of inhabited houses in this district in 1841 was 8,508, and in 1851 they numbered 13,558, being an increase of 7,050 inhabited houses, or 83 per cent. in the ten years (9·817 years, the period between the two censuses not being ten complete years). The number uninhabited in 1841 was 293, and in 1851, 653, or more than double; while 314 were building in 1841, and 539 in 1851. "Like a polypus with a thousand branches," says Lamartine, writing in 1850, "L. vegetates and engrafts, so to speak, on the common trunk of the *city*, quarters on quarters, and towns upon towns. These quarters, some for labour, and others for the middle classes,—some for the choice leisure of the literary classes, and others for the sumptuosities of the aristocracy and for the splendours of the crown,—not only attest the increase of that city which enlarges itself in proportion to its inhabitants, but they testify to the increase of luxury, of art, of riches, and of ease, of all which the characters are to be recognised in the disposition, in the architecture, in the ornaments, in the spaciousness, and in the luxury, sometimes splendid, sometimes modest, of the habitations of man. In the west, two new towns—two towns of hotels and palaces—two towns of kings of civilization, as the ambassador of Carthage would have said—have sprung up. Towards the green and wooded heights of Hampstead, that St. Cloud of L., is a new park, including pastures, woods, waters, and gardens in its grounds, and surrounded by a circle of houses of opulent and varied architecture, of which each represents a building capital that it frightens one to calculate. Beyond the solitude enclosed in the capital, other towns and suburbs have commenced, and are rapidly climbing, step by step, and hillock after hillock, these heights. In these places arise chapels, churches, schools, hospitals, penitentiary prisons on new models, which takes away from them their sinister aspect and signification, and which hold out moral health and correction to the guilty in place of punishment and branding. In these places are to be seen hedges of houses appropriated to all the conditions of life and fortune, but all surrounded by a court or a little garden, which affords the family rural recollections, the breathing of vegetation, and the feeling of nature present even to the very heart of the towns."

M. Darcy, divisional inspector of the *Ponts et Chaussées* in France in 1843, supplied the following comparative particulars relative to the population, extent of the streets, &c., in Paris and in L. in 1841: The total surface of L. was 210,000,000 of sq. metres; its pop., 1,924,000; number of houses, 260,000; extent of streets, 1,126,000 metres; surface of the streets, not including the foot-pavement, 6,000,000 sq. metres; extent of sewers, 639,000 metres. The total surface of Paris was 34,379,016 sq. metres; pop., 1,053,879; number of houses, 20,526; extent of streets, 425,000 metres; surface of streets, exclusive of the foot-pavement, 3,600,000 sq. metres; length of sewers, 135,000 metres; surface of foot-pavement, 888,000 metres. Thus, in L. every inhabitant corresponds to a surface of 100 sq. metres; in Paris to 34 sq. metres. In L. the average of inhabitants for each house was 7½; in Paris 34. In L. the average length for each house corresponds to 40 metres 40 centi-metres; in Paris to a length of street of only 15 metres. These details establish that there is in L. a greater extent of surface not built over; that the houses are not very high, and that almost every family has its own.—The boulevards of Paris is the part where the greatest traffic takes place, and the following are the results of the observations of M. Darcy on this subject:—On the Boulevard-des-Capucines there pass every 24 hours 9,070 horses drawing carriages; Boulevard-des-Italiens, 10,750; Boulevard-Poissonnière, 7,720; Boulevard-St.-Denis, 9,609; Boulevard-des-Filles-du-Calvaire, 5,856; Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, 4,300; Avenue-des-Champs-Elysées, 8,959. In L., in Pall-Mall, opposite her Majesty's theatre, there pass at least 800 carriages every hour; on London bridge not less than 13,000 every hour. On Westminster bridge the annual traffic amounts to not less than 8,000,000 horses. By this it will be seen that the traffic in Paris does not come up to one-half of what it is in the streets of L. It has recently been ascertained that the number of vehicles which pass daily Bow church, Cheapside, is not less than 13,796, which contain not fewer than 52,092 persons; and that within the same period of time there are not fewer than 67,510 foot-passengers. Of this number of carriages it may be considered that the greatest number in one hour is about 1,103, and of foot-passengers in the same space of time about 5,750, giving a total number of persons who pass Bow church, Cheapside, in and with vehicles and on foot, about 119,602 persons per day.

Divisions.] Independently of its various local and other divisions, to be afterwards noticed, L. may be considered as comprehending three great districts; viz. the West end, the City, and the East end. The West end extends, in its general acceptation, from the vicinity of the Strand, to Brompton, Hyde park, Paddington, and the Regent's park. It contains the seats of the legislature, the government-offices, the court, and the town-residences of the nobility and gentry. The City, including some portions of its surrounding liberties, forms the centre or heart of the metropolis; the seat of its municipal authority, its law-courts, and its active trade and commerce. The East end is an extensive district, intimately connected with the city, in so far as it comprises the warehouses and residences of the commercial and shipping interest, and, in the immediate vicinity of the river, the docks, wharfs, timber-yards, &c. Temple-bar was long esteemed the line of demarcation betwixt traffic and gentility, inasmuch as it separates L. from Westminster; but trade has for many years been creeping beyond this huge barrier; and Charing-cross—a spot where a number of streets diverge, in different directions, at the W extremity of the Strand—is now the proper boundary betwixt the residence of the fashionable and unfashionable world. When you have walked westwards as far as this radiating point, you begin to be struck with the magnificent proportions of the edifices: and as you penetrate onwards, you feel yourself the more astonished and pleased with the elegance of the architecture, the beauty of the large plate-glass windows, and the degree of opulence which the whole outline displays. —The more authentic and formal divisions of the metropolis, however, are those which have arisen from original local separation; and those which are conducive to its ecclesiastical, political, municipal, and police regulations and purposes.

1. *Local divisions.*] Mr. Rickman, in his pop. returns for 1831, divides the metropolis into—London within the walls; London without the walls; the borough of Southwark; the city of Westminster; a district exclusive of these but within the bills of mor-

tality; and a district not within the bills of mortality. Before describing these local divisions, we may here observe that the phrase 'bills of mortality,' is derived from the following circumstances:—L. having frequently suffered from various pestilences, especially plague, notices, called weekly bills of mortality, were kept and published by the parish clerks, as a warning to the court and others to leave the sphere of contagion whenever the plague became more fatal than usual. We may also here remark, in allusion to the phrases, 'London within the walls,' and 'London without the walls,' that they denote a distinction which now exists only in name.

(1.) *L. within the walls.*—The original city-wall is said to have begun at a fort occupying part of the site of the Tower, whence it was carried N through the street now called the Minories, to Aldgate: diverging thence to the W, it crossed Bishopgate churchyard to Cripplegate; then run S to Aldersgate, and thence to the N of Christ's hospital: turning then directly S to Ludgate, it again took a W course to New Bridge-street, and accompanied the line of the Fleet river to its junction with the Thames, where its termination was marked by another fort. The space within the line thus described is the area of the original metropolis, or of 'L. within the walls.' It is bounded on the W, N, and E, by 'L. without the walls,' except for a short space on the E: on the S, it runs along, and is bounded by, the Thames, from Tower-hill to the foot of Ludgate-hill, a distance of 1½ m., in the course of which the river is crossed by the Southwark and London bridges. The circumf. of 'L. within the walls' is rather more than 3 m.; square area, about 399 acres.

(2.) *L. without the walls* is a space of various width extending around the line of ancient demarcation formed by the walls of the ancient city, beginning at the Thames, where it is crossed by Blackfriar's bridge; and running N, E, and SE, round the city, as far as the Town-liberty. The main part of this area extends W to Temple-bar, constituting what was, in the reigns of the Plantagenets, the best part of the town. It occupies about 275 acres, of which 142 are in what is called East L.; and 133 in West L.

(3.) *The borough of Southwark* lies on the S side of the Thames, which is here crossed by Blackfriars, Southwark, and London bridges, and along which the borough extends for a distance of 2 m. It sends a long narrow branch, about 1 m. in length, down the Kent road; and extends S about 1 m., between the parishes of Lambeth and St.-Mary-Butts.

(4.) *The city of Westminster* is a very extensive division of the metropolis. It stretches along the Thames from Chelsea to Temple-stairs, a distance of about 3 m., in the course of which the river is crossed by the Waterloo, Hungerford and Lambeth, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges. On the N it stretches along Oxford-street; on the W it encircles Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens.

(5.) *The district within the bills of mortality* comprehends Lambeth, S. Lambeth, Vauxhall, Newington-Bath, Bermondsey, Horsley-down, and Rotherhithe, in Surrey; St. Andrews Holborn, St. Giles, St. George's Bloomsbury, part of Pancras, Clerkenwell, Christ-church, and encircles Bethnal-green, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Shadwell, Limehouse, Islington, Hackney, Stepney, and Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. The district not within the bills of mortality consists of Chelsea, and the parishes of Kensington, St. Mary-le-bone, Paddington, and St. Pancras with part of Highgate.

2. *Parochial divisions.*] The parochial divisions of the city of L. consist of 98 parishes within the walls, and 11 without, besides extra-parochial districts locally connected with them. The borough of Southwark is divided into 6 parishes. The city of Westminster with its liberties is divided into 10 parishes, exclusive of the precincts of the duchy of Lancaster, and certain extra-parochial liberties. In consequence of the great increase of pop., it has been found necessary to divide several of the large out-parishes.

3. *Political divisions.*] These consist of 7 parliamentary boroughs, viz. London, Southwark, Lambeth, Westminster, Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, and Tower-hamlets; to which, in a more extended use of the terms 'metropolitan boroughs,' may be added Greenwich, including Woolwich and Deptford. The City borough boundaries include the whole space contained within the exterior boundaries of the liberties of the city of L., including the Inner temple and the Middle temple.—Southwark borough boundaries include the old borough of Southwark with the mint and manor of Suffolk, the several parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Christ church, and the clink liberty of the parish of St. Saviour, Lambeth.—The borough boundaries of Lambeth include the parish of St. Mary, Newington, the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, and the N part of the parish of Lambeth, with the extra-parochial space encompassed by it.—Westminster borough boundaries include the old city and liberties of Westminster, and the duchy liberty.—Mary-le-bone borough boundaries include the several parishes of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington.—Finsbury borough boundaries include the several parishes of St. Luke; St. George-the-Martyr; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury: St. Mary, Stoke Newington: and St. Mary, Islington; the several liberties or places of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rents, Ely-place, the Rolls, Glass-house-yard, and the Charter-house; Lincoln's-inn and Gray's-inn; the parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, except that part thereof which is situate to the N of the parish of Islington; those parts of the respective parishes of St. Sepulchre and St. Andrew, Holborn, and of Furnival's-inn and Staple-inn respectively, which are situated without the liberty of the city of London.—The Tower-hamlets borough boundaries include the Tower division of Ossulston hund., together with the several divisions of the liberty of the Tower, consisting of 21 Tower-hamlets, under the military jurisdiction of the Tower as a lord-lieutenancy: namely, Hackney, Norton-Falgate, Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Trinity Minories, East Smithfield, Tower-Extra, Tower-Intra, St. Katherine, Wapping, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, Bow, Old Ford, Mile-end, and Bethnal-green.—Greenwich borough boundaries will be found under article GREENWICH.

4. *Municipal and Police divisions.*] L. with Southwark is divided for municipal purposes into 26 wards. Each of these divisions is in some respects a separate community. In most of the wards there are subdivisions into precincts, chiefly for the purposes of elections. Bridge-ward-without, comprehending nearly the whole of the borough of Southwark, may be said to be but a nominal division, as it is not represented in the court of common council.—Westminster was early divided into wards, under a jurisdiction separate from that of L. The city of Westminster, properly so called, was divided into 9 wards.—Until recently the city was divided, from N to S, into three day-police districts of nearly equal extent. The divisions of the night-watch coincided with the city-wards, and were otherwise totally unconnected with the system of day-police. The city, however, has recently been divided into 6 districts, on the model of the metropolitan police, instituted in 1829, which did not comprehend the city within its limits and divisions. The district under the care of the latter force extends from Highgate on the N, to Tooting on the S; and from Brentside and Brentford-bridge on the W, to the river Lea and Greenwich on the E, excluding the city, but, with this exception, comprehending an area extending from Highgate to Tooting, 10¼ m., and from Brentford to Greenwich, 16 m. The whole district is divided into 17 police divisions, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. The river Thames constitutes a distinct police division.

Line of streets, squares, &c.] It is much easier to acquire a practical knowledge of the geography of L. than of Paris, which has not the same number of rallying points, except on the Seine. In L. the principal streets follow the course of the Thames from W to E, and the main cross streets run chiefly in a direction from N to S. Entering L. from the W, there are two principal avenues or grand lines of streets: if we enter from the W on the N side of the city, the first street is Oxford-street, which leads through St. Giles', Holborn, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Newgate-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Whitechapel and Mile-end, on the road into Essex; if we enter by the Bath-road, on the S side of Hyde-park, the streets are Piccadilly, St. James'-street, Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, Watling-street, Canon-street, Tower-street, Wapping, Limehouse, &c. The two principal avenues,—the one by Piccadilly and the Strand, —the other by Oxford-street and Holborn,—unite at St. Paul's, whence, as from a common centre, they again separate to form two other great avenues —Cheapside and Watling-street. The longest line of street, though under several different names, which runs from S to N. is the principal street in Southwark, which extends from the country to London bridge, and thence, under the names of King William-street, Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street, Shoreditch, &c., to the N extremity of the city, on the road to Kingsland, Hackney, &c. The longest street in London under one appellation is Oxford-street,—1 m. 2 furl. 19 poles in length.—If the lines of road running E and W, in the higher or more northern part of the metropolis, under the names of New-road, City-road, Hackney-road, &c., be added to those now named, and to the principal cross-lines connecting these with what will in this case be the intermediate line through Oxford-street, we have a general view of what may be termed the skeleton or outline of the metropolis, exclusive of the S part of Westminster, and of Southwark, and Lambeth.—The houses in L. are commonly four stories in height: never less than three. They have for the most part a dingy ancient aspect; and it is only in the W part of the metropolis that they assume anything like a superb outline. The

greater proportion of the dwellings are small. They are mere slips of buildings, containing in most instances only two small rooms on the floor, one behind the other, often with a wide door of communication between, and a wooden stair with balustrades from bottom to top of the house. It is only in the more fashionable districts of the town that the houses have sunk areas with railings; in all the business parts, they stand close upon the pavements, so that trade may be conducted with the utmost facility and convenience. There are, however, even in the business parts of the town, lines or clusters of neat dwellings, as in the parts devoted to retirement there are also seen indications of business. The chief business part of the town, as already observed, is the city, with the E end, or port. "The city," says Von Raumer, "is really immense; and though there may be no point of view so rich and varied as the *Pont-des-Artes* in Paris, or the Linden in Berlin, we are continually presented with new rows and masses of houses, palaces, shops, &c." It is computed that there are about 10,000 streets, rows, places, alleys, lanes, &c.; besides about 100 squares and crescents. "A great and peculiar beauty of London," says the intelligent foreigner above quoted, "are its many squares, in which the large open space is left free for passengers, and the inner part is enclosed with light iron railings, while the bright green sward is laid out with walks, and planted with shrubs. The squares are exceeded only by the parks. Regent's park alone, with its terraces and palaces, is of the utmost extent and magnificence." "In Paris," says the same writer, "things appear, at first sight, more splendid, elegant, ingenious, and attractive than in L.; but that impression is, to the one made here, as a shadow to the substance, as the shining plated ware to the genuine metal, which, in consciousness of its intrinsic value, needs no washing and polishing. Here, behind the dark walls, there is far more wealth,—perhaps, too, indifference to all the petty arts by which the less wealthy endeavours to diffuse around him the appearance of elegance, opulence, and taste. The noise and bustle in the streets, too, is altogether of a different character; in L. it is ever the cry of activity—in Paris, of obtruding and assuming vanity—in Naples, generally that of idleness—in Berlin, that of little children."

Shops.] In the wholesale and retail supply and consumption of the metropolis of a whole 'nation of shopkeepers,' the shops themselves must not be overlooked. Till within the last 60 years, most of the shops were open, like those of butchers, brokers, and potato-dealers at present; in this way provisions, articles of dress, books, jewellery, watches, &c., were exposed for sale. It was not till about 1710 that they began to be enclosed and glazed. The 'Tatler' mentions as an unlicensed novelty in those days, 'private shops that stand upon Corinthian pillars, and whole rows of tin-pots showing themselves through a sash-window.' The era of sash-windows, however, has also come and gone. The metropolitan shop-fronts have again been thrown, to first appearance, altogether open, though in fact they are now completely fenced with walls of purest crystal, that is with plate glass of enormous dimensions, adapted to show goods to the best advantage. The exhibition of goods in the shop windows is one of the greatest wonders of L. "Everything which the appetite can suggest, or the fancy imagine, would appear here to be congregated. In every other city there is an evident meagreness in the quantity and assortments; but here there is the most remarkable abundance, and that not in isolated spots, but along the sides of thoroughfares miles in length. In whatever way you turn your eyes, this extraordinary amount of mercantile wealth is strikingly observable; if you even penetrate into an alley, or what you think an obscure court, there you see it in full force, and on a greater scale than in any provincial town whatsoever. It is equally obvious to the stranger, that there is here a dreadful struggle for business."—There are two sets of principal streets, which, running almost parallel, nearly the whole extent of the metropolis, from E to W, with few exceptions, form a fourfold line of shops: the one lying to the S, near the river, extends from Mile-end to Parliament-street, more than 3 m. in length, including Whitechapel, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, St. Paul's church-yard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing-cross; the other or northern line, extends from Shoreditch-church almost to the end of Oxford-street, a distance of about 4 m. There are, besides, other streets, not in either of these lines, which contain many large shops, such as Fenchurch and Grace-church-streets, in the city, and Cockspur-street, Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, the Hay-market, Piccadilly Bond-street, Regent-street, &c., at the W end. In 1836, the number of shops in L. was estimated at 15,839, and they have since been greatly increased in number as well as in elegance.

Public parks and gardens.] The parks, those "lungs of the metropolis,"—as Lord Chatham most happily characterized them,—constitute one of the most interesting and beautiful features of the metropolis. They are situated at the W end, principally blending peculiarly with the fashionable end of the town. Measures, however, are now taking for the like adornment not only of the E end of the town, by the intended Victoria-park, on a spacious scale, but of the Surrey side or S end also, by the formation of another park on the E side of Kennington-common. The parks of L., in the opinion of Dr. Waagen, even as they now exist, distinguish this city above all others. "Only fancy," says he, "in the midst of the town, the most verdant lawns, of very considerable extent, here and there adorned with picturesque groups of trees, broken by large pieces of water, and, to complete the rural appearance, numbers of sheep and cows feeding on them; then fancy the striking effect of the great masses of architecture, such as the venerable Westminster abbey, for instance, rising in the distance, above this verdant world, and you will have some idea of the charm of these parks."—St. James's-park, so called from St. James's palace, situated on its N boundary, the most ancient of these open grounds, is about 1½ m. in circumf., with avenues forming delightful shady promenades. In the centre is a fine piece of water interspersed with islands, and covered with water-fowl. On each side are spacious lawns, separated from the avenues by iron railings, and dotted with lofty trees and flowering shrubs. On the E side is the Parade, a large gravelled space, on which, about 10 o'clock every morning, the body-guards required for the day are mustered. At the W end is Buckingham palace, situated much too low in reference to the ground to the N, which, rising with a gentle slope, forms the Green-park, a triangular area, with its apex to the W at Hyde-park corner, surrounded by iron railings, and interesting from the varied levels of its verdant surface.—Hyde-park is an extensive piece of ground, containing about 400 acres, part of which is considerably elevated. The whole is intersected with noble roads, and lawns with luxuriant trees, planted singly or in groups; and the long sheet of water called the Serpentine river enriches the scenery of Hyde-park. The great road through the park to Kensington, named Rotten-row, is a fashionable resort for equestrians. The Kensington gardens adjoin Hyde-park on the W.—Regent's-park is a splendid area, separated from Hyde-park by the numerous streets and squares intervening between Oxford-street and the New road. It consists of a circular enclosure of about 450 acres, laid out on the most approved principles of landscape gardening, and enriched in the centre with lakes, plantations, shrubberies, and villas.—The zoological gardens, situated at the N extremity of the Regent's-park, are very extensive.

Palaces and mansions.] Buckingham palace, first occupied as a royal residence by her majesty Queen Victoria, very shortly after her accession, was erected on the site of Buckingham house, an edifice built in 1703, and purchased in 1761 as a town residence for the queen of George III. The site was chosen by George IV., and after various capricious alterations, the new palace was completed in 1831-32, at an expense of £700,000. Much additional expense, however, has been since incurred in the attempt to improve both its exterior aspect and its interior accommodations; but its plan and appearance have been the subject of general censure.—St. James's palace, situated near the SE corner of the Green-park, was erected by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital for lepers Since the destruction of Whitehall, in 1695, this palace continued to be the town-residence of the English sovereigns till her present majesty occupied Buckingham palace; nevertheless, it presents few external attractions: in fact, its general aspect is so mean that it has been characterized as

"at once the contempt of foreign nations, and the disgrace of our own."—Whitehall palace, which stood at the E end of St. James's-park, was in a great measure destroyed by fire. The portion now remaining is called the Banqueting-house, a tall, square, massive edifice, built by Inigo Jones, by order of James I., to serve as a banqueting-house to his adjoining palace of Whitehall. —Kensington palace is situated in the gardens of the same name, at the W end of Hyde-park. The building is plain, and irregular. —The most important residences of the nobility merit some notice. Apsley house, the residence of the duke of Wellington, at Hyde-park corner, originally built by Lord-chancellor Apsley, has been remodelled under the direction of Sir J. Wyattville, in the Corinthian style.—Gower, or York house, situated in St. James's-park, at the corner of the Green-park, was founded in 1825, and intended for the residence of the late duke of York; it afterwards became the property of the duke of Sutherland. It is a large quadrangular structure in the Corinthian style of architecture.—Northumberland house, near Charing-cross, the town-residence of the duke of Northumberland, has an imposing but not an elegant appearance. It was erected in the reign of James I. The interior is fitted up in a magnificent style, and contains a superb collection of paintings.—Burlington house, in Piccadilly, formerly the residence of the earl of Burlington, is screened by a lofty but not inelegant wall.—Spencer house, in St. James's-place, is a handsome square structure, surrounded with shrubbery, and having a fine front looking toward the Green-park.—Marlborough house, in Pall-Mall, erected for the great duke of Marlborough, "is another instance of great expense but no taste."—Among the other splendid residences of the nobility may be mentioned those of the earl of Chesterfield in S. Audley-street; of the duke of Devonshire in Piccadilly; of the late duke of Manchester in Manchester-square; of the marquis of Anglesea in Burlington-gardens; of the marquis of Hertford in Regent's-park and Piccadilly; of the duke of Buckingham in Pall-Mall; of the duke of Norfolk in St. James's-square; of the marquis of Lansdowne in Berkeley-square; of the duke of Portland in Cavendish-square; of Earl Grosvenor in Upper Grosvenor-street.

Public monuments, statues, &c.] 'The monument' on Fish-street hill, erected in 1671-77, under the superintendence of Sir C. Wren, to commemorate the great fire, is a fluted column of Doric architecture 202 ft. in height. Above the capital is a cippus supporting a gilded blazing urn.—The pedestal of Nelson's column has on its four sides bassi relievi of Nelson's principal engagements. Each of these compartments is 18 ft. square; and the figure of Nelson in each 7 ft. high. The pedestal is raised on a flight of 15 steps, at the angles of which are African lions in a recumbent posture. The shaft is fluted throughout, the base being richly ornamented, the lower torus with a cable, the upper with oak leaves. The capital is taken from the bold and simple example of Mars Ultor, at Rome; and from it rises a circular pedestal, ornamented with a wreath of laurel and lions' heads, and surmounted by a statue of Nelson. The dimensions of this pillar are as follow: Base, 10 ft. high, 104 ft. wide; pedestal, 39 ft. high, 20 ft. 6 in. wide; base of column, 9 ft. high; shaft, 90 ft. high, 12 ft. wide; capital, 14 ft. high; statue, 17 ft. high; pedestal for ditto, 14 ft. Total height, 193 ft. The estimated expense of this column was £30,000.—The chief public statue, in beauty and execution, is thought to be either that of William Pitt, in Hanover-square by Chantrey, or the equestrian statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross, by Le Soeur. Pitt's statue is of bronze, uncoloured, in gigantic proportions. In Berkeley-square is an equestrian figure of George III., executed by Wilton, of gilt bronze, in a Roman habit. In Leicester-square, is an equestrian statue of George I., of gilt bronze, modelled by Buchard. In St. James's-square, Pall-mall, is a figure of William III., by Bacon. In Grosvenor-square is a statue of George I., the work of Van Nort; in Pall-mall-east, an equestrian statue of George III., by Matthew Cotes. At the back of Whitehall stands a bronze statue of James II., cast by Grinlin Gibbons in 1687. In Bloomsbury-square is a statue of Fox in bronze, by Westmacott. In Queen-square, in the same vicinity, is a statue of Queen Charlotte; in Russell-square, a statue of Francis Russell, duke of Bedford, by Westmacott. At the top of Portland-place is a statue in bronze of the late duke of Kent, by Gahagan. The only statue of George IV. is mounted on what looks like the chimney of the station-house at Battlebridge, Islington, and is a mere copy from the well-known one erected in Hanover-street, Edinburgh.—At Burton-crescent is a statue of Major Cartwright, by Clarke of Birmingham. In St. Paul's church-yard is a statue of Anne. In the centre court of St. Thomas's hospital is a pedestrian bronze figure of Edward VI., the work of the celebrated Schumaker. In Palace-yard stands a figure of Canning, of colossal dimensions, the work of Westmacott. The figure of the duke of York, on the column in Waterloo-place, preserves the character and *tout-ensemble* of the man, although placed at an elevation of 130 ft. In the quadrangle of Somerset-place, is a fine statue of George III., by the elder Bacon, in bronze, which partakes much of that calm sculpturesque repose which marks that great sculptor's statue of Lord Chatham, in Guildhall. There is another of George III., by Chantrey, in the council-chamber, Guildhall. The equestrian statue of the duke of Wellington in front of the exchange is one of the noblest works of art in the city.—The gigantic equestrian statue of his grace over the arch at Hyde-park is a work of more questionable taste.—The only other statue that merits notice is the Achilles of Hyde-park, erected in honour of the duke of Wellington's military achievements. The figure is 18 ft. in height, and is the work of Westmacott. The metal was obtained from twelve 24-pounders taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. The statue is the copy of a figure found on the Quirinal-hill, at Rome, which was grouped with horses.

Club-houses.] In the west end a number of large and particularly splendid buildings called Club-houses, places of associative resort unknown to our ancestors, have sprung up within the last thirty years. These establishments are of two kinds:—1. Those forming the property of a private individual, who engages to furnish subscribers with certain conveniencies on payment of a certain sum as entrance money, with a specified annual subscription. Of this class the most noted are Brookes's, White's, and Boodle's, in St. James's-street; also Crockford's, but it superadds the character of a gaming-house. 2. Those individually forming the property of a body of subscribers or members, each paying a certain sum at entry, and afterwards annually, to liquidate the general expenses of the concern. This is the most numerous class: the principal are the Carlton, Reform, Athenæum, Clarence, Traveller's, United University, United Service, and Junior United Service. The houses belonging to these clubs, respectively, are among the finest in the W end of London, and may easily be distinguished in and about Pall-Mall and Waterloo-place, to which they may be said to give not only richness of architectural character, but a certain patrician air. The members of these clubs are admitted to the society by ballot; and a committee undertakes the management. These club-houses combine the character of a hotel for day-boarding, and a reading room.

Hotels, taverns, &c.] It is estimated that there are at all times 120,000 strangers resident for a few days only in the metropolis. To accommodate this numerous transient pop. there is a vast number of hotels, taverns, lodging and boarding-houses, and other places of accommodation. In 1836 the metropolis was estimated to contain 207 hotels, 447 taverns, 5,975 public-houses and beer-shops, 557 coffee-houses, and 8,649 gin-palaces.

The Thames with its navigation] The river Thames is the chief source of wealth and greatness to the metropolis. Its course is particularly described in a separate article; all therefore that it is necessary here to observe is, that it is a placid, majestic stream of pure water, rising in the interior of the country, at the distance of 138 m. above L., and entering the sea on the E coast, about 60 m. below it. It comes flowing between low and fertile banks, out of a richly ornamented country on the W; and, arriving at the outmost houses of the metropolis, a short way above Westminster abbey, pursues a winding course between banks thickly clad with dwelling-houses, manufactories, and wharves, for a space of 8 or 9 m., with a breadth of from a third to a quarter of a mile. The tides affect it for 15 or 16 m. above the city; but the salt-water comes no farther than 30 m. below it. Such, however, is the volume and depth of water, that vessels of 700 or 800 tons reach the city on its E quarter. "What a throng of ships," says Von Raumer, "and what restless activity! Here we see and acknowledge that L. is the true metropolis of the world." See article THAMES.

The present number of Thames watermen is about 1,600. Stow, who died in 1605, says that in his time 40,000 watermen were employed on the Thames. This was plainly an over-estimate; but that their number must have been very considerable is obvious, when we consider that, down to the middle of the last century, the cities of London and Westminster had but one bridge—the old London bridge—which was commenced in 1176, and, after standing 625 years, was pulled down in 1832. The want of bridges to keep pace with the increase of the pop. caused the establishment of numerous ferries. It has been computed that in 1760 the ferries across the Thames, taking in its course from Richmond to Greenwich, were 25 times as numerous as they are at present. Westminster-bridge was not finished until 1750, Blackfriars was built in 1769, Battersea in 1771, Vauxhall in 1816, Waterloo in 1817, Southwark in 1819, the present London-bridge in 1831, and Hungerford in 1844. The watermen and lightermen are licensed to row or work 'boats, vessels, and other craft,' in all parts of the river, from New Windsor, Berks, to Yantlet creek (below Gravesend), Kent, and in "all docks, canals, creeks, and harbours of or out of the said river, so far as the tide flows therein."

A rule of the corporation, issued in 1836, specifies the construction and dimensions of the boats to be built after that date for the use of the watermen. A wherry, to carry 8 persons, must be 20½ ft. in length of keel, 4½ ft. breadth in the midships, and of the burden of 21 cwt. A skiff, to carry 4 persons, must be 14 ft. length of keel, 5 ft. breadth in the midships, and of 1 ton burden. The census of 1841 gives the following numbers of those employed in boat-work in the metropolis:

Boat and bargemen and women, .	2,516
Lightermen, ...	1,503
Watermen, ...	1,654
	5,673

The 'boat and bargemen and women' thus enumerated, are, it may be presumed, those employed on the canals which centre in the metropolis; so that deducting these, we have 3,157 as the number of boat, bargemen, lightermen, and watermen belonging to the Thames.

The first steam-boat started on the Thames was the Margery, which, in 1818, commenced plying daily from Wapping to Gravesend and back. The average duration of her voyage to Gravesend was 5½ hours; at present, with favouring wind and tide, the distance, 31 m., is done in 1½ hour. The average tonnage of a steamer running between L. and Greenwich or Woolwich is 70 or 80 tons; for plying between L.-bridge and Westminster, from 40 to 50 tons; one adapted to run to Gravesend, or beyond, 180 tons. The river-steamers generally commence running on Good Friday or Easter Monday, and continue until the 1st of October, or a little later, if the weather be fine. Each steamer carries a captain, a mate, and 3 men as crew, with an engineer, a stoker, and call boy—or eight hands altogether on board. The number daily at work on the river-steamers is thus 552, according to a well-informed writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, to whose papers we are indebted for much valuable information on English statistics generally; so that, including the piermen, the clerks, and the 'odd men,' between 700 and 800 persons are employed in the steam-navigation of the Thames. Calculating each voyage to average 6 m., the extent of steam-navigation on the Thames, performed daily in the season, is 8,280 m. The captains receive from £2 to £3 per week; the mates from 30s. to 35s.; the crew, 25s. each; the call boy, 7s.; the engineer from £2 to £3; and the stokers, 30s. The great support of the boats is from the middle and working class, more especially such of the working class as are enabled to afford the expense of a Sunday excursion on the river, and such of the middle class as reside in the suburbs and proceed by this means of conveyance to their accustomed places of business.

The Bridges.] The bridges have ever been esteemed as holding a high rank amongst the finest objects in L. London-bridge is the lowest road across the Thames except the Thames tunnel. It is a remarkably fine stone structure, designed by the late John Rennie, Esq., and erected at a cost of £2,000,000. It consists of 5 semi-elliptic arches. The centre arch is 152 ft. span, with a rise above water-mark of 29 ft. 6 in. The roadway is 53 ft. wide between the parapets, the footways occupying 9 ft. each. The rise in the road is 1 in 132 The length of the bridge from the extremities of the abutments is 928 ft. The whole is constructed of granite.—Southwark-bridge stands about one-third of a mile above London-bridge. It was founded in 1814, and completed in 1819, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie. It consists of three arches, the centre one having a span of 240 ft., the others of 210 ft. each. The arches are of iron, resting on piers of solid masonry founded on piles. The whole weight of iron employed in the construction of this bridge is above 5,308 tons. The whole expense of this bridge, including that of forming the approaches, was about £800,000. Blackfriar's-bridge stands about a ¼ m. above Southwark-bridge. It was constructed between 1760 and 1770, on a plan by R. Mylne, at a cost of £90,000. The arches are 9 in number, and of the elliptical form. The central arch has a span of 100 ft., and the whole length of the bridge is 995 ft. The repairs already executed on this bridge have cost no less than about six times the whole original expense of the bridge.—Waterloo-bridge crosses the Thames at its greatest bend, a little to the W of Somerset-house, and opposite the central part of the Strand. The structure is formed of granite, and each pier rests on 320 piles. All the arches are elliptical and of equal size, so that the surface is level. The summit is exactly on a level with the Strand, and 50 ft. above the level of the Thames. The whole length of the structure, including the concealed arches, is 2,890 ft.: the length of the bridge is 1,242 ft.: width within the balustrade, 42 ft.: span of each arch, 120 ft.: thickness of each pier, 20 ft.—The Hungerford and Lambeth bridge is a very elegant chain or suspension bridge, across the river from Hungerford-market to the Lambeth bank. The length, 1,410 ft., is divided as follows:—From each shore to pier, 370 ft.; centre between piers, 670 ft. The viaduct is 23 ft. above high-water mark.—Westminster-bridge is an old-fashioned structure crossing the river to Lambeth from the immediate vicinity of Westminster-hall. The architect was Mons. Labelge, a Frenchman. It is built of Portland stone, and consists of 15 arches, gradually diminishing from the centre to each end, that in the centre being 76 ft. span, those at each end 20 ft. The arches are all semicircular. The length of the whole is 1,223 ft., and the extreme breadth 44 ft.—Vauxhall-bridge crosses the river from the bridge-road above Millbank to the thoroughfare adjoining Vauxhall-gardens. It consists of 9 arches of cast-iron, resting on piers formed by a wooden-frame as a foundation, and faced with Kentish rag-stone and Roman cement. It has a light and elegant appearance, and is 860 ft. in length. The span of each arch is 78 ft., and the height 29 ft. The expense of erection was £150,000.

The Thames tunnel.] A great, and long a hopeless, desideratum has now been triumphantly accomplished; namely, the formation of a ground-thoroughfare for carriages and passengers across the Thames, at a point, below all the bridges, where, from the constant passage of shipping of all descriptions, the erection of a bridge would have been highly inconvenient, if not practically impossible. So early as 1802, the project of cutting a tunnel under the bed of the Thames, between Rotherhithe and Limehouse, was set on foot: even then, however, the idea appears to have been by no means original; for in 1798 an attempt was made to effect a similar undertaking between Gravesend and Essex. Subsequent to 1802, various unsuccessful attempts were made to carry through the great work which has now been completed; but it was not till 1824, when a new joint-stock company was established by act of parliament, that anything effectual was accomplished. Entering the ground by an easy spiral staircase for passengers, and an entrance nearly 200 ft. in diameter, leading to a spiral roadway for carriages, with a gradient of about 1 in 25, forming an inclination less steep than many of the London streets, the tunnel runs from the N shore to the N of Wapping, near the London docks, about 2 m. below London-bridge, crossing about 75 ft. below the surface of the river at high water, by two distinct avenues or arched vaults connected with each other by openings, and comprising each a carriage-way and footpath, the whole structure being 38 ft. in width; 22 ft. 6 in. in height; and 453 ft in length from the shore at Wapping to the shore at Rotherhithe. The ground is arched, so that the tunnel, as a whole, may be said to consist of two cylinders, with a central portion common to both. It issues, on the S side of the river, also by an inclined spiral plane and staircase at Rotherhithe, similar to those on the Wapping side. The engineer who had the high merit of accomplishing this great work is Sir Isambard Brunel.

Population.] In the reign of Henry II., in the middle of the 12th cent., the pop. of the metropolis was 40,000; in that of William and Mary, in 1701, it was 674,000; in that of George III., in 1801, 888,198; in same reign, in 1811, 1,009,546; in that of George IV., in 1821, 1,225,694; in that of William IV., in 1831, 1,474,069, or, with allowances for seamen, &c., after noticed, 1,776,556; in that of Victoria I., on 7th June 1841, 1,948,000; on the 31st March 1851, 2,361,640,—being an increase in less than 10 years of more than 21 per cent. The increase during the same period for England and Wales was rather less than 13 per cent. It is usual to allow an addition of one twenty-fifth part for seamen belonging to registered shipping, for soldiers quartered in the various barracks, and for the transitory pop., always arriving and departing so irregularly as to prevent a proper enumeration being made. "The pop. of L. exceeds that of the grand duchy of Tuscany by 300,000; that of the grand duchy of Baden by upwards of 500,000; and is nearly or about five times the amount of the pop. of Nassau. Ascending the kingdoms that fill more or less prominent rôles on the great stage of the political drama, we get the following results: L. is within 400,000 or 500,000 of half the pop. of Bavaria; exceeds by up-

wards of 100,000 half the pop. of Belgium, and by 400,000 half the pop. of Holland; is equal to the whole pop. of Hanover; exceeds the whole pop. of Westphalia by 450,000; and is considerably more than the whole pop. of Greece. These dry figures suggest a lively idea of the perfection to which we have brought the art of packing, illustrating to the last extremity the economical problem of the greatest possible number in the smallest possible space. Assuming the area of L. to be 19 sq. m., it yields us a pop. on each mile of 130,000 human creatures, performing within that stinted compass all the operations of life and death, mixed up in a fearful melée of passions and interests, luxury and starvation, debauchery and criminality, hard work and idleness; besides an infinity of occupations—useful, ornamental, and mischievous." [*Fraser's Magazine.*] With the exception of Pekin,—and, in what we may call the civilized world, without exception,—L. is the most populous city on the face of the globe; and every year it is adding to its pop. nearly that of a city equal to York, the increase being estimated at 20,530 per annum. "There is, however, a material difference between the manner of increase with the kingdom and with its capital. At almost every successive return for L. the district included has been enlarged; and though, in comparing the results of each return with those of the one preceding, due account be taken of the districts added, the fact of a change in the locality embraced materially affects the basis of comparison. In Captain Grant's work on the bills of mortality, published in 1662, the pop. of L. in 1661 was estimated with some care at 384,000 apart from, and at 460,000 when taken with, Westminster, Lambeth, Stepney, and other outlying but contiguous parishes. Thirty-five years afterwards, in 1696, the total was estimated by Gregory King at 527,000; showing an aggregate increase in that period of about 41 per cent. The first regular enumeration or census, in 1801, gave a total of 888,198. But this included the parish of Chelsea, with a pop. of 11,600—not included in King's estimate. Allowing for the addition, the net increase between 1696 and 1801, a period of 105 years, would appear to have been only 40 per cent. Between 1801 and 1851, a period of only half that length, the recorded increase has amounted to 165 per cent. In part explanation, however, we have the well ascertained fact that the burials annually exceeded the baptisms down to about the year 1790; and that an apparent improvement in the sanitary condition of the metropolis, which then turned the scale, has continued ever since. Thus, whatever additions have been annually made by immigration from the country during the last 60 years have not, as previously, been counterbalanced by an excess of deaths, but have been added to year by year, in an increasing ratio, by an excess of births. The most comprehensive division of the metropolitan district is into the three sections of it lying in the cos. of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. In the last ten years the number living in the Middlesex and Surrey sections has risen in nearly the same proportion—21 per cent. In the Kentish section the increase is 29 per cent.,—indicating a rapid growth of the eastern districts S of the Thames." [*Globe.*]

Vital statistics.] The rate of mortality throughout England and Wales, so far as the estimate contained in the reports of the registrar-general can yet decide, at present averages 1 in 46; that of females being 1 in 48·2 only, while that of males is 1 in 45·1. This estimate may serve as an index and criterion whereby the relative import of the following statistical details may be more thoroughly appreciated. In 1700, the rate of mortality in L. was 1 in 26; and it went on for 40 years increasing, till 1741, when it was as high as 1 in 20,—the fearful proportion of a twentieth part of the whole pop. being cut off every year. The number of deaths then far exceeded that of the births and as the facility of communication was then less, and fewer persons came from the country to settle in L. than at present, the pop. materially diminished. From 1744 to 1800, a period of 56 years, the deaths still exceeded the births by 267,000, being an average annual loss of 4,800 lives. The growth of L. in its pop., notwithstanding dire reverses such as these, could only be sustained, of course, by a constant influx, to a greater or smaller extent, from extrinsic sources. From 1801 to 1830, during a space of 30 years, the births exceeded the deaths by 102,975, being an average annual gain of 3,600 lives from this cause alone. The average annual mortality of the metropolis, in 1815, was 1 in 38; at present it is 1 in 44, being considerably below the average of all England and Wales, and standing, by contrast, in a most enviable position in relation to Paris, with its mortality of 1 in 36; Madrid, of 1 in 35; Brussels, 1 in 29; Naples, 1 in 28; Amsterdam, 1 in 25; Rome, 1 in 24; Geneva, 1 in 23; Vienna, 1 in 22! Yet, it appears that 48,000 persons,—nearly as many as the entire pop. of the two cos. of Westmoreland and Rutland, or of the two cities of Oxford and Cambridge, with all the people in two such places as Gravesend and Knaresborough to boot,—die every year; 900 every week; and 130 every day; within the bounds of what is called the metropolis!

Climate.] The temp. of L. ranges from 20° to 81°. The average has been calculated at 51° 9′. The limits of the annual variation appear to be one degree above, and one and-a-half below, the mean. The therm. has been known to fall 6° below zero, and to rise to 94° in the shade; but these are extremely rare occurrences.—The quantity of rain which falls is various, and it is calculated that L. is one of the driest places in England. The average of 4 years at the end of last cent., gives 19 inches: in 1802, 15 inches fell: in 1806, 27.—The metropolis is subject to dense fogs, especially during the months of November and December, rendering it necessary to use lights in shops and warehouses throughout the day.—The most prevalent wind is the SW; the least common is the N, the former being calculated to blow during 112 days, and the latter only during 16 days of the year. The SW appears to prevail chiefly in July and August; the NE in January, March, April, May, and June; the NW occurs most frequently from November to March.—The mean height of the barometer is stated to be 29·9 inches.

Cleansing and sewerage.] Judged by a comparison with some of the provincial cities of Britain, L. appears liable to the charge of being extremely dirty. The streets, with the exception of the narrow crossings here and there, are seldom swept; and Dr. Southwood Smith has made the public aware that the low and filthy districts of L. are the sources of fatal and wide-spreading fevers. The city-sewers extend to about 15 m., but form only a small portion of the whole metropolitan drainage, the extent of which cannot be ascertained. The sewers of the metropolitan districts, comprehending a circle of 10 m. from the post-office, are placed under the management of 7 boards of commissioners, being divided into as many districts. There is "scarcely a house without a cesspool under it, and a large number have two, three, four, and more under them, so that the number of such receptacles in the metropolis may be taken at 300,000. The exposed surface of each cesspool measures, on an average, 9 ft., and the mean depth of the whole is about 6½ ft.,—so that each contains 58½ cubic ft. of fermenting filth of the most poisonous, noisome, and disgusting nature. The exhaling surface of all the cesspools (300,000 × 9) = 2,700,000 ft., or equal to 62 acres nearly; and the total quantity of foul matter contained within them (300,000 × 58½) = 17,550,000 cubic ft., or equal to one enormous elongated stagnant cesspool 50 ft. in width, 6 ft. 6 in. in depth, and extending through L. from the Broadway at Hammersmith to Bow-bridge, a length of 10 m. This, there is reason to believe, is an under-estimate. The cesspool, however, in general forms but one-fourth of the evaporating surface: the house-drain forms half or two-fourths, and the sewer one: but, connected as the sewers and house-drains mutually are, and acted

upon by the winds and barometric conditions, the miasma from the house-drains and sewers of one district may be carried up to another."

Supply of water.] The water used in the metropolis is chiefly supplied by the Thames, and an artificial canal, of less impure but more expensive water, called the New river. The water from the Thames is naturally good and soft, but far from pure, notwithstanding the filtration to which it is subjected. The Artesian well water of L., although derived from the chalk, is a very soft water, containing only 5 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, while the lime salt in the present supply of the companies is from 13 to 20 grains. Before the New river was brought from its distant bed by the exertions of Sir Hugh Middleton, to supply the increasing wants of the metropolis, the inhabitants depended either on the Thames entirely, or on the numerous springs which arose in the high grounds N and W of the city. The total quantity of water actually used is estimated by the water-companies at 44,383,328 imperial gallons per day. A considerable supply, in various districts, is still obtained from the numerous and peculiarly excellent springs and wells which abound, as water appears to exist under the whole city. "The strata of the soil on which L. is built, succeed each other in the following order:—1, superficial and tertiary deposits; 2, plastic or London clay; 3, sand; 4, chalk; 5, sand; 6, weald or blue clay. Of these, No. 2, or the plastic clay, is impervious to water, and effectually separates the springs in the superficial stratum from those in the sand and chalk formations. No. 6, or the blue clay, is likewise impervious, so that the water preserved in the sand and chalk is prevented from sinking further into the bowels of the earth. These strata curve upwards, terminating in the hills, which, at a greater or less distance, encircle the metropolis. Thus is formed what is commonly called 'the L. chalk basin;' but it is properly the blue clay that forms the basin—the sand and chalk being as it were an enormous sponge, which fills the basin, and the plastic clay a lid or cover, which secures the contents of the basin from coming in contact with any impurities from above. The drainage and sewerage of the city may be altered or expanded to any extent, without penetrating the *operculum* of the plastic clay. A more perfect natural tank for the supply of a great city cannot be conceived. And when its vast extent and the circumstance that L. is nearly in the centre and lowest point of the basin, are taken into account, it will be perceived that the greater part of the rain-offerings of the surrounding country are collected in a reservoir directly beneath the metropolis itself. The entire mass of the chalk-formation and the body of water which its cavities permanently contain, it would be nearly impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy. It is not so difficult to calculate the annual tribute which it receives from the rain that penetrates the stratum where its surface is exposed. The area of this surface has been estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 sq. m. 'All the rain that falls upon that surface,' we quote the words of an eminent engineer, 'penetrates through the fissures in the chalk, is diffused through its whole extent, and is more especially carried to the lowest part of the basin, which is under and around the metropolis.' If the average fall of rain on the exposed surface be taken at 21 inches per annum, and one-third allowed for evaporation, it is calculated that the quantity of water penetrating one sq. m. of the exposed surface is equal to 3,208,228 hhds. per annum. So that the quantity poured annually into the natural basin which we have described, must be nearly 4,000,000,000 of hhds., or ten times the highest estimate made of the present consumption of the metropolitan districts. It would need, therefore, a pop. of 20,000,000 supplied on the scale the Londoners are at present, to consume the annual recruitments to the reservoir in the L. chalk basin, its permanent contents remaining untouched. This is, we conceive, a sufficient answer to the fears of those who, while they acknowledge the feasibility of obtaining a present supply by a more general use of Artesian wells, think, or pretend to think, that according as the number and working of these wells increased, that supply would become precarious." [*Daily News.*] The contents of the greater part of the drains, sinks, sewers, and water-closets of 2,300,000 people, after stagnating in the sewers, are poured daily into the waters of the Thames, incessantly agitated by the tides which ascend to Teddington, and carry the matters in the thickest waters below London-bridge, and 1½ m. above Battersea-bridge, twice a-day. The large Chelsea sewers open into the Thames above the point at which the water is taken up from the Thames by the Southwark and Chelsea water companies; but the suction-pipe of the Chelsea company extends into the centre of the stream. The water, it is said, is filtered by all the Thames water companies. From an article in the *Builder* we learn that "the mean difference of level of high water at three stations, during a month's observations, was, Deptford lower than London-bridge 0·25 ft., and higher than Battersea 1·03 ft. The mean difference of the level of the low water at the three stations was, Deptford lower than London-bridge 0·59 ft., and lower than Battersea 1·98 ft.

The greatest range of tide during the month was, at . .	Deptford, .	21·35 ft.
	London-bridge	20·65
	Battersea, .	16·70
The least range of tide during do.	Deptford, .	14·76
	London-bridge,	14·50
	Battersea, .	12·70
The mean range of tide during do.	Deptford, .	17·91
	London-bridge,	17·51
	Battersea, .	14·91
Giving a mean range of tide for the river between Deptford and Battersea of		16·78

This affords fair data for ascertaining the approximate volume of water which ebbs and flows twice a-day, and consequently of the quantity to be contaminated by each individual or family of the entire pop. The area of the river from Deptford dock-yard to Battersea pier is about 1,360 acres; and we have in each acre, according to the average range of tide here stated, 730,937 cubic ft., or 4,554,000 galls., giving a total quantity in the whole area of 6,193,440,000 galls. for a single average tide, or 12,386,880,000 galls. during each 24 hours. Now, allowing that the pop. contaminating this mass of water is 2,000,000, there will be for each individual an average quantity of 6,193 galls., or upwards of 30,000 galls. for each average family of 5 persons. The fact must not be lost sight of, that as the tidal wave is to a certain extent oscillating in estuaries or rivers like the Thames, it cannot be supposed that the whole of the semi-diurnal additions of drainage impurities can pass completely away with each tide; we know, indeed, that they do not; and it becomes a matter of vital importance to ascertain the progressive amount of these accumulating impurities."

Consumpt of liquors, &c.] There is an artificial fluid which almost supplies the place of water itself in L., as the common and hourly means of slaking thirst,—it is 'London porter.' "None so poor," says a recent writer, "none so miserable, in L., but contemns the thin colourless product of the spring, and will have his deep-brown 'stout,' in pot or can, at home or abroad. With the labouring classes the beverage has become a necessary of life; and, indeed, even the most temperate and orderly among them would perhaps as soon want their solid food, as the 'entire' to wash it down." The L. porter is not generally, as often supposed, made with Thames water; that of the Lea river, and of private wells, is chiefly used. An idea of the immense extent to which the brewing of porter is carried on in L., may be formed from the

following comparative statement of quarters of malt consumed by the under-mentioned L. brewers, as given by Brewers'-hall:

	1837.	1842.	1846.
Barclay & Co.,	100,326	114,090	127 535
Hanbury & Co.,	81.440	92.466	112,450
Reid & Co.,	42.700	50,120	67,590
Meux & Co.,	30,623	43,340	57,050
Whitbread & Co.,	47,012	52,098	55,048
Combe & Co.,	40.454	40,484	51.126
Elliot & Co.,	24,150	27,050	33,881
Calvert & Co.,	32,325	30,660	32,724
Hoare & Co.,	32.347	29,607	32,482
Thornes,	16,404	22,022	22.448
Charrington & Co.,	18,842	20,423	23,306
Goding & Co.,	14,023	17,071	19,391
Taylor & Co.,	23,556	19,430	17,905

The quantity of porter annually brewed in 12 of the principal houses is about 1,400,000 barrels. Ale is also brewed, though not to so great an extent: the quantity brewed by 6 of the principal ale brewers is above 80,000 barrels. There are numerous smaller breweries both of ale and porter, and it is impossible to calculate accurately the amount of the produce; but the quantity annually consumed in L has been estimated at 2,000,000 barrels, or 72,000,000 galls.,—each barrel containing 36 galls.! Wines are annually consumed in L to the amount of 65,000 pipes. The quantity of foreign spirits sent out of stock for consumption in L. during 1827 was 1,512,268 galls.; during 1837, 1,270,931 galls. The quantity of British spirits during the former year was 4.602,367 galls.; during the latter, 5,354,388 galls.—The quantity of milk annually consumed in L., the produce of 13,000 cows, is estimated at 10,500,000 galls.

Consumpt of solids.] The quantity of animal food consumed in the metropolis is very great, but cannot be accurately ascertained. The estimate of butchers' meat used in the metropolis, given in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, appears to us not only to afford as near and accurate an approximation as possible —vague, as it necessarily must, after all, be—of the whole quantity consumed about the period on which it is founded, viz., during the 10 years preceding 1837, but also to afford a fair estimate of the average quantity still consumed by each individual. After making proper allowances for offal, the following is the result:

Beef,	1,766,092 lbs.
Mutton,	2,035,788
Veal,	61,191
To this may be added for pork, 1-20th of the weight of mutton,	101,787
	3,964,858
There is also brought to L. a large quantity of bacon-hams, tongues, and other salted meat. A portion also of the offal, as tripe, liver, and other parts, is used as human food, and so are sausages. These may be estimated as equal to 1-10th, or	396,485
	4,361,343

We thus arrive at a weekly consumption of 4,361,343 lbs., or to a daily consumption of 623,049 lbs., being for 1,800.000 persons, 5⅛ ounces per day, or 109 lbs. yearly. The statistical accounts of Paris give, as the annual consumption of each person in that city, 86 lbs.; and at Brussels the estimate is 3 lbs. higher, or 89 lbs. In no other city of Europe, excepting perhaps Hamburg, does the consumption reach so high as in Paris.—The supply of fish is very irregular. At present the number of vessels entered annually at Billingsgate alone is about 4,000. The consumpt of poultry, game, and venison, is also large.—The quantity of corn consumed in the metropolis is as difficult to be ascertained as that of meat. The greater part is sold by corn-factors at Mark-lane, but much also arrives in the form of flour. In 1838, the consumpt of wheat was estimated at 525,407 quarters; and of flour, 515,005 sacks. The present average annual consumpt has by some authorities been rated at 1,600,000 quarters, four-fifths of which are supposed to be made into bread The annual consumpt of butter is said to amount to 24,000,000 lbs.; and of cheese to 36,000,000 lbs.—The supply of vegetables is chiefly drawn from the kitchen-gardens of Kent and Surrey. The extent of these is estimated at 10,000 acres. and the value of the produce annually sold at £700,000. The utmost economy is used in the cultivation of the ground, so as to obtain several crops of different vegetables from the same spot in the course of the year. Fruit is produced in great abundance at the gardens about Kensington, Hammersmith, Brentford, Twickenham. &c., which are said to be not less than 3,000 acres in extent. The value of the fruit annually sold in London is said to be about £450,000; and the whole annual produce of the grounds cultivated to supply the metropolitan markets with fruit and vegetables, has been valued at £1,200,000. The nursery-gardens in the immediate vicinity of L. extend over 1,500 acres.

Lighting.] The whole of the metropolis is well-lighted with gas. All the public lights are paid for from the parish-rates, and, within the city, by the corporation. For lighting L. and its suburbs, there are 18 public gas-works; and 12 public gas-work companies; with £2,800,000 capital employed in works, pipes, tanks, gas-holders, apparatus; and £450,000 yearly revenue. About 180,000 tons of coal are used in the year for making gas, and 1.460,000.000 cubic feet of gas are made in the year. There are 134.300 private burners supplied to about 400,000 consumers; and 30.400 public or street consumers. There are 175 gas-holders, several of them double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 880 tons of coal are used in the retorts on the shortest day, in 24 hours; 7,120,000 cubic feet of gas are used in the longest night, say 24th December; about 2,500 persons are employed in the metropolis alone in this branch of manufacture. Between 1826 and 1827 the quantity of gas made and consumed nearly doubled itself in five years; between 1827 and 1837 it doubled itself again. These statistical details present an extraordinary contrast to the nocturnal aspect of the metropolis in 1797, when a foreign visitor remarked that an improvement had taken place, so that "in the room of lanterns in London, we might observe a lamp at the door of every tenth house."

Supply of coal.] It is less than 300 years since coal became of general use as fuel in L.; and on its first introduction, one or two ships were sufficient for the whole trade. It appears by a charter of Edward II. that the coal of Derbyshire was known and in use, especially in L., although its introduction was greatly retarded by the prejudice existing against such fuel as a substitute for wood in cities. Even in the reign of Elizabeth, the burning of stone coal was prohibited during the sitting of parliament, lest the health of the knights of the shire should be thereby affected! In 1615 about 200 ships were equal to its demand. In 1705, about 600 ships were engaged in the L. coal trade. In 1805, 4,856 cargoes, containing about 1,350,000 tons; in 1820, 5,884 cargoes, containing 1,692,992 tons; in 1830, 7,108 cargoes, containing 2,079.275 tons; in 1840, 9,132 cargoes, containing 2,566,899 tons; in 1845, 2.695 ships were employed in carrying 11,987 cargoes, containing 3,403,320 tons; and in 1848. 2,717 ships making 12,267 voyages, and containing 3,418,340 tons. The increase in the importation during the 10 years from 1838 to 1848, was upwards of 90 per cent. By taking 2,700 vessels as the number now employed, such vessels averaging 300 tons burthen, and giving to a vessel of that size a crew of 8 men, it will appear that at the present time 21,600 seamen are employed in the carrying department of the L. coal trade. The corporation of L. have long been interested in the vend and delivery of coal. Previously to the year 1832, when the collection ceased, the mayor of London had been from time immemorial entitled to a poundage duty of 1s. 6d. per ship on Tyne and Sunderland coals, and 1s. per ship on Scotch and Welsh coals. By an act of Geo. III., in 1807, the corporation were empowered to purchase the parcel of land and building called 'the coal exchange,' which had up to that period been in the hands of private individuals, for the purpose of holding a free and public market for the sale of coals brought into the port of L.; and by an act passed in the reign of William IV., the coal exchange was continued, and the change of measure to weight was authorised, that is to say, from the chaldron of 4 vats, or 26½ cwt., to the ton of 20 cwt., now the standard weight. In 1845 the coal trade of L. petitioned the corporation to enlarge or rebuild the coal exchange, which, from the unprecedented increase of the importation, was found totally inadequate for the requirements of the factors, merchants, and others engaged in such trade. The corporation having granted this petition, the new coal exchange is now one of the most interesting public buildings in L. The building has two façades, one in Thames-street, the other in St. Mary's-hill, which, accommodating themselves to the necessities of their restricted *pose*, are quite plain, saving a bold cornice. At the corner, however, where the entrance is most conveniently placed, a tower is introduced with columns of Roman doric at its base, and Ionic above, and the whole is surmounted by a graceful campanile, decorated with panelled pilasters, and terminated with a finial. Upon entering, through a vestibule of considerable elegance, the great rotunda hall of the building, the airiness of the whole structure, lit up as it is by an ample glazed dome, at once surprises and gratifies the eye. Three tiers of galleries, formed of light iron-work, command the area of the hall, and, at the same time, are connected with a series of chambers in the rear. The whole is painted a bright creamy colour, with the exception of the piers, on which ornamental subjects, all illustrative of scenes connected with coal-mining, are executed in encaustic.

Markets.] The metropolitan markets are numerous, there being no less than 16 flesh-markets, and 25 markets for fish, poultry, corn, hay, vegetables, coals, and other particular articles of consumption. The flesh-markets are of various kinds; some for live stock, others for carcasses, in bulk, and others for the retail of meat; some also are for pigs and pork, and others chiefly for fowls.—Smithfield, to the N of Newgate-street, in the city, is the great cattle-market. It is a large open space surrounded by buildings, covered with pens, in numerous subdivisions, to contain cattle for the convenience of the dealers during examination and purchase. The annual value of the animals sold in Smithfield market is estimated at £8,000,000. Situated as it is, in the very heart of the city, Smithfield market has long been felt to be a great and dangerous nuisance, and an act has at last been obtained for its removal. It is proposed to form a new market adjoining the present site, both for live stock and dead meat, with a provision for lairage and slaughterhouses. The cost of this new market is estimated at £467,000. In the year 1725 the total number of cattle sold in a year in Smithfield was 73,691; and of sheep, 555,620. In 1828, about a century afterwards, the number of cattle sold in Smithfield was 155.714, and of sheep and lambs, 1,412,030. In 1849 the numbers had risen to—cattle, 236,975; sheep, 1,417,010.—In 1836 a splendid cattle-market was opened

at Islington. — Newgate market is one of the largest. Meat and vegetables are here dealt in by wholesale. — Leadenhall market is a depot for meat and poultry, and rivals that of Newgate in carcass and cutting butchers. Nearly all the butchers in L. and its vicinity are supplied from Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall markets. — Farringdon market was erected a few years ago, in Farringdon-street, on a commodious plan, to supply the want of Fleet market, removed to form a good avenue. — Hungerford market is also a flesh-market, erected on the site of a former market at Hungerford stairs. — There are various other markets for butcher's meat, &c. — The slack season in all the wholesale markets is in August and September. Christmas, and the three or four weeks subsequent, are the busiest period. The supply of meat to the dead markets is now greatly in excess of what it was when Mr. M'Culloch wrote; but the increase in the 'live' market has hardly been in the same ratio as the increase of the pop. It has been computed that the consumption of meat in Paris, in 1842, was 86 lb. per head; in Brussels, 89 lb. — Billingsgate, on the site of the river, below the custom-house, is still the chief fish-market, as it was long the only one. Indeed, in the time of Ethelred, about the year 1000, it was the only quay for the port of L. Fishmongers, from different parts of the metropolis, and costermongers, or those who hawk inferior fish about the streets, here congregate to transact business with the salesmen, to whom the fish is generally consigned. The corn-market, situated in Mark-lane, is a convenient structure, with an ascent of three steps to a range of lofty Doric columns. Within the iron gates is a paved quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade; and the whole is lighted from the roof. The corn-factors have desks here on which the samples are shown. The market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. — Covent-garden, the great vegetable market for the metropolis, is centrically situated to the N of the Strand, with which it is connected by Southampton street. It was rebuilt in 1829-30, and is a handsome erection, of a quadrangular form. The southern range is a potato-market. Vegetables are sold in the wide space between this and the middle range. The middle range is chiefly for the sale of all the finer varieties of fruits and vegetables; and in the northern, oranges, apples, nuts, gooseberries, cherries, &c., are sold in their seasons. Flowers and every kind of horticultural produce, are sold at this market. — The great hay and straw markets are held in Whitechapel, Smithfield, the Borough, Haymarket, and near the Paddington canal. — There is but one annual fair in L., that of St. Bartholomew, which is opened on the 3d of September, and now continues for two days. It was formerly celebrated for extensive sales of cloth and other goods.

Port.] The regulation of the port of L. is intrusted partly to the lord-mayor, as conservator of the river, partly to a committee of the common council, styled the navigation committee; and certain rights upon the river are claimed by the corporation of the Trinity-house. The port, so far as it is under the jurisdiction of the corporation, reaches on the Kent side to Gravesend, and on the Essex side to the boundary-stone a little above Southend; but in the legal acceptation of the term, it extends from the N. Foreland in Kent, and Shoeberry-ness in Essex, to London-bridge. As actually occupied by shipping, it extends from London-bridge to Deptford, a distance of 4 m. It is divided into the upper, middle, and lower pools, with a space below extending to Deptford. The upper pool is about 1,600 yds. in length, and extends from London-bridge to Union-hole; the middle pool, 700 yds. long, extends downwards to Wapping-New-stairs; the lower pool, 1,800 yds. in length, to the Horseferry-tier, near Limehouse; and the space below, extending to Deptford, is about 2,700 yds. long. The average breadth is from 400 to 500 yds. Vessels of any burden can ascend the river to Deptford; the lower pool admits vessels of 400 tons, the upper those of 200; large barges can sail nearly 130 m. above L.-bridge. The tide flows up about 80 m. from the mouth of the Thames, but the water is not salt above Gravesend. Spring-tides rise about 18 or 20 ft.; neap-tides, 12 or 14 ft.

Docks.] Up to the beginning of the present cent. the city of L. had no docks at all. In fact, several interests were in the way. The proprietors of the various wharfs above and below the bridge were against any scheme of dock-building, and various projects for the improvement both of the legal quays and the sufferance wharfs were proposed in opposition. The legal quays were, however, only 1,464 ft. long altogether, and occupied precisely the same positions that they did at the time of the great fire; while the imports of the port had, from 1700 to 1792, increased from £4,785,538 to £12,072,674, and the exports from £5,387,787 to £14,742,516. The wharfs and quays along the banks of the river, now almost exclusively occupied by coasting-vessels, with river and other steamers, having been found utterly inadequate to the general purposes of commerce, a proposal for the formation of docks was made in 1795; plans and estimates, laid before a general meeting of merchants, were unanimously approved of, and in a few hours a subscription of £800,000 was filled up for carrying the same into execution.

The *West India docks* were begun in 1800, and completed in two years. They are situated in the isle of Dogs, across the narrowest part of which they extend, communicating with the river at both ends, — at Blackwall and at Limehouse, — so that vessels homeward-bound, which enter at the former point, avoid the circuitous course up the river. The docks are two in number. The northern one, which extends over 30 acres, and is 24 ft. deep, can accommodate 300 vessels, and is intended for vessels arrived from the W. Indies; the southern one, for loading outward-bound ships, covers 24 acres, and accommodates upwards of 200 vessels. The length of each is 2,600 ft. An open shed, along the whole length of the quays in front of the warehouses, receives the cargoes; and the goods are hoisted up to the different floors by means of cranes. All W. India produce imported into L. must be unloaded here. The canal to the S of the W. India docks was cut to enable vessels to avoid the circuitous navigation. It now forms a third dock, communicating with the others.

The *London docks*, situated between Ratcliffe-highway and the Thames, and forming, it may be said, part of Wapping, were begun in 1802, and completed in 1805. There are two docks, one of 24 and the other of 14 acres, with basins for small craft. The great dock is 29 ft. deep, and is capable of containing 200 sail of merchantmen. Here are extensive and magnificent warehouses, including a tobacco warehouse, adjoining the tobacco dock, covering 5 acres of ground, and capable of containing 24,000 hhds. of tobacco. The vaults under these and the other warehouses are upwards of 18 acres in extent, and can store 66,000 pipes of wine.

The *East India docks*, situated at Blackwall, were founded in 1803, and completed in 1806. They consist of an import basin of 18 acres, an export basin of about 9 acres, and an entrance basin of 2⅝ acres. In front of these docks is a cast-iron wharf, 750 ft. long, and 900 tons weight, for steamers at all times of tide.

St. Katherine's docks, situated between the London docks and the Tower, were executed within 18 months, and opened in 1828. Nearly 11 acres are covered by the wet docks, and 13 by the warehouses and quays. A large part of the trade here carried on, is connected with the commerce to and from India. The water at the entrance to St. Katherine's docks is deeper than at any of the other docks. Vessels of 800 tons burthen can obtain convenient access.

The *Commercial docks*, on the Surrey side of the Thames, at Limehouse-reach, comprise an area of 49 acres, of which 38 are covered with water. The entrance is by a basin near Dog and Duck stairs. These docks consist of 5 distinct basins.

The *Surrey docks*, adjoining the Commercial, form the terminus of the Grand Surrey canal, and consist of an outer dock communicating with the Thames at Rotherhithe, and an inner communicating with the canal. Vessels for sale have been usually placed in these docks.

Docks for ocean steamers were recently projected to be formed between her majesty's dock-yard and Deptford creek, where 16 to 20 ft. of water can be obtained at low water neap-tide, and 39 to 43 ft. at high water ordinary spring-tides; and there is convenient proximity to the railways S of the Thames.

Shipping.] L., in respect to the extent of its shipping, and the activity and value of its commerce in general, both maritime and inland, stands without a rival. In 1701, the number of vessels belonging to the port of L. was 560, carrying 84,882 tons, and 10,065 men. In 1753, the number of vessels that cleared outwards to foreign parts alone was 1,369, carrying 180,250 tons; of these ships 150 were foreign built. In 1796, the number of vessels that entered the port, exclusive of coasting-vessels, was 4,176, carrying 723,985 tons; of these ships 2,169 were foreigners. The number of vessels entering coastwise was 11,176, carrying 1,059,915 tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port itself about the same period was 1,769, carrying 293,063 tons; besides Indiamen carrying 81,160 tons: in all, 374,223 tons. In 1825, 5,732 vessels of 1,060,687 tons aggregate burthen, loaded with the productions of every country in the world, entered the port of L., whilst the foreign commerce of France during the same year employed only a tonnage of 942,000 tons, distributed

among 8,704 vessels. At the same period the foreign commerce of the United States employed only 1,048,000 tons of shipping; that of Prussia only 572,000 tons; that of the Netherlands only 559,000 tons; and that of the immense empire of Russia only 310,000 tons. In Dec. 1835, the aggregate tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port of L. was 566,152 tons, which exceeded the tonnage belonging to the port of New York in 1835 by 162,338 tons, was nearly equal to a third of the tonnage of the entire mercantile navy of the United States in the same year, and fell short of that of France in 1837 by only 130,826 tons. The number of vessels that entered the port of L. from foreign parts in 1835 was 4,837, carrying 929,148 tons; of the ships 3,780 were British, carrying 740,255 tons, all of which, except 174,103 tons, thus belonged to the port itself. The number of coasting vessels was 20,471, carrying 2,764,982 tons. The subjoined table exhibits a comparative view of the shipping trade of L., Liverpool, Newcastle, and Glasgow, for 1849:

	LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.		NEWCASTLE.		GLASGOW.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
I. COASTWISE VOYAGES.								
Sailing vessels inwards,	20,153	2,731,519	5,876	431,394	1,861	158,323	1,662	125,657
Steam ditto ditto,	969	304,465	3,046	898,759	341	63,131	916	276,932
	21,122	3,035,984	8,922	1,330,153	2,202	221,454	2,578	402,589
Sailing outwards,	9,749	668,206	5,813	389,473	11,584	1,507,523	3,580	220,102
Steam ditto,	966	303,470	3,036	841,800	346	63,629	992	285,633
	10,715	971,676	8,849	1,231,273	11,930	1,571,152	4,572	505,735
Total coastwise,	31,837	4,007,660	17,771	2,561,426	14,132	1,792,606	7,150	908,324
II. COLONIAL VOYAGES.								
Sailing inwards,	1,803	560,232	947	412,412	61	9,123	137	29,813
Steam ditto,	...	...	1	370	...	...	...	...
	1,803	560,232	948	412,782	61	9,123	137	29,813
Sailing outwards,	1,240	464,869	1,087	413,035	322	54,170	225	67,290
Steam ditto,	...	...	4	1,420	...	...	...	...
	1,240	464,869	1,091	414,455	322	54,170	225	67,290
Total colonial,	3,043	1,025,101	2,039	827,237	383	63,293	362	97,103
III. FOREIGN VOYAGES.								
Sailing inwards,	6,814	1,017,987	2,999	1,118,102	1,777	248,827	391	84,605
Steam ditto,	1,353	312,305	95	52,064	18	5,210	...	...
	8,167	1,330,292	3,094	1,170,166	1,795	254,037	391	84,605
Sailing outwards,	4,266	640,437	3,556	1,182,833	3,994	616,111	506	101,591
Steam ditto,	1,130	269,040	104	56,952	18	5,210	3	949
	5,396	909,477	3,660	1,239,785	4,012	621,321	509	102,540
Total foreign,	13,563	2,230,769	6,754	2,409,951	5,807	875,358	900	187,145
Grand total,	48,443	7,263,530	26,564	5,798,614	20,322	2,731,257	8,412	1,192,572
Of which sailing,	44,025	6,083,250	20,278	3,947,249	19,599	2,594,077	6,501	629,058
steaming,	4,418	1,180,280	6,286	1,851,365	723	137,180	1,911	563,514
inwards,	31,092	4,926,508	12,964	2,913,101	4,058	484,614	3,106	517,007
outwards,	17,351	2,337,022	13,600	2,885,513	16,264	2,246,643	5,306	675,565

In the above interesting statement, Liverpool suffers by the comparison, because the coastwise imports include the supply of coal which the metropolis receives by sea, while Liverpool receives hers by inland carriage.

The total tonnage of L. is	7,263,530,	of Liverpool	5,798,614
Omitting coastwise inwards,	2,731,519	,,	431,394
There remains, respectively,	4,532,011	,,	5,367,220

The following is an account of the number of vessels, with their tonnage, that entered the port of L. from foreign parts in the years ended January 5, 1850, and 1851:

	1850.		1851.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British,	6,917	1,444,311	6,497	1,376,233
Foreign,	3,040	443,923	3,413	527,174
Total,	9,957	1,888,234	9,910	1,903,407

The comparative amount of shipping engaged in the import trade, British and Foreign, which entered the port of L., from all quarters, except coastwise, in 1839 and 1849, and the countries whence it arrived, will be seen from the following table:—

I. SHIPS ENTERED FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

COUNTRIES.	1839. BRITISH. Ships.	Tons.	FOREIGN. Ships.	Tons.	1849. BRITISH. Ships.	Tons.	FOREIGN. Ships.	Tons.
Russia,	606	138,207	83	26,911	548	124,140	88	27,345
Sweden,	14	2,577	84	27,381	99	11,212	290	55,908
Norway,	...	...	121	36,693	...	...	155	42,424
Denmark,	17	1,915	282	23,085	217	30,392	609	47,182
Prussia,	234	36,594	348	72,010	479	71,073	189	38,073
German states,	245	60,690	261	18,497	311	68,116	337	25,655
Netherlands,	570	84,454	385	41,610	...	...	...	...
Holland,	...	...	...	...	639	127,272	416	33,827
Belgium,	...	...	...	...	562	65,068	119	23,317
France,	435	70,422	583	49,699	864	109,789	500	28,288
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira,	316	33,935	3	242	319	33,937	7	841
Spain and Canaries,	239	24,134	46	4,530	226	24,137	46	4,872
Italian states,	142	23,208	57	14,012	146	21,478	57	14,917
Ionian islands,	21	2,968	...	...	20	2,622	...	...
Turkey and Continental Greece,	54	8,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morea and Greek islands,	21	3,028	1	200	...	...	...	...
Turkey,	...	...	...	...	52	7,928	...	...
Greece,	...	...	...	...	71	10,161	5	1,698
Wallachia and Moldavia,	...	...	...	...	6	1,000	3	700
Syria and Palestine,	...	...	...	...	5	643	...	...
Egypt,	2	352	...	...	47	12,917	...	...
Tripoli, Barbary, and Marocco,	26	3,124	...	...	15	1,878	...	..
Foreign possessions in Africa,	3	433	1	500	2	252	1	416
Foreign possessions in Asia,	38	15,760	2	646	83	38,902	1	488
China,	38	23,084	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America,	15	7,272	68	32,508	41	15,155	107	70,338
Foreign West Indies,	43	8,198	27	6,366	105	27,590	79	20,293
Foreign Continental colonies in America,	87	17,035	3	573	...	...	...	...
Central and S states of do.,	...	...	...	...	259	78,680	30	6,831
Total,	3,166	566,041	2,355	355,463	5,116	884,350	3 039	443 413

II. SHIPS ENTERED FROM COLONIES, &c.

	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
	1839.		1849.	
Gibraltar,	89	22,707	8	840
Malta,	12	2,259	8	1,525
British possessions in Africa,	161	35,110	156	40,965
Do. do. Asia,	250	109,136	414	215,528
Do. do. America, viz.:				
British Northern colonies,	259	94,441	351	146,937
Do. West Indies,	345	98,046	334	97,439
The Whale fisheries,	22	8,310	2	653
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man,	545	47,130	529	56,584
Total,	1,683	417,139	1,802	560,471

The steamer traffic is a very flourishing branch of the general shipping of the port of L., which has sprung up within the last few years. In 1830, the total number of steamers connected with the port did not exceed 50 vessels; in 1840, the river-steamers themselves alone amounted to that number, while the number of ocean-steamers, to almost all quarters of the globe, has increased to such an extent, that they are about to be accommodated with extensive docks for themselves. The view from London-bridge gives, perhaps, the best idea of the extent of the steam-navigation of the river. Looking downwards, the eye is attracted by a forest of funnels belonging to steamers lying off the custom-house, and various quays from that point to St. Katherine's dock, and thence as far as the sight can penetrate: these are chiefly foreign and coasting vessels. The river-steamers are chiefly clustered close under the bridge, both above and below it, on the city side. At some of the other bridges also, there are piers for their accommodation; and numerous convenient and substantial floating piers have recently been erected at various points of the river. The object of the Blackwall railway in assisting to clear the river above Blackwall must have been in some degree successful, for in the year ending August 1851, 2,416,042 passengers had been carried along this short river-line; and in 1852, 2,718,978.

Imports and exports.] The commerce of L. is an epitome of that of the whole world. It is the emporium of the products of all soils, and all climates; and there is always here, in store, ready for distant commerce, or for domestic use, whatever the ingenuity and industry of man in any part of the globe can spare, to exchange for what his own country or skill cannot yield him. "There is a sublimity in commercial accounts," remarks the popular author of *The Thames and its Tributaries*, "when the items are millions of gallons of wine or brandy, millions of hogsheads of sugar, or tens of millions of pounds of tea. The quantity of wine always in bond in the docks averages, it is computed, 5,000,000 of gallons; and the cellarage which contains these would, in earlier ages, have been esteemed a wonder of the world.

The average quantity of pepper in bond is estimated at 10,000,000 of pounds; of tobacco, manufactured, 23,000,000 of pounds, and of tea, at the East India docks, further down the river, 51,000,000 of pounds. The value of the latter alone, at the very lowest calculation, is £5,000,000 sterling. What a pyramid would it make were it piled in a heap! What bushes must have been planted, and flourished, and been stripped of their leaves, to produce it! and what an area it would cover if spread upon the ground! The wine annually brought into London, this huge den of living men, would form a lake where ships o' war might ride; the rum, another; and the brandy a canal to join them together. The tobacco, were it distributed, would provide every man, woman, and child, in our island, with a pound of poisonous weed; and the indigo annually imported would dye Father Thames, in all his course from Coteswold to Gravesend, as blue as the skies above him." Even a slight sketch of the vast commerce of L. would occupy a space totally disproportionate to the limits of this work. No better idea or estimate of the actual amount and increase of the general commerce of the port of L. can be afforded, than what has been already comprehended in the statistical details of the preceding section. Referring, therefore, to that section, for an idea of the quantities, we shall here confine our attention to the value of the imports and exports, with a brief sketch of the progress of the trade, since beginning of last cent. In 1710, the customs of L. amounted to £1,268,095, while those of all the outports were only £346,081. During the reign of George I., trade made little if any progress, owing to the South-sea scheme, the Scottish rebellion, and the Spanish war: but in 1732, it began to revive. Its advances, however, were comparatively slow, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after which trade extended with uncommon rapidity. The next check it sustained was occasioned by the American war. But no sooner was peace proclaimed than it proceeded with renewed vigour; for, so early as 1784, the value of exports to America only had increased to £3,397,500,—considerably above the greatest amount in any year before the war; and the net amount of duties levied in the port of L., and paid into the exchequer that year, arose to the vast sum of £4,472,091. From this period, with the exception of a considerable check in 1790, the value of the commerce of L. continued uniformly increasing. In 1796, the exports amounted in value to £18,410,499, and the imports to £14,719,466. The official value of the imports in 1800 was £18,843,172: of the exports £25,428,922, of which £13,272,494 were in British merchandise. Their real value exceeded £68,000,000,—nearly two-thirds of the value of the trade of the whole kingdom. In 1806, the value of the imports and exports was £36,527,000; in 1819, £46,935,000; in 1825 they had increased to £96,936,000; in 1828 to £107,772,805. At present they probably exceed £140,000,000.—Till 1825, the returns of customs' receipts at the port of L. are very imperfect, chiefly in consequence of the destruction of documents in the fire at the custom-house in 1814. The following will show pretty accurately the fluctuations of trade since 1828:

GROSS RECEIPT OF CUSTOMS.

1800	£5,663,704	1830	£10,307,208
1805	6,907,027	1831	9,465,339
1810	8,472,207	1832	9,334,299
1815	7,789,726	1833	8,692,898
1820	7,474,387	1834	10,697,263
1824	7,679,409	1835	11,773,616
1826	10,291,877	1836	12,156,279
1827	10,402,859	1837	11,188,036
1828	10,529,115	1838	11,254,734
1829	10,211,037	1839	11,431,245
1840	11,116,685	1845	11,033,805
1841	11,757,262	1846	10,663,159
1842	11,422,251	1847	11,261,877
1843	11,354,702	1848	11,134,317
1844	11,778,516		

—Of the extent or value of the inland trade, by river, canal, and land-carriage, either import or export, it is impossible to form a just estimate; but it must be very great, as there is not a town or village of any note in the midland districts which does not keep up a constant commercial intercourse with the metropolis; and since the formation of railways this trade has increased to an immense extent.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of L. are very various, and some of them are conducted on a most extensive scale. The S banks of the river are for a considerable extent covered with the manufactories of iron-founders, dyers, soap and oil-makers, glass-makers, distillers, hat-makers, &c. The other principal manufactures consist chiefly of fine goods and articles of elegant use, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver plate, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, carriages, &c. The breweries, ship-building yards, oil-cloth and paper-hanging manufactories, vinegar and chemical works, are also on a large scale; but the manufactures that employ the greatest number of men are the silk manufacture in Spitalfields, and the watch manufacture in Clerkenwell, which employs, when trade is brisk, about 700 persons. The retail trade, as already noticed, is immense.

Edifices connected with commerce.] *The Bank of England* is a heavy but magnificent mass of Grecian architecture, fronting Threadneedle-street, Lothbury, Bartholomew-lane, and Prince's-street. Its S front measures 365 ft. in length; the W 440 ft.; the N 410 ft.; and the E 245 ft. The principal front, seen from the corner of Cornhill, consists of a long line of wall, ornamented with fluted pillars, cornices, &c; but the windows are blank, and deaden the general aspect of the building. The telling-room is a scene of extraordinary activity. The bullion-office, the treasury, and the printing-offices, are the most interesting parts of the edifice. There are employed in this most important institution nearly 900 clerks and porters. The salaries and pensions amount to about £220,000, besides house expenses and allowance to directors,—nearly £50,000 more. The Bank of England was established by act of parliament in 1693; original capital, £1,200,000

The Mint, on Tower-hill, is a handsome Grecian structure, adorned with columns and pilasters, and consisting of three stories, having a centre and wings, the centre being surmounted by a pediment, the remainder by a balustrade. The coin of the realm is here manufactured by machinery invented by Bolton, with recent improvements. The average quantity of gold annually coined is between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 sterling; of silver, about £300,000.

The Royal Exchange, on the N side of Cornhill, facing the Bank, was first erected in 1668, on the site of a former exchange burned in the great fire. On 10th Jan. 1839, this edifice itself was destroyed by fire; and a new exchange has since been erected on the same site, and of great splendour.

The India house, in Leadenhall street, contains the home government offices of the East India company. The front, about 200 ft. in length, is in the Grecian style of architecture, and in the centre is a portico, rising to the full height of the building, supported on six fluted Ionic columns. The grand court-room, the sale-rooms, the library, and the museum, are particularly worthy of notice

The General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is one of the most magnificent of the public edifices. It is of the Ionic order. The basement is of granite, but the building is of brick, faced with Portland stone. It is 400 ft. in length, and 80 ft. in depth. In the centre of the front is a portico, consisting of 6 columns of Portland stone, resting on pedestals of granite. The vestibule, or great hall, occupying the centre, forms a public thoroughfare from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Foster-lane. This hall is 80 ft. long, 60 ft. broad, and 53 ft. in height. On both sides of it are receiving-rooms for newspapers, inland and ship letters, &c., behind which are rooms for the letter-sorters and carriers. At the N extremity is a court-yard where the mail-coaches pull up and depart.

The Custom-house stands in Lower Thames-street, and fronts the river. The river front consists of a central division and two wings, each of which has a central colonnade of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic basement, and supporting an architrave, which in the centre is surmounted by a balustrade, and in the wings by attic stories. The long-room is 190 ft. long, 66 ft. wide, and 55 ft. high. The whole length of the building is 480 ft; breadth 100 ft. The number of clerks, searchers, and other officers belonging to this establishment is about 2,000.

The Trinity-house on Tower-hill, erected in 1793, is constructed

of Portland stone, in the Grecian style, with a rustic basement, and is ornamented with busts and reliefs. The corporation of the Trinity-house is the guardian of the interests of British shipping in general. They examine such children as are educated for the sea in Christ's hospital, and the masters of king's ships; they also appoint pilots for the Thames. settle the rate of pilotage, &c.

Other edifices connected with trade are the excise-office in Broad-street, the Auction-mart in Bartholomew-lane, the Commercial-hall in Mincing-lane, the Corn exchange, Mark-lane; the Stock-exchange, Capel-street, near the Bank; the South Sea house, Threadneedle-street; Goldsmith's-hall, a new and very elegant and large Grecian edifice behind the post-office; Fishmonger-hall, another splendid modern edifice, forming a conspicuous and fine feature in the N approach to L.-bridge. Three of the sides of this building are open to different and commanding points of view.

Railways and stations.] The Blackwall railway, though short, is a very interesting line, forming a communication between the city of London, the East and West India docks, and Blackwall. It was projected in 1828, and opened on 4th July, 1840, from Blackwall to a temporary station at the Minories, a distance of 3 m. 900 yds.; the remainder of the line to Fenchurch-street, a distance of 330 yds., was opened on 2d August, 1841. The whole length of this railway is thus only $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. The trains are propelled to Blackwall by means of 2 stationary engines of 115 horse-power each, worked in shafts sunk into the earth.—The Greenwich railway station is in Tooley-street, near London-bridge. The Croydon railway station is also near London-bridge. The Southampton, or South-western railway station at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, is extensive and commodious, and well-situated for economy and connexion with the Thames. The Great Western railway station is at Paddington. The grand gateway of the North-Western railway station, at Euston-square, exhibits the Grecian Doric style of architecture upon a scale far exceeding even that of the generality of ancient examples. The central edifice presents one of the noblest halls in the world. The London and Birmingham, and the Great Western, railways are connected by the Thames Junction at Wormwood Scrubs, passing under the Paddington canal. The Eastern Counties railway terminus is at Webb's-square, between Bishopsgate-street without, and Shore-ditch church. The Great Northern railway has its noble terminus near King's-cross.

Electric telegraph.] The electric telegraph company is rapidly effecting communication between L. and all the leading ports and towns of the kingdom. Their wires stretch from Glasgow on the N, to Dorchester on the S; from the E coast at Yarmouth to the W at Liverpool. They have brought upwards of 150 towns into instant communication with each other. They have a central office in Lothbury, London, and 5 branch receiving houses in various parts of the metropolis. From the main station at Lothbury their wires (carried in iron pipes under the streets) diverge to every town of importance in the country. In the metropolis alone they have upwards of 60 persons in their employment; and at each of their country stations they have, independently of messengers, not less than 2, and in many cases as many as 10 signal clerks, all of them skilled in manipulating and interpreting the telegraph. The wires which they have set up for the use of the public alone are upwards of 9,800 m. in length, and extend over a distance of 2,060 m.; and, exclusive of those running under ground and through tunnels or rivers, are stretched on no less than 61,800 posts, varying from 16 ft. to 30 ft. in height, and of an average square of 8 inches, with an apparatus of insulators and winders attached to each. As the most trifling derangement of the wires or apparatus will stop the communication, the utmost care and watchfulness is requisite to prevent and detect accidents; and when a derangement does occur it requires the nicest combinations to ascertain the exact point of the mischance, and great ingenuity and outlay to repair it without delay, and in such wise as to maintain the free passage of the electric current during the operation. Accordingly the whole distance is divided into districts, each district having a superintendent, and under him several inspectors, and a staff of workmen, batterymen, and mechanics, more or less numerous, according to the extent over which he presides. Above the dome of its W station, in the Strand, is a ball 6 ft. high, and 16 ft in circumf., painted of a bright red colour, which, dropping simultaneously with the ball on the top of the Greenwich observatory, communicates the standard time of Greenwich and L., by the different lines of railway, to all parts of the kingdom.—The submarine telegraph now communicates with upwards of 200 continental towns, messages being transmitted and answers returned from Berlin, Antwerp, Brussels, or Ghent for a guinea, enabling foreign correspondents and commercial firms, in matters of emergency, to be in daily and hourly communication. A message may be sent from London to Lemberg, the centre of Russia, and an answer had the same day; and communication is ordinarily made between Dover and Paris in about a minute and a half.

Omnibus transit.] The total number of omnibuses traversing the streets of L. is about 3,000. The number of conductors and drivers is about 7,000. The receipts of each vehicle vary from £2 to £4 per day. Estimating the whole 3,000 at £3, it follows that the entire sum expended annually in omnibus hire by the people of L. amounts to no less than £3,285,000, or more than 30s. a-head for every man, woman, and child in the metropolis. The average journey, as regards length, of each omnibus is 6 m.; and that distance is in some cases travelled 12 times a-day. Taking the average as between 45 and 50 m. a-day travelled by each omnibus, we have upwards of 140,000 m. daily, or 50,000,000 m. yearly. And that this estimate in no way exceeds the truth, is proved by the sum annually paid to the excise for 'mileage,' which amounts on an average to £9 each 'buss' per month, or collectively to £324,000 per ann.; and this, at $1\frac{1}{2}$d. per mile (the rate of duty charged), gives 51,840,000 m. as the distance travelled by the entire number of omnibuses every year. On each of its journeys, an omnibus carries on the average 15 persons. This computation, reckoning 10 journeys a-day, gives 450,000 passengers. This vast extent of omnibus transit has been the growth of 20 years. [*Morning Chronicle.*]

Diocese and see.] L. appears to have anciently been the seat of an archbishop, whose jurisdiction extended over all England except the N parts. The total number of benefices in 1838 is stated in a parliamentary return to have been 603; average gross income of incumbents, £418. The revenues of the bishopric, 26° Henry VIII., were valued at £1,207. The average gross yearly income of the see, for 3 years ending 31st Dec. 1831, was £15,133. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, during the 3 years ending in 1831, was £11,140; the chapter consisting of the dean and 3 canons residentiary. The dean and chapter have houses assigned to them for residences. An income, chiefly arising from £20.000 South sea annuities, is devoted to the repair of the cathedral and other necessary expenses.

Ecclesiastical edifices.] So numerous are the metropolitan churches, and so diversified in style of architecture in some instances, that it would be a most tedious and unsatisfactory task to enter into anything like a particular description of them all, even did our limits permit; we shall therefore confine ourselves to an account of the two chief ecclesiastical edifices, the cathedral of St. Paul's and the abbey of St. Peter's; to a few particulars regarding the next most interesting of the ancient sacred edifices, viz., the Temple church; and to some miscellaneous observations on the number and the architecture of the parish-churches, chapels, &c., in general.

St. Paul's.] After St. Peter's at Rome, the cathedral of St. Paul's in L. is the finest specimen of Italian architecture in the world. It stands at the head of Ludgate-street, between Cheapside and Fleet-street, on the site of an ancient Gothic structure which perished in the great fire of 1666. The first stone of the new structure was laid on the 21st of June 1675, and the whole erection was completed in 35 years, under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren. It is built of Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, and measures 514 ft. in length; 286 ft. in breadth; and 370 ft. in height to the topmost pinnacle. Exteriorly, the walls, which have a dark sooty appearance, except where bleached with rain, exhibit a double range of windows. By two rows of massy pillars the church is divided into a nave and side aisles. At the extremities of the great transept are semicircular projections for porticoes; and at the angles of the cross are square projections, which, besides containing staircases, vestries, &c., serve as buttresses of the dome. The W front toward Ludgate-street is extremely noble. The portico forming the grand entrance consists of 12 Corinthian columns, with an upper portico of 8 columns of the composite order, supporting a triangular pediment. Each end of the E front is terminated by an elegant campanile, each terminating in a dome. The N turret contains the belfry; the southern, the clock. At each end of the transept of the church is a semicircular portico, formed of a dome supported by 6 Corinthian columns, with sculptured entablature. The E end of the edifice is semicircular, and ornamented with sculpture. The dome, which is the principal feature of the building, rises from the intersection of the cross; the lower part is surrounded by 32 columns surmounted by a balustrade and range of Attic antes, on which rests the proper dome, surmounted by a lantern with a ball and cross.—The interior is remarkably imposing. The pavement is formed of alternate slabs of black and white marble. The walls are to a certain extent ornamented (?) with marble monuments to illustrious men, chiefly naval heroes. The choir is divided from the body of the church by the organ gallery.

St. Peter's.] The abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, stands nearly opposite the houses of parliament. The oldest part of the present edifice was erected in the reign of Edward the Confessor, on the site of an older structure. A large part was built by Henry III. Sir Christopher Wren completed the W front by the erection of the towers; and within these few years the exterior has undergone another renovation and extensive repair, and the chapel of Henry VII. has been restored. The length of the abbey is 416 ft.; breadth at the transept, 203 ft.; nave, 102 ft.; height of the W towers, 225 ft. The Gothic arches which separate the nave from the side aisles, are supported by 48 pillars of grey

marble. The exterior of Henry VII.'s chapel, in the later style of architecture, is unusually rich and varied, and is adorned with crocheted turrets, rising from the buttresses, and ornamented with a profusion of sculpture. Along the sides of the nave of this chapel are the stalls of the knights of the bath, constructed of oak with Gothic canopies, and under each seat is the seat of the esquires of whom each knight has three. The roof of the chapel is nearly flat, and is supported on arches between the nave and side aisles, which turn upon 12 Gothic pillars curiously adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. The whole ceiling is of stone, elaborately carved, with fanwork and pendents.

Temple church.] The Temple church, between White-friars and Essex-street, is one of the most interesting and curious, as well as most singular in structure, of all the churches in the metropolis. The body, or E part of the church, appears to have been built about 1240. The entrance is through a superb Norman porch. The societies of the Inner and Middle Temple have recently restored this edifice to its pristine beauty, justly regarding it as one of the most ancient and beautiful ecclesiastical monuments in England.

A large proportion of the churches of L. were erected by Wren, the architect of St. Paul's; but that noble edifice has perhaps procured for his other works more celebrity than they actually deserve.—In the next age a different mode of design began to be adopted for churches; and those of St. George's, Hanover-square, St Martin's, and St. George's, Bloomsbury, derive classical dignity from their porticoes. The year 1809 is the date from which the metropolitan architecture of the present cent. may be said to begin. The two Grecian orders, Doric and Ionic, were now, for the first time, adopted as the standard mode, and insulated columns took place of engaged ones and pilasters. From this time porticoes became of as general as they were before of rare application. Most of the new churches in L. and the suburbs professing to be Greek, are little better than parodies and travesties of the style. Some of the more recent buildings show a desire to return to the Italian.—The following table was given in the *Congregational Calendar* for 1840:

	Parish and district churches.		Proprietary chapels.		Nonconformist chapels, &c.	
	No.	Sittings.	No.	Sittings.	No.	Sittings.
City of London,	75	47,728	—	—	47	30,589
City of Westminster,	23	27,749	15	13,174	38	21,642
Mary-le-bone,	20	28,762	14	15,934	40	24,008
Finsbury, .	30	33,687	5	4,446	56	34,041
Tower hamlets,	30	39,398	5	3,824	104	52,852
Southwark, .	12	15,753	3	2,927	38	9,952
Lambeth, .	12	20,590	10	8,856	43	23,640
	202	213,467	52	49,161	366	206,725

The progress of church extension has been recently manifested in the metropolis, by the erection of 35 new churches, with sittings for 45,000 persons, one-half of which are free. Amongst dissenting chapels, exclusive of places of worship belonging to the Jews, and various other small sects of Christians, there were recently 72 Independent, 38 Wesleyan Methodist, 30 Calvinistic Methodist, 32 Baptist, 6 Quaker, 16 Presbyterian, and 28 Roman Catholic, chapels.

Cemeteries.] Each of the Established churches is surrounded with a small burying-ground, and many churches have vaults beneath for sepulture. The odious practice of burying in these confined situations is gradually going out of use. Many interments take place in new cemeteries in the environs. These cemeteries, the property of joint-stock companies, are laid out in a neat manner. The oldest established is that at Kensal Green, in the NW environs, on the road to Harrow. Others are at Norwood in the S, Highgate in the N, and Stoke-Newington in the NE environs; several others are in course of establishment.

Religious societies.] Amongst those societies the object of which is the distribution of bibles, tracts, &c., are the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, consisting of members of the Establishment, and the British and Foreign Bible society, composed of all denominations; the Naval and Military bible society; the Merchant seamen's bible society, &c. Amongst those the object of which is the spread of the gospel in this and other European countries, are the London Itinerant society, the Port of London society for promoting religion among seamen, the Port of London and Bethel Union society, the Episcopal Floating Church society, the Village Itinerant society, the British and Foreign seamen's society, the Christian Union, the Hibernian, the Irish Evangelical, and the Baptist Irish societies, the Continental society, &c. Amongst those the object of which is the spread of the gospel in distant lands, there are the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; the Church missionary society, the London, the Wesleyan Methodist, and the Baptist, missionary societies. Exeter-hall, in the Strand, is an elegant structure, most appropriately fitted up, for the purpose of holding the meetings of these various societies, and raising money to carry out their respective objects.

Learned societies.] The meetings of the various learned societies of the metropolis come into full activity the first week in November, and continue so until June. There then meet periodically about 40 societies for reading papers and the discussion of the various matters of literature, science, and art, which they respectively embrace, in addition to those for the delivery of lectures, and which hold occasionally *soirées*. As the parent of the whole stands the Royal society, embracing the whole range of the various departments of mathematics, natural philosophy, and natural history. There are 4 devoted to antiquities: the Society of Antiquaries, established in 1717; the Numismatic society, the British Archæological society, and the Archæological institute of Great Britain. Natural history, in its various departments, is cultivated by 11: the Linnæan, Zoological, Entomological, Horticultural, Royal Botanic, Botanical, Medico-Botanical, Floricultural, Miscroscopical, and now the Pathological society, whilst the Royal Agricultural society also holds monthly meetings for the discussion of the practice and science of that art. The science of medicine has 9 devoted to its especial cultivation: the Westminster, London, South London and North London Medical, with the Medico-Chirurgical, Physical, Hunterian, Harveian and London Homœopathic societies. For the cultivation of chemistry there are 3—the Pharmaceutical and Chemical societies, and the Royal college of Chemistry. The study of the heavens embraces the resources of 2—the Royal Astronomical and Meteorological societies; whilst 3 devote their attention to the earth, its structure and human inhabitants—the Royal Geographical, Geological, and Ethnological societies. Addressed to specific objects there are the Statistical and Royal Asiatic societies; and for the prosecution of literature there are 2—the Royal society of Literature, and Philological society, in addition to 7 which hold no periodical meetings, with the exception of their anniversaries, and are confined to the republication of the works of the earlier writers. These are the Camden, Parker, Cavendish, Ray, Shakspeare, and Sydenham societies, with the Oriental Translation fund. The useful arts and the kindred subjects of architecture and engineering, embrace the services of 3—the Society of Arts, Institution of Civil engineers, and Royal institute of British architects.—At the Royal, London and Russell institutions, lectures of the highest order of merit on different branches of science are given; whilst 16 other institutions, in which lectures on the general branches of literature and science are delivered weekly, are scattered throughout the metropolis and suburbs. Of the above learned societies, 4 only receive national support in the grant of gratuitous accommodation—the Royal, Astronomical, and Geological societies, and Society of Antiquaries; and two royal grants for premiums to the Geographical society and Royal institute of British architects. The revenues vary much, the two highest being the Zoological and Horticultural societies: but the gross amount of the sums annually expended by the members in the prosecution of objects of scientific and intellectual research, may be stated on a moderate estimate as £56,700 dispensed through their means, to which may be added at least £7,000 for the support of the sixteen minor institutions for scientific instruction. To the above may be added the sinecure endowment of Gresham college, where 7 courses of lectures are delivered at the commencement of every term.

British museum.] The buildings devoted to the purposes of this noble institution stand in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. As it now exists, the British museum is an edifice, or rather series of edifices, of great magnitude, forming a spacious quadrangle. The façade presents a noble range of Ionic columns, of one uniform and complete design. The basis of the splendid National museum now exhibited here, consists of the collections made by Sir Hans Sloane, and Sir Robert Cotton. The whole expenditure on this great national establishment has already probably exceeded a million. The library of the British museum contains about 450,000 vols., of which at least 200,000 have been presented or bequeathed. The average annual addition to it is about 30,000 vols. The entire annual amount at present allotted to the service of the library, in all its departments, is £23,261; viz. for salaries in the department of MSS., £2,169; in that of printed books, £7,122; and in the reading-room, £904: for purchases in the department of MSS., £1,823, and in that of printed books, £5,000; for bookbinding, £3,500; for printing catalogues, £873; and for proportion of the expense of secretary's department and of ordinary house expenditure, &c., about £1,870. The aggregate of the sums expended in the purchase of printed books, including maps and musical works, for the museum, from its foundation in 1753, to Christmas 1847, was £102,446; and in the purchase of manuscripts, £42,940. The sums expended during the same period, in prints and drawings, amounted to £29,318; in antiquities, coins, and medals, to £125,257; and in specimens of natural history, in all its branches, to £43,599.

National gallery.] The edifice now occupied by the pictures, &c., belonging to this institution, on the N side of Trafalgar-square, is in the Grecian style, and of great length in front, extending across the whole breadth of the square. The gallery is open to the public. A new site and building for the national collection is admitted to be a desideratum.

Metropolitan press.] The first printing press in

England was erected in 1474. The metropolis is still the great luminary of England. Far more works of all descriptions are printed and published in L. than in all England besides. There are at least 5,000 men engaged in the typographical and printing departments alone. From 500,000 to 600,000 copies of quarterly and monthly, and 200,000 copies of weekly, periodicals, exclusive of newspapers, are regularly sold in L. The number of these weekly periodicals is about 50; of quarterly and monthly periodicals, about 120. The number of daily newspapers published, in 1817, was 5 only, those published every other day, 7: others on particular days, 7. At that period the number of weekly provincial newspapers was 142: Scottish papers, 25: Irish, 44: smaller island, 7. This was considered at the time to constitute a prodigious circulation; but the number of daily papers published in the metropolis now is 14, with a daily circulation of about 60,000. There are also 38 papers published twice or thrice a-week, 24 weekly, and others at longer intervals.

Theatres, &c.] Besides the exhibitions, and the parks and gardens, already separately noticed, the chief places of public amusement are the theatres. Among these are the Queen's theatre, or Italian opera house, in the Haymarket, erected in 1818; the theatres Royal, Drury-lane; Covent-garden and Haymarket; the English opera house, or Lyceum, in the Strand; the Surrey theatre; the Victoria, or Coburg; Princes's, Adelphi, Fitzroy, Olympic, and St. James's; also various others of an inferior description. Concerts, oratorios, &c., take place at stated seasons; and there are musical societies, such as the Philharmonic and the Cecilian, the Madrigal club, the Antient concerts, the Vocal concerts, &c.

University of London.] This important institution was incorporated in 1837, with a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and 36 fellows, empowered to confer degrees in arts, law, and medicine. Institutions of competent educational means have the privilege of sending students to this university to graduate. These are now 28 in number, besides 57 medical institutions. The candidate is required, first, to matriculate; that is, he must pass an examination comprising—1. The simple problems of arithmetic and algebra, and the first book of Euclid; 2. The usual branches of natural philosophy as popularly treated; 3. Chemistry; 4. One Greek and Latin book of the easier class, the grammatical structure of the English language, and the history of England to the end of the 17th cent. If he shows a competent knowledge in three out of four of these—the option lying between chemistry and natural philosophy—he may proceed for honours to examinations. Two years afterwards he may present himself for the B. A. examination, in which he is required to show a competent knowledge in all of four branches, including mathematics and natural philosophy, classics, animal physiology, and logic and moral philosophy. Classics includes, besides the usual subjects, French *or* German, and modern English history. Mathematics is on much the same plan as at Cambridge. In logic and moral philosophy the text-books are Whately, Butler, and Paley. In all these subjects the student must pass as well as he must do in any at Oxford or Cambridge. If successful, he may try for honours, and may now select any one or more of the departments. Two years afterwards he may present himself for the M.A. degree, the examination in which is understood to be equivalent to that of B.A. in honours; and may again select any or all of the three branches—classics, mathematics, philosophy.

University college was founded by subscription, in 1825: it has since received various endowments. The edifice, situated in Gower street, is classical and elegant. There are well-arranged lecture and apparatus rooms, a spacious library, and an anatomical theatre. Pupils in law, medical studies, general science, classics and modern languages, are received.

King's college was founded subsequently to the preceding rival institution, and in a similar way. It is patronized by the dignitaries of the church, &c. The edifice adjoins Somerset-house, forming one of its wings fronting the river. It was opened in 1831. The course of education is similar to that of the preceding, only instruction in the Christian religion, and daily worship, are added.

The college of Physicians was established in 1523. The college buildings are situated in Pall-Mall East, and contain a small but neat theatre, a library, reading-room, &c. The college is constituted by a president, elects, and fellows, who license all physicians to practise within the bills of mortality, and grant extra licences to others to practise in the rest of the empire. The fellows can only be appointed by such as have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge.

The college of Surgeons has its place of meeting in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The exterior is handsome and classical, with an Ionic portico; in the interior are board and council-rooms, libraries, theatre, &c., and a spacious museum containing John Hunter's celebrated preparations. Without the examination of this college no person can practise surgery in London or Westminster, or in a circuit of 7 m. round the hall. Medical officers for the navy and army, and for the East India service, are examined by this college.

Sion college is more a religious and charitable than an educational institution. It was founded in 1630; and is composed of the clergy of London as fellows, with a president, deans, and assistants, and the bishop of London as visitor. There is a valuable library attached to this institution, of between 35,000 and 40,000 vols., for the use of the studious of the London clergy. The income of this establishment in 1835 was £1,162.

Lectureships.] Besides the courses of lectures delivered at the colleges, and at various scientific and literary societies, &c., lectures on the various branches of medical science are delivered at some of the hospitals afterwards noticed, and at various private establishments; and lectures on anatomy, sculpture, architecture, perspective, and painting, are delivered at the Royal academy, and on music at the Royal academy of music. Mechanics' institutes have been also established in Spitalfields, Rotherhithe, Chancery-lane, &c., where lectures have been delivered on various subjects, chiefly scientific.

Schools.] No succinct and separate estimate, of a satisfactory nature, has yet been made, of the number and species of schools in the metropolis. The principal educational establishments in L., more or less of the nature of charitable institutions, are as under. In the first 12, children are not only educated but maintained; in the remainder, the object is chiefly or exclusively education.

Christ's hospital, or Blue-coat school.
Grey-coat hospital, Westminster.
Green-coat school, Westminster.
Emanuel hospital school, Westminster.
Protestant Dissenters' charity school.
St. Ann's society schools.
Raine's school, St. George's-in-the-East.
Sir John Cass's school.
Bancroft's school, St. Dunstan, Stepney.
Orphan Working school, established 1760.
Charity schools, St Giles', Cripplegate.
School for indigent blind, established 1799.
Westminster school, or St. Peter's college, 1590.
Charter-house school, 1611.
St. Paul's school, 1510.
Merchant Tailors' school, 1561.
St. Olave and St. John's free grammar-school, Southwark.
St. Saviour's free grammar-school, Southwark.
Newcomen's school, Southwark.
Highgate free grammar-school.
Hammersmith school (Latimer's).
British and Foreign society's schools.
National society's schools.
Schools of society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 1669.

In addition to these and numerous other endowed schools, in which many thousands of children are educated and maintained, almost every parish supports a free school by voluntary contribution, whereby alone about 12,000 children are educated. According to the reports of the charity commissioners, the income of endowed schools in the city of L. alone, amounted, at the period of the inquiry terminating in 1835, to £13,082 per ann.; and in Westminster to £4,600 per ann.; besides which, the income of those within the co. of Middlesex, exclusive of the above, amounted to £11,313 These, of course, are exclusive altogether of charity schools supported otherwise than by endowment.—Besides the schools above-named, we may here also particularize the city of L. corporation schools and those in connection with King's college; and several normal institutes.—The L. central school of design, a government school, the first of its kind in this country, was opened 1st July 1837, on the model of the continental schools of design, for the education of apprentices and others, chiefly manufacturing operatives. Other branch schools of design have since been established. Mechanics' institutes exist in various quarters of L., and of the vicinity.

Hospitals.] Amongst the richly endowed and numerous hospitals within the limits of the metropolis, the royal hospitals at Chelsea and Greenwich, with the other charitable institutions connected with them, have already been treated of under articles CHELSEA and GREENWICH: see these articles. Those more commonly called 'the Royal hospitals of London,' are the five named St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlem, and Christ's hospital, or the Blue-coat school. Though termed 'Royal hospitals,' these noble institutions appear, in fact, to have been founded by the citizens, to clear the streets of vagrants and mendicants; and for this purpose the several hospitals formed parts of one entire system. The reception into none of them was voluntary. The sick were taken to St. Bartholomew's or St. Thomas's to be cured; destitute children were sent to Christ's hospital for education; while the idle and sturdy were set to labour in Bridewell, to which place were also sent such children as were not found "apt to learning" at Christ's hospital, that they might be instructed in some useful trade or occupation. Their separation into distinct and unconnected institutions, the various subsequent benefactions which have been made to some of them, and the changes produced by the lapse of years, have caused an entire departure from the original purposes of these foundations: admission to Christ's hospital, for instance, which was once compulsory, is now a matter of valuable patronage. Modern L. contains, for its nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants, 13 general hospitals, all of them well appointed with every appliance for the relief of suffering humanity. In this list we include St.

Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, the Westminster, St. George's, the London, the Middlesex, University college, Charing-cross, King's college, the Royal Free, and St. Mary's. The 13 hospitals possess a collective staff of from 140 to 150 physicians and surgeons. Besides the accredited medical staff of each hospital, at least an equal number of qualified medical practitioners are attached to them as resident medical officers, pathologists, registrars, and assistants of various kinds. The poor, and others —for all hospital patients are not poor—seeking relief from this hospital-system amount to no less than 300,000 annually. The largest of the nosocomical establishments, the Royal hospital of St. Bartholomew, succours nearly 5,500 in-patients annually, and its in and out-patients nearly reach 80,000 in the year.

Bridewell.] This hospital is situated in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Previous to its present foundation, in the reign of Edward VI., Bridewell was a royal palace, wherein dwelt several of our monarchs, including Henry VIII. The buildings consist of a quadrangle, three sides of which are occupied by prisoners, this hospital being a house-of-correction for disorderly persons, idle apprentices, and vagrants. Bridewell and Bethlem are under the same government.

Bethlem.] This hospital, now commonly called Bedlam, was originally founded as a convent, in 1247. The present buildings, in St. George's-fields, near Westminster-bridge, were erected in 1812-14, at a cost of upwards of £120,000. The front is very imposing in its aspect, ornamented with an Ionic portico, and surmounted by a central dome. The entire length of the facade is 697 ft. In the entrance-hall are Cibber's celebrated statues representing raving and melancholy Madness. Both curable and incurable patients are admitted, the latter being restricted to persons who, after a year's treatment in the house, have been discharged as incurable. Insane criminals are also received. The number of this class at present within the walls is 85. Government allows £38 6s. 8d. per ann. for the maintenance of each criminal. The gross annual income of the hospital, on an average of 10 years to 1837, amounted to £16,263.—The metropolitan commission of lunacy comprehends 15 to 20 commissioners, 5 of whom must be physicians, and 2 barristers. They are bound to visit every asylum once at least a quarter, and may go as often as they please, not less than 3 constituting the visitation. The owners of asylums never know on what day they will be visited, and as the commissioners grant no license to houses without being in possession of a ground-plan and sections of the buildings, there cannot be any places of concealment.

Miscellaneous charities.] A mere index and digest of the names, &c., of the endowed charities of a miscellaneous description connected with the metropolis, occupies a very considerable portion of a large folio volume appended to the charity reports. The income of those under the exclusive management of the corporation of the city of L. and its chartered companies alone, amounts to £59,403 per ann., exclusive of others, also under the head of the city alone, amounting to £34,520; and the income of those exclusively connected with the city of Westminster amounts to £11,849 per ann.; while those connected with all the other great districts of the metropolis are so mixed up with the miscellaneous charities of Middlesex and Surrey, that they cannot be readily discriminated. The amount of those comprehending all Middlesex, exclusive of the cities of L. and Westminster,—namely, £33,195 per ann.,—may serve in some measure as a criterion of the value of those belonging under such exclusion to the metropolis, including the Surrey side. These charities consist of benefactions for innumerable purposes.

Mendicancy.] In the metropolis, begging is systematically followed as a means of obtaining a livelihood; nevertheless, although it is alleged that there are 15,000 regular beggars of various kinds in L., fewer signs of absolute mendicancy and misery meet the eye here than in other large towns.—On an area of 115½ sq. m., embracing the whole of the metropolis, with a pop. of 1,943,969 in 1841, the money expended in relief to the poor in the year ending Lady-day 1847, was £634,369; and the rate in the pound of expenditure on the annual value of rateable property was 1s. 5½d.

Police.] The comparative efficiency of the present system of police in the metropolis can only be duly appreciated by contrast with the deplorable insecurity of property and life under which, till a very recent period, society notoriously suffered. The new metropolitan police was instituted in 1829, and fairly embodied in 1830. The whole force is under the management of two commissioners, in direct communication with the secretary-of-state for the home department. The average strength of the whole force, during the 8 years subsequent to its formation, was 3,314 men; to maintain which it was found necessary to recruit annually 1,100 new members. The constables and officers when appointed must be under 35 years of age, of good character, and able to read and write. They wear a blue uniform, and are in general a fine-looking body of men. The river police, consisting of 22 surveyors and 70 constables, with jurisdiction extending over the river and its banks, quays, wharfs, and docks, from Vauxhall to Woolwich, except the city part, on the N bank, between the Temple and the Tower stairs, is under the charge of 3 stipendiary magistrates. The 9 police offices constitute a further provision for the peace of the metropolis.—The gross total receipts on account of the service of the metropolitan police amounted in 1846 to £381,503; the gross total disbursements to £326,925. Of the receipts, £286,976 was derived from receipts on rate-warrants issued during the year, the remaining items being miscellaneous ones of comparatively trifling amount. Of the amount concurrently expended, £8,094 was appropriated to office expenses, including the salaries of 2 commissioners at £1,200 a-year each; £1,705 to law-charges; £281,453 to the pay, clothing, and equipment of the police force; £2,003 to medical expenses; £7,290 to horses, vans, &c.; £12,339 to the expenses of police-stations and station-houses; £9,452 to fuel and light; and £1,073 to miscellaneous charges. The total receipts on account of the service of the metropolitan police courts amounted to £47,960, of which £10,646 was derived from fees and penalties levied at the aforesaid police courts, and paid over to the receiver, whilst the concurrent disbursements amounted to £47,208, of which £33,656 was swallowed up by the salaries of magistrates, clerks, and others. There are 22 police magistrates, each of whom receives a salary of £1,000, and one who receives £1,200.—The total number of persons belonging to the metropolitan police force on the 1st of January 1847, amounted to 4,792, of whom 18 were superintendents, 114 inspectors, 493 sergeants, and 4,166 constables.

Criminal courts.] The lord-mayor sits daily at the mansion-house, and an alderman at Guild-hall, to judge and inflict punishment, by fine or imprisonment, in minor offences. The stipendiary magistrates alluded to in the preceding section, exercise similar powers in their respective offices. These magistrates, as well as those of the city, also examine into crimes of the highest nature, and on finding the charge made probable, commit suspected parties to prison for trial at the jail delivery.—The city-sessions are held 8 times a-year before the lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder. The recorder, however, is the acting judge. Courts of conservancy of the river, in the nature of courts of criminal judicature, are held periodically by the lord-mayor.—The central criminal court was established in 1834, as an extension of the Old Bailey sessions.

Prisons.] There are 13 prisons which may properly be called London prisons: viz., Newgate, Clerkenwell, Pentonville, Coldbath-fields, Millbank, the Queen's prison, the Tower, Bridewell, Giltspur-street, Whitecross-street, Horsemonger-lane, Brixton, and Tothill-fields.—The Queen's prison—with which the old Marshalsea and Fleet were united by a recent act—was the prison of the Star chamber.—Millbank is the largest prison in England. It is near Vauxhall-bridge, upon the river bank, and is the general depot for convicts waiting to be sent elsewhere. It has no permanent inmates, but it incessantly receives the very worst class of criminals.—Pentonville prison is a 'model' jail, founded upon the American system. The expenses of the management of the model in 1849 were £16,392; the daily average of prisoners being 457; the cost per head, therefore, nearly £36. The cells are comfortably, almost elegantly fitted up, ventilated on the most scientific principle, and kept, by means of warm air, at an agreeable temperature.—The last execution at Tyburn took place on the 7th Nov. 1783; the first before Newgate, in the following month. The change was made at the suggestion of Howard. Newgate was a prison in King John's time, and was rebuilt in 1423. It is still, says Mr. Dixon, one of the worst hot-beds of vice and moral disease in London. The average number of prisoners for the year is about 3,000.—Clerkenwell will hold 300 prisoners, and cost £28,000. It is a house-of-detention, in which the stern system of isolation is carried out with terrible severity. —Coldbath-fields occupies 9 acres of ground, and holds about 1,300 prisoners on an average.—Tothill-fields prison, situated near Buckingham-palace, was built in 1618, but rebuilt in 1836. It is "vast, airy, light, but inexorably safe." This prison holds about 800 prisoners, but has separate sleeping cells for only 270. —Giltspur-street, a filthy prison, opposite to St. Sepulchre's church, is divided into two parts—the compter, and the house-of-correction for the city. It was built in 1791.—Bridewell, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, originally built by Henry VIII., was a royal palace, "until Bishop Ridley begged it from Edward VI., as a workhouse for the poor, and a home for the vagabond." It is a sort of house-of-correction to the city of L. The number of prisoners is usually about 100.—Whitecross-street is entirely a debtors' prison.—Horsemonger-lane jail, the common jail for Surrey, on the S side of Newington-causeway, was built at the suggestion of Howard.—Brixton jail is in an admirable situation,

tor is unhealthy, and inaccessible to public inspection and control.

Criminal statistics.] Though the system of police in the metropolis be now, in the general estimation, 'very greatly improved,' yet the number of commitments is far greater now than previous to the modern improvements. "Many things have been made crimes within a few years past which were scarcely considered crimes formerly." Were we, therefore, to present any statistical details of the number of commitments under the old system, for comparison or contrast with those of a more recent date, the result would inevitably be fallacious, as "the number of commitments is no criterion of the number of crimes;" a greater number, in certain circumstances, only, perhaps, proving the increased vigilance of the magistracy. Nevertheless, this very vigilance cannot but tend to lessen the number of commitments by preventing crimes. Since the establishment of the new police, crime appears to be on the decrease. The numbers taken into custody were in 1831, 72,824; in 1832, 77,543. These numbers may be compared with those of the subjoined table of committals from 1839 to 1848. In January, 1840, the police district was extended to 155 parishes, hamlets, and liberties, with a pop. of 267,266, which accounts for the apparent increase of that year, while 1845 presents the lowest number. The charges of drunkenness have materially decreased; as in 1831 the numbers were 23,788, while in 1846 the numbers were 17,563. The following table exhibits the proportion of metropolitan offenders of all ages to the pop.:

Years.	Taken into custody.	Estimated pop. of the metropolis.	Number of pop. to one taken into custody.
1839	65,965	1,836,204	one in . . 27
1840	70,717	1,854,940	" . . 26
1841	68,961	1,873,676	" . . 27
1842	65,704	1,892,412	" . . 28
1843	62,477	1,911,148	" . . 30
1844	62,522	1,929,884	" . . 30
1845	59,123	1,948,620	" . . 32
1846	62,834	1,967,356	" . . 31
1847	62,181	1,986,092	" . . 31
1848	64,480	2,004,828	" . . 31

Upon an average for the last ten years, only about 7 per cent. of those who are taken into custody are tried.—The following table will show the proportion of the criminals under 20 to the pop. of the metropolis under the same age:

Years.	No. of persons under 20 yrs. taken into cust.	Estimated pop. under 20 years.	Number of pop. under 20 years to one taken into custody.
1839	13,587	733,487	one in . . 53
1840	14,031	740,971	" . . 52
1841	17,425	748,455	" . . 42
1842	16,987	755,939	" . . 44
1843	16,316	763,423	" . . 46
1844	13,600	770,907	" . . 56
1845	15,128	778,391	" . . 51
1846	15,552	785,875	" . . 50
1847	15,698	793,359	" . . 50
1848	16,917	800,843	" . . 47

Inns of court.] The institution of lawyers as a body is traced to the time of Edward I. To qualify for being called to the bar, 12 terms must be kept in one of the inns of court, and the student be a certain number of years a member of such inn. In the Middle Temple it is 3 years only; at Lincoln's inn it is 5 years. There are about 2,000 barristers and special pleaders at the bar.—*The Temple* consists of a number of buildings, quadrangles, courts, &c., extending, partly within the city of L. and partly without, from Whitefriars nearly to Essex street. It has 2 halls, 2 libraries, a fine church, and gardens on the bank of the Thames. The fellows of the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple have their separate establishments, members, revenues, and regulations; but they possess the church in common; and the chaplain, whose office is valuable and honourable, is called the Master.—*Lincoln's inn* is situated on the W side of Chancery lane, partly in the liberty of the Rolls, and partly in Westminster. This inn forms a great quadrangle, with gardens, and is composed of the gate-house, the hall on the W, a spacious apartment often used by the lord-chancellor as the High court of Chancery, the chapel on the N, several chambers, and other erections.—*Gray's inn* stands on the N side of Holborn, opposite Middle-row, and on the W side of Gray's-inn-lane. The principal entrance is from Holborn; and the premises consist of several spacious courts, a large square opening into Gray's-inn-lane, and two new ranges of building to the N with open gardens.—*New inn*, in Wych-street, adjoining Clement's inn, is an appendage to the Middle Temple, governed by a treasurer and 12 ancients.—*Sergeant's inn*, in Chancery lane, is chiefly occupied by sergeants-at-law. There are various other piles of building still called *inns*, and probably once occupied as preparatory schools of law, or by the attorneys and attendants on the courts.

High courts of Judicature.] *Westminster hall* is at present the principal seat of all the supreme courts of law and equity, under parliament. The hall has long been reputed to be the greatest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 ft.; breadth 74 ft.; and height in proportion. The roof is constructed with wonderful art, and elaborately carved. This beautiful Gothic hall is open for the free intercourse and walking to and fro of lawyers, members of the house-of-commons, and others. The fabric forms the central object in a somewhat confused group of offices for the courts-of-law and other structures, on the S side of Palace-yard, Westminster. The four great courts of judicature held at Westminster-hall are the courts of chancery, exchequer, Queen's bench, and common pleas.—*The court of Chancery*, the highest court of judicature in the realm, under parliament, is held in Westminster-hall during term time; out of terms, or during the intervals, at Lincoln's inn; and at the Rolls in Chancery-lane. It was till recently divided into three apartments,—the Lord-chancellor's court, the court of the Vice-chancellor, and the court of the Master-of-the-Rolls; but under the act for expediting the business of the court of chancery, recently passed, two Vice-chancellors have been appointed, and courts erected in Old square, Lincoln's inn, for their accommodation. The principal part of the business of chancery consists in the administration of equity.—The *Court of Exchequer*, anciently called *Camera Scaccarii*, has cognisance of all causes relating to the national revenue, treasury, fines, customs, &c., and has also latterly acquired a jurisdiction in all ordinary questions of common law, concurrently with the Common Pleas.—The *Court of Queen's Bench* is the supreme court of Common law. It is authorized to hear causes for libels, or other misdemeanors, pleas of the Crown, &c., and its jurisdiction extends over all England. It is called Queen's Bench, or King's Bench, because the sovereign sat anciently in person in it, and is still presumed to be present. The judges president are the lord-chief-justice, 4 judges, the marshal and associate to the chief justice, and 2 [illegible] with various other officers and clerks.—The *Court of Common Pleas* is for the trial of matters of civil right throughout England. It consists of 4 judges.—The other chief courts are—the Insolvent Debtors' court, the High court of Admiralty, and the Ecclesiastical courts.

Ecclesiastical courts.] These are held at Doctors' Commons. Besides civil or spiritual matters affecting the church, such as regulating induction to church-preferments, rights of pews, churches, and burial grounds, probates of wills, and granting administration in cases of intestacy; they also take cognisance of blasphemy, heresy, divorces, adultery, fornication, simony, incest, and some other crimes. There are two classes of practitioners in these courts, proctors and advocates. The former must be admitted by a fiat from the archbishop of Canterbury, before the judges will admit them to practice. The advocates are only such as have taken the degree of doctor-of-laws in one of the universities. The chief ecclesiastical courts consist of the court of Arches, of Delegates, of Faculties and Dispensations, and of Prerogatives.—The *Court of Arches* is the highest ecclesiastical court in the realm, forming a court of appeal from the other ecclesiastical courts. The name was derived from its having formerly been kept in Bow-church, Cheapside, originally built on arches, and thence called St. Mary of the Bows or Arches, or St. Mary de Arcubus.—The *Court of Delegates* is the high court for civil affairs connected with the church, to which appeals are now carried from the spiritual courts instead of to Rome, as previous to the Reformation.—The *Court of Faculties and Dispensations* has the power to marry without publication of banns, to instal the son in an ecclesiastical benefice held by the father, and in general to do such acts as in usual course of law could not be done.—The *Court of Prerogatives* is so named from the prerogative here exercised by the archbishop of Canterbury, who, by an especial privilege, can try all disputes concerning the last wills of testators resident within his province.

Corporation of L.] The leading points in the rise of this celebrated corporation are traced in our historical paragraphs on the origin and rise of the city. The corporate territories comprehend the city 'within the walls,' and the city 'without the walls,' extending from St. Sepulchre, St. Luke-Middlesex, and St. Leonard-Shoreditch, on the N, to the Thames, on the S; and from the Tower, and Christ's-Church-Spitalfields, on the E, to the Temple, the Rolls, and St. Andrew-Holborn, on the W. A few small districts, however, are locally within the corporate boundary, without participating in all the liabilities and privileges of the rest of the municipal territory. The corporate limits are divided into 25 wards, and a supernumerary or additional ward, namely, Bridge-ward-Without. Each of the city wards is, in some respects, as already said, a separate community. The aldermen and common councilmen, who are chosen from it, to represent the ward in the city parliament, form a ward council; and they have the control of many of the local affairs of the ward. Their comparative wealth and importance will be seen from a glance at the following list:

Wards.	Amount of Rental. 1771.	1801.	1841.	No. of rated Houses.
Bassieshaw .	£4,858	£9,796	£6,819	130
Limestreet, . .	8,128	6,976	12,750	192

Dowgate,	10,144	12,156	14,897	203
Candlewick,	8,444	8,424	15,067	210
Cordwainer,	8,847	9,288	11,503	315
Vintry,	8,546	9 842	14,480	260
Walbrook,	9,301	11,072	17,421	266
Queenhithe,	8,182	8,982	13,709	350
Cornhill,	12,167	11,811	23,899	167
Bridge,	10,230	10,179	19,036	198
Bread-street,	10,041	11,788	19,154	290
Billingsgate,	16,465	14,568	20,776	343
Cheap,	16,410	18,994	27,733	360
Broad-street,	27,982	31,835	31,903	560
Tower,	17,480	27,807	34,437	530
Langbourn,	23,668	25,405	46,356	500
Castle Baynard,	15,858	19,807	38,311	542
Aldersgate, w. and w.	16,001	17,827	33,297	726
Coleman-street,	14,282	13,951	34,785	761
Aldgate,	21,082	26,467	42,529	770
Portsoken,	19,051	18,297	33,060	1,216
Farringdon, within,	28,172	35,573	55,794	1,008
Bishopsgate, w. and w.	34,472	37,041	66,436	1,460
Cripplegate, w. and w.	16,800	17,284	68,999	2,079
Farringdon, without,	72,702	77,368	158,572	3,030
Total,	£457,701	£507,372	£855,724	16,466

The *freemen* of the city are those by whom, and from amongst whom, the common councilmen, aldermen, and mayor of the corporation, are elected. Until within the last few years, no one could become a freeman who had not been admitted into one of the 89 municipal companies or guilds of corporation. None of the guilds are now exclusively composed of persons belonging to the trade from which the company takes its name: in few of them are even the majority so composed.—The *Livery*, which is possessed by most of these companies, consists of a part of their body under the name of 'liverymen,' who enjoy privileges which other freemen do not possess: such are the voters for the mayor, sheriff, chamberlain, &c. The terms of admission to this indirect species of qualification vary from a few pounds to 200 guineas. The number of liverymen in 1850–51 was 7,312..

Common council.] In the various wards within the limits of the city, such householders of the ward as are freemen of the city, being £10 householders, or paying local taxes to the amount of 30s. per annum, meet annually, on St. Thomas's day, in what is called a Wardmote, and elect the common councilmen of the ward.—The *Court of Common council* resembles a house-of-commons annually elected; but differs from it in this respect, that the aldermen, the parallel of the peers, attend and vote with the assembly, which is also presided over by the supreme civic magistrate, the mayor. The title of the court, indeed, is 'The Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.' The aldermen have an elevated row of seats at one end of the court, which is held in a commodious apartment in Guildhall: their votes are counted with those of the Common council, who are seated on the floor. The mayor, or an alderman as his *locum tenens*, two other aldermen at least, and as many common councilmen as will complete the number of 40, are requisite to constitute the court. The Court of Common council elects the great majority of the most important officers, including the city-clerk. The council has also the exclusive management of the common seal, and thus reserves power over the disposal of the great landed property of the city.

Aldermen.] In each of the city wards, except 2, an alderman is elected for life, at a wardmote, by the same electors who appoint the common councilmen. An alderman, elected, who refuses to serve the office, may be fined in £500, unless he give oath that he is not worth £30,000. The aldermen constitute the bench of magistrates for the city. By rotation, one of them attends in the capacity of justice-of-peace, for a week at a time, at the Guildhall justice-room.—The *Court of Aldermen* consists of the mayor and the 26 aldermen. The sheriffs also attend. This court elects several officers whose functions are, for the most part, connected with the administration of justice, the police, and the prisons. It also tries the validity of the elections of some officers; and in the election of mayor, it possesses the power of selecting one of two nominees of the common hall.

Lord-mayor.] The liverymen in Common-hall, on 29th Sept., annually select 2 of the aldermen who have served the office of sheriff, of whom the court of aldermen selects 1, ordinarily the senior one, for lord-mayor elect. Previous to his installation, on 9th Nov., he must be presented to the lord-chancellor, who signifies the assent of the Crown to his election. On the day on which he enters into office,—usually called 'Lord-mayor's day,'—he proceeds from London to Westminster in procession, in the city state-coach and state-barge, with an extraordinary display of municipal splendour, to be presented to the barons of exchequer, and take the oaths of office. His official income is nearly £8,000, a sum which in general is by no means equal to the expenses which custom has imposed on him. The official residence of the mayor during his year of office is the mansion-house, which is splendidly furnished, and provided with valuable plate and jewelled ornaments. His functions are multifarious, and appear, indeed, to have been accumulated on a single officer, merely on the general principle of placing the chief functionary of the corporation at the head of every department. Much of his time is absorbed in magisterial duties; he presides over the courts of aldermen, common-council, and common-hall; he presides as judge in the court of-hustings; as first commissioner of the central criminal court, conservator of the Thames, admiral of the port, chief commissioner of the lieutenancy of the city, justice of jail-delivery in Newgate, chief commissioner of the river Lea, perpetual coroner and escheator in L. and Southwark,—*et multis aliis.*

Revenues.] The income of the corporation is derived from various sources, such as rents of premises, dues, and market-tolls. The ordinary income of the corporation, calculated chiefly on an average of 3 years ending with 1832, was in round numbers £148,000; the average annual expenditure during the same period was about £133,000.—The corporation has the management of large estates, distinct from the corporate property, for the maintenance and repair of L.-bridge and Blackfriars-bridge. The average income of the Bridge-house estates, calculated, as the corporate property was, to 1832, appears to have exceeded £31,000.

Edifices connected with the corporation.] The *Guild-hall*, an irregular edifice at the N end of King-street, Cheapside, was first erected in 1641, but partly rebuilt in 1699. It contains the principal public offices of the corporation. The hall, which is used for all meetings of the freemen and liverymen, as well as for the city elections and feasts, is 153 ft. in length, 48 ft. in breadth, and 53 ft. in height. The common council chamber contains a valuable collection of paintings.—The *Mansion-house*, or official residence of the lord-mayor, situated at the W end of Cornhill, was built in 1739-53. The principal front is ornamented with a lofty portico, composed of six fluted Corinthian columns. The principal apartment, called the Egyptian-hall, is very large, and is occasionally used for public meetings of the metropolitan merchants and bankers, and for other purposes of a similar description; it is also used for the great dinners of the lord-mayor.—The *Companies' halls* can scarcely be classed with edifices connected with the corporation. Two of the most noticeable have been recorded under the head of 'Edifices connected with commerce.' Many of the other guilds or companies have halls. Merchant Tailors'-hall, belonging to one of the richest guilds in the city, stands in Threadneedle-street. Stationers'-hall is a large plain edifice, in a court out of Ludgate-hill. Mercers'-hall, in Cheapside, was originally the hospital of St. Thomas. Grocers'-hall is a handsome edifice.

Southwark.] The dependency of Southwark, comprehending nearly all the borough, has repeatedly been granted to the city. The lord-mayor acts in Southwark by deputy, and appoints a steward and bailiff.

Westminster.] The government of this city continued under the arbitrary jurisdiction of the monks and abbots till the Reformation. The principal magistrate is the high-steward, usually a nobleman, and chosen by the dean and chapter. His post resembles that of a chancellor to a university, and is held for life. On his death or resignation, the dean takes his place till a chapter be called and a successor elected. The next great officer is the high-bailiff, who is chosen by the high-steward, to whom he pays a considerable sum for the post, which is productive of great emolument from fines and forfeitures. He holds his office for life; has the chief management of the election of members of parliament for Westminster, and the subordination of all the other bailiffs. He summons juries, and in the courts-leet sits next

to the deputy-steward. There are also 16 burgesses and their assistants, who exercise functions in their several wards similar to those of the aldermen of L.

Franchise.] The city of L. was enfranchised 49° Henry III. Previous to the passing of the reform act, the right of voting for the 4 members representing the city, was exclusively vested in the freemen, being liverymen. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to 1831 was 8,639. Under the reform act, the inhabitant householders at £10 and upwards were of course enfranchised; and the number of electors registered in 1837 and 1850-51 was as under:

	1837-38.	1850-51.
Householders, . .	10,673	13,230
Freemen, being liverymen. .	9,005	7,312
	19,678	20,542

The city still returns 4 members.—The borough of Southwark returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 5,641; in 1847, 8,463. —The borough of Lambeth returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 7,040; in 1847, 13,885.—The city of Westminster returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 15,745; in 1847, 14,125.—Mary-le-bone is a new borough, returning 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 11,799; in 1847, 16,812.—Finsbury is also a new borough, returning 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 13,300; in 1847, 15,821. The only other metropolitan borough, except Greenwich, is Tower-hamlets, also a new borough, and returning 2 members. The number of electors registered for this borough in 1837 was 13,318; in 1847, 19,361. The unrepresented metropolitan parishes are Chelsea, with a pop. of 56,538 in 1851; Kensington, with a pop. of 44,053; Hammersmith, with 17,760; and Fulham, with 11,886.

Houses of Parliament.] In November 1834, the house-of-commons, the far-famed and interesting chapel of St. Stephen's, was completely ruined by fire. The Commons afterwards occupied a hall previously appropriated to the Lords, which formed part of the premises occupied by the court-of-requests, till the Union of Great Britain with Ireland. Another apartment adjoining Westminster-hall was appropriated to the use of the Peers. From the time of Simon de Montfort, for three centuries, the Commons held their meetings in the chapter-house of the Benedictines, directly opposite the palace, and adjoining the SE end of the abbey. The Lords were accommodated with an apartment in the palace. The first general meeting of parliament, under that name, within the walls of Westminster palace, was that which assembled to try Richard II., and which deposed him in the same hall which he himself, little more than a year before, had enlarged and adorned. The chapter-house continued to be used for the Commons house of parliament until the destruction of the dwelling part of the palace by fire drove Henry VIII. from Thorney isle to the neighbouring mansion at Whitehall; and St. Stephen's chapel, being no longer used by the king, was some time after the fire given up for the accommodation of the Commons, and so it remained their house of parliamentary meeting until they too were burnt out in 1834. The calamity which swept away the chapel of St. Stephen's was not an unmixed evil, for it swept away also the heterogeneous and unsightly pile of disorderly and shapeless structures with which the bad taste of centuries had incumbered and surrounded the remains of the elegant palace of the Saxon Edward and his Norman successors. It caused the necessity of building for the first time an edifice especially *intended* for the use of parliament, and afforded the opportunity of erecting upon the old time-honoured site, where the representative system had grown up to its full strength and perfection, a structure of magnitude and magnificence, proportionate to the grandeur of its destination, and the greatness of the British nation. It was resolved to invite all the artists of the empire to a free competition for the design, and there was no limitation set to the expense. No less than 90 artists had the spirit to enter into the competition. The design selected was that of Mr. (now Sir) Charles Barry. In prosecution of the works it became necessary to construct an artificial embankment or sea-wall, which being in a sufficiently forward state, the first stone of the building was laid on April 28, 1840. This façade of the river front is composed of four distinct parts; a centre, consisting of two pinnacled towers, flanking what here appear to be the principal apartments, with which they form one central mass; on either side of these is an extensive wing, containing, in the first story over the basement, the libraries and some other apartments of the two houses, and in the upper story, the committee-rooms. These wings, again, are flanked each by a tower-like pavilion, that upon the N end, next to Westminster bridge, containing the Speaker's house, whilst the other, at the S extremity, is appropriated to the residence of the usher of the Black rod. The length of this side of the building is 900 ft.; the height of the towers is 90 ft.; whilst that of the rest of the façade is but 70 ft. The expectation has not been realized of an elegant water-side terrace to a regal edifice. Instead thereof, we have merely a narrow quay of great length but of ordinary meanness. The plain basement has a double row of flat-pointed windows enclosed in square mouldings, and occupying but half the space between the buttresses in this story, the rest of which is without tracery or any adornment. In the towers of this façade there are three stories of windows, but in the other more extensive but less lofty part there are but two; these, however, occupy nearly all the space between the buttresses, which (as well as every portion of the front not filled with glass) are elaborately enriched, terminating in light pinnacles, thickly adorned with crockets. There are but 6 statues in this front. They represent St. Peter and St. Paul, who are the patron saints of the two great metropolitan churches, and the patron saints, St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. David of Wales, and St. Patrick of Ireland. These are set up in niches of the towered pavilions at each end of the façade. In the bands of division, between the stories or tiers of windows, are sculptured the arms of the sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria. The Victoria tower, a principal feature of the design, is intended to group with the abbey, and give due importance to the parliamentary buildings when contrasted with that enormous structure, as well as to form the royal entrance. Its height will be 300 ft.; its external square at the base, 78 ft. It is proposed that, on occasions of the queen's visit to the house, the state carriages should drive into the tower, turn round the pillar within it to the left, set down at the foot of the royal staircase, and make their exit through the gateway in the S flank.—The principal story is on a level throughout with the old floor of St. Stephen's chapel. The two houses are placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the whole mass of buildings, this being considered the position best adapted for communication with each other, and with their respective offices and accommodations. To give facility for lighting, warming, and ventilating the houses, they are carried up much above the surrounding buildings, and have no rooms or chambers above or beneath them except such as may be necessary for the purposes alluded to. It has been the aim of the architect to reduce the size of both houses within the narrowest possible limits compatible with the required accommodations; and to give them that form and arrangement which afford the greatest number of sittings in the smallest space, and bring the members nearest to each other and to the speaker. The libraries and committee-rooms of each house are placed towards the river, for the convenience of light, and freedom from noise and disturbance. The whole of the official residences have separate external entrances and staircases, and direct communication with the principal floor of the building. To provide against extensive injury from fire, the entire edifice is built upon a fire-proof principle; and all communication with the private residences is shut off by iron doors set in thick party-walls. The adaptation of Westminster hall as a vestibule to the halls of the legislature "is a bold and daring attempt on the part of the architect; and from the mode in which the adaptation is made, eminently successful."

House of Peers.] This hall of legislature is 90 ft. long, by 45 ft. wide and high. On its E and W sides are 6 windows; and in its S or throne end, and N end, are 3 compartments corresponding with the windows in general shape and dimensions, to be filled in with frescoes. The architecture is of a piece with that of the exterior; and ultimately every square foot of surface in this apartment will be covered with carving, colouring, gilding, fresco-painting, or stained glass. The ceiling is flat, and divided longitudinally and transversely, by beams, into 18 compartments, each of which is subdivided into 16 panels, all of them filled in with heraldic emblazonments of the royal badges of the United Kingdom, on a blue ground bordered with red and gold. The beams of the ceiling are of a deep gold colour. The upper part of the walls is of a brownish stone colour. The piers between the windows are occupied by buttressed niches, 18 in all, to be filled with bronze statues. The throne, or rather its canopied screen, is in three compartments, all wrought in solid oak, and relieved by gilding. The throne itself is a sumptuous chair of state carved and gilt, and studded with enamels and crystals. A chair on the dexter side is for the Prince of Wales; and that on the sinister side for the Prince-consort. The Peers' lobby is a fine apartment of about 35 ft. square, with folding-doors, wrought in brass, opening into the house.

House of Commons.] The extreme length of the Commons' apartment from N to S is 84 ft; its width from E to W, is 45 ft.; its height 45 ft. The speaker's chair is at the N end, the bar at the S; five rows of benches rising gradually from the floor are placed at either side, and these are capable of accommodating about 250 or 260 members. The galleries which extend along the E and W sides contain only one row of benches each, and will not suffice for the accommodation of more than 60 members; but a spacious gallery is placed at the S end, where at least 150 members may be seated at their ease, furnishing in the whole room for 450 or perhaps 500 members. Two tones alone pervade the apartment—those of the stone window traceries, and of the oak panelling. A quiet white and dark brown, therefore,

constitute the combined idea of the interior. The roof is lofty, and galleries surround the house. Above these galleries, and rising to the roof, is a row of windows on each side, so continuous as to render the whole of each side of the upper portion of the house one vast window, variegated by Gothic tracery. At the end of the house, opposite the speaker, are three huge openings, with window-tracery, behind which are two galleries, one above the other; this end, therefore, preserving the same character as the windows. These galleries may be considered as outside the house; but below them, and sloping down towards the speaker, is a large gallery containing six rows of seats, and these are, like the side galleries, for members, and communicate with the body of the house. Above the speaker's chair, and of course behind it, is the gallery for the representatives of the press. Behind and above that are two galleries for strangers and for ladies. At the bottom, below the members' gallery, are small pews or pens in which a few members of the house-of-lords may watch the proceedings of the nether house. The whole of the house, except where the white stone-work is seen, is in oak. But an important improvement will be occasioned by the filling the windows, now in white glass, with glass heraldically coloured; and a number of small shields, running round the outside of the galleries, and to be painted with the local arms of represented cities, will add a feature which will tend to relieve the still, colourless aspect of the chamber.

Offices of state.] The chief offices of state are situated in Whitehall-street, and Downing-street, in the environs of the ancient palace of Whitehall, Westminster: in Pall Mall; and in Somerset-house, or palace, Charing-cross. Those in Whitehall-street are the Privy Council office, and Board of Trade; the Treasury chambers; the office of the Home secretary; the Horse guards, or offices of the Commander-in-chief, Secretary at war, &c.; the office of the Paymaster of the Forces; and the Admiralty. Those in Downing-street are the offices of the Secretary of state for Foreign affairs, and for the colonies, and the Official residences of the First lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The office of Ordnance is situated in Pall Mall. In Somerset-house are the Victualling office, Navy board, Boards of taxes and stamps, Privy seal, signet, and duchy of Cornwall, offices, &c. The State-paper office is in Duke-street, Westminster.—The *Privy Council office*, forming one corner of Downing-street, was erected, in 1826, as part of Sir John Soane's splendid design for rebuilding Whitehall. It is surrounded with Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and balustrade, above which is an attic story also surmounted by a balustrade. The Council-chamber is a magnificent apartment, rising to the entire height of the edifice, the roof being supported by scaglioline pillars of the Ionic order of architecture. The Privy council here advise the sovereign for the public good, judge of all offences alleged against the government, or hear appeals from the subordinate colonial tribunals, or from the Admiralty. The Lord-president is the fourth great officer of state. A standing committee acts as a Board of Trade. The Cabinet council, consisting of ministers of state, transacts the chief affairs of the state. The building contains offices for clerks, and rooms for the presidents, secretaries, &c.—*The Treasury* is an elegant structure displaying architecture of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and communicating with the Privy Council office by a gallery, and with the official residence of the First lord of the Treasury.—*The Horse guards*, so named from being the station where the Queen's guards do duty on parade, has no peculiar architectural claims to attention.—*The Admiralty office* has an Ionic portico and wings. On the top is the telegraphic establishment, whereby, until the recent establishment of the electric telegraph, correspondence was maintained with the chief naval ports.

The Tower.] This renowned, though not very impregnable, fortress, is situated on the N bank of the Thames, at the E extremity of the city. The White tower appears to have been built by William the Conqueror, and it then formed the principal nucleus, as it still presents the most prominent feature, of the present imposing aggregate of towers and fortifications. The Tower, as it now exists, is a great irregular pile of buildings, surrounded by a ditch, now dry, and separated from the Thames by a platform. The exterior circuit of the ditch is 3,156 ft. The Tower is capable of accommodating upwards of 900 soldiers; but the force usually occupying it does not exceed 500 or 600. The new jewel-office, erected in 1840, is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and of very massive construction, the walls being upwards of 3 ft. in thickness, and the whole bomb proof in every part. The regalia are placed in the centre of the apartment in a case of plate glass mounted in polished brass, and surrounded by an octagonal enclosure of iron-railing. The room is lit by four windows so constructed as to direct a full blaze of light upon the jewels, which are raised upon pedestals covered with rich purple velvet.

History.] In the Celtic or aboriginal era, previous to the Roman invasion, L. appears to have been the chief city—if, indeed, a collection of mud huts in a swamp, inhabited by aboriginal savages, and surrounded by equally aboriginal forests, can be called a city—of the *Trinobantes*, a tribe of Britons. It was not till the reign of Claudius that the Romans took possession of L. In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus, it had become distinguished for its great concourse of merchants and its commerce.—'*Copia negotiatorum et commeatu valde celebri.*' The Romans appear to have enlarged the precincts and altered the form of L. They erected it into a prefecture; but the inhabitants, though the name of citizens of Rome was conferred on them, were governed by military magistrates annually sent from Rome. Previous to its abandonment by the Romans, L. appears to have increased rapidly in importance as a commercial emporium, if not as a luxurious capital. In the year 359, it had no less than 800 vessels of various sizes employed in the exportation of corn alone. Few if any Roman architectural antiquities now stand above ground in L.; but numerous relics of this people have been found, "beneath the protecting 'paste and cover' of the dust and rubbish which 14 centuries have deposited upon the original floor of this great gathering-place of human beings, and centre of industry and commerce. The modern Londoner dwells at what was a considerable height up in the air to his predecessor of the Roman age,—in general from 15 to 20 ft. overhead of the ancient city."

Saxon era.] L. was taken about the year 477, by the Saxon invaders, under Hengist and Horsa. Ambrosius retook it after the death of Hengist, in 488, and it remained in the hands of the Britons for nearly a century. Afterwards it formed the metropolis of the E. Saxon kingdom. On the introduction of Christianity, Lundenburg, as it was then called, was nominated as the see of a bishop. The first bishop, Melitus, was appointed in 604, and the cathedral was founded in 610, on the site now occupied either by St. Paul's cathedral or Westminster abbey. During the Saxon heptarchy, history relates little respecting this city beyond a series of disasters. Plague ravaged it in 664; and fire in 764, 798, and 801. Nevertheless, "there want not innumerable testimonies out of the Saxon hystories," says Lambarde, "that during al the tyme of their government it bare the bell." After Canute had succeeded in establishing himself securely on his throne, he proceeded to levy an impost of £11,000 on the city, the payment of which is a strong proof of the wealth to which it had then already risen.

Norman era.] William the Conqueror prudently chose to secure the allegiance of L. by erecting the White tower, then the chief rudiment of that since renowned and imposing fortress, the tower of L. The prosperity of the city was checked by the exactions of William II., or Rufus; but more decidedly by devastating fires, and violent hurricanes and extensive inundations. Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, gives an interesting picture of the metropolis and its customs in the time of Henry II. The number of conventual churches in the city and its suburbs was 13, besides 126 lesser parochial ones. On the N side were open meadow and pasture-lands, and beyond, a great forest, in whose woody coverts lurked "the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull." Without one of the gates in a certain plain field—Smithfield—on every Friday, "unless it be a solemn festival," was "a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens repair, to see and to purchase." To this city, he adds, "merchants bring their wares from every nation under heaven. The Arabian sends his gold; the Sabeans, spice and frankincense; the Scythians, armour; Babylon, its oil; Egypt, precious stones; India, purple vestments; Norway and Russia, furs, sables, and ambergrease; and Gaul, its wine. The only plagues are the intemperate drinking of foolish people, and the frequent fires." Richard I. granted several charters, on one of which the corporation have established their claim to the conservatorship of the Thames. In 1176 a bridge of stone was built across the Thames. In 1191, it was ordered that "all houses to be erected in L. hereafter should be built of stone, with party-walls of the same; and should be covered over with slates or tiles, to prevent those dreadful calamities which were frequently and chiefly occasioned by houses built with wood, and thatched with straw or reeds."

Plantagenet era.] In the reign of Edward I. the city was first divided into 24 wards, each of which was then permitted to elect an alderman and common councilmen. In 1348, a terrible plague spread from the East, devastated the continent, and appeared in England. It is chronicled that upwards of 50,000 persons were interred within the precinct of the Charter-house alone, on this occasion, besides many thousands more in the different churchyards and cemeteries within and without the city walls. In 1380, the celebrated rebellion of Wat Tyler occurred.

Lancaster and York era.] In 1406 another plague occurred, in which 30,000 people died. Ten years after this the streets were first lighted with lanterns. In 1460, the earliest historical and explicit notice of the use of bricks in the construction of houses in L. occurs. The middle of the 15th cent. was the period in which the first printing-press was established by William Caxton.

Tudor era.] Soon after Henry VII. came to the throne, in 1485, the inhabitants of L. suffered, in common with the rest of the kingdom, from a severe nondescript epidemic called "the sweating sickness." In the reign of Henry VIII., the city received many improvements. The royal palaces of St. James's and Bridewell were erected; the police was put under improved regulations; nuisances were removed, and streets were widened and paved. The attempts made by Henry to exact money were obstinately and successfully resisted by the citizens. The reign of Edward VI. was chiefly memorable from the erection of the hospitals of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and Christ's, and the conversion of the palace of Bridewell into an hospital. The prosperity of the city advanced during the whole of the reign of Elizabeth. The refugees from the Netherlands being kindly protected and fostered by the government, in return introduced numerous manufactures previously unknown in England, to the great benefit of the whole empire, and especially of L., the chief centre on which the trade turned. In 1594, during the same auspicious reign, the Thames water was first raised for the supply of the city.

Era of the Stuarts, &c.] In 1603, the eventful year of the

succession of James I. of Scotland, the plague appeared in L., and cut off 30,578 persons. The commerce of the city, however, was now in a highly flourishing state; and the citizens were able to contribute to the fleet sent against the Spanish armada 16 ships fully equipped, and manned with 10,000 men. The year 1604 was memorable for the gunpowder plot. In 1613 Sir Hugh Myddleton completed the New river. In 1616 the paving of the sides of the streets with flag-stones was first introduced. In 1618, James issued a proclamation against the further extension of the city, which, however, appears to have been as little attended to as those of his predecessors. The 'great' plague, so called to distinguish it from former visitations of pestilence,—including one in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., which proved fatal to 40,000 persons,—commenced in December 1664, and had not entirely ceased in January 1666. It is supposed to have been brought by infection from Holland, and broke out first in Long Acre. All business was suspended, and even the centre of the exchange and some of the most public streets were overgrown with grass. The return of deaths from plague was 68,950, but it is thought that the actual number was upwards of 100,000, or nearly a third of the whole pop. Since this period the plague has never re-appeared in London as an epidemic.—The great fire, as if it were a dispensation of Providence to cure one evil by another, immediately succeeded the great plague. It broke out on Sunday morning, September 2, 1666, at a house in Pudding-lane, not far from Thames-street, and raged during four days and four nights. Within the walls it consumed about five-sixths of the city, and without the walls about one-fifth as much. The fire extended its ravages over a space measuring upwards of 1 m. in length and a ½ m. in breadth. The city was re-constructed in about 4 years; and the work was well-conducted, for, though some houses have since been destroyed by fire, or otherwise removed to make way for more noble structures, a great part of the public and private edifices still existing were erected at that period. Yet there was still a prejudice against the increase of the city; for in 1674 an act was passed imposing severe penalties on the erection of houses on new foundations. In 1683 the penny-post was established. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, however, brought to L. numerous French protestant families about the former period, who introduced the manufacture of silk, and peopled Spitalfields. The year 1703 was remarkable for a terrible storm which raged during the night of the 29th of Nov., and terribly injured the city and the ships in the river.

Hanoverian era.] In 1714 George I. made his public entry into L. In 1722, the Chelsea water-company was formed, for supplying Westminster and the western suburbs with water. In 1763, during the peace of Paris, which followed the accession of George III., the metropolis continued to extend; most of the city gates were removed, and many important improvements were effected. In 1768, commissioners were appointed by parliament to superintend and regulate the stands of hackney-coaches, and the paving, lighting, cleaning, and watching of the streets. Various companies for supplying water and gas were then, and have since been, established. According to an estimate dated December 1785, there were then, "in and near the city of L., 100 almshouses, 20 hospitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets, 1 market for live cattle, 2 for herbs, and 23 for corn, coals, hay, &c.; 15 inns of court, 27 public squares, 49 halls for companies, 8 public or free schools, 131 charity schools, 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houses, 5,975 ale-houses, 1,000 hackney-coaches, 400 hackney-chairs, and 7,000 streets, lanes, courts, and alleys. After the accession of Pitt to the head of the ministry, the advance of improvement became more rapid, and has never since flagged or retrograded. The accession of George IV. to the regency, however, in 1812, was the era whence must be dated the decided commencement of that rapid advance in elegance of design, excellence of workmanship, and enormity of extension, which the metropolis now displays, and still holds forth in future prospect.

LONDON, a district, township, and town of Upper Canada, in the co. of Middlesex. The district is bounded on the S by Lake Erie, and is watered by the rivers Thames and Aux-Sables, and by Otter, Bear, Kettle, and Catfish creeks. It contains 17 townships; and has an area of 999,000 acres, of which 624,650 were occupied in 1848. Pop. in 1842, 31,350; in 1845, 41,241; in 1848, 46,547. The soil is generally fertile, and to a great extent well-cultivated. The township is separated from Westminster by the river Thames, and is watered by the river Medway and Springer's creek, both affluents of the Thames. Pop. in 1842, 3,955.—The town is finely situated at the junction of the two branches of the Thames, 85 m. from Hamilton, 26 m. from Port Stanley, and 17 m. from St. Thomas. Pop. 3,500. It has numerous churches and chapels, a handsome jail and court-house, large barracks, a theatre, and 2 market-buildings.

LONDON, a village of Union township, Madison co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 27 m. W by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 500.—Also a village of Laurel co., in the state of Kentucky, 94 m. SW of Frankfort, on a branch of Laurel river.—Also a township of Monroe co., in the state of Michigan, 45 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 425.

LONDON (New), a county in the SE part of the state of Connecticut, U. S., comprising an area of 600 sq. m., bounded on the S by Lond island; on the SE by Pawcatuck river, and on the SW by the Connecticut, and watered by Thames river and its branches. It is generally fertile, and has several excellent harbours. Pop. in 1840, 44,463; in 1850, 51,826. Its chief towns are New London and Norfolk.—Also a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 30 m. NW of Concord, bordered on the SW by Sunapee lake, and watered by several large ponds. Pop. in 1840, 1,019.—Also a city, port-of-entry, and semi-capital of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island sound, 44 m. SE from Hartford, 52 m. E from New Haven, and 55 m. SW of Providence, in N lat. 41° 24′, 72° 30′ W long. from Greenwich, and 4° 0′ 48″ E from Washington. Pop. in 1810, 3,238: in 1820, 3,330; in 1840, 5,519; and in 1850, 9,006. It occupies the slope of a declivity, and possesses consequently but little regularity. The harbour is the best in the state, and carries on an active trade chiefly with the West Indies and with the Southern states.—Also a village of Verona township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, 117 m. WNW of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 36 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface presents a gentle declivity, bounded on the W by Elk creek, and watered by Clay creek. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. 1,553.—Also a village of Campbell co., in the state of Virginia, 127 m. W by S of Richmond, on a branch of Staunton river. Pop. about 150.—Also a township of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, 96 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,218.—Also a village of Ralls co., in the state of Missouri, 98 m. NNE of Jefferson city, on the S side of Salt river. Pop. 263.

LONDON-BRITAIN, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by White Clay creek. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 641.

LONDONDERRY, a maritime county of Ireland, in the N of Ulster; bounded on the N by the Atlantic ocean; on the E by co. Antrim; on the S by co. Tyrone; and on the W by co. Donegal. The outline of the county is proximately triangular, presenting a side of 9¾ m. to the ocean; of 29½ m. to co. Antrim and Lough Neagh; of 31½ m. to co. Tyrone; and of 19½ m. to co. Donegal and Lough Foyle. Its area comprises 318,282 acres of arable land, 180,709 of uncultivated land, 7,718 of continuous plantations, 1,559 of towns, and 10,327 of water,—in all, 518,595 acres.—The surface consists of a band of low country, of about 6½ m. in mean breadth, along Lough Neagh and the Bann, in the E; a narrow band of low coast along the ocean and Lough Foyle, in the N; the lower or terminating part of the valley of the Foyle, tumulated and hilly, around the city of Londonderry, in the W; the valley of the Roe, coming down from a defile among the mountains, and spreading out into beautiful champaign ground in the centre; and a great, far-expanding, and many-featured congeries of mountains, along all the S and athwart the greater part of the interior. The principal mountain-summits on or near the S boundary, are Slievegallion, 3¾ m. NW of Moneymore, 1,730 ft. of alt. above sea-level; Muinard, 1,550 ft., a

height 1¼ m. E of Muinard, 2,064 ft.; Sawel, 2,236 ft.; a height 1¼ m. W of Sawel, 2,037 ft.; Dart mountain, 1,612 ft.; and Slievekirk, 1,225 ft. The principal summits in the interior, between the Bann and the Roe, are Streeve, 1,280 ft.; White mountain, 1,996 ft.; Carntogher, 1,521 ft.; Benbradagh, 1,490 ft.; Donald's-hill, 1,315 ft.; and Benyevenagh, 1,260 ft. The principal summits in the interior, between the Roe and the Foyle, are Mullaghash, 1,518 ft.; and Legavannon, 1,289 ft. The principal summits W of the Foyle are Hollywell-hill and Keelagh, respectively 860 and 645 ft. alt.

Waters.] Lough Neagh is reckoned to belong to the co., over the mean distance of about 1¼ m. from the shore. The political boundary-line with Antrim passes through Loch Beg, and that with Tyrone through the small Lough Fea. The river Bann receives from the interior of the co. the tributary streams of the Moyola, the Clady, the Agivey, and the Macosquin; but cannot be navigated above Coleraine. The majestic Foyle is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to the city of Londonderry, and for river-craft over the whole of its connection with the co. The 'muddy' Roe rises close on the S boundary; flows N to the E side of Lough Foyle; and receives, as its chief tributaries, the Owenbeg, the Owenmore, the Gelvin, the Balteagh, the Castle, and the Curley. The grassy Faghan rises at the base of Sawel mountain; flows NW to the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, and thence to the head of Loch Foyle; it receives, as its chief tributaries, the Glenrandle and the Gubbin rivulets, and is navigable for small craft over scarcely one mile from its embouchure.

Climate.] The mean temp. of the city of Londonderry, as indicated by the mean temp. of six wells in different parts, is 49°, the extreme being 17° and 71°. The range of the barometer is from 28°·6 to 30°·6. The mean annual depth of rain, according to the Memoir of the Ordnance Survey of the parish of Templemore, is 34·2 inches.

Geognostic structure.] The surface rock, of about 450 sq. m., in the W division of the co., is mica-slate; and upwards of two-thirds of this is the talcose variety. Primitive limestone occurs in frequent patches and nodules, throughout the mica-slate district. Yellow sandstone, and sandstone conglomerate, form a belt of from 1 m. to 7½ m. in breadth, S from the E side of Slieve-Gallion down the E side of the valley of the Roe, and also along the head of Lough Foyle to the N environs of Londonderry. A field of carboniferous limestone, about 9 sq. m. in extent, lies on the E side of the yellow sandstone. A great field of overlying trap occupies all the remainder of the co. to the E, constituting part of the vast tabular trap or basalt district of Antrim and Down.

Soils.] The parts of the valley of the Bann, and the shores of Lough Neagh, whose subsoil is hard basalt, have in general a rusty, loose grit soil, without sufficient cohesion or fertility for wheat crops. A district of rich open country, constituting the most extensive tract of good ground in the county, lies W of Lough Neagh and the upper part of the Bann, extending between the basalt and the primary rocks, and S into co. Tyrone. The opulent plain of Moyroe, which extends from the base of Benyevenagh across the opening of the valley of the Roe, consists of a loamy alluvium of considerable fertility and strength. The schistose district between the valley of the Roe and that of the Faghan, is to a great extent moorish. The valley of the river Faghan possesses a considerable resemblance in both structure and soil to the valley of the Roe. The valley of the Foyle consists, in the higher grounds, of silicious soil, occasionally but not often stony, sandy, and meagre; and, in the lower grounds, of light productive clays and loams.

Agriculture.] Small farms are much more numerous than large. The greater part of this co. is held by lease under the Irish society, and the Twelve London companies. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the co., 7,866 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres; 8,755 of from 5 to 15 acres; 2,675 of from 15 to 30 acres; and 1,143 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year, there were within the co. at large, including both rural and civic districts, 15,688 farmers, 25,285 servants and labourers employed in agriculture, 89 ploughmen, 1,398 herds, 6 land-agents, and 74 land-stewards. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 168,710; viz. under wheat, 6,829 acres; oats, 94,396 acres; barley and rye, 3,960 acres; pease and beans, 1,844 acres; potatoes, 21,159 acres; turnips, 10,513 acres; flax, 9,242 acres; mangle-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,129 acres; meadow and clover, 19,638 acres. The native garron horse is used in the mountainous districts; it seldom stands higher than 14 hands. Cattle, on the whole, have been very little improved; and a prevailing and not unreasonable opinion is, that on the small farms where grazing cannot be much attended to, the common Irish breed is best suited to the indifferent food it obtains. Sheep-farming is discouraged in some districts; as the common breed of sheep are not easily restrained within the ordinary fences. In 1841, and within the rural districts of the co., the live stock, with their respective estimated value, were 17,418 horses and mules, worth £139,344; 64 asses, £64; 51,392 cattle, £334,048; 18,063 sheep, £19,869; 21,895 pigs, £27,368; and 158,736 poultry, £3,969. Grand total, of value of live stock in the rural districts, £524,662. —The total extent of continuous woods and total number of detached trees, in 1841, comprised a grand total of 11,297 acres of woods.

Manufactures and trade.] The export and import trade may be estimated by reference to the articles Londonderry (City of), Coleraine, and Portrush; yet the exports and imports of Londonderry must be remembered to include a large proportion of the trade of both Tyrone and Donegal. The staple manufacture of the whole co., but emphatically of the valleys of the Roe and the Faghan, is the weaving and bleaching of linen.

Communications.] The only internal navigations are those of the river Foyle into the cos. of Donegal and Tyrone, that of the river Bann to Coleraine, and those of the rivulets Faghan and Roe, a few perches from their mouth.—One line of railway comes northward, by way of Omagh, Newtown-Stewart, Lifford, and down the valley of the Foyle to Londonderry; and another is to run from Londonderry to Coleraine. Much of the benefit of this railway will depend on whether the Bann can be made navigable from Lough Neagh to the ocean. With railways from Belfast and Carrickfergus meeting at Antrim, and running round to where the Bann issues from the lough, large districts will be put into communication with the sea at the N, if only the difficulty of the bar at the mouth of the Bann can be got over. When the Coleraine railway was originated, a grand scheme of reclaiming 20,000 acres of land from Lough Foyle was connected with it. These 20,000 acres, at a rent of £3 per acre, were to yield a revenue of £60,000. Already, however, there has been a government grant of £70,000, and the proprietors are believed to have spent £200,000 of their own. A great sweep was made out over the surface of Lough Foyle to comprehend the 20,000 acres. Then, as it was not supposed that the railway could be strong enough to meet the tides, it was carried nearer inshore, and an embankment was carried over the original line for as far as it went. The railway works proceed, but the embankment has stopped.—The co. surveyor had under his charge, in 1842, about 1,450 m. of road. The principal roads within the county are the mail-road from Londonderry S to Strabane, Omagh, Monaghan, and Dublin; the mail-road from Coleraine S to Maghera, Moneymore, Cookstown, Dungannon, Armagh, and Dublin; the mail-road from Londonderry E to Newtownlimavaddy, Coleraine, Ballymoney, and Belfast; and the direct or stage-coach road from Londonderry to Belfast by way of Dungiven, Maghera, and Toome-bridge.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is politically divided into the NE liberties of Coleraine, on the E side of the Bann; the barony of Coleraine, in the NE of the co.; the barony of Loughinsholin, in the SE of the co.; the barony of Kenaught, in the centre; the barony of Tyrkeeran, in the W; and the NW liberties of Londonderry, on the W side of the Foyle. The principal towns and villages are Port-stewart, Coleraine, Ballinameen, Garvagh, Draperstown, Cas

tle-Dawson, Magherafelt, Innisrush, Portglenone, Newtownlimavaddy, Feeny, and Londonderry.—The S division of the barony of Loughinsholin is in the dio. of Armagh; all the remainder of the co. is in the dio. of Derry.—The county gaol is at Londonderry; and the bridewells are at Newtownlimavaddy, Coleraine, and Magherafelt. The annual amount of property valued for the poor rate is £331,863. The co. sent to the Irish parliament 2 members from its rural districts, 2 from the city of Londonderry, 2 from the borough of Coleraine, and 2 from the borough of Newtownlimavaddy; and it sends to the imperial parliament 2 members from its rural districts, 1 from Londonderry, and 1 from Coleraine. Constituency of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,718; in 1849, 1,017.

Population.] Pop. of the co., in 1792, 125,000; in 1813, 186,181; in 1821, 193,869; in 1831, 222,012; in 1841, 222,174; in 1851, 191,744. Inhabited houses, in 1792, 25,007; in 1813, 31,287; in 1821, 34,691; in 1831, 39,077; in 1841, 38,657; in 1851, 35,610. —The following statistics are all of the year 1841: Males, 106,825; females, 115,349; families, 41,114. First-class inhabited houses, 858; second-class, 9,719; third-class, 11,568; fourth-class, 12,512. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,001; in second-class houses, 10,711. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23,089; in manufactures and trade, 15,169; in other pursuits, 2,856. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,111; on the directing of labour, 16,113; on their own manual labour, 23,389. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 20,594; who could read but not write, 48,053; who could neither read nor write, 33,458. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 8,865; attending superior schools, 488. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 8,134; attending superior schools, 159. In 1848, there were 159 national schools in operation, attended by 12,783 children.

History.] At the dawn of record, the septs of O'Neill and O'Loughlin possessed the W parts of the territory now constituting the co. of Londonderry; and the tribe of O'Cahan, who were tributary to these septs, held the central and the E parts. The English appear to have early re-acquired full power around Coleraine, and to have wielded it with such effect as to erect the E and central parts of what now constitutes the co. into shire ground. The native Irish maintained entire possession of the country from 1333 till the middle of the 16th cent. The flight of O'Donnel and of the earl of Tyrone in 1607, and the rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in 1608, placed the whole of L., in common with five other counties, at the disposal of the Crown. James I. determined, in order to support his power, to make use of the reformed religion as a means of establishing a settlement on the forfeited lands, composed of such English and Scottish Protestants as he could induce to settle amongst a people so turbulent as the natives of this part of the country then were; and with the view to the formation of such an establishment, applied to the city of London, and offered to grant the citizens a great part of the forfeited estates as an inducement for them to undertake the proposed plan of settlement. The citizens, accordingly, undertook the plantation; and James granted them a charter for carrying the same into effect; and although they encountered great difficulty, by reason of the enormous expense which attended the measure, and the opposition they met with, yet they finally succeeded in accomplishing the intended object. A body of 26 men, consisting of a governor, a deputy-governor, and assistants, were appointed by the common-council to manage the estates; and this body, commonly called the Irish society, as constituted by a renewal charter of Charles II., after the Restoration, still exists and exercises its power. Their estates were erected into one co., to be called the co. of Londonderry; and, immediately after the granting of the first charter, were distributed in portions among the different London companies, and into a remainder to belong to the Irish society or general corporation. Four of the companies—the goldsmiths, the haberdashers, the vintners, and the merchant-tailors—have, at various times, sold their proportions in perpetuity; 3 of the companies—the drapers, the mercers, and the grocers—retain their estates in their own possession, and manage them by resident agents; and the remaining 5 companies have underleased their lands. Almost the only events of note since the Protestant colonization occurred during the wars of the revolution, and belong more properly to the history of the city than to that of the county.

LONDONDERRY, a sea-port town, a city, the co. town of Londonderry, and the cap. of the extreme N of Ulster, partly in the parish of Clondermot, but chiefly in the parish of Templemore, co. Londonderry, on the river Foyle, 11½ m. N by E of Strabane, 24¼ m. WSW of Coleraine, 56 m. WNW of Antrim, 69 m. NW by W of Belfast, and 113¾ m. NNW of Dublin.—The site of ancient Derry, and of all the present city within the walls, or of Londonderry-proper, is an oval hill, usually called 'the Island of Derry,' 119 ft. in alt., and 199 acres 3 roods in area, nearly insulated by a majestic sweep of the broad and voluminous Foyle. One suburb, called Waterside, stands on the opposite bank of the river; another suburb, called Edenballymore, and promising speedily to rival 'the Island of Derry' in pop., extends away from the base of the hill down the flat valley of the river toward the Lough; and while the ancient part of the city rises tier above tier till it acuminates in the spire of the cathedral, this principal suburb expands in a brilliant sheet of opulence, prosperity, and urban beauty and pretension. The river Foyle, a fine broad river, makes a noble sweep on one side of the town, and expands immediately below it into a wide estuary, which terminates in the broad waters of Lough Foyle. The walls of L. are now its most ancient remains. They were erected during several years commencing in Nov. 1609. Between 1806 and 1808 they were repaired at the cost of £1,119; but in 1824 the NW bastion was demolished to make room for the erection of a market; and in 1826, the central W bastion was modified for the reception of the beautiful monumental pillar, called Walker's testimonial. The total number of cannons remaining in the city and suburbs is nearly 50.—The original English town of Derry, erected by Sir Henry Docwra, was destroyed by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in 1608, and the present town may be considered as founded by the Londoners' colonization. The streets within the walls have undergone little alteration in form or alignment since they were originally constructed. A quadrangular area, called the Diamond or Market-place, is situated in the centre of the town, and has the corporation-hall in its own centre; and from the middle of the sides of this, four principal streets go off to the four original gates, thus cutting the town into four quarters. The private residences of every description are now built in a superior style, and some of the shops are spacious and handsome.

Edifices.] The cathedral of Derry stands on the summit of the hill of Derry. Apart from the tower, it measures 114 ft. in length, 66 ft. in breadth, and 46 ft. in height; and the spire ascends to an altitude of 178½ ft. from the ground.—The episcopal palace is a substantial but plain building, erected during the prelacy of Dr. Barnard, almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol when bishop, used as a barrack and damaged in 1798, and subsequently repaired by Bishop Knox.—The deanery is a large unadorned brick building, erected in 1833. There are a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, an Independent chapel, a Primitive Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a New Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.—The town-house was built by the corporation on the site of a former structure, and renovated or reconstructed in 1823-6. The upper story contains the common council room, and an assembly-room which measures 75 ft. by 36.—The court-house was built in 1813-17, at an expense of £30,479. Its façade exhibits a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order.—The jail, erected in 1819-24 at the cost of £33,718, measures 242 ft. along the front, and 400 ft. from the front to the rear.—The district lunatic asylum for the cos. of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal, in the N environs of Edenballymore,

was built in 1827-9, at an expense of £25,678. It presents to the Foyle a façade, consisting of a central building with pavilions, from which extend wings, with airing-sheds, terminating in angular pavilions; it measures 364 ft. along the front, and 190 ft. from the front to the rear.—The custom-house forms a hollow quadrangle, measuring 171 ft. along the front which faces the river, and 80 ft. by 57 ft. in the interior open area.—The linen-hall is supposed to have been built in 1770. It consists of small dilapidated houses, surrounding a court of 147 ft. by 39.—The new barrack, on the E side of the Foyle, was built in 1837, at an expense of £6,000. The free grammar-school, also called Foyle college, is situated near the river, in the N environs of the city. It was founded in 1814, and built at the cost of £12,079. Its business is conducted by a head-master, a second-master, two classical assistants, and a language-master.—The public library and news-room, built in 1825 at the cost of £1,800, is a plain structure.—The wooden bridge across the Foyle at L. was commenced in 1789, and opened for foot-passengers in 1790. It measures 1,068 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in breadth, and cost for its original erection £16,294. The piles of which the piers are composed are from 14 to 18 ft. long, made of oak, and 16½ ft. asunder. On each side of the platform there is a railing 4½ ft. high, and a broad foot-way, provided with gas lamps. At one quarter of the length of the bridge, measured towards its W extremity, a turning-bridge has been constructed in place of the original draw-bridge.—Walker's testimonial, one of the chief ornaments of the city, stands on the central W bastion. It was erected in 1828, at the cost of £4,200, and is a well-proportioned column, surmounted by a statue of the famous clerical governor of L. during its memorable siege. The column is of Portland stone, 6 ft. 9 in. in diam., 66 ft. in height, and resting on a pedestal whose height, steps included, is 15 ft. A spiral staircase ascends the interior of the column.

Institutions, &c.] The diocesan library is tolerably rich in old books of divinity. The library association, or public library and news-room, founded in 1809, was re-established in 1824. The corporation-hall news-room was opened in 1830. The L. literary society was instituted in 1834, for debating and lecturing. The Mechanics' institute was formed in 1829. Gwyn's charitable institution was founded by will of Mr. John Gwyn, who died in 1829, and bequeathed property worth £40,000 for the feeding, clothing, and educating of the poorest male children in the city and precincts of L.—The infirmary and fever hospital stands without the city on the N. It was built in 1810, to replace an old poor-house and infirmary; and measures 90 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high.

Manufactures and trade.] At the close of 1843, there were in the city and suburbs, including Edenballymore, 2 flax-mills, 3 distilleries, 2 breweries, 2 founderies, 5 tan-yards, and 2 large and several small rope-walks. The quantity of linen exported from L. in 1818 was 3,844,055 yds. The quantity of linen sold in the linen-hall of L. in 1827 was 1,212,848 yds.; in 1834, 972,088 yds. The trade in eggs very rapidly increased after the introduction of steam navigation; and against 1835, it arose, in amount of exports, to 8,264 boxes. About two-thirds of the quantity are shipped for Liverpool, and the remainder for Glasgow. The dealers expect the eggs to produce from 8d. to 10d. a hundred more in the British markets than in Derry; this is the average profit in summer, but in winter it fluctuates more, and rises to 1s. 2d. The quantity of oats exported in 1828 was 16,981 tons; and in 1836, 11,459 t. The quantity of wheat exported in 1828 was 61 t., and in 1836, 2,255 t. The average annual quantity of butter brought to market, during the 7 years preceding 1833, was 17,800 firkins. In 1835 there was exported corn, meal, and flour to the amount of £120,676; provisions, £275,266; flax and tow, £212,940; linen, 5,035,592 yards, £314,749; eggs, 33,056,000, £55,094; hides and skins, £11,235; besides minor commodities; total, £1,040,918. The salmon-fishery of Lough Foyle and river is very productive; upwards of 82,000 fish are taken annually, the greater part of which is shipped to Liverpool.—There are 8 steamers belonging to the port, which ply to Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and Campbelton, occasionally touching at Portrush for goods and passengers.—The coasting-trade is considerable; an extensive emigration takes place from this port, chiefly to the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick. There is a building-yard on the strand, at which several ships for the East India trade were built, and two steamers, one for the Liverpool and the other for foreign trade. The number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port in 1848, was 12 under 50 tons, and 23 of 50 tons and upwards; their aggregate tonnage, 6,828: steamers 7, of 1,856 tons. In the cross-channel and coasting-trade, the number and tonnage of sailing vessels that entered the port in 1848 was 620 vessels, 53,849 tons; and of steamers, 298 of 80,773 tons. The number of sailing vessels outwards during the same period was 337 of 23,357 tons; and of steamers, 299 of 81,849 tons. In the British colonial trade the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inwards in 1848 was 17 vessels, 6,797 tons; and outwards, 12 vessels, 4,219 tons. In the foreign trade, the number and tonnage of vessels that entered inwards in 1848 was 48 of 9,704 tons; and outwards, 41 of 12,604 tons. The gross produce of the customs' duties of the port in 1834 was £87,023; in 1838, £94,022; in 1843, £99,265; in 1844, £105,830; in 1848, £104,991. The excise duties of the district in 1834 amounted to £64,458; in 1838 to £74,222; in 1848 to £52,853.—The amount of postage collected in the town of L. was in 1842, £1,755; in 1844, £2,202; in 1846, £2,544: in 1848, £2,762.

Municipal affairs.] The municipal government, since the recent date of municipal reform, is vested in a mayor elected by the corporation, 6 aldermen elected by the borough, and 18 councillors, besides 4 borough magistrates, appointed by the lord-lieutenant. The city is the seat of the assizes for the co., and of courts of quarter-sessions and petty-sessions. The total rent roll of the corporate property in 1831, held by a lease from the Irish society for 61 years, amounted to £2,019. The revenues of the corporation aggregately amounted, during the 20 years 1804—1833, to £174,027. The city sends 1 member to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 906; in 1849, 568.

Statistics.] Area of the Templemore section of the city, 406 acres; of the Clondermot section, 91 acres. Pop. of the Templemore section in 1831, 10,130; in 1841, 14,530. Houses 2,005. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 503; in manufactures and trade, 1,612; in other pursuits, 520. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 162; on the directing of labour, 1,467; on their own manual labour, 894. Pop. of the Clondermot section in 1841, 666. Houses 105. In 1834, the number of English within the walls was 780; of Irish, 639; of Scotch, 723. The number of English without the walls was 2,091; of Irish, 6,209; of Scotch, 2,172 The number of members of the Established church within the walls was 663; of Presbyterians, 790; of Roman Catholics, 689; and the number of members

of the Established church without the walls was 1,909; of Presbyterians, 2,154; of Roman Catholics, 6,409.

History.] In 1566, the rebellion of the celebrated Shane O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, gave the first occasion for the presence of an English garrison in Derry. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, the insurgents desiderated the surprise and capture of Derry as an object of prime importance; but their plot against the city miscarried: and Derry became the chief place of refuge in the north for the despoiled and alarmed colonists from England and Scotland.—In 1649, Derry and Culmore were besieged by Sir Robert Stewart. The garrison consisted of 800 foot and 180 horse, under the command of Sir Charles Coote. After a siege of 4 months, and when it was reduced to the greatest extremities, Derry was relieved by Owen Roe O'Neil. The third siege of Derry, which occurred in 1689, figures so celebriously in history as completely to eclipse the fame of the city's first and second sieges. James II. having landed in Ireland, at the head of his French allies, very soon afterwards directed his attention to the north, with a view chiefly to the subjugation of L., where the governor, Lundy, in reality a partisan of James, was ready to open the gates, betray the garrison, and sacrifice the cause. The king had actually reached the walls, expecting quiet possession, when the prentice boys—a tumultuous and untractable rabble, for so they were described to his majesty—rushed to their bastions, and fired their cannon upon his troops. When the first sudden agitation had subsided, the resolution of the citizens grew composed and deliberate: they suffered the timid to depart unmolested, and Lundy, by connivance of the new governors, escaped to the ships. Eleven days James continued his assaults with repeated mortifications, and without any prospect of success. Ultimately, and after enduring fearful privations, the town was relieved, and the enemy retired.—Of 7,500 men regimented in Derry, 4,300 only remained to be witnesses of this deliverance; and of these more than 1,000 were incapable of service. The besiegers lost 8,000 men by the sword and by various disorders, in a siege of 105 days.—L. has given titles to the noble families of Ridgeway, Pitt, and Stewart. Robert Stewart, Esq., descendant of a common ancestor with the earl of Galloway, was created Baron Stewart of Londonderry in 1789, Viscount Castlereagh in 1795, earl of Londonderry in 1796, and marquis of Londonderry in 1816. Robert, the second marquis of Londonderry, better known as Lord Castlereagh, figured prominently as a statesman during 26 years; he succeeded his father as marquis of Londonderry in April 1821, and died in Aug. 1822; and he was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles William Vane, the third earl of Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 246.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 34 m. SSE of Concord, bordered on the NW by the Merrimac, and watered by Beaver river. Pop. in 1840, 1,556.—Also a township of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, 96 m. S of Montpelier, watered by West and Winhall rivers, and Utly brook. Pop. 1,216.—Also a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 35 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is drained by Doe run, and by the headstreams of Elk and White Clay creeks. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. 608.—Also a township of Bedford co., in the same state. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Will's creek. Pop. 809.—Also a township of Dauphin co., in the same state, 14 m. SE of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Spring and Conewago creeks. The soil consists of calcareous loam and gravel. Pop. 1,990.—Also a township of Lebanon co., in the same state, 8 m. SW of Lebanon, bounded on the N by Swatara creek, and watered by Conewago and Quitapahilla creeks, and by Klinger's run. It is hilly in the N and S. The soil consists of calcareous loam and clay. Pop. 1,762.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio, 95 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 1,606.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry in the ps. of St. Peters and St. Albans, Herefordshire, 3 m. SE of St. Albans, on the NW bank of the Colne, which is here spanned by a bridge of 7 arches.

LONDON-GROVE, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and is drained by White Clay creek and its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,246.

LONDON SHOALS (East and West), two clusters of rocks in the China sea, between Borneo and Cochin-China, in N lat. 9° 55′.

LONDONTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE by E of Grantham. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1841, 182.

LONE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, cant. and ¾ m. S of St. Jean-de-Lone, and 23 m. ENE of Beaune. Pop. 1,041.

LONEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Horion-Hozemont. Pop. 160.

LONG, an island off the SW side of Skull harbour, in the p. of Skull, co. Cork, about 3 furl. from the coast. It is 2 m. in length, and a ½ m. in extreme breadth, and has a coast-guard station. It was formerly called Innisfadda, or the Island of Dogs.

LONG, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, about 40 m. in circumf., off the coast of New Guinea, between the mainland and Mysory island.—Also an island in the strait of Gaspar, between Banka and Billeton islands, in N lat. 2° 50′, E long. 107° 30′.

LONG, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Ceilly-le-Haut-Clocher. Pop. in 1841, 1,573.

LONG (Loch), a ramification of the frith of Clyde, extending between the district of Cowal in Argleshire, and Dumbartonshire. It opens from the Clyde nearly opposite Gourock, and, with a breadth of from 2 m. to 6 furl., stretches away about 22 m. into the interior; and at half-distance it sends off, on the W side, and in a NW direction, Loch-Goil: which see. At two points on the Dumbartonshire side, it is distant respectively from the head of the Gairloch only 1¼ m., and from Tarbet on Loch-Lomond only 1¾ m. Its general depth is from 15 to 20 fath., and its tidal current runs at the rate of about 2 m. in the hour.—Also a marine projection from the head of Loch-Alsh in Ross-shire, bending from a N to an E direction, and separating the district of Loch-Alsh from that of Kintail. Its extreme length is about 4 m.; its mean breadth nearly a ½ m. Loch-Duich and it go off in such a manner in opposite directions from the head of Loch-Alsh, as to present on the map nearly the outline of a pair of antlers.

LONGA, a small island in the Skye group of the Hebrides, 1½ m. NE of Scalpa, and 2 m. NNW of Pabba. It is about 1½ m. in circumf., and rises to the height of about 200 ft. above sea-level.

LONGA, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, off the coast of the prov. of Porto Seguro, and to the S of Point Gorda, in S lat. 16° 40′.—Also a river in the prov. of Piauhi, which rises to the N of the Rio Poti; passes near Campo-Maior; and, after a course of about 150 m., joins the Parnahiba, on the r. bank, 36 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Its principal affluents are the Maratahoan, Sorubim, and Piracruca; the latter two it receives on the r. Its banks are flat, and studded with small lakes, which, however, frequently dry up during periods of prolonged heat.

LONGA, a river of Lower Guinea, in the N of Benguela, which issues from a lake in the country of Libolo, and, which, after a course of about 240 m. throws itself into the Atlantic, a little to the NW of the mouth of the Cuvo, in S lat. 11° 50′.

LONGA, or Rogue, the most northerly of the group of the Querimba islands, in the NW part of the Mozambique channel, and to the SE of Cape Delgado.

LONG-A-COMING, a village of Gloucester and Waterford township, Gloucester co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 44 m. SSW of Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 150.

LONGAGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. of Carbonne, 9 m. SSW of Muret. Pop. 1,038

LONGAMILLA, a village of Chili, in the dep. of Maule, at which the government troops under General Bulnes defeated the insurgents under General Cruz, in a severe battle between the 8th and 11th of December 1851.

LONGANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, cant. and 6 m. S of Isernia, and 24 m. WSW of Campobasso. Pop. 1,280. It has manufactories of cutlery.

LONGARE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 4 m. S of Vicenza, on the r. bank of the Bacchiglione. Pop. 675. It has several quarries of fine freestone.

LONGARE'S, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 22 m. SW of Zaragoza, and partido of Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, in an extensive plain. Pop. 1,200.

LONGARONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NNE of Belluno, and 60 m. N of Venice, on the r. bank of the Piave. Pop. 2,000.

LONG-DES-BOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Leernes. Pop. 260.

LONGBOROUGH-WITH-BANKFEE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. N by W of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 625.

LONG-DE-BOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Herseaux. Pop. 361.

LONG-BRANCH, a village of Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 30 m. S of New York. It is situated on a long peninsular beach in the Atlantic, and is much frequented in summer.

LONGBURGH, a township in the p. of Burgh-on-the-Sands, Cumberland, 6 m. NW of Carlisle, crossed by the Ship canal. Pop. in 1841, 124.

LONGCHAMP, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 8 m. SE of Bar-sur-Aube, on the Augeon. Pop. 570. It has 2 forges.—Also a village in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Genlis, 13 m. ESE of Dijon. Pop. 426.—Also a department, commune, and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 517; of v. 443. —Also a department and commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep. 879.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Waremme. Pop. 265.

LONGCHAUMOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. SW of Morez. Pop. 2,001.

LONG-CORRON, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ghlin. Pop. 528.

LONGEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,825; in 1841, 9,896. The town is 6 m. S of Langres, on the Vingeanne. Pop. 307.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Messancy. Pop. 137.

LONGECOMBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. SW of Hauteville, and 16 m. NNW of Belley. Pop. 600.

LONGCOTT, a chapelry in the p. of Shrivenham, Berks, 3½ m. S by W of Great Farringdon, in the line of the Great Western railway. Pop. 504.

LONGDON, a parish in Staffordshire, 4 m. NW by N of Lichfield, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Area 4,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,147; in 1841, 1,183.—Also a township in the p. of Leeke, Staffordshire, 2½ m. W of Leeke. Pop. in 1831, 398; in 1841, 405.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSW of Upton-on-Severn. Area 3,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 612; in 1841, 598.

LONGDON-UPON-TERN, a parish in Salop, 3½ m. N by W of Wellington, on the river Tern, and crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1841, 99.

LONGECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 10 m. ENE of Verdun-sur-Saone, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 750.

LONGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 8 m. SW of Sainte Colombe. Pop. 1,433. It has a lead-mine.

LONGESSAIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NNW of St. Laurent-de-Chamousset. Pop. 700.

LONGEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1,475.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Talmont. Pop. 1,357.

LONGEVILLE-LES-SAINT-AVOLD, or LOUVELEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. N of Faulquemont, and 21 m. E of Metz. Pop. in 1841, 2,148. It has several distilleries, and contains a copper-mine.

LONGFAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Baudour. Pop. 122.

LONGFIELD, a parish in Kent, 5 m. SE of Dartford. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 128.

LONGFORD, a parish in Derbyshire, 5½ m. SE by S of Ashborne, on a branch of the Dove, comprising the townships of Alkmonton, Hollington, and L., the liberty of Hungry-Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodsley. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,233; in 1841, 1,249.—Also a hamlet in the p. of St. Catherine, Gloucestershire. Pop. in 1831, 160.—Also a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucestershire, 3 m. NE of Bath. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1841, 239.—Also a parish in Salop, 1½ m. W by S of Newport, crossed by a branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 209.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of the prov. of Leinster, situated nearly in the centre of Ireland; and bounded on the NW by Leitrim; on the N by Cavan; on the E and S by Westmeath; and on the W by Roscommon. Its outline is nearly oblong, extending from NNE to SSW. Its greatest length is 21 m.; its greatest breadth, 13 m. Its area comprises 191,823 acres of arable land, 58,937 of uncultivated land, 4,610 of continuous plantations, 364 of towns, and 13,675 of water,—in all, 269,409 acres.—The Cairn-Clonhugh hills extend about 10 m. from NE to SW, between Lough-Gouna and the Shannon; and have for their chief summits, Crott in the NE, Edenmore in the centre, and Cairn-Clonhugh in the SW; the first 686, the second 768, and the third 912 ft. of alt. above sea-level. The tract between the SW end of the Cairn-Clonhugh hills and the Shannon, is an open well-cultivated district; the tract between the Cairn-Clonhugh hills and Lough-Gouna forms part of the upper extremity of the great basin of the Erne, and is screened by the flanks of the Cairn-Clonhugh hills rising from 200 to 400 ft. above the level of the lake. The district in the SW, along Loughs Ree and Killymore, is flat and boggy.

Waters.] The Shannon, in consequence of the extent and intricacy of its lacustrine expansions, has a coast-line of contact with the co. of not less than 50 m.; and is navigated, to the commencement of its contact with the co., by barges of from 20 to 30 tons; it communicates, in passenger boats by Lough Ree with Athlone, and by the Royal canal with Dublin. The principal tributaries of the Shannon within Longford or on its boundaries, are the rivulet Rinn in the extreme N; the Camlin, which rises nearly in the extreme E, and flows W a little N of the centre of the county; the Keenagh rivulet, a considerable affluent of the Camlin; and the Inny, which comes

in from Westmeath, and flows to the head of Lough Killymore. The drainage of the small district which lies within the basin of the Erne, is effected by rills to Lough Gouna.—The Royal canal leaves the Shannon, through the mouth of the Camlin, and at an elevation of 139 ft. above sea-level; traverses the county S to the vicinity of Ballymahon, and thence E to Westmeath; it makes an aggregate ascent of 7 locks between the Shannon and Abbeyshruel, and attains at the latter place an elevation of 223 ft. above sea-level. It sends off, from the vicinity of Killashee, a branch of 6 m., to the town of Longford; and it affords to nearly the whole county, daily, a facile communication for both goods and passengers to Dublin.—The lakes on the NW boundary are Drumshambo, Tullagh, Clooncose, Nabellery, Doogary, Gortermone, South Tully, and Beaghmore; those on the N boundary are Gulladoo, Lower, Guinikin, and Gouna,—the last possessing a surface-elevation of 214 ft. above sea-level; those on the E boundary are Kinnail and Glen, possessing an elevation of respectively 212 and 209 ft. above sea-level; and those in the interior are Corglass, Annagh, Gorteen, Killeen, Currygrove, Derragh, Cloonfin, Bannow, Derrymacar, and Derry,—the last possessing a surface-elevation of 127 ft. above sea-level.

Minerals.] The NE district of the co., with a breadth of 10 m., consists of part of the great transition or greywacke and clay slate formation, which extends eastward to the Irish sea, and is supposed to pass under that sea to the great expanse of the same formation in Southern Scotland. A short and narrow belt of old red sandstone occurs on the W edge of the transition district. One tract of about 7¼ m. by 1½ m. along the boundary with the county of Leitrim, another of about 40 sq. m. around the town of Longford, and another of about 16 sq. m. a little NE of Keenagh, consist of yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate. All the remainder of the co., amounting to probably a little more than one-half of the entire area, is part of the vast central flœtz limestone plain of Ireland.

Agriculture.] The soil of most of the limestone district, particularly within the basin of the Inny, is a rich vegetable mould, producing heavy crops of grain or fattening pasture; that of the W district is incumbered with bog and flooded with surface water; and that of the N district is to a large extent moorish. Most of the co., excepting the rich vegetable mould portions of the limestone district, is grazing-ground. Large quantities of butter are made by both the farmers and the cottiers. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 4,396 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 4,880 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,045 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 411 of upwards of 30 acres. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 78,405; of which 5,495 were wheat; 39,283 oats; 4,629 barley; 84 pease; 7,240 potatoes; 2,177 turnips; 547 mangel-wurzel, &c.; 104 flax; 18,846 meadow and clover.—In 1841, the live stock, within the rural districts of the co., together with their respective estimated value, were 5,652 horses and mules, £45,216; 1,358 asses, £1,358; 23,064 cattle, £149,916; 13,458 sheep, £14,804; 17,971 pigs, £22,463; and 156,674 poultry, £3,917. Grand total of value of live stock in the rural districts, £237,674. In the same year the live stock, within the civic districts, was valued at £3,856.—The total of acres of continuous woods, within the co. in 1841, was 4,610 acres; total of detached trees, 220,223, equivalent to 1,377 acres.

Manufactures and trade.] The personal statistics of productive industry in 1841, show 78 millers, 7 distillers, 13 cattle-dealers, 20 pig-jobbers, 3,407 spinners of flax, 786 spinners of wool, 5,175 spinners of unspecified classes, 325 weavers of linen, 23 weavers of woollen, 640 weavers of unspecified classes, 478 boot and shoe makers, 470 carpenters, 293 blacksmiths, and 92 nailers.—The navigations of the Shannon and the Royal canal are of great local value. A proposed but not executed line of railway deflects from the Dublin and Enniskillen line at Kells, touches Granard, and terminates at Longford. The projected great North-western line was to run from Sligo, by Newton-Forbes, to Longford, thence to Rathowen, Athboy, and Dublin; with a branch from Longford, through Athlone, to Banagher; and another branch from Longford to Roscommon. The co. surveyor had under his charge, in 1841, 534 m. of road. The principal road through the co. is the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo.

Divisions and towns.] The county is divided into the six baronies of Longford in the NW, Granard in the NE, Ardagh in the centre, Moydoe to the S of Ardagh, Abbeyshruel in the SE, and Rathcline in the SW.—The towns and chief villages are Newtown-Forbes, Drumlish, Longford, Granard, Abbeylara, Ballinalee, Ardagh, Edgeworthstown, Killashee, Barry, Kenagh, Lanesborough, and Ballymahon.

Population.] Pop. in 1792, 50,100; in 1813, 95,917; in 1821, 107,570; in 1831, 112,558; in 1841, 115,491; in 1851, 83,198, being a decrease of 28 per cent. in 10 years. Houses, in 1792, 10,026; in 1813, 16,346; in 1821, 18,987; in 1831, 19,418; in 1841, 19,195; in 1851, 14,679. The following statistics are all of the year 1841: Males, 57,610; females, 57,881; families, 20,579. First-class inhabited houses, 259; second-class, 3,290; third-class, 10,080; fourth-class, 5,566. Families residing in first-class houses, 323; in second-class houses, 3,564. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 15,363; in manufactures and trade, 3,705; in other pursuits, 1,511. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 525; clergymen of the established church, 27; Presbyterian ministers, 7; Roman Catholic clergymen, 31. The number of children attending public schools in 1841 was, in rudimental schools, males 3,113, females 2,752; in superior schools, males 170, females 82; total, 6,117. In 1848, there were 54 national schools in operation, attended by 6,679 children.—The county contains 26 parishes. It is in Ardagh dio., with a small portion in Meath. It returns 2 members to parliament; constituency in 1849, 779. The assizes are held in Longford; and the quarter-sessions there, and at Ballymahon and Granard. The county prison and the county infirmary are in Longford. The net annual value of property rated to the poor in the co. is £170,207; the amount of property valued under the act 6 and 7 William IV., is £150,784. The co. is within the military district of Athlone, having a barrack for cavalry at Longford. The staff of the county militia is stationed at Newtown-Forbes. The head-quarters of the constabulary force, consisting of 231 men, are at Longford.

History.] The territory which now forms the co. of L. was part of the ancient kingdom of Meath. In the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth it was erected into a co. In 1615. the lands of the co. were declared to belong to the Crown by virtue of the act of absentees, and were disposed of to patentees. In 1641, the whole co., with the exception of the castles of Longford and Castle-Forbes, was seized by the O'Farrels; and, after the close of the rebellion, it was nearly confiscated, and distributed among new proprietors.

LONGFORD, a post and market-town, the cap. of the co. of Longford, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the p. of Templemichael, on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, 2½ m. SSE of Newtown-Forbes, 20½ m. N by E of Athlone, and 59½ m. WNW of Dublin. It stands on the river Camlin, amidst a plain which exhibits a chequered series of demesnes, meadows, arable lands, bogs, and swamps. It is well-built, and has a cheerful and prosperous appearance. The portion of the town on the N bank of the river contains the horse barrack, the artillery barrack, the jail, and other public buildings. The church is a handsome and spacious modern structure.

The Roman Catholic chapel serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic dio. of Ardagh, and is a new edifice of Grecian architecture. Its front exhibits 6 magnificent Ionic columns, enclosing a spacious portico, and surmounted by a triangular pediment, whose apex and end bear aloft pieces of statuary; its tower is nearly 200 ft. high, and is partly composed of alternate tiers of Corinthian pillars; its interior is divided into 3 aisles, contains 7 marble altars, and sustains the roof by 26 Ionic columns of polished variegated marble. The co. jail is on the semicircular plan. The other existing public buildings are a capacious court-house, a cavalry barrack, an artillery barrack, a workhouse, an infirmary, a market-house, a butter-market, and shambles. Lord Longford has built, at his own expense, shambles, a butter-market, and a new market-house. The corporation sent 2 members to the Irish parliament, but was disfranchised at the Legislative union. Pop. of the Longford section in 1831, 874; in 1841, 839; of the Ardagh section in 1831, 3,642; in 1841, 4,127.—L. has given the title of Earl to the noble families of Aungier and Pakenham. The earldom, as possessed by the former of these families, became extinct at the death of the second earl, in 1704. Thomas Pakenham, Esq., the nephew-in-law of that earl, was created Baron Longford in 1756. The daughter of Edward, second Lord Longford, married the duke of Wellington in 1806, and died in 1831.

LONGFORGAN, a parish stretching in a narrow oblong SE from the Sidlaw hills to the frith of Tay, in the extreme E of Perthshire. Area 8,990 acres. Three summits, Dron, Balle, and Lochtown, all at the NW end of the p., are conspicuous, and have alts. respectively of 667, 992, and 1,172 ft. above sea-level. The village of L. stands 6 m. from Dundee, and 1½ m. from the nearest point of the frith of Tay. Pop. 450. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,638; in 1841, 1,660.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish in the Lammermoor district of Berwickshire. Area about 33 sq. m. Meikle-Cess-law, in this p., on the boundary with Haddingtonshire, and near the W extremity, is one of the highest of the Lammermoors. Dorrington-Great-law and Dorrington-Little-law, the former 1,145 ft. high, are fine conical hills, visible at a great distance. The village of L. stands on the Dye, 6½ m. W of Dunse, and 7½ m. N of Greenlaw. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1841, 390.

LONGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NW of E. Dereham. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 333.

LONGHERANO, a village in the duchy of Parma, in the district and 15 m. SSW of the town of that name, and 21 m. WSW of Reggio, near the l. bank of the Parma.

LONGHOPE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. S by W of Newent. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. 929.

LONGIANO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 18 m. SE of Forli, and 12 m. NNW of St. Marin.

LONG-ISLAND, the largest group of the Western islands of Scotland, separated from the continent by the broad sound called the Minch, and from the Skye group by the considerable sound called the Little Minch. This group, owing both to its extent and the distinctness of its position, has occasionally monopolized the whole Hebridean name, and by general consent is called the Outer Hebrides. Its popular and prevailing name of Long-Island seems to have arisen from observation of the closely continuous contiguity of the numerous islands which compose it; or probably from a consentaneous belief that they were all formerly united, and have undergone disseverment by the erosion of the weather and the sea. The principal islands, reckoning from the north southward, are Lewis, Harris, N Uist, Benbecula, S. Uist, and Barra. The secondary and minor islands—diminishing from considerable islets to mere rocks—are too numerous to bear separate mention. From the Butt of Lewis on the N, to Barrahead on the S, they extend SSW about 120 m., and they have probably a mean breadth of about 8 m. Many of them are separated only by channels which are dry at low-water, or by very narrow belts of sea which are navigable only by yawls and wherries. Their largest marine bisection is the sound of Harris, between the cognominal island and N. Uist, remarkable for the number of its islets, and the great variation of its currents. The Lewis part of the group, about 40 m. in length, belongs to Ross-shire; all the remainder, to Inverness-shire. Excepting a peninsula of conglomerate E of Stornoway, a hard variety of gneiss, frequently traversed by veins of granite and of trap, composes the whole of the L. group. The general aspect of the country, owing to the total absence of wood, and the prevalence of heath and peat-bogs, is cheerless and desolate; yet the pop. is so positively redundant, that in spite of the appliances of fisheries, a remedy against an altogether undue pressure in the means of subsistence can be found only in emigration. A large proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the S half of the group, are Roman Catholics.

LONG ISLAND, an island of British North America, in Hudson's strait, near the N coast of Labrador, to the NW of Ungava bay, in N lat. 61°, W long. 70° 30′. It is about 12 m. in length from N to S. It is also called Atpatop.—Also an island in the SE part of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 55° 10′, W long. 79° 40′. It is about 36 m. in length, from NE to SW.—Also an island in the bay of Fundy, near the W coast of Nova Scotia, and to the SW of St. Mary's bay, in N lat. 44° 24′, W long. 66° 18′. It is 12 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and about 1½ m. in breadth. In the centre is a small lake, from which 2 rivers flow in opposite directions.—Also an island in the Atlantic, in the state of New York, U. S., and separated from the continent by a channel of the same name, comprising an area of 1,500 sq. m., and intersected from W to E by a chain of hills. Its southern shore is flat and sandy, and possesses several bays and inlets. The N and E are bold and rocky, and have several lighthouses. The soil is well-watered, and in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1820, 56,978; in 1840, 110,406. It comprises 3 counties, viz., King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. Its chief towns are Brooklyn, Jamaica, and Sag-Harbour. From the former a railway runs to Suffolk station, at the E end of the island.

LONG-ISLAND, Yuma, Saometo, or Isabella, an island of the Bahama archipelago, stretching from 22° 51′ to 23° 42′ N lat., between Exuma island on the NW, and the Crooked islands. It is 60 m. in length, and varies in breadth from 1½ m. to 18 m. It is to a great extent well-cultivated, and has extensive salt-works. Pop., including slaves, in 1851, 1,477.

LONG-ISLAND SOUND, an arm of the Atlantic, extending between the island of the same name and the state of Connecticut, U. S., 110 m. in length, and varying from 2 to 20 m. in breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic on the E by a rapid strait, and on the W by East river and New York bay.

LONGJUMEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Corbeil. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,079; in 1841, 13,185.—The town is 9 m. NW of Corbeil, and 13 m. S of Paris, on the Yvette. Pop. in 1841, 1,998. It has extensive tanneries, and carries on an active trade in spices, grain, flour, wine, leather, cattle, legumes, and fruit. Bees and roses are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LONG-KEY (North, Middle, and South), a group of islands, 3 in number, in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Guatimala, and to the SW of the Turneff islands.

LONG-KEY, or Isle of Fortune, an island in the Bahama archipelago to the S of Crooked island, and to the NW of Acklin island, in N lat. 22° 32′; W long. 74° 23′. It forms a narrow strip of land 24 m. in length.

LONG-LAKE, a township of Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 35 m. N of Lake Pleasant. It contains numerous lakes and streams, and is generally uncultivated. Pop. in 1840, 59.

LONGLIER, a department and commune of Bel-

gium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 1,211; of com. 109.

LONG-MEADOW, a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachussetts, U. S., 95 m. WSW of Boston, bounded on the W by the Connecticut. It is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,270.

LONGNEY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. SW of Gloucester, on the banks of the Severn. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 453; in 1841, 490.

LONGNI, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Orne, arrond. of Mortagne-sur-Huine. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,594; in 1841, 10,607.—The town is 10 m. E of Mortagne, and 34 m. ENE of Alençon. Pop. in 1841, 2,946. It has a spinning-mill, several iron-works, and manufactories of agricultural implements.

LONGNIDDRY, a village in the p. of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire, with a station on the North British railway, 3½ m. from Tranent, and 5½ m. from Haddington. Pop. about 200.

LONGNOR, a parish in Salop, 8 m. S of Shrewsbury. Area 1,200. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1841, 243.—Also a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Alstonefield, Staffordshire, 8½ m. NE of Leek. Area 850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1841, 485.

LONGOBARDI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 12 m. S of Paola, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,500.

LONGOBUCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 12 m. N of Rossano, and 23 m. NE of Cosenza, in a deep valley. Pop. 5,000. It contains 6 churches. In the vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

LONGO-SARDO, a town and port of Sardinia, in the prov. of Ozieri, 60 m. NE of Sassari, and 26 m. N of Tempio, at the W entrance of the strait of Bonifaccio, and near a cape of the same name, on which is a small fort. L. was the *Tibula* of the Romans.

LONGOTOMI, a river of Chili, in the district of Petorca, which has its source at the base of the volcano Ligua; runs W; and throws itself into the Pacific, near a village of the same name, 60 m. N of Valparaiso, and after a course of about 90 m.

LONGPARISH, a parish in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SW of Whitchurch. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. 811.

LONG-POINT, or NORTH FORELAND, an island of Upper Canada, in the district of London, in the N part of Lake Erie. It is nearly 20 m. in length from E to W, and about 1½ m. in medium breadth. A lighthouse has been erected on its E extremity.

LONG-PONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Villers-Cotterets, on the Siviere. Pop. 160. It has a tile-work, a lime-kiln, and a manufactory of saltpetre.

LONG-PONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ghoy. Pop. 127.

LONG-PRÉ', a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Couthuin. Pop. 236.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Incourt. Pop. 138.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Saint-Amand. Pop. 155.

LONGPRÉ'-LES-CORPS-SAINTS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. NE of Hallencourt, and 8 m. SSE of Abbeville. Pop. 1,140.

LONG-RECIF, or GLOVER'S REEF, a cluster of rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Guatimala, and to the S of the Turneff islands, in N lat. 16° 50′, W long. 87° 40′.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry in the p. of Ribchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 7½ m. NE of Preston, intersected by the Preston and Longridge railway.

LONG-ROCK, a cluster of rocks about a mile from the coast of co. Down, opposite Ballywalter. It is about ¾ of a mile in extent from N to S.

LONGROY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. SW of Eu. Pop. 288.

LONG-SART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Seneffe. Pop. 282.

LONGSIDE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, to the W of Peterhead, containing an area of about 19 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 1,825; in 1841, 2,612, of whom 384 were in the village of L.

LONGSTOCK, a parish in Southamptonshire, 1½ m. N of Stockbridge, on the river Test, and crossed by the Andover canal. Area 2,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 428; in 1841, 497.

LONGSTONE (GREAT), WITH HOLME, a chapelry in the p. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, 3 m. NNW of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 506; in 1841, 521.

LONGSTONE (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, 2½ m. NW of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 146; in 1841, 174.

LONGSTOW, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2 m. S of Caxton. Area 1,412 acres. Pop. in 1841, 276.

LONGSWAMP, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 72 m. E by N of Harrisburg, watered by Little Lehigh river. Its surface is hilly, and its soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,836.

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Northamptonshire, 2 m. W by S of Peterborough, on the N bank of the Nen. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1841, 251.

LONGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Penwortham, Lancashire, 5 m. SW of Preston, on the banks of the Ribble. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,719.

LONGTOWN, a small market-town in the parish of Arthuret, Cumberland, 8½ m. N by W of Carlisle, on the banks of the Esk, near its confluence with the Liddel. The houses are neat modern erections, and the streets are regular and spacious. The inhabitants are partly employed in hand-loom weaving. Pop. in 1801, 1,335; in 1841, 1,990; in 1851, 2,142.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Clodock, Herefordshire, 14 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Monnow. Pop. in 1831, 938; in 1841, 869.

LONGWITTON, a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland, 8 m. NW of Morpeth. Pop. in 1831, 143; in 1841, 135.

LONGUÉ', a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Baugé. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,964; in 1841, 14,762. The town is 13 m. S of Baugé, at the confluence of the Latan with the Authione. Pop. in 1841, 4,287. It has several tanneries, manufactories of linen, shoes, and of oil, and carries on an active trade in grain, fruit, and hemp. It was formerly divided into two parts, named Longué-en-Franchise, and Longué-hors-Franchise. Leeches are caught in great numbers in the vicinity.

LONGUEIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Offranville. Pop. 1,023.

LONGUEIL, a township of Upper Canada, in the Ottawa district, bounded on the N by the Ottawa river. The soil is cold and damp, and to a great extent unfit for cultivation. Pop. in 1842, 1,122. Its chief town is L'Original.

LONGUE'-SAULX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Eure. Pop. 101.

LONGUEVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and arrond. of Dieppe. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,510; in 1841, 8,428. The town is 11 m. S of Dieppe, and 27 m. N of Rouen, on the Scie. Pop. 544. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, an oil-mill, several lime and brick kilns, &c.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Bra-

bant, and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 816; of com. 745.

LONGVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. SE of Villers-Bocage, and 17 m. SW of Caen, near the l. bank of the Orne. Pop. 1,140.—Also a village in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 5 m. NE of Etaples, on the Dordogne. Pop. 500.

LONGWILY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep. 592. It has a mine of sulphureous lead.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry in the p. of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 2½ m. W of Huddersfield. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,111; in 1841, 2,418.

LONGWOOD, a village in the p. of Clonard, co. Meath. Area 45 acres. Pop. in 1841, 587.

LONGWOOD, a plain in the E part of the island of St. Helena, noted as the place of residence of Napoleon Bonaparte during his exile in that island.

LONGWOOD, a village of Albemarle co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 97 m. WNW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 175.

LONGWORTH, a parish in Berks, 7 m. SE by E of Great Farringdon, including the chapelry of Charney and the hamlet of Draycott-Moore. Area 4,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,034; in 1841, 1,063.—Also a township in the parish of Bolton, Lancashire, 5 m. N by W of Great Bolton. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179: in 1841, 149.

LONGWY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, arrond. of Briey. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,577; in 1841, 11,527. The town is 23 m. NW of Briey, and 37 m. NW of Metz. Pop. in 1841, 2,430. It consists of an upper and a lower town: the former stands on a steep rock and forms a regular hexagon; the lower town rises amphitheatrally on the side of the rock near the r. bank of the Chiers. The streets of the upper town are straight and spacious, and it has a public square surrounded by handsome buildings, a custom-house, an hospital, and a military prison. It possesses manufactories of calico, carpets, earthenware, wax-work, clocks, jewellery, parchment, leather, and hats, a copper foundery, several tanneries, and a distillery of brandy; and carries on an active trade in ham, lard, and sausages. This town was founded in the 3d cent., and became in the 13th cent. capital of the county of Longwy. In the 17th cent. it was taken and dismantled by the French, and in 1678 was reunited to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1792 it was held for three days by the Prussians, and it again fell into their hands in 1815.

LONIGO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, delegation and 14 m. SW of Vicenza, on the l. bank of the Gua. Pop. 1,610. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and contains a Benedictine abbey and several churches.

LONINGEN, an amt or bail. and market-town of Oldenburg, in the duchy of Oldenburg, circle and 15 m. SW of Kloppenburg, on an arm of the Hase. Pop. of p., 5,583; of town, 1,257.

LONLAY-L'ABBAYE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, arrond. and cant., and 5 m. NW of Domfront. Pop. 3,571.

LONMAY, a parish of Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of 24 sq. m., bounded on the N and E by the North sea, and watered on the S and SW by an affluent of the Ugie. Pop. in 1841, 1,614.

LONNERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 3 m. W of Höchstadt, and 20 m. SSW of Bamberg, at the confluence of the Weisach and Aisch. Pop. 300.

LONNEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Chenée. Pop. 307.

LONSIR, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 15 m. NE of Wankareer, on a rocky mountain.

LONS-LE-SAUNIER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura. The arrond. comprises an area of 154,524 hects., and contains 11 cant. Pop. in 1831, 108,620; in 1841, 109,231. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,397; in 1841, 18,578. The town is 50 m. SW of Besançon, 246 m. SE of Paris, in N lat. 46° 40′ 28″, and E long. 0° 53′ 11″. Pop. in 1789, 6,500; in 1821, 7,796; in 1831, 7,918; in 1841, 8,565. It is situated at the confluence of the Seille, Solman, and Vallière rivers, in the midst of lofty mountains. It is well-built; the streets are straight, spacious, and well-paved; and it contains an extensive parade, in which are a handsome church and several fine fountains. The only other buildings worthy of note, are the communal college, the public library, the museum, and the theatre. The salt-works, to which the town owes its celebrity and name, are in its nether part. It has, besides, manufactories of hosiery and of bonnets, several dye-works, and carries on an active trade in grain, iron, timber, wine, cheese of local manufacture, woodenware, iron-wire, plate-iron, nails, and leather. This town is noted in history so early as 382. Its salt-works were destroyed in 1291 by order of the princes of Burgundy, but were re-established in 1733. After changing hands several times, it was finally taken by the French in 1637.

LONTAR, an island in the N part of the strait of Malacco, near the W coast of Lower Siam, in N lat. 7° 40′, and E long. 99° 3′. It is 21 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in medium breadth. It, in common with some of the adjacent islands, is inhabited by Ichthyophagi, called, from their habits, by the Malays, Orang Laut, or 'Men of the sea.' They are said to be mild and inoffensive in disposition.

LONTOIR, a district in the S part of Banda island, in the group of the Molucca islands, Asiatic archipelago. It contains a Dutch fort.

LONTRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Cabo-Frio, and joins the São-João, between the rivers Ipuca and Dourado.

LONWEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Opglabeek. Pop. 142.

LONYA, a river of Croatia, which has its source 14 m. SSW of Warasdin, at the NE extremity of the comitat of Agram, which it separates from that of Kreutz; flows afterwards into that comitat; runs along the confines of Slavonia; and joins the Save, on the l. bank, at a village of the same name, and after a course, in a generally SSE direction, of 75 m.

LONZAC (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. of Treignac, 6 m. SSW of Uzerche. Pop. 2,356.

LONZE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep., 987; of com., 971.

LOO, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. of dep., 1,709. The town is 1½ m. SSE of Furnes, on a canal of the same name. Pop. 1,680.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Broechem. Pop. 126.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Dieghem. Pop. 142.—Also a com. in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Hamont. Pop. 104.—Also a com. in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Lovendegem. Pop. 643.

LOOBERGHE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SE of Bourbourg, near the Canal-de-Bergues. Pop. 1,130.

LOOBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Grand-Brogel. Pop. 105.

LOO-CHOO. See Lieu-Kieu.

LOOCHRISTY, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep., 1,386; of com., 968. The town is 6 m. ENE of Ghent, and 14 m. WNW of Dendermonde. It has manufactories of linen, coarse cotton cloth, ginghams, and starch, and several breweries.

LOODHUN, a village in the Punjab, near the r. bank of the Ghara, and 60 m. SE of Multan.

LOOE (East), a chapelry and sea-port, in the p. of St. Martin, Cornwall, 21 m. S by W of Launceston, on the N bank of the river Looe, at its efflux into the English channel; connected with West L. by a narrow and ancient stone-bridge across the Looe, and with Liskeard by the Looe and Liskeard canal. Pop. in 1801, 467; in 1831, 865; in 1841, 926. Two members were returned by this borough till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised. In the reign of Edward III., it was the only sea-port of any importance in Cornwall except Fowey. The inhabitants have been much employed in the pilchard fishery, and had formerly considerable trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean. An inconsiderable coasting trade is still carried on. Tin, copper, lead, timber, salt, bark, and fish, are exported. The town is chiefly built on a small flat piece of land bounded by the sea on the S, and the river on the W. It consists of several short and narrow streets or alleys, extremely picturesque in appearance and situation, being surrounded, like West L., by high and steep acclivities, covered with terraced gardens.

LOOE (West), a chapelry, and an ancient borough, in the p. of Talland, Cornwall, 28 m. E by N of Truro, on the W bank of the river Looe, and opposite to East L. Pop. in 1801, 376; in 1831, 593; in 1841, 616. Till the passing of the reform act, when it was disfranchised, it returned 2 members to parliament. The pilchard fishery has been the principal support of the inhabitants. The town chiefly consists of a single street, picturesquely situated, on the side of a hill, with some buildings along the bank of the river. There is a small harbour, defended by a battery of 10 guns, on the beach.

LOOE, or Trelawney, a river in Cornwall, rising near St. Cleer, and flowing S to the British channel, between the towns of East and West Looe; previous to which it is joined by a considerable branch, from which it is sometimes distinguished by the name of East L. river. It is 10 m. in length, for 1¾ m. of which only it is tidal. The Looe and Liskeard canal is an artificial cut, navigable from the sea to Liskeard, a distance of 5 m.

LOOE, or Loe, a river in Cornwall, rising to the W of Penryn, and flowing S by Helstone into the British channel. It is prevented from being tidal by a bank of shingle, thrown up by the sea at the mouth of the valley, converting the inner portion into a beautiful lake, called the Looe pool.

LOOKOUT (Cape), a headland of British North America, on the S side of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 55° 30′, and W long. 85° 10′.

LOOKOUT (Cape), a headland of the state of North Carolina, U. S., at the S extremity of a long island, in the co. of Cartaret, 78 m. SW of Cape Hatteras, in N lat. 34° 34′, and W long. 76° 37′.—Also a headland of the Columbia territory, to the SW of the mouth of the Killamonk, and 69 m. S of that of the Columbia.

LOOKOUT (Point), a headland of New South Wales, at the NE extremity of Stradebrook island, Moreton bay, in the co. of Stanley.—Also a mountain, near the junction of the rivers Darling and Murray.

LOOKOUT, or Desvelos (Point), a headland of Patagonia, on the E coast, between the gulf of George in the N, and Port S. Julian, in S lat. 48° 30′.

LOON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Gravelines. Pop. 1,634.

LOON (Neder), or Loon-op-Zand, a market-town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 1 m. SE of Ravenstein, and 19 m. ENE of Bois-le-Duc, in a marshy district. Pop. 4,000. It contains 4 churches and a synagogue, and has several spinning-mills. Its trade consists chiefly in corn.

LOONBECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Yssche. Pop. 407.

LOONEE, a village of Afghanistan, on the Gomul river, 35 m. W of Dera-Ismail-Khan.—Also a v. of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 11 m. ESE of Punah.

LOONGHEE, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mranmapyee, on the Irawaddi, 16 m. SW of Patanago.

LOOP-HEAD, a headland on the N side of the mouth of the Shannon, in the p. of Kilballyowen, co. Clare. It rises to the height of 232 ft. above sea-level, and has a lighthouse, in N lat. 52° 33′, W long. 9° 56′.

LOOS, or Los, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Haubourdin, and 3 m. SW of Lille. Pop. in 1841, 3,404. Previous to the first French revolution it contained a magnificent abbey, now used as a house-of-detention. It has manufactories of linen, plain and damask, calico, prunella, shoes, carding-combs, white lead and other chemical substances, printed muslins, an oil and several spinning-mills, and a tile-work. See also Losing and Loss.

LOOSDORF, a town of Austria, in the archd. of Austria, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, 12 m. WSW of St. Polten, near the Bielach. Pop. 722. It has a salt-work, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of saffron.

LOOSDRECHT (Neuw), a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, arrond. and 17 m. SSE of Amsterdam, and 7 m. N of Utrecht. Pop. 2,290.

LOOSDUINEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. and 5 m. N of Naaldwyk, and 4 m. SW of the Hague. Pop. 1,550.

LOOTENHULLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent, watered by the Poucke-Beke. Pop. 3,017.

LOOVELL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Aeltre. Pop. 195.

LOOZ, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,386. The town is 10 m. S of Hasselt. Pop. 968.

LOOZEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Bocholt. Pop. 166.

LOOZENHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Keerbergen. Pop. 400.

LOPAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 29 m. N of Kharkov, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name.

LOPATKA (Cape), a headland of Russia in Asia, at the S extremity of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, in N lat. 51° 0′ 15″, E long. 156° 28′ 30″.

LOPENITZ. See Schlapanitz.

LOPERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Jaen, and partido of Andujar, near the Guadalquiver. Pop. 2,179. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a custom-house, a public granary, and a convent. The manufacture of com-

mon cloth, and agriculture, form the chief branches of local industry.

LOPEREC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. E of Le Faou. Pop. 1,897.

LOPERHET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Daoulas, 9 m. E of Brest. Pop. 1,271.

LOPERSUM, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 13 m. NNE of Groningen. Pop. 1,710.

LOPEZ, or LOPEZ-GONSALVO (CAPE), a headland on the S confines of Upper Guinea, in S lat. 0° 30′, E long. 8° 35′. It is steep and woody, and forms the NW point of an island which encloses on the SW the bay of Nazareth, and which is separated from the continent by only a narrow channel.

LOPHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,386; of com. 968.

LO-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Faou-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 57′, E long. 117° 16′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shan-se, 18 m. S of Ping-ting, and 72 m. ESE of Tae-yuen-yu, in N lat. 37° 37′ 50″, E long. 113° 45′.

LO-PING-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. and 105 m. E of Yun-nan, in N lat. 24° 58′ 48″, E long. 104° 18′ 10″.

LOPINNO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, and reg. of Bromberg, circle and 14 m. ESE of Wongrowiz, on a lake. Pop. 605.

LOPO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sapucahi.

LOQUEFFRET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Pleyben, 15 m. NE of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,861.

LOQUEZ (PORT), a bay of Madagascar, on the NE coast, to the S of Cape Ambro.

LOQUITZ, a river of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the amt of Saalfeld, an affluent of the Saal.

LOQUIVY-PLOUGRAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plouaret, 18 m. S of Lannion. Pop. 2,541.

LOR, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which has its source in the Cantabrian mountains, near Riocereyja; runs SW; and throws itself into the Sil, on the r. bank, 12 m. SE of Santa-Maria-Monforte-de-Lemus, and after a course of 36 m.

LORA, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source about 50 m. NE of Quetta, and, after a course of about 80 m., in a SW direction, is lost in the desert of Khorasan. Its waters are briny.—Also a district between Ghuzni and Cabul. It is well-watered, and contains several villages.

LORA-DEL-RIO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Sevilla. The partido comprises 10 pueblos. The town is 29 m. ENE of Sevilla, and 11 m. NE of Carmona, on the r. bank of the Guadalquivir, and at the foot of the Serra Morena. Pop. 4,590. It has a parish-church, a convent, an hospital, and a public granary; and has manufactories of hats, woollen fabrics, and leather, and numerous oil-mills. The environs afford silk in large quantities, and have several mineral springs. Cattle are also reared in large numbers in the locality.

LORAIN, a county in the N part of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area, generally fertile, of 550 sq. m., watered by two branches of Black river, and by Beaver creek. Pop. in 1840, 18,467; in 1850, 25,757. Its cap. is Elyria.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 904.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 15 m. S of Watertown. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Sandy creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. 1,699.

LORANCA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. W of Cuenca, partido and 8 m. S of Huete, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Altamira. Pop. 533.

LORANCA-DE-TAJUNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrano, partly on the slope of a hill near the r. bank of the Tajuna, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,102. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and an hospital. Charcoal is extensively made in the environs.

LORANCE, a township of Cape Girardeau co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 1,543.

LORANGO, a river of Mozambique, in the gov. of Quilimane, which runs SE, and throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, 75 m. NE of Quilimane.

LORANQUILLO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. ENE of Burgos, and partido of Belorado. Pop. 97.

LORBUS, or LERBA, a town of Tunis, 75 m. SE of the town of that name, and 21 m. NE of Keff. It is the *Laribus Colonia* of the ancients.

LORCA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 42 m. SW of Murcia, and 46 m. W of Cartagena, on the E flank and at the foot of the Sierra-del-Cano, and near the r. bank of the Sangonera, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 40,469. It is commanded by a fortress of great extent, of Moorish structure, on the adjacent Sierra-de-Murviedro, and which is still in a good state of preservation. The town, judging from traces of its ancient walls which are still to be found, appears to have formerly been of much greater extent. It consists of an upper and a lower town; the former, which was built by the Moors, is miserable in the extreme. Its streets are narrow, tortuous, ill-paved, and often extremely steep. The houses are ill and irregularly built, and of little elevation. The lower or modern town stands on a level tract. Some of its streets are long and spacious, and the greater number of the houses are handsome and uniform. There are besides two suburbs, named Gracia and Christoval. The principal edifices are the collegiate church, a structure of the 16th cent., the Gothic church of Santa Maria, another named Santiago, the town-house, the episcopal palace, and the convent de Murcia. There are several other churches and convents, two hospitals, a college, a school, extensive barracks, and several fine public promenades. The industry of the place consists chiefly in the manufacture of saltpetre, soda, soap, cloth of different kinds, thread, tulle, linen, and in silk-spinning. The trade consists chiefly in silk, soda, and articles of local production. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and affords considerable quantities of clay, aluminous earth, iron, and galena. L., the *Eliocroca* or *Ilorcis* of the ancients, is of great antiquity, and contains a considerable number of Roman remains. In 1802 it sustained a serious inundation from the bursting of the adjacent reservoirs. In 1823 it was taken by the French.

LORCE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Embleve. Pop. of dep. 582; of com. 300.

LORCH, a market-town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 2 m. NW of Rudesheim, and 20 m. WSW of Weisbaden, at the confluence of the Wisperbach with the Rhine. Pop. 1,850. It contains a castle, 2 churches, an ancient Benedictine abbey, in which many of the Hohenstaffen princes are buried, and a mineral spring. The environs afford excellent wine.—Also a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 26 m. SW of Ellwangen, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Rems. Pop.

1,774. It has manufactories of pottery, hartshorn, and aquafortis.

LORCH, Lorich, or Laurach, a village of Austria, in the circle of the Traun, near the Ens, 15 m. N of Steyer. It occupies the site of the ancient *Lauriacum*.

LORCHA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, partido and 18 m. ESE of San-Felipe-de-Jativa. Pop. 888.

LORCHHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. of Rüdesheim, on the r. bank of the Rhine, 1½ m. NW of Lorch, and 32 m. SSE of Coblenz. Pop. 400.

LORD AUCKLAND ISLANDS. See Auckland Islands.

LORD CHATHAM ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in the group of the Galapagos islands, in S lat. 0° 50′, W long. 89° 30′, ESE of Indefatigable island. It is about 45 m. in length from NE to SW, and is covered with mountains. At its NE extremity is Mount Pitt, an eminence 805 ft. in height.

LORD EDGECUMBE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, in the archipelago of Santa Cruz, and to the SE of the island of that name, in S lat. 11° 25′, E long. 166° 28′.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND. See Hood Island.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, a small inhabited island in the South Pacific, to the E of Australia, between Port Jackson and Norfolk island, in S lat. 31° 30′, E long. 159° 4′. It is frequented by great numbers of pigeons, wild geese, and turtles.

LORD HOWE'S, or Ontang Java Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific, to the NE of the Solomon islands, in S lat. 5° 30′, E long. 159° 20′. They were discovered in 1791 by Capt. Hunter. They are 32 in number, and are all well-wooded. Their inhabitants are copper-coloured, wear the hair gathered into a bunch at the back of the head, and long beards with rows of teeth strung at the extremities. The cartilage of the nose was pierced with a piece of bone or reed, and their arms and thighs were covered with tatooing. Their only clothing consisted of a piece of cloth wrapped round the loins. They appeared a hardy race, and had canoes 40 ft. in length.

LORD MULGRAVE'S ARCHIPELAGO. See Mulgrave.

LORD NORTH'S ISLAND, an island of the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 3° 8′, and E long. 31° 15′.

LORDELO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 1½ m. W of Villareal. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of earthenware.

LOREDO, a market-town of Mexico, in the prov. of Tamaulepas, on the Rio-del-Norte.

LOREDO (San Pedro de), a parish and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. Pop. 1,513. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The rearing of cattle and manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry.

LORENA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca and 126 m. NE of São-Paulo, and 135 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 6,000. Coffee and other articles of provision are extensively cultivated in the environs. The rearing of pigs and poultry for the market of Rio-de-Janeiro forms also an important object of local industry. It was formerly named Guaypacaré.

LORENZANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. NNW of Leon, and 10 m. NE of Llamas-de-la-Bibera, in the valley of Bernesja. Pop. 245.—Also a town in Galicia, in the prov. and 38 m. NNE of Lugo, and partido of Mondonedo, on the r. bank of the Masena, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 2,872. It has a parish church and a custom-house. In the vicinity is a convent, from which the town and valley have derived their name.—Also a market-town of Tuscany, SE of Pisa. Pop. 800. Wine, olives, and figs are extensively cultivated in the environs.

LORENZANA (San Vincente de), a town of Guatimala, in the state and 30 m. ESE of San-Salvador, near the r. bank of the Lempta.

LORENZEN (Sankt), a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle of the Pusterthal, NE of Brixen, on the Gader. Pop. 2,700.—Also a market town in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, and circle of Villach, 10 m. NE of Klagenfurt, on the Geil.

LORENZEN-IN-DER-WUSTE (Sankt), a town of Styria, in the circle and 17 m. W of Marburg, near the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of glass, and a considerable trade in timber.

LORENZKIRCHEN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, E of Strehla. Pop. 312.

LORENZO (San), a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, on the coast, to the NE of St. Remo.—Also a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, 23 m. ESE of Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 1,050.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 13 m. SE of Reggio, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Mileto, on a mountain. Pop. 1,690. It has 2 Greek churches.—Also a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 45 m. SSE of Trieste, and 18 m. WSW of Pisino.—Also a headland of Sardinia, on the E coast of the island of that name, to the N of the mouth of the Flumendosa.

LORENZO (San), an island of Mexico, in the gulf of California, near the E coast of Old California, in N lat. 29° 30′, W long. 113° 25′.

LORENZO (San), a headland of Ecuador, in the dep. of Guayaquil, in N lat. 1° 4′, W long. 80° 50′.

LORENZO (San), an island of the Pacific, near the coast of Peru, in the intendency and 9 m. W of Lima, opposite the port of Callao, in S lat. 12° 3′, W long. 77° 15′. It is about 4 m. in length, and is inhabited by Indians who employ themselves in fishing.

LORENZO (San), a river of La Plata, in the S part of Le Gran Chaco, which has its source in the mountains of Los Yuanes; runs NE; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Vermejo on the r. bank, 36 m. above the confluence of that river with the Paraguay.

LORENZO (San), or Badia San Lorenzo, a comunita and market-town of Tuscany, to the NE of Prato, on the Sieve. Pop. of comunita, comprising 17 adjacent villages, 10,000.

LORENZO-DE-BORUCAS (San), a town of Guatimala, in the SE part of the state of Costa Rica, near the shore of the Pacific.

LORENZO-DEL-CARDESAR (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Baleares and island of Majorca, partido and 6 m. NE of Manacor. Pop. 1,600.

LORENZO-DE-LA-FRONTERA (San), or Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra-la-Nueva, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, and prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, 225 m. ENE of Orepesa, and 300 m. E of La Paz. Pop. about 6,000. It is situated in an extensive plain, and is surrounded by a great number of handsome country houses. Within the confines of the town the houses, although of stone, are generally badly built. San-L. was founded in 1594, and erected into a bishopric in 1605.—A town of the same name formerly existed 180 m. to the N of the present.

LORENZO-EN-GROTTE (San), a village of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Viterbo, 6 m.

SSE of Acquapendente, and 14 m. WSW of Orvieto, on a hill.

LORENZO-MAGGIORE (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 17 m. SE of Piedimonte, cant. and 5 m. SE of Cereto. Pop. 1,000. It contains 4 churches, one of them a collegiate.

LORENZO-MARQUEZ. See Delagoa.

LORENZO-EL-REAL, a village of Guatimala, in the dep. of Suchiltepec, near the shore of the Pacific.

LORENZONA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 16 m. SSE of Pisa, vicarial and 12 m. ESE of Leghorn.

LOREO, a district and town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and delegation and 29 m. SSW of Venice, and 8 m. ENE of Adria, on the E bank of a canal of the same name. Pop. 2,500. It carries on an active trade in timber, silk, osiers, lint, grain, and cattle. The district comprises 4 communes.

LORETO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, 4 m. SE of Civita-di-Penne, and 4 m. NW of Chieti, on the side of a hill. Pop. 4,000. It possesses a royal and 7 parish churches and several convents, and has a large paper-mill and a dye-work.

LORETO, a town and fort of Mexico, in Old California, near the E coast of the peninsula, 258 m. W of Cinaloa, and 1,050 m. NW of Mexico.

LORETO, a village of Bolivia, in the district of Moxos, on the Mamore, to the SE of Trinidad.

LORETO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro. Its inhabitants are chiefly of Indian descent.—Also a missionary station, on the l. bank of the Uruguay, 90 m. below the confluence of the Iguaraçu. It formerly contained 1,000 inhabitants, but is now nearly deserted.

LORETTO, or Loreto, a distretto-governativo and town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 14 m. NE of Macerata, and 14 m. S of Ancona, on a hill, near the mouth of the Musone. Pop. 1,170. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and deep ditches, but possesses little strength. It has a large square, an episcopal palace, and a cathedral, the last of which contains the Casa-Santa, or house inhabited by the Virgin Mary of Nazareth, which, as tradition reports, was conveyed in 1291, by a band of angels, from Galilee to Dalmatia, and subsequently into Italy. The precious relic occupies a conspicuous situation in the cathedral, and is surrounded with a case of fine marble, ornamented with bas-reliefs, the work of some of the best sculptors of Italy. The Casa contains an image of the Virgin, covered with precious stones. On the invasion of Italy by the French republicans, this church, like others, was despoiled of its treasures; even the image of the Virgin was removed to Paris, but restored in 1802. The town has fallen greatly to decay, from the decrease of its traffic in rosaries, crosses, &c.

LORETTO, a village of Alleghany township, Cambria co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 145 m. W by N of Harrisburg, on Alleghany mountain. Pop. in 1840, 100.

LORETZ, or Lortze, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zug, which issues from the NE extremity of Lake Egeri; runs first NW, then SW; and falls into Lake Zug at the N extremity; issues thence at Cham; flows NW; and joins the Reuss on the r. bank, on the confines of the cant. of Zug and Zurich, and after a total course of about 15 m.

LOREY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Arville. Pop. 112.

LOREY (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin. Pop. 1,650.

LORGAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Chusistan, to the N of Schuster.

LORGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 5 m. E of Marchenoir, and 20 m. N of Blois. Pop. 520.

LORGUES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and arrond. of Draguignan. The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,077; in 1841, 8,115. The town is 7 m. SW of Draguignan, on the Argens. Pop. in 1841, 4,196. It is a small but well-built town, and has a college. It possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, linen, earthenware, and turnery; a tannery, a tile and a gypsum-work; and several distilleries of brandy. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

LORGURKARA, a village in Bhawlpur, 26 m. NE of Subzulcote, and on the road from that place to Khanpur.

LORI, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, and district of Somkhete, on the Debega, 51 m. SSW of Tiflis.—Also a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Akhal-tsikhe.

LORICA, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca, 510 m. N of Popayan, and 102 m. SSW of Carthagena, on the l. bank of the Sinu.

LORIDA, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of King, which has its source in the Cullarin range, and joins the Narrawa.

LORIENT, or L'Orient, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 199,531 hect., and contains 10 cants. Pop. in 1831, 128,458; in 1841, 136,446.—The cant. comprises 2 coms. Pop. in 1831, 24,351; in 1841, 29,047.—The town is situated in a level tract, at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, and about 1½ m. above the entrance of the latter into the Atlantic; 30 m. WNW of Vannes; 96 m. WSW of Rennes; and 327 m. WSW of Paris. Pop. in 1789, 18,460; in 1821, 17,115; in 1841, 22,054. It is surrounded by good fortifications, and built with great regularity, the streets being long, straight, and wide, and the public squares spacious and handsome. The harbour is large and secure, of easy access, and sufficiently deep to float ships of war. The trade was formerly very flourishing, while the French East India company made it the principal station for their shipping, and the exclusive entrepot of goods imported from India. L. was also declared a free port in 1784, a privilege which, however, was abrogated with all other exclusive privileges at the revolution. It has still some trade, particularly with the French colonies, and is a place of importance on account of its magazines for the use of the royal navy. The principal manufacture is of salt. In 1746, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by a British armament under the command of General Sinclair and Admiral Lestock.

LORIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saint-Genis. Pop. 1,296.

LORINCZ (Sankt), a village of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 12 m. WSW of Funfkirchen, on the l. bank of the Kaltya.

LORIOL, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, arrond. and 12 m. SSW of Valence. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,518.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Drome, opposite the village of Livron. Pop. 2,400. It has manufactories of silk goods.

LORME, or Lormes, a town of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. arrond. and 18 m. SE of Clemecy. Pop. 3,214.

LORMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 2 m. SW of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 1,833.

LORN, a district of Argyleshire, about 30 m. in

length, and 9 m. in breadth; bounded on the E by Breadalbane; on the S by Loch-Etive, which separates it from Knapdale; on the W by the ocean and the sound of Mull; and on the N by Lochaber and Moidart.

LORO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. SSW of Macerata.

LOROUX, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 48 m. SSW of Janina, on the r. bank of the Lurcha.

LOROUX-BOTTEREAU (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the Loire, 12 m. E of Nantes. Pop. 5,012.

LOROUX-DU-DESERT (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. ENE of Fougeres. Pop. 1,200.

LORQUI, a village of Spain, in Murcia, on the Segura, near Molina, 45 m. W of Alicant. Pop. 680.

LORQUIN, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, arrond. and 8 m. SW of Sarrebourg. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 18,849; of town 1,346.

LORRACH, a town of Baden, 6 m. NE of Bale, on the l. bank of the Wiesen. Pop. 2,582.

LORRAINE, an ancient province in the NE of France, lying between Champagne on the W, and Alsace on the E, and comprising L. Proper, German L., the Pays du Vosges, the Barrois, the Pays Messin, the Toulois, the Verdunois, French Luxemburg, and the principality of Bouillon. Its cap. was Nancy. It is now divided into the 4 deps. of La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges.

LORREY (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St.-Sauveur-Lendelin, on the l. bank of the Lozon. Pop. 1,580.

LORREZ-LE-BOCAGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. ESE of Nemours, on the Lunain. Pop. 750.

LORRHA, a parish in co. Tipperary. Area 16,520 acres, of which 542 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. in 1831, 3,995; in 1841, 4,742. The villages are L., 3 m. E of Portumna; Ferry, on the Shannon, opposite Portumna; Buhnahautia, on the S border; Newtown, 1½ m. NW of L.; and Upper Kilcross and Lower Kilcross, in the N. Pop. of L. village 312.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 28 m. E of Orleans. Pop. 1,670.

LORSCH, or Laurisheim, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 6 m. E of Worms. Pop. 2,300.

LORUM, a parish in co. Carlow, 2¾ m. SSE of Bagnalstown. Area 5,345 acres. Pop. 1,493.

LOS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 1 m. ENE of Haubourdin. An ancient abbey here has been converted into a large central house-of-correction.

LOS (Isles De), or Ilhas Dos Idolos, a group of 3 inhabited islands, besides several bare rocks and reefs, 2 m. distant from Tumbo-point, between 9° 25′ and 9° 32′ N lat., and 13° 46′ and 13° 52′ W long., on the W coast of Africa. The westernmost and largest, called Tamara or Futabar, is 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. Factory island is 4½ m. in length. Crawford or Rooma island, nearly midway between the other two, is little more than a mile in length. They are of volcanic origin, and formed chiefly of a blue and iron-coloured lava.

LOSAD, a village and district of Transylvania, in the E part of the com. of Hunyad.

LOSADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Villafranca. Pop. 234.

LOS ALAMOS. See Alamos.

LOSAR (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, 34 m. E of Plasencia. Pop. 2,000.

LOSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 4 m. ENE of Brunn. Pop. 1,300.

LOSCHITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Olmütz. Pop. 1,600.

LOSDZEY, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 12 m. NE of Seigny. Pop. 1,600, of whom a large proportion are Jews.

LOSE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 37° 32′.

LOS ESTEROS. See Esteros.

LOSENSTEIN, a village of the archd. of Austria, on the r. bank of the Ens, 9 m. S of Steyer.

LOSETO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-de-Bari, 6 m. S of Bari. Pop. 550.

LO-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Ju-ning-fu, in N lat. 32° 15′, and E long. 114° 24′.

LO-SHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Shaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 15′, and E long. 112° 48′.

LO-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Kea-tsing-heën.

LOSHEIM, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. S of Treves. Pop. 1,104.

LOSIKAR, or Lokar, a town of Tibet, in the Pung-suk-sangho, 250 m. SW of Lhassa.

LOSLAU, or Vodcislawice, a town of Prussian Silesia, 7 m. SW of Rybnik. Pop. 1,300.

LOSONCZ, a town of Hungary, the cap. of the com. of Neograd, on the l. bank of the Tugar, 34 m. SE of Altsohl. Pop. 2,500. It was terribly devastated by the Russian troops in the Hungarian insurrectionary war in 1849.

LOSOVENKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Kharkov.

LOSSE, a river of France, which rises in the N of the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees; flows through Gers and Lot-et-Garonne; and joins the Gelize, after a N course of about 50 m.

LOSSEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 6 m. SE of Brieg.

LOSSIE, a river of Morayshire, which, passing by the town of Elgin, falls into the sea at Lossiemouth, 26 m. from its source.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a village situated at the mouth of the above river, the seaport of Elgin, from which it is distant about 7 m., and with which it is now connected by railway. The harbour receives vessels of 80 tons burden. Pop. in 1841, 902.

LOSSNITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzegebirge, 15 m. SSE of Glancha, and 50 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactories of woollens and cottons.

LOSSOLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Nivarre, 3 m. WNW of Gattinara. Pop. 6,200.

LOSTALLO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, district of Moësa. Pop. with Cabiolo, 363, Catholics.

LOSTOCK, a township in the parish of Bolton, in Lancashire, 3 m. W of Great Bolton. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 606; in 1841, 625.—Also a township in the p. of Great Budworth, in Cheshire, 2 m. NE of Northwich. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 537; in 1841, 574.

LOSTORF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. NE of Soleure. Pop. in 1850, with Mahran, 1,096. Catholics.

LOSTWITHIEL, a parish and market-town, in Cornwall, 25 m. W by N of Plymouth, and 5 m. S of Bodmin, in the valley of the river Fowey, once navigable to L., but now choked up with sand. Area 120 acres. Pop. in 1801, 743; in 1831, 1,548; in 1841, 1,186. It returned 2 members to parliament till the passing of the reform act, by which it was disfranchised; and was anciently possessed of numerous privileges, such as being the county-town and the sole stannary town in Cornwall. Its trade consists chiefly in importing coal and timber, and

exporting the produce of the tin and copper mines in the vicinity.

LO-SZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. and 36 m. NW of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 23′, and E long. 107° 31′.

LOT, a department in the south of France, lying between the parallels of 44° 13′ and 45° 3′ N; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Corrèze; on the E by the deps. of Cantal and Aveyron; on the S by the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne; and on the W by the deps. of Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne. Measured from SW to NE, it has a length of 55 m.; its average breadth is 30 m. Its superficial area is returned at 525,584 hectares. Its E part is covered by ramifications of the Cevennes and Mont Cantal. A branch of the Auvergne mountains, entering on the NW, divides the dep. into two sections, one of which belongs to the basin of the Dordogne which, with its affluents the Cere and the Bave, waters the N part of the dep., the other to the basin of the Lot which waters the S part of the dep., and here receives the Selle or Cele. The S part of the dep. gives birth to some affluents of the Garonne. The most elevated point is the mountain of La Bastide, which has an alt. of 760 metres, or 831 yds.; the mean alt. of the central plateau is 492 yds.—The soil is in general calcareous, and very fertile in the valleys of the Lot and the Dordogne. About 86,000 hect. are mountainous. The chief productions are maize, millet, wine, lint, tobacco, chestnuts, saffron, and fruits. The white mulberry is extensively reared, and a large quantity of silk is produced. About 25,000 hectares are occupied with forests. The live stock in 1839, consisted of 396,604 sheep, 60,963 oxen, 49,929 pigs, 6,921 horses, 5,803 mules, and 5,772 asses. Bees and poultry are also extensively reared. Agriculture is extremely backward.—The mineral productions are few and unimportant in quantity. The produce of the iron-mines in 1839 was valued at only 11,280 francs; and of the quarries of marble and building-stones, at only 93,663 francs. A little coal is wrought. The chief articles of manufacture are coarse cottons and woollens, paper, leather, and articles of wooden turnery. *Patés* of turkeys and truffles are largely made for export, and there is a considerable distillation of brandy. There are nearly 1,000 flour-mills within the dep. Its public revenue in 1840 amounted to 5,082,632 francs. The pop. in 1801 was 377,207; in 1841, 287,739; in 1846, 294,566. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon; which in 1841 were subdivided into 27 cants., and 307 coms. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Cahors. In 1834, it sent 5 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 1,169 electors. In 1842, it possessed 12 educational establishments of the secondary or higher rank, which were attended by 372 pupils; and in 1840, 383 primary schools.

LOT, a river of France, the *Olitis* or *Oltis* of the Romans, which rises near Blaymard in the dep. of Lozere, on the W flank of the Cevennes; intersects that dep., and Aveyron, the S part of Lot, and the E part of Lot-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne, on the r. bank, at Aiguillon, after a course from E to W of about 280 m. Its principal affluents, on the r., are the Coulagnes, Truyère, and Salle; on the l., the Dourdou and the Diege.

LOTER, a village of Austria, in the circle and 22 m. SW of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Saale. Pop. 430.

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a department in the S of France, taking its name from its two principal rivers. It lies between the parallels of 43° 58′ and 44° 45′ N; and is bounded on the N by the dep. of La Dordogne; on the E by that of Lot on the SE by Tarn-et-Garonne; on the S by Gers; on the SW by Landes; and on the W by Gironde. It has an area of 535,374 hectares. Its surface is slightly undulating; but rises in the S into some low hills which are connected with overlying spurs of the Pyrenees. The inclination of the surface is towards the W; and the whole dep. belongs to the basin of the Garonne, which receives within the limits of this dep. the Gers and the Bayse on the l.; and the Lot on the r. The Dropt, another tributary of the Garonne, waters the N part of the dep.—The climate is generally delicious; but is subject to long droughts, and likewise long-continued rains. In summer, the NW winds are sometimes destructively violent.—The plains of the Garonne and the Lot are among the most fertile portions of territory in France; but about two-thirds of the surface are poor in soil and of very inferior fertility, and nearly one-eighth is composed of barren marshy *landes*. The principal agricultural productions are maize, millet, legumes, lint, tobacco, fruit especially prunes, and red and white wines. Large flocks of cattle and sheep are reared; and pigs, goats, and poultry are numerous.—The produce of the mines in 1839 was valued at 100,090 francs; of the quarries, at 392,933 francs.—The manufactures consist of hardware, paper, coarse linens and woollens, leather, tobacco, brandy, and wine. Rosin, turpentine, and dried fruits are largely exported. The territorial revenue is estimated at 20,943,000 francs.—The pop. in 1821 was 330,121; in 1841, 347,073; in 1846, 346,260.—The dep. is divided into 4 arrondissements; viz. Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve; which in 1841 were subdivided into 34 cantons, and 312 communes. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Agen. In 1834, it sent 5 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 2,529 electors.

LOTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Leeuw-Saint-Pierre. Pop. 370.

LOTH, a parish of Sutherlandshire, bounded on the NE by Caithness, and on the E and SE by the Moray frith. The Ord of Caithness, at the NE boundary, rises sheer up from the ocean, and forms a stupendous barrier along the whole march with Caithness. A range of steep hills, whose loftiest summits attain alts. of about 1,900 ft. above sea-level, extends along the inner frontier, in a line nearly parallel with the sea-coast; and, excepting at a point nearly 3 m. from the Ord range, where it is cloven by the fine strath of the Helmsdale, forms over all its extent a water-shedding boundary. The glen of L. is flanked by the most mountainous heights of the parish. The Helmsdale, a large and fine stream, has a course of about 2 m. in the p., and falls into the sea 3 m. from the Ord of Caithness. The villages are Helmsdale and Port-Gower. Pop. in 1801, 1,374; in 1831, 2,234; in 1841, 2,526.

LOTHIAN, a district of Scotland, on the S side of the frith of Forth, anciently of larger limits than those assigned to it by modern usage, but still regarded as commensurate with the three shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, which are called respectively East, Mid, and West Lothian. It gives the name of Marquis to the noble family of Kerr of Fernihirst.

LOTHRY, a small river in Fifeshire, which rising in the Balla moss, and running SE for 6 or 7 m., falls into the Leven, below Leslie-house.

LO-TEEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. and 48 m. NE of Hwang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 53′, E long. 115° 22′. It has one of the springs, named Loyn, the water of which is used in the preparation of tea.

LO-TSING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yung-ping-fu, 138 m. ESE

of Pe-king, on the Lan-ho, 18 m. above its entrance into the gulf of Pe-king.

LO-TSING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The division comprises only one district, named Tung-gan-heen. The town is 135 m. W of Canton, and 90 m. NNE of Kaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 22° 55′ 12″, and E long. 110° 55′.

LO-TSING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-kiang, div. of Wan-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 10′, and E long. 120° 1′.

LOTTERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Thiamont. Pop. 209.

LOTTIN, a port on the S coast of Walau, one of the Caroline group in the S. Pacific.

LOTUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 36 m. N of Goruckpore, on the r. bank of the Tinavey.

LOTYFGHER, a fortress of India, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. ESE of Mirzapore.

LOTZEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 42 m. SSW of Gumbinnen, on the lake of Lowentin. Pop. 1,600.

LOTZWYL, or Lozwyl, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 24 m. NE of Bern, on the r. bank of the Langeten. Pop. 1,127. It has manufactories of cotton stuffs.

LOUANNEC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Perros-Guirec. Pop. 1,599.

LOUARGAT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Belle-Isle-en-Terre. Pop. 4,042.

LOUBARESSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Vulgorge, 12 m. NW of Joyeuse. Pop. 300.

LOUBEH, a town of Tripoli, near the SE coast of the gulf of Sedra, 120 m. SSW of Bengazi.

LOUBENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Caraman. Pop. 550.

LOUBE'S (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 2,474.

LOUBES-BERNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Durac. Pop. 1,224.

LOUBIA, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 36 m. ESE of Acre.

LOUBIA-JASSON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. S of Arudy. Pop. 1,407.

LOUBIENG, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. NW of Lagor. Pop. 1,160.

LOUBIE-SOUBIRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. NE of Laruns. Pop. 330. Fine marble is quarried in the vicinity.

LOUBISCO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 38 m. SSW of Monastir, and 15 m. WSW of Kastoria.

LOUBNAK-CHU, a river of Tibet, which has its source in the SW of the prov. of Wei, and to the S of Lake Yar-brok-younithso, runs E, and unites with the Mon-chu, on the r. bank, a little to the NE of Tamzung, and after a course of about 210 m.

LOUBNAK-LANKENY, a village of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, 150 m. SSE of Lassa. It is noted for its temple.

LOUBNY, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova. The district, which is situated in the centre of the gov., is level and very fertile, producing corn, legumes, and tobacco in great abundance. It also pastures large numbers of cattle. The town is 90 m. WNW of Poltova, and 24 m. NW of Khorol, on a rising ground on the r. bank of the Soula. Pop. 5,500. It is well-built, and has 3 churches, a convent, a veterinary school, with a botanic garden, &c., and carries on an active trade in cattle. This town was formerly one of great strength, and successfully resisted Charles XII. for a considerable period.

LOUBOU, a state and town of the island of Celebes, in the W part of the SE peninsula, on the gulf of Bony. The state, which is of considerable extent, is well-watered and fertile, and produces large quantities of rice. Gold is found in small quantities in the rivers.

LOUBOUER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Aire-sur-l'Adour. Pop. 1,248. It affords considerable quantities of wine.

LOUBRESSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Céré, and 23 m. NNW of Figeac. Pop. 1,576. In the environs is a large marble quarry.

LOUCCOS, or Al-Khos, a river of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, which has its source in the Little Atlas; runs NW; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Atlantic, near Al Araish, and 45 m. S of the W entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. It is accessible at high tide to vessels of 150 tons burthen.

LOUDAYE, a district of Java, on the S side of the island, to the E of the territory of Panaraga. It is very mountainous, and is traversed in the NE by the Kadiri. It is scantily populated.

LOUDE, or Loudes, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, and arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,071; in 1841, 7,392.—The village is 8 m. WNW of Le Puy. Pop. 1,346.

LOUDEAC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord. The arrond. comprises an area of 142,073 hect., and contains 9 cant. Pop. in 1831, 96,604; in 1841, 92,124.—The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,164; in 1841, 15,494.—The town is 26 m. S of St. Brieux. Pop. in 1789, 4,000; in 1821. 6,289; in 1831, 6,736; in 1841, 6,521. It has extensive manufactories of linen and thread and earthenware, several paper-mills, tanneries, tile-works, and iron forges. In the vicinity are several slate quarries. The manufacture of cider forms also an important branch of local industry.

LOUDON, a county in the NE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., watered by Kittoctan and Goose creeks. Area 460 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 20,431; in 1850, 22,080. Its cap. is Leesburg.—Also a township in Merrimac co., in New Hampshire, 8 m. NE of Concord. Pop. 1,640.—Also a township in Seneca co., in Ohio. Pop. 763.—Also a township in Carroll co., in Ohio. Pop. 966.—Also a township in Monroe co., in Michigan. Pop. 425.

LOUDOUN, a parish in Ayrshire, forming the upper part of the strath of the Irvine-water. Pop. in 1801, 2,503; in 1841, 4,446, of whom 1,362 were in the village of Darvel. A branch of the Campbell family take the title of Earl from this parish.

LOUDUN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 88,383 hect., and contains 4 cant. Pop. in 1831, 35,103; in 1841, 35,364.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,547; in 1841, 11,606.—The town is 35 m. NNW of Poitiers, and 45 m. SW of Tours. Pop. in 1789, 5,044; in 1821, 3,562; in 1831, 5,078; and in 1841, 5,028. It has several fine promenades, a communal college, a theatre, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common woollen fabrics and common lace, and several saltpetre works. Its trade consists chiefly in

grain, wax, wine, brandy, oil, lint, hemp, and hempseed, truffles, dried fruit, wool, and lace. It was formerly the cap. of a small district named Loudunois, which was given to the counts of Anjou in the year 1000, and subsequently ceded to Louis XI. by the counts of Poitou, into whose hands it had fallen. It was afterwards erected into a duchy. The inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, suffered much from the persecution of the bishops of Poitiers. L. is noted for the Protestant synodal meetings which were held here in 1611 and 1612.

LOUE', or LOUVE, a river of France, which rises near Aubonne, in the dep. of Doubs; passes Villafans, Ornans, and Quingey; enters the dep. of Jura, in which it passes Poligny; and joins the Doubs, on the l. bank, 6 m. S of Dole, after a W course of about 60 m.—Also a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe. The cant., comprising 14 coms., had a pop. of 15,545 in 1841. The town, which stands on the r. bank of the Vegre, 15 m. W of Mans, had a pop. of 1,765. It has manufactories of paper, leather, and coarse linens.

LOUECHE. See LEUK.

LOUETTE-SAINT-DENIS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 315; of com. 306.

LOUETTE-SAINT-PIERRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 383.

LOUFTEMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Anlier. Pop. 403.

LOUGA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and district and 24 m. NW of Novgorod; flows thence into the gov. of St. Petersburg; passes Longa and Yamburg; and after a total course of about 180 m. throws itself into the gulf of Finland, 75 m. WSW of St. Petersburg. A little above its mouth it throws off a branch which flows SW under the name of Rossan and joins the Narova. The L. is navigable in spring, and traverses a well-wooded locality, the timber of which forms one of its chief articles of transit.—Also a district and town in the gov. and 96 m. SSW of St. Petersburg, and 66 m. S of Yamburg, on the river of the same name. Pop. 800. Its trade consists chiefly in timber. The district, which lies in the S of the gov., is flat and woody; and cattle form its chief productions. Pop. 76,980.

LOUGAN, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 72 m. SW of Orel, district and 18 m. N of Sievsk. on the r. bank of the Ousoja. Pop. 710. It has a church; and in the vicinity is a manufactory of porcelain.

LOUGANSKOI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 156 m. E of Yekaterinoslav, district and 18 m. SE of Bakhmont, on the r. bank of the Lougan. It has a cannon foundery.

LOUGEN, a river of Norway, in the bail. of Christiansand, rising in the NW part of the bail.; flowing SSE into the Miosen-see; whence it issues under the name of the Vermen or Warmen, and joins the Glommen at Noes.

LOUGH ALLEN. See ALLEN (LOUGH).

LOUGHBEG, a village in the p. of Barnahely, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 250.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a parish and market-town in the co. of Leicester; intersected by the Midland counties railway, and the Loughborough canal, which communicates betwixt the Union canal and the Soar. By railway it is 15 m. from Nottingham, and 32 m. from Rugby. Area of p. 5,460 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,603; in 1831, 10,969; in 1841, 10,170. Pop. of the town in 1801, 4,546; in 1851, 10,900. The town, in point of pop. and importance, is regarded as the second in the county. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful country; consists of a number of handsome streets; and has undergone considerable improvement of late years. The principal manufactures are those of worsted and cotton hosiery, including mohair; also cotton goods and bobbin net-lace. Barracks have recently been built here. L. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the northern division of the county.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a township in the Midland district of Upper Canada, between Pittsburgh and Portland townships. Pop. in 1842, 1,483.

LOUGHBRACCAN, a parish in co. Meath, 1¼ m. SW of Drumcondra. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 493; in 1841, 659. The lake which gives name to the p. is situated nearly in the centre, and has an area of 25 acres.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a post-town in the p. of Aghaderg, co. Down, 2 m. SSW of Banbridge. It consists principally of stone houses, and has a cheerful appearance. L. lake lies on the S, and has an area of about 119 acres. Pop. in 1841, 647.

LOUGH-CONN. See CONN (LOUGH).

LOUGHCOOTER, a lake in co. Galway. It extends 2¾ m. SSW; has a surface elevation of 116 ft. above sea-level; lies partly in the p. of Kilbeaconty, but chiefly in that of Beagh; and has an area of 247 acres.

LOUGHCREW, a parish in co. Meath, 2½ m. SE of Oldcastle. Area 5,981 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,412.

LOUGH DERG. See DERG.

LOUGHGALL, a parish, partly in co. Armagh, containing the town of Charlemont. Area 10,923 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,576; in 1841, 9,615. L. lake, in the S vicinity of the village of L., and Castle-Dillon lake, on the W boundary, contribute pleasant features to the landscape. The village of L. is 3½ m. SE of Charlemont.

LOUGHGILLY, a parish in co. Armagh, 3½ m. SE of Markethill. Area 16,029 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,198; in 1841, 9,852. The water area is comprised within the lakes of L., Shaws, and Mullaghmore.

LOUGHGLYNN, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, in the *quoad civilia* p. of Tibohine, co. Roscommon. Pop. in 1831, 10,124. The lake of L. is nearly an Irish mile in length, and has a surface elevation of 284 ft. above sea-level. The village of L., on the S side of the lake, is 4½ m. NW of Castlerea. Pop. in 1841, 302.

LOUGHGUILE, or LOUGHGEEL, a parish in co. Antrim, 6¼ m. ESE of Ballymoney. Area 29,839 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,889; in 1841, 6,082.

LOUGHILL, a parish in co. Limerick, 3½ m. ENE of Glinn. Area 5,154 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,849; in 1841, 2,100. The surface is part of the seaboard of the Shannon's estuary.

LOUGHINISLAND, a parish in co. Down, 4¾ m. WSW of Downpatrick, containing the town of Clough, and the villages of Seaford and Anadorn. Area 12,485 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,551.

LOUGHLINSTOWN. See LEIGHLINSTOWN.

LOUGH-MASK. See MASK (LOUGH).

LOUGHMOE, or LOUGHMORE-WEST, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Tipperary, 2¾ m. S of Templemore. Area 4,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,527; in 1841, 2,471.

LOUGHOVAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 24 m. SE of Tula, on the r. bank of the Chivorona.

LOUGH-REA, a lake in the ps. of L. and Killeenadeema, co. Galway. Its length is 1½ m.; its extreme breadth 1 m. Area within the two ps. 479 acres. Its surface elevation above sea-level is 270 ft.

LOUGHREA, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Galway. Area 6,436 acres. Pop

in 1831, 7,797; in 1841, 7,152.—The market and post-town of L. stands at the foot of L. lake, on the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, 11 m. NE of Gort, and 18 m. ESE of Galway. The general alignment of the town is straggling and irregular. The public buildings are the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapels, a monastery, a nunnery, a small barrack for cavalry and infantry, a bridewell, a court-house, a linen and yarn hall, and a workhouse. A large proportion of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country is sold at L., and carried to Galway. Brewing, tanning, the making of narrow linens and coarse diapers, and the various processes and manipulations of ordinary artisanship, are the only manufactures. Pop. in 1831, 6,268; in 1841, 5,458.

LOUGH-RUSBEG, an estuary or elongated bay in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal. It measures 1¼ m. across the entrance; penetrates the land 4¾ m. ESE; and receives one or two streamlets at its head.

LOUGH-RUSMORE, an estuary or elongated bay in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal. It measures 1⅝ m. across the entrance; penetrates the land 4¾ m. ESE; and receives at its head the Owenea and Owencocker rivulets.

LOUGHSHINNY, a small seaport in the p. of Lusk, co. Dublin, at the head of a comparatively good natural harbour, 1¼ m. E of the nearest part of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, and 2 m. N by W of Rush. Pop. in 1841, 198.

LOUGHTON, a parish in Bucks, 3¾ m. NW of Fenny Stratford, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 361.—Also a parish in Essex, 14 m. NNE of London. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,269; in 1841, 1,333.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Chetton, Salop, 8¼ m. NE of Ludlow. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. 113.

LOUGUEZ, a port on the NE coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 12° 50′, E long. 50° 10′.

LOUHANS, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire.—The arrond. has an area of 124,336 hectares, and comprises 8 cantons, with a pop. of 87,459 in 1841.—The cant., comprising 10 coms., had a pop. of 14,669 in 1841.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Seille, 21 m. SE of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. in 1821, 3,326; in 1841, 3,686. It is ill-built. Its chief trade arises from its being an entrepot between Lyons and Switzerland.

LOUIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 1 m. NW of Saint Loup. Pop. 1,000.

LOUIS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Marseilles. Pop. 450.—Also a village in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 1 m. N of Saint Avold.—Also a village in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Huningue. Pop. 1,263.

LOUIS (Saint), a district and town on the S side of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 15′. The town is situated at the head of a bay of the same name, opposite a number of small isles which shelter it on the S towards the ocean. Two roads lead to this place from Port-au-Prince, from which it is 70 m. SW by W.—Also a port on the N coast of Hayti, 5 m. SE of Cape Francais.

LOUIS (Saint), a county of Missouri, U. S., in the E part of the state between the Mississippi on the E, and the Missouri on the NW. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 35,979; in 1850, 105,064.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated on the W bank of the Mississippi, 18 m. by water below the junction of the Missouri, 14 m. above that of the Merrimac, and 1,132 m. by the river, above New Orleans, in N lat. 38° 36′, W long. 89° 56′, 120 m. E of Jefferson, and 808 m. from Washington. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the first to the second bank of the river. The second bank is about 40 ft. higher than the first, and on it the town is now chiefly built. There are 5 principal streets running parallel with the river. The compact part of the city extends about 1½ m. along the river, but there are extensive suburbs on the N and S. Among the public buildings, the city-hall and the Roman Catholic cathedral are the most conspicuous. The Roman Catholic university is a spacious building. Kemper Episcopalian college is finely situated about 4 m. from the town. There were 14 churches within the town in 1848. St. L. was first established in 1764, by the French from Canada, as a trading-port with the Indians. It is at present in a state of rapid improvement, and fast increasing in pop. and trade. In 1810 its pop. was only 1,600; in 1820, 4,598; in 1830, 6,694; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 82,744. Its situation is advantageous and interesting, being more central with regard to the whole territory belonging to the United States, than any other considerable town, and uniting the advantages of the great rivers Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois. The country around, and to the W, for the distance of 15 m., is an extended prairie of a very luxuriant soil.—Mr. Asa Whitney proposes to construct a railroad from St. L., or some other place on the Mississippi river, to the Pacific ocean, terminating either at San Francisco in California, or at the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon. He solicits the patronage of the national government for this prodigious work; and petitions for the grant of a tract of land equal in extent to 60 m. in width by 2,000 m. in length. His plans were first laid before congress in 1842, and he has since been continually occupied in recommending them to the favourable attention of the government and the people with great ability and zeal. His project is generally considered impracticable, from the fact that of the 2,000 m. of territory which his route across the country must traverse, a large portion consists of desert or of sterile and very elevated mountain-districts, in which can be found no materials of construction, and which would afford no business for the support of the road, were the difficulties of building it overcome. Many intelligent men, however, are convinced of its practicability and expediency.

LOUIS (Saint). See Maranhao.

LOUIS (Saint), an island of Senegambia, in the river Senegal, in N lat. 16° 2′, W long. 16° 33′. It is low and sandy, and only 2,515 yds. in length. The French have their principal fort and trading depot upon it. Pop. in 1841, 12,336, of whom 177 were Europeans, 5,508 free Blacks, and 6,174 slaves.

LOUIS (Saint), a considerable river of North America, which has its source near the head-waters of the Mississippi, and falls into Lake Superior, on the W shore, after a course of 200 m.

LOUIS BAY (Saint), a small compact bay, in the co. of Hancock, on the coast of the state of Mississippi, 18 m. from the Regolets, and 26 m. from the bay of Biloxi.—Also a bay on the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. 52° 25′.

LOUIS (Lake Saint), a lake of Lower Canada, formed at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 12 m. long, by 6 m. broad.

LOUIS (Port), the capital of the island of Mauritius. It stands near the W extremity, on an extensive plain, about 2 m. in length, open to the sea, but encompassed on all the other sides with lofty mountains. Pop. 30,000. Its harbour is a narrow inlet about 1 m. in length, and 500 yds. wide. See Mauritius.

LOUIS-DE-MONTFERBUND (Saint), a village

of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 4 m. S of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 1,050.

LOUISA, a strong sea-port of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, situated on the N coast of the gulf of Finland, 30 m. ENE of Helsingfors.

LOUISA, a county in the central part or Piedmont district of the state of Virginia, U. S. Area 570 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,433; in 1850, 16,691. —Also a river of Virginia, the head-water of Cole river, a SW branch of Great Kanhaway.—Also a co. in the state of Iowa, towards the SE. Area 442 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,927; in 1850, 5,037.—Also the cap. of Lawrence co., in Kentucky, on the Big Sandy river, 158 m. E of Frankfort.

LOUISA-CHITTO, a river which rises on the borders of S. Carolina, and running a SW course through Georgia, joins the Mississippi just below the Walnut-hills. It is 30 yds. wide at its mouth; and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues.

LOUISA. See LOANGO.

LOUISBURG, a ruined town of the island of Cape Breton, situated on a point of land on the SE side of the island, in N lat. 45° 54′, W long. 59° 52′. Its harbour is more than a ½ m. in breadth from NW to SE in the narrowest part; and 6 m. in length from NE to SW; and it has 6 or 7 faths. of water in every part of it. The anchorage or mooring is good. In winter, the harbour is entirely frozen, from the close of November till May or June.—L. was taken from the French by the English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in 1745; but afterwards restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-general Amherst, on the 27th of July, 1758, and its fortifications demolished. Its ruins are now covered with turf and moss; and a few fishermen's huts are all that mark what was an important and flourishing city within the last cent.

LOUISBURG, the chief town of Franklin co., N. Carolina, U. S., on Tar river, 23 m. NE of Raleigh. Pop. 500.

LOUISBURG. See HARRISBURG.

LOUISBURGH, a fishing village in Caithness, near the town of Wick.

LOUISE (LA), one of the Seychelles, in S lat. 6° 15′, E long. 53° 25′.

LOUISIADE, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, lying to the SE of New Guinea, and extending about 400 m. in length, by about 160 m. in breadth where broadest. The centre of the archipelago is nearly under 10° S lat., and 152° 25′ E long. Some of these islands are fertile, and inhabited by a warlike race, of a black or very deep copper colour, with woolly hair. The prevalent currents render navigation among them dangerous.

LOUISIANA, a name given by the geographers of last century to an extensive district of North America, the limits of which were never exactly defined; but for purposes of general description might be considered to include the W slope of the great valley drained by the Mississippi and its confluent streams. A line drawn from its source westward, in 47° 42′ N lat. might be considered its N boundary. To the W, the Rocky mountains formed a natural barrier: on the SW the Rio-Bravo defined the limits; and on the S, the gulf of Mexico. Its SE limits appear never to have been defined. The country was first explored by the French, and in 1682 received its name from La Salle in honour of Louis XIV. In 1762 the French crown ceded the whole of L. to Spain; and in 1800 Spain reconveyed the whole again to France, of whom it was purchased by the United States in 1803 for 15,000,000 dollars. On the strength of this cession, the American government, as represented by Mr. Calhoun, claimed right to the whole of Oregon; but there is no evidence to show that L., as originally possessed by France, afterwards transferred to Spain, then retroceded by Spain to France, and ultimately ceded by the latter power to the United States, extended in a W direction beyond the Rocky mountains, or beyond the natural boundary of the high lands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those falling into the Pacific. See OREGON.

LOUISIANA, a portion of the extensive region described above, erected into one of the United States by an act of the American congress in 1812. It is situated between 29° and 33° N lat.; and between the meridians of 88° 40′ and 94° 25′ W; and is bounded on the N by Arkansas and Mississippi; on the E by Mississippi; on the S by the gulf of Mexico; and on the W by Texas. Its boundaries are thus defined by law:—"Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence by line to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands to the 33d parallel of N lat.; thence due N to the northernmost part of the 33d parallel of N lat.; thence along the said parallel of lat. to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville, and from thence along the middle of the said river, and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the gulf of Mexico; thence bounded by the said gulf to the place of beginning, including all islands within 3 leagues of the coast." By a subsequent law of congress, that part of W. Florida lying between the rivers Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl, and the 31st parallel of N lat., containing about 6,000,400 acres, was annexed to L. The state thus defined is 260 m. in length from E to W, and 240 m. broad from N to S, having an area of 46,431 sq. m., or 29,715,840 acres. The SE part, which is mostly included in the delta of the Mississippi, is flat, and where the surface can be secured from inundation, extremely fertile. From lat. 32° to 31°, the average width of the land annually inundated in this quarter is 20 m.; from lat. 31° to the outlet of Lafourche, a little above 30°, the width of the inundation averages 40 m. Below Lafourche, the whole is submerged. The SW part of the state is generally level prairie, and much of its area very productive; but a large portion consists of swamps on the margin of the gulf. The NW part presents a thick forest, and low alluvial soil upon the rivers; but at a distance from the streams the land is high, broken, and sterile. The Red river here spreads out into a number of channels forming lakes, islands, and swamps, over a space 50 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth.

Rivers.] The lower part of the Mississippi is wholly in this state. The Red river flows through it in a SE direction, and joins the Mississippi 240 m. above New Orleans. The Washita runs in a S direction through the N part of the state, and enters the Red river a little above the influx of the latter with the Mississippi. Bayou-Lafourche and Atchafalaya are large outlets of the Mississippi. The other rivers are the Black, Tensaw, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermentou, Vermilion, Teche, Pearl, Amite, and Iberville. —To the E of the Mississippi is situated the following chain of lakes, namely, Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne. Lake Maurepas lies about 20 m. N of New Orleans, and is 12 m. long and 8 m. broad. Lake Pontchartrain, 9 m. to the E of it, immediately behind the city of New Orleans, is 35 m. long, 25 m. broad, and from 10 to 15 ft. deep. Lake Borgne lies still further E; but by a deep bay approaches to within a few miles of the Mississippi, with which it communicates by a canal. The other lakes are Chetimaches, Mermentau, Calcasieu, and Sabine. All these lakes are S of the parallel of 31°.

Climate and productions.] The winters in this state are mild. The summers in the wet and marshy parts are very unhealthy; and the yellow fever often visits New Orleans. The more elevated parts of the state are healthy.—The S half of the country which lies between Pearl river on the E and the Mississippi on the W, as far as the 31st parallel of N lat., an important part of the state, is highly productive in cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and indigo; but the district of Feliciana, extending S from the 31st parallel, between the Mississippi on the W and the Amite on the E, is considered by many as the garden of L. The planters residing in this district are many of them very rich. Their plantations consist of from 300 to 1,000 acres; and some of the most opulent have frequently 300 acres of cotton in one field. The soil is of the richest kind, similar in quality and appearance to the best lands in Kentucky; and the cotton raised here is of a superior quality. The hills when left in a state of nature are covered by thickets of reed cane of luxuriant growth. At the distance of 30 m. E from Baton-Rouge the fine lands commence, and extend to Pearl river. These lands are healthful, and have a pleasant undulating surface. The soil is light and sandy, but highly productive. The N coasts of the lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne, are generally dry and healthful; the land E and W of Madisonville, along the borders of the lakes, is a sandy plain extending in some places 20 m. from their shores, and nearly as level as the ocean. The bottoms of these lakes are even and sandy, and appear to be a continuation of the inclined plane between the Mississippi and Pearl river. The S banks are low and marshy. The wild lands of this tract are finely timbered with pine, live oak, cypress, magnolia, plum, gum, bay, cotton-wood, ash, willow, and occasionally impervious cane-brakes. The pine of L. and Florida yields more turpentine than the pine of the north; and a considerable part of the inhabitants gain a livelihood by making tar and pitch, which they sell at New Orleans. The beach of the lakes is lined with a species of mussel shells, from which lime of the best quality is produced. The soil in general of this state is found to be highly favourable to the growth of corn, cotton, sugar, indigo, rice, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, plums, cherries, figs, peaches, grape-vines, and most kinds of garden vegetables. The country above Madisonville is peculiarly adapted to the rearing of hogs and cattle, the grass of the prairies constituting their principal food. The sandy and most sterile soil is very useful for the cultivation of peach and mulberry orchards. The 'hummock land'—so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines—often divides swamps, creeks, or rivers from the pine land. The whole of the uplands, remote from the sea in the N parts, is of this kind of land. Its soil is various,—in some places a sand of divers colours,—but generally a mixture of clay and a blackish sand, and in some spots a kind of ochre. On all kinds of this land lies a stratum of black mould, formed of the decayed leaves, &c., of the plants growing upon it. The quantity of land adapted to sugar has been computed at 250,000 acres; the rice lands, at an equal extent; the cotton lands at 2,400,000 acres. In 1840, the agricultural productions of this state were returned at 60 bushels of wheat, 107,353 of oats, 1,812 of rye, 5,952,912 of Indian corn, 834,341 of potatoes, 24,651 tons of hay, 49,283 lbs. of wool, 1,012 lbs. of wax, 119,824 lbs. of tobacco, 3,604,534 lbs. of rice, 152,555,368 lbs. of cotton, and 119,947,720 lbs. of sugar. The live stock in the same year amounted to 99,888 horses and mules, 381,248 oxen, 98,072 sheep, 323,220 pigs. The products of the dairy were valued at 153,069 dollars; of the orchards at 11,769 d.; of timber at 66,106 d.; poultry were returned to the value of 283,559 d. There were made in the same year 2,884 gallons of wine, and 2,233 barrels of tar and pitch.—In 1847, 9,000,000 bushels of Indian corn were raised, 2,200 b. of rye, 135,000 lbs. of tobacco, 4,000,000 lbs. of rice, 275,000,000 lbs. of sugar, and 195,000,000 lbs. of cotton.—The first sugar-mill in L. was erected in 1759. It is stated in Stoddard's *History of Louisiana*, that in 1803, at the transfer of the territory, the delta contained 81 sugar-cane plantations. In that work it is observed, "Some of these planters are affluent, and possess from 30 to 60 slaves. The most wealthy of the class reside above the city, and before the cession several had made crops valued at from 10,000 d. to 16,000 d. Since that period the number of slaves has increased; sugar estates are cultivated on a more extensive scale, and the number of them has greatly multiplied, so that the annual crops of some are now worth from 25,000 d. to 30,000 d. The cane is not raised above the island of Orleans, nor is it believed that the climate will admit of it. No sugar-estates are found more than 100 m. above the city." Such was the condition of the cultivation in 1812. The cane is now cultivated in the S portions of Natchitoches and Tensas parishes, which are 350 m. above New Orleans. In 1830, it was estimated that 35,000 slaves were engaged upon 725 plantations, employing about 100 steam-engines, with a capital of about 50,000,000 d. The machinery was estimated to cost in each plantation 5,000 d.; and the whole worked 22,000 horses, valued at 1,500,000 d., and which were renewed every 7 years at an annual cost of 200,000 d. In 1840, the number of slaves employed had increased to 143,890, and the produce of the plantations was a crop of 119,947 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each, and 600,000 galls. of molasses. In 1849-50, the crop was 200,000 hhds., which realized 10,000,000 d. The census returns just made up, give the number of slaves in the state of L. at the present time at 230,807, and the capital now employed in the sugar plantations is estimated at the sum of 75,000,000 d.

Exports and imports.] The exports of L., since the country came into the possession of the United States, have been rapidly increasing. The exports in 1840 amounted to 34,236,936 d. in value; in 1850 they amounted to 38,105,350 d.—whereof only 407,073 d. were foreign produce—consisting of cotton, corn, indigo, molasses, masts and spars, planks, gunpowder, rice, sugar, shingles, soap, tallow, timber, bees' wax, &c., which are generally brought to market in planters' crafts, or taken from off the plantation by foreign-bound vessels.—The imports in 1840 amounted to 10,673,190 d.; and the whole amount of capital employed in manufactures was 6,430,699 d. The value of the imports in 1850 was 10,760,499 d., whereof 2,652,570 d. were in foreign vessels.—The principal works of internal improvement in this state are a railroad from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, 4½ m. in length; a railroad from Woodville to Bayou-Sara, 26 m. in length; another from New Orleans to Proctorsville, 27 m. in length; another to Carrolton, 8 m. in length; another from Clinton to Port Hudson, of 24 m.; and one from Alexandria towards Cheyneyville, of 25 m.—The Orleans Bank canal, from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, is 6 m. in length; the Barataria canal, from New Orleans to Berwick bay, is 85 m. in length; the Lake Veret canal, from that lake to Lafourche river, is 8 m.

Population.] The pop. of this state in 1810 was 76,566; in 1820 it had risen to 158,407, being an increase in 10 years of 106·9 per cent.! In 1830 it was returned at 215,789, being an increase of 36·2 per cent. In 1840 it was 352,411, being an increase

of 64·3 per cent.; and in 1850, 523,094, being an increase of 48·4 per cent. Of this last number, 249,947 were slaves. In 1840, the number of slaves was 167,822. The pop. is principally collected in the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since, a vast majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous; and the constant introduction of emigrants from the N is effecting a rapid revolution in all the institutions of the country. In journeying from New Orleans to the mouth of the Sabine, we meet with men in every stage of civilization. In New Orleans, and other places on the banks of the Mississippi, the sugar and cotton planters live in splendid edifices, and enjoy all the luxury that wealth can impart; in Attacapas and Opelousas the glare of expensive luxury vanishes, and is followed by substantial independence. In the W parts of Opelousas are found herdsmen and hunters; the cabins are rudely and hastily constructed, and the whole scene recalls to the imagination the primeval state of society.

Government.] The governor of L. is elected for 4 years. The legislature meets biennially. Senators, 32 in number, are chosen for 4 years; and representatives, not less than 70, nor more than 100, are chosen for 2 years. Under the last apportionment, L. now returns 4 members to congress. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every free white male, 21 years of age, and who has been for 2 years resident in the state. The seat of government since 1849 has been Baton-Rouge.—The supreme court consists of a chief-justice, with a salary of 6,000 d., and 3 associate-justices, with salaries of 5,500 d., who are appointed by the governor and senate for a term of 8 years. The court sits in New Orleans. There are at present 12 district courts.—The state-debt at the close of 1840 amounted to 20,585,000 d. In 1848, it was stated to amount to 16,238,130 d. The interest on the debt is 78,914 d. A law was passed in 1845, declaring that the credit of the state shall not thereafter be lent to any person or corporation, but that outstanding bonds might be replaced by new ones. An yearly sum of 250,000 d. is appropriated to educational purposes. The number of schools in operation in 1849 was 704; the number of children between 6 and 14 at school was 53,716, but 20,262 children did not attend school, and the average period of tuition for the year was only 6 months and 13 days. Louisiana college at Jackson was founded in 1825; Jefferson college at Bringiers, in 1831; Saint Charles college at Grand Coteau, in 1838; Baton-Rouge college, in 1838; and Franklin college at Opelousas, in 1839.

LOUISIANA, a village of Pike co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 88 m. NE of Jefferson, on the W bank of the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, the cap. of Jefferson co., Georgia, U. S., situated on Rocky Comfort creek, an affluent of the Ogeechee, 70 m. from the mouth of the latter stream, and 53 m. E of Milledgeville.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York. Pop. 1,693.—Also a town of Kentucky, the cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio, at the head of the Rapids, in N lat. 38° 8′, W long. 85° 26′, 120 m. below Cincinnati. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence gently descending to a narrow plain along the bank of the river. The principal streets run parallel with the river, which is here 1 m. and 25 rods wide. A canal on the Kentucky side of the Rapids, 2½ m. long, with 4 locks, overcomes a fall of about 22 ft.; and an extensive commerce is now carried on from this town with Natchez, New Orleans, and St. Louis. Large flour mills, iron foundries, and woollen manufactories exist here.—Also the cap. of Clay co., in Ohio, 112 m. E of Springfield.

LOUJA, or Lja, a river of Russia, which rises near Lucya, in the gov. of Vitebsk; and flows into the Outroia, on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

LOUKH, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of Kostroma, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Kliasma. Pop. 1,000.

LOU-KIEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang-ho, on the l. bank, in the prov. of Shan-si, after a course of about 90 m.

LOUKOIANOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, 66 m. E of Ardatov. Pop. 1,200.

LOUKOMIE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 15 m. SSW of Loubny.

LOULANS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Montbazon, on the Linotte. Pop. 467.

LOULAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 24 m. ENE of Rochfort. Pop. 500.

LOULE, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, in the comarca of Tavira, 9 m. N of Faro. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

LOUND, a township in the p. of Sutton, Nottinghamshire, 3½ m. N by W of E. Retford, on the river Idle. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1841, 438.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. NW of Lowestoft. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1841, 412.

LOUND'S ISLE, a small island off the S coast of Australia, belonging to Nuyt's archipelago.

LOUP, a river of France, which rises 4 m. E of Seranon, in the dep. of Var; flows ENE, S, and SE; and falls into the Mediterranean, 3 m. N of Antibes, after a course of 30 m.

LOUP (Riviere du), a river of Missouri, U. S., which joins the Platte in about 41° N lat., and 98° W long., after a course of 250 m.

LOUP (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 6 m. NW of Luxeuil, on the Seymouse. Pop. 2,530.—Also a large village in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, at the junction of the Thoué and the Cebron, 9 m. NNE of Parthenay. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Neuilly. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Marseilles. Pop. 1,200.

LOUP-DE-LA-SALLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Verdun-sur-Saone. Pop. 460.

LOUP-DES-VIGNES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Beaune. Pop. 656.

LOUPIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. W of Asprières. Pop. 660.—Also a village in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 1 m. SE of Cadillac. Pop. 1,035.

LOUPPE (La), a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, 24 m. W of Chartres. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,840; of town, 1,030.

LOURDES, or Lourde, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, 12 m. SW of Tarbes. It has a strong castle, which commands the gorge leading from the valley of Argelas to the higher passes of the Pyrenees.—The cant. of L., comprising 42 coms., had a pop. of 13,308 in 1831; of 13,869 in 1841.

LOURDOUEIX-SAINT-MICHEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 4 m. W of Aigurande. Pop. 1,169.

LOURDOUEIX-SAINT-PIERRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Borat. Pop. 1,975.

LOURICAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. SSW of Coimbra. Pop 2,900.

LOURINHAA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. N of Torres-Vedras. Pop. 2,400.

LOURMARIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 2 m. N of Cadenet. Pop. 1,640.

LOUROUX-BEÇONNAIS (Le), a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Angers, 12 m. S of Segre. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 8,843; of town, 2,385.

LOURY, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Neuville-aux-Bois. Pop. 1,254.

LOUTH, a maritime county of Ireland, in the extreme NE of Leinster; bounded on the N by co. Armagh; on the NE by co. Down; on the E by the Irish sea; on the S by co. Meath; and on the W by the cos. of Meath and Monaghan. Its greatest length, in the direction of S by W. is 22½ m.; its greatest breadth, in the direction of W by N, is 14½ m. Its area comprehends 178,972 acres of arable land, 15,603 of uncultivated land, 5,318 of plantations, 1,200 of towns, and 813 of water,—in all, 201,906 acres. It is thus the smallest co. in Ireland; being 19,436 acres smaller than the co. of Carlow, even including the town of Drogheda, or 19,908 if that town were excluded.

Coasts and surface.] The immediate coast of the whole peninsula of Carlingford is low. From the head of Dundalk bay to the mouth of the Boyne, it is nearly all a sandy beach, forming the termination of a low and very slowly sloping expanse of champaign country. The only harbours of any consequence are Carlingford, 3½ m. within Lough Carlingford; Dundalk and Annagassan at the head of Dundalk bay; and Drogheda, 3 m. up the river Boyne. —A range of mountains, whose summits have alts. of from 1,000 to upwards of 1,900 ft., occupies the whole of the Carlingford peninsula, excepting a belt round the shores, and extends into co. Armagh, running SE and NW. This range is cut into two sections by a deep and remarkable ravine, which traverses it from N to S. The chief heights immediately on the E side of the defile are Clermont, Clermont-cairn, and Dorlargy, whose summits have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,462, 1,674, and 906 ft. The mountain masses SE of the screens of the defile press close upon Lough Carlingford. Their chief summits, down to the town of Carlingford, are Corrakite, 1,869 ft., and Carlingford mountain, 1,935 ft. in height. Toward the SE extremity of the range Slieve-Nagloch and Barnavave have alts. of respectively 1,024 and 1,142 ft. The country W from the head of Dundalk bay is level, and in a state of high cultivation.

Waters.] Lough Carlingford leads up to the Newry canal and all the ramified inland navigation of Ulster. The largest of the numerous rills and streamlets which drain the peninsula of Carlingford bears the name of the Big river, but has a run of only 5 m. The Flurry, Stranarn, Gully, and Greaghan rivulets come in from Armagh. The Fane river comes in from Monaghan, and runs to the head of Dundalk-bay. The Glyde or South Lagan comes in from the boundary between Monaghan and Meath, and runs sinuously to the S side of Dundalk bay. The Dee comes in from Meath, and runs E to a common embouchure with the Glyde at Annagassan. The Boyne, over the whole of its contact with this co., is navigable.—The only lakes within the co. are Newtownbalregan, of 47 acres; and the still smaller lakes Corteal, Kercock, Beaulieu, and Drumcah.

Minerals.] A vast protrusion of crystalline greenstone constitutes the E part of the Carlingford mountains. Granite, flanked on its skirts with transition slates, constitutes the remainder of the range, and a band of carboniferous limestone formation constitutes the low ground at their base both round the shores of Carlingford peninsula, and along the valley of the Castletown. The transition rocks, clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate occupy the chief portion of the remainder of the co. Iron and lead ore are the only useful metallic minerals which have been observed.

Agriculture.] The soil of the low limestone districts N of Dundalk and W of Ardee produces heavy crops of wheat. Green crops are cultivated by nearly all the superior class of farmers; wheat is raised in large quantities in the limestone districts; and oats and barley are the prevailing crops on all other arable lands. The mountain-districts are still without agricultural improvement. The number of acres under crops in 1848 was 116,235, viz.: wheat, 20,402; oats 29,085; barley, bere, and rye, 21,165; pease and beans, 4,152; potatoes, 11,956; turnips, 6,921; mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, 878; flax, 227; meadow and clover, 21,449. Of plantations there were in 1841, 6,685 acres. The number of farms in 1841, above 1 acre each, was 7,917; on which there was a stock of 10,623 horses and mules, 16,361 horned cattle, 19,295 sheep, 23,957 pigs, 132,900 head of poultry, and 746 asses, the estimated value of all which was £146,569. In 1848, on 9,765 holdings, there were 11,319 horses, 1,427 mules and asses, 26,993 cattle, 23,259 sheep, 12,743 pigs, 3,467 goats, 122,088 poultry.

Manufactures and trade.] The most accurate means within our reach of affording a comprehensive view of the state of manufactures and trade, consists in the personal statistics of productive industry, as exhibited in the census of 1841. From these statistics—which, however, are exclusive of the town of Drogheda—we find there were within the co., fishermen, 696; brewers, 14; distillers, 6; fishmongers, 57; egg-dealers, 49; cattle-dealers, 20; pig-jobbers, 37; corn-dealers, 16; huxters and provision-dealers, 124; flax-dressers, 50; spinners of flax, 1,675; spinners of wool, 657; spinners of unspecified classes, 2,710; winders and warpers, 115; factory workers, 45; weavers of linen, 332; weavers of woollen, 23; weavers of unspecified classes, 1,566; boot and shoe makers, 645; stone-masons, 309; iron-founders, 15; letter-press printers, 6; chandlers and soap-boilers, 18; net-makers. 39; besides the usual proportion of the ordinary handicraft trades.—The co. enjoys the advantages of the recently completed railway from Drogheda to Dundalk and Newry, and thence N to a junction with the Ulster railway at Portadown. The Dundalk and Enniskillen line crosses the N part of the co. The co.-surveyor has under his charge about 400 m. of road. The principal roads through or within the county are the great N road through Drogheda, Dunleer, Castle-Bellingham, and Dundalk; the roads which radiate from Dundalk and Drogheda; and a road from co. Meath, through Collon, to Castle-Blayney.

Population and statistics.] Pop. in 1792, 57,750; in 1821, 101,011; in 1831, 107,481; in 1841, 111,979; in 1851, 91,045. Houses in 1792, 11,545; in 1821, 18,138; in 1831, 18,834; in 1841, 19,861; in 1851, 17,911. The following statistics are all of 1841; and they exclude the town, but include the barony, of Drogheda. First-class inhabited houses, 460; second-class, 3,312. Families dependent chiefly on agriculture, 13,099; on manufactures and trade, 5,633; chiefly on property and professions, 423; on their own manual labour, 13,051; clergymen of the established church, 21; Roman Catholic clergymen, 37. At the close of 1842, there were connected with the National Board, and in full operation, 62 daily schools, attended by 5,780 male and 4,408 female scholars. In Sept. 1848, there were 77 national schools in operation, attended by 11,129 children. The assizes are held at Dundalk, and quarter-sessions at Dundalk and Ardee. The co. gaol and the infirmary are at Dundalk; the district lunatic asy-

lum, to which L. may send 21 patients, is at Dublin; a bridewell is at Ardee. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate, including the town of Drogheda, is £325,867; the annual amount of property valued under the act 6° and 7° Will., cap. 84, exclusive of the town of Drogheda, is £186,830.—Twelve members were sent from this co. to the Irish parliament; but only 3 are sent to the imperial parliament, or 2 from the rural districts, and 1 from Dundalk. The constituency of the rural districts in January 1842 was 1,103; in 1849, 754.—The co. is in Armagh diocese, with a small portion in that of Meath.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is divided into the barony of Lower Dundalk, nearly identical with the Carlingford peninsula; the barony of Upper Dundalk, in the N of the main body of the co.; the barony of Louth, S of Upper Dundalk; the barony of Ardee, S of the barony of Louth; the barony of Ferrard, along the S end of the co.; and the barony and the town of Drogheda, upon part of the river Boyne. The towns and chief villages are Carlingford, Rathcor, Whitestown, Dundalk, Blackrock, Dromiskin, Lurgan-Green, Louth, Mullacrew, and Mansfieldstown, Ardee, Castle-Bellingham, Dromin, Annagassan, Greenmount, Dromgoolestown, and Stabannan, Clogher, Collon, Dunleer, Port, Baltray, and Termonfeckan.

History.] The ancient territory of Orgiel comprehended the present cos. of L., Monaghan, and Armagh, but was afterwards diminished very nearly into identity with the present co of L. L. was conquered by De Courcey between 1179 and 1180; erected into a co. in 1210; and, being then regarded as part of Ulster, formed part of the grant first to De Courcey, and afterwards to De Lacey. It continued steadfastly attached to the English government during the long and turbulent period of the extensive return and maintenance of Irish ascendency. It was not included in Leinster till the time of Elizabeth. The forfeitures which followed the rebellion of 1641, comprehended the greater part of the co.

LOUTH, a parish and borough in Lincolnshire, situated in a rich agricultural vale district at the E foot of the Wolds, on the river Ludd, at its issue into the Louth navigation, which communicates with the sea at the mouth of the Humber, 113 m. N by E of London, and 25 m. ENE of Lincoln. The railway from Hull to Peterborough has a station here, 30¼ m. from Hull, and 68 m. from Peterborough. Area 3,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,358; in 1831, 6,976; in 1841, 8,935; in 1851, 10,467. The church is a beautiful structure in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire 288 ft. in height. The house-of-correction for the division stands in an open area of considerable extent, at a short distance from the town. L. is a neat, clean, and well-built town, consisting of a number of streets rather irregularly disposed, but healthfully situated. The principal public buildings, besides the churches, schools, and sessions-house and prison, are the mansion-house or assembly-room, town-hall, theatre, newsrooms and savings'-bank, and markets. The principal traffic outwards by the L. navigation—which was formed in 1761, at an expense of £12,000, and has been very prosperous—is that of corn, for London and the W. R. of York; the inland freight is chiefly coal, most of which comes down the Humber from York. There are numerous wind and steam-mills in the vicinity, as well as paper, bone, and flour-mills. There are also a large soap-work, and a carpet and blanket manufactory.

LOUTH, a parish in co. Louth, containing the towns of Louth and Mullacrew. Area 17,842 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,721; in 1841, 9,647.—The ancient but decayed town of L. stands on the road from Ardee to Castle-Blayney, 5¼ m. N of Ardee, and 39¾ m. N by W of Dublin. It gives the title of Baron in the peerage of Ireland to a branch of the Plunket family. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1841, 718.

LOUTH BAY, a large bight in Port Lincoln, on the S coast of Australia.

LOUTH ISLES, two low islands in Spencer's gulf, on the S coast of Australia.

LOUTRAKI, a village of Greece, at the NE end of the bay of Corinth. In the vicinity are 3 hot springs.

LOUVAIN, in Dutch Leuven or Loewen, a large but dilapidated town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, situated on the Dyle, and the canal of Louvain, in N lat. 50° 53′ 26″, E long. 4° 41′ 32″, 15 m. ENE of Brussels. Pop. in 1838, 24,911; in 1848, 23,750. Its walls, which are of brick, have a circuit of nearly 7 m.; but the chief part of the space enclosed is occupied by market-gardens, vineyards, and even cornfields. The streets are tolerably regular, but the houses are ill-built, and there are few public edifices deserving attention. The town-hall is admired as a specimen of Gothic architecture, and is literally covered with elaborate and intricate carving; and the collegiate church of St. Pierre is inferior to few in the Netherlands. The other churches and religious houses are of little note; but the great hopital-des-invalides, capable of containing 2,500 persons, and the buildings of the university, are objects of considerable interest. Many of its public edifices have been allowed to fall to decay. L. owes its chief celebrity to its university, founded originally in 1426; suppressed by the French in October 1797; re-established in 1816; and remodelled in 1830. In the last century it embraced 43 colleges; some of the minor colleges have been cleared away, or converted into hotels and barracks. L. was formerly noted for its extensive manufactories of linen and woollens, which have now declined. The making of woollens and lace, however, still continues to employ a number of the inhabitants; but the great manufacture is beer, for which, especially the kind called *bière blanche*, L. has long been celebrated. It has likewise some trade in corn and hops.—This town is of considerable antiquity; its foundation has been attributed to Julius Cæsar; and there are many exaggerated accounts of its ancient population and splendour. It was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794; and in 1804 its fortifications were destroyed.—The canal of L. runs from this city to Malines, where it rejoins the Dyle. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons.

LOUVAINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N by W of Angers. Pop. 1,500.

LOUVECIENNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 1 m. ESE of Marly. Pop. 730.

LOUVEIGNE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 11 m. SE of Liege. Pop. 1,062.

LOUVERNE′, a village of France, in the dep. of La Mayenne, 4 m. NW of Argentré. Pop. 1,268.

LOUVIE-JUZON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 9 m. SE of Oleron. Pop. 1,530.

LOUVIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 16 m. S of Rouen. It has manufactories of linen and cotton; but it is principally noted for its woollens and cassimers. Pop. in 1831, 9,885; in 1841, 9,998.—The cant. had a pop. of 18,969 in 1841.—The arrond., comprising 5 cant., has an area of 78,041 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 69,240.

LOUVIGNE′-DU-DESERT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 33 m. NE of Rennes. Pop. 3,524.

LOUVIGNE′-EN-BAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. NW of La Guerche. Pop. 1,200.

LOUVOES, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 14 m. WNW of Delvino.

LOUVRES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. NE of Paris. Pop. 939.

LOUZA, a river of Russia, which rises 90 m. E of Nikolsk, in the gov. of Vologda; runs NE and W, passing Lalsk; and joins the Joug, on the l. bank, 18 m. SE of Veliki-Oustioug.

LOUZAA, a small town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 17 m. E by S of Coimbra. Pop. 3,138.

LOUZY, a town of France, in the dep. of Doux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. NE of Thouars. Pop. 800.

LOVANGO, or Buali, the capital of Loango Proper, on the W coast of Africa; situated in about 4° 38′ S lat. Dapper describes it as a large and well-built place.

LOVAS-BERENY, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Stuhl-Weissenburg, 6 m. NNW of Csakvar.

LOVAT, a river of Russia, which rises 18 m. NE of Nevels, in the gov. of Vitebsk; flows through the govs. of Pskov and Novgorod; and enters Lake Ilmen, on the l. bank, after a course of 210 m.

LOVELL, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 63 m. SW of Augusta. Pop. 941.

LOVENDAGHEM, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 5 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 4,701, chiefly linen weavers.

LOVENICH, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 22 m. NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,600, chiefly silk and woollen weavers.

LOVERE, a small picturesque town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. of Bergamo, at the N extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 4,000. It has two handsome churches.

LOVERSALL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N by W of Tickhill. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1841, 150.

LOVESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. S by W of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1841, 170.

LOVINGSTON, the capital of Nelson co., in Virginia, U. S., 105 m. W by N of Richmond.

LOVINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. SW of Castle-Cary. Area 560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1841, 239.

LOVO, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, 30 m. SE of Furstenfeld.

LOVRANA, a port of Illyria, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Trieste, on the gulf of Quarnero. Pop. 500.

LOW ISLANDS, four small islands in Gaspar's strait, in the Indian ocean.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, or continuous group of islands in the Pacific, intersected by the parallel of 20° S, and the meridian of 140° W.

LOWASHAN, a province of the Birman empire, situated between the 22d and 24th parallels of N lat.; bounded on the N by China, and on the E by Laos; and intersected by the Lukiang river.

LOWDHAM, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 7 m. NE of Nottingham. Area 3,010 acres. Pop. 1,483. —Also a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. N by E of Woodbridge. Pop. returned with Petistree.

LOWELL, a town of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 25 m. NW of Boston, with which it is connected by a railway, on the S side of the Merrimac river, at the junction of Concord river, and just below Pawtucket falls. Pop. in 1830, 6,474; in 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 32,964. This extraordinary progress from a small retired village to a large and handsomely built town, covering 5 sq. m., within 30 years, is chiefly due to its possession of immense water-power, furnished by a canal 60 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, and 1½ m. long, commencing at the head of Pawtucket falls, and extending to Concord river, with a descent of 31 ft. in that distance. From this main canal, the water is conducted by lateral canals to the various mills and manufactories, which in 1843 were 32 in number, and afforded employment to 6,430 females, and 2,077 males. In 1850, the incorporated companies, including the Lowell Machine shop, were 12 in number, working with a capital of 12,110,000 dollars, employing 48 mills, 310,000 spindles, 7,644 looms, 7,644 females, and 3,629 males. The quantity of manufactures produced by this organization of power was 1,704,996 yds. of cotton goods; 21,291 yds. of woollen goods; 6,500 yds. of carpet; and 40 yds. of rug. The cotton consumed per week was 559,000 lbs.; the wool, 46,000 lbs. Other manufactures are produced in the city in addition to those already specified, valued at 1,500,000 d., and employing a capital of 400,000 d., and about 1,500 hands. The first company incorporated here was the Merrimac manufacturing company, started in 1822, and which commenced operations in the following year. In 1825, the Hamilton manufacturing company was established. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, is 2 d.; those of males, clear of board, per day, 80 c. The Lowell Machine shop, included in the number of incorporated companies, can furnish, it seems, machinery complete for a mill of 6,000 spindles in 3 months, and a mill can be constructed in the same period. The goods manufactured are sheetings, flannels, drillings, prints, shirtings, Negro-cloth, carpets, rugs, broad-cloths, water-proof woollens, and cassimers. There are also extensive print-works and powder-mills. L. has lately been raised to the dignity of a city by a charter of incorporation, which in Massachusetts can be claimed by any town when the number of its inhabitants amounts to 10,000. It thus appoints its officers; and manages its own affairs as a body corporate and municipal. "The most striking feature of the social system here is the condition of the mill-workers. The corporation has built streets of convenient houses for the accommodation of the workmen; and nine-tenths of these are occupied by the unmarried. These houses are farmed by the corporation to elderly females, whose characters must bear the strictest investigation, and at a rent just paying a low rate of interest for the outlay. They carry on the business under strict rules, which limit the numbers, and determine the accommodation of the inmates, two of whom sleep in one room. Females, whose wages are 12s. per week, pay 6s. 6d. per week for board and lodging; for males, the wages and cost of board are about 15 per cent. higher. The hours of work at the mills leave the females leisure, which some spend in fancy needle-work, so as to increase their income; and all, by arrangements among themselves, have access to good libraries. The amusements are balls, reading-rooms, lectures, and concerts; indeed, all the means of intellectual cultivation are placed within their reach, and full advantage is taken of them. There is an ambition, at the same time, to save money, which they nearly all do. Those in superior situations, such as overlookers, have considerable sums in the savings'-banks established by the companies owning the mills. The workers in each mill put their weekly savings into the concern, from which they receive interest in money, and so having an interest in the well-doing of the mill itself, and a bond of attachment to its proprietors. In this manner the capital of all is constantly at work, and provision is made for a possible slackness." About one-eighth of the pop. is Catholic. The public buildings of L. are a court-house, city-hall, market-house, mechanics' hall, an hospital belonging to the factories, and the edifices of the public schools. The hall of the mechanics' association, erected in 1835, is spacious, and is furnished with a library and reading-room, a chemical and philoso-

phical apparatus, and a mineralogical cabinet. The public schools consist of a high school, 6 grammar-schools, and 30 primary schools. There are 23 churches, 2 banks with an aggregate capital of 1,050,000 d., and a savings' institution with a deposit of 300,000 d.—The Indian name of L. was Wamsit. It received its present name in honour of F. C. Lowell, a citizen of Boston, distinguished by his efforts to introduce the cotton manufacture into the United States.

LOWELL, a township in Penobscot co., Maine, U. S. Pop. 205.—Also a township in Orleans co., in Vermont, 45 m. N of Montpelier. Pop. 431.—Also a village in Washington co., in Ohio.

LOWEMBERG, or LEMBERG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, on the l. bank of the Bober, 63 m. W of Breslau. Pop. 4,300. It has woollen, linen, and cotton manufactories, and bleaching-works.

LOWEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 36 m. SE of Breslau. Pop. 1,525.

LOWENDAL, the largest and most central island of a series extending from the Montebello group towards Barrow island, off the W coast of Australia, in about 20° 34′ S lat.

LOWENSTEIN, a co. of Würtemberg, in the bail. of Weinsberg, long possessed by the ancient family of Lowenstein, divided into the branches of Rochefort and Virneburg, neither of whom were members of the Germanic confederation, having been mediatized in 1806.—Its cap., of the same name, is 6 m. SE of Weinsberg. Pop. 1,047.

LOWENTIN, a lake of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SSW of Gumbinnen. It is about 4 m. in length; and communicates with lakes Kisain and Dargeinen by a small canal.

LOWER, a township of Cape May co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Delaware bay, and drained by Pond, New England, and Cox Hall creeks. It is to a great extent covered with sea-beach and salt marsh. Cape May island and lighthouse are in this township. Pop. in 1840, 1,133.

LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 9 m. S of Salem. The surface is level; and is drained by Hope, Deep, and Muddy creeks, affluents of the Delaware. Towards the E it possesses a good and well-cultivated soil; the rest consists of marsh meadow. Pop. 1,252.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 51 m. SSE of Harrisburg, bounded on the E by the Susquehanna, and on the SW and S by Muddy creek, a branch of the Susquehanna, and watered by Tom's creek and Orson's run. Pop. in 1840, 1,291.

LOWER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 20 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface is level, and is watered by Hook creek, a branch of Naaman's creek. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 666.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Pennypack creek and Saw-mill run. It has a finely undulating surface and a fertile soil. Pop. 3,298.

LOWER MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. The surface is flat, and the soil calcareous loam. Pop. 2,156.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, a township of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 55 m. NE of Harrisburg, intersected by Broad and Sharp's mountains, and watered by Deep and Swatara creeks. The valleys are fertile; the soil consists of red shale. Pop. in 1840, 1,465.

LOWER MAHONOY, a township of Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,199.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 24 m. NE of Philadelphia, bordered on the E by the Delaware canal. The surface is undulating; the soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,550.

LOWER LOUTRE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 1,307.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a village of Calvert co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 41 m. SW of Annapolis. Pop. in 1840, 100.

LOWER MERION, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 93 m. E of Harrisburg, watered by Schuylkill river and Mill and Cobb's creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil a fertile loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,827.

LOWER MIDDLETON, a town of Swatara township, Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., at the junction of Swatara and Susquehanna rivers, and of the Pennsylvania and Union canals. Pop. in 1840, 756.

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,957.

LOWER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. The surface is level, and is drained by Manookisy creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 1,201.

LOWER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 41 m. SW of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and is watered by branches of Octarara and Elk creeks. The soil is loamy. Pop. in 1840, 1,222. The village, named Oxford, consists of about 20 dwellings.

LOWER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. NE of Harrisburg, watered by Beaver and Paxton's creeks, and bordered on the N by Blue mountain. Pop. 1,337.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Perkiomen and Shippack creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly red shale. Pop. in 1840, 1,413

LOWER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 25 m. NW of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Perkiomen and Shippack creeks. The soil consists chiefly of red shale and loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,141.

LOWER SANDUSKY, a village of Sandusky township, in the co. and on the W bank of the river of the same name, state of Ohio, U. S., 105 m. N of Columbus. Pop. of township in 1840, 1,117.

LOWER SAUCON, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 99 m. ENE of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Lehigh river, and Saucon creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of gravel and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,710.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, a township of Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the N by Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and drained by Chartier's creek and Saw-mill run. Pop. in 1840, 4,373.

LOWER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 5 m. SE of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is bounded on the SW by the Susquehanna, and watered by Spring and other creeks. The soil consists of slate and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,258. Harrisburg lies partly in this township.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, a township of Monroe co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,192.

LOWER WINDSOR, a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,687.

LOWERTZ, a large village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwytz, on a lake of the same name, 4 m. W by N of Schwytz. In 1806, this village was almost overwhelmed by the fall of a part of the Rossberg, a mountain above it, having an alt. of about 5,000 ft., by which also the villages of Goldau, Bussingen, and Rothen were destroyed.

LOWES (Loch of the), a lake in the N extremity of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. Its name, rendered into English, assumes the form—either pleonastic, or not a little ambitious—of 'the Lake of the lakes.' It extends from S to N about 1 m. in length, is ¼ m. in breadth, and 11 or 12 fath. in depth; and is traversed by the drain-like stream of the nascent Yarrow. A narrow neck of land divides it from the celebrated St. Mary's loch.

LOWESBY, a parish of Leicestershire, 9 m. ENE of Leicester. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 220.

LOWESTOFT, or Lowestoffe, a parish and seaport of Suffolk, 9 m. S of Yarmouth; 44 m. NE by N of Ipswich; and 126 m. NE by N of London; connected with the Eastern Counties railway by a branch from Reedham of 9¼ m. in length, and intersected by the Norwich and L. navigation, by which sea-borne vessels are enabled to reach Norwich and Beccles without breaking bulk or discharging their cargoes into small craft, as formerly, at Yarmouth. Area of p. 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,332; in 1831, 4,238; in 1841, 4,647; in 1851, 6,580. The church is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty tower and spire, about a ½ m. to the W of the town.—The town is situated upon a lofty eminence on the shore of the German ocean, the extreme E point of England. Its principal street is of considerable length, and from it smaller ones diverge on both sides. The houses have generally a neat appearance, especially those which are constructed on the face of the declivity leading to the beach. The manufacture of china-ware, twine, rope, and sail-cloth, is carried on here; but the chief support of the inhabitants arises from the herring-fishery, in which a large majority of them are engaged. The herrings are prepared and dried in an extensive line of houses at the base of the cliff. L. is much frequented during summer by the votaries of health and pleasure, as the shore is well adapted for bathers. Hot, cold, and medicated baths have also been established here, and elegant residences erected for the convenience of visitors. The coast is protected by two forts and a small battery.—A superb pier, and a harbour, intended both as a harbour of commerce, and of refuge for vessels in bad weather, have been constructed at an expense of upwards of £200,000. It communicates by means of Lake Lothing with the Norwich and L. navigation, already noticed. The number of vessels which entered it in the year 1849-50 was 2,371 = 188,290 tons. On the shore are two lighthouses; the upper one, on the brow of a hill, at the N entrance to the town, in N lat. 52° 29′ 10″, E long. 1° 45′ 14″, is of stone, and has a revolving lantern; the lower is constructed of timber, and can be removed at pleasure. It is anticipated that this port will soon become a principal medium of communication with Denmark, and the projected railway system of Jutland. A Danish authority gives the following table of comparative distances, in Danish miles, between 4 different ports on the Danish coast and the English ports of Hull, L., and London:

From Agger canal to Hull,	89	to Lowestoft	85	to London	112
Hierting roads, .	84	...	75	...	102
Husum harbour,	87	...	73	...	98
Tonning harbour,	86	...	72	...	97

Fast steamers will therefore easily run these distances in the following time in hours:

From Agger to Hull, .	38	to Lowestoft	36	to London	48
Hierting, . .	34	...	30	...	41
Husum, . .	35	...	29	...	39
Tonning, . .	34½	...	28½	...	38½

The train from L. to London takes 7 hours; the post can therefore be carried from Hierting to London by this route in 37 or 38 hours; and as soon as the railway from Copenhagen to Hierting is finished, the whole journey between Copenhagen and the British metropolis will only take 48 hours. The projected Hamburg-Rendsborg-Flensborg line, and the Frederickshaven-Aarhuus line, will also present great facilities of short communication with England.—The town has on different occasions sustained heavy losses by conflagrations. During the civil war it suffered considerably for its attachment to the royal cause.

LOWESWATER, a chapelry in Cumberland, 7 m. S by E of Cockermouth, comprising a beautiful lake of the same name. Area 4,360 acres. Pop. 436.

LOWEVILLE, a village of Madison co., in the state of Alabama, 163 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, and on the E side of Flint river.

LOWHAREAH, a village of Tunis, anciently called *Aquilaria*, 45 m. ENE of Tunis.

LOW-HILL, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 88 m. ENE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface. The soil consists chiefly of white gravel. Pop. in 1840, 854.

LOWICK, a parish of Northumberland, 7 m. NNE of Wooler. Area 12,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,864; in 1841, 1,941.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. NW of Thrapston. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 394; in 1841, 430.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ulverston, in Lancashire, 5 m. N of Ulverston. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 374.

LOWICZ, a town of Poland, 42 m. W of Warsaw, on the r. bank of the Bsura. Pop. 7,100. Its chief industry consists in weaving and tanning; and large cattle fairs are held here.

LOWICZEK, a village of Poland, in the obwodie of Kujaire, 21 m. WSW of Lipno. Pop. 200.

LOWISA, a town of Russian Finland, 21 m. E of Borgo, on a bay in the gulf of Finland. Pop. 2,450.

LOWLAND BAY, a bay on the NE coast of New Zealand, W of Highland point.

LOWLANDS (The), the popular name of all the area of Scotland not included in the Celtic district of the Highlands. Large plains, such as those of the Merse, of E. Lothian, of the Howe-of-Annandale, of Lower Nithsdale, of Kyle, of Strathclyde, of the Howe-of-Fife, and of Strathearn and Strathmore,—and extensive undulating tracts, or gently hilly districts, such as those of the hanging plain of Mid-Lothian, of W.-Lothian, of Wigtonshire, of Cunningham, and of large parts of the shires of Renfrew, Kirkcudbright, Stirling, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen,—present in this quarter of Scotland physical aspects totally contrasted to the rugged, hardy, and sterile features of the chief and characteristic portions of the Highlands. But, on the other hand, the very broad belt of mountain-heights which runs from the Cheviots in Northumberland quite across Scotland to the W waters on the coast of Galloway, which sends off through all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire a broad and far extending spur in the Lammermoor range along the frontiers of Berwickshire and E.-Lothian to the German ocean, and which itself occupies large portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Ayr, and Wigton, is far excelled in literally 'lowland' characteristics by many a district in the Highlands, and, in some instances, vies in bold outline, in alpine altitude, and in heathy or rocky wildness, with all the parts of the Highlands except the most savagely or sublimely grand.

LOWLEY POINT, a cape on the W shore of Spencer's gulf, in S. Australia.

LOWMAN, a village of Lewis co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 307 m. WNW of Richmond, on Hughes river, a branch of Little Kanawha river.

LOWNDES, a co. in the S of the state of Georgia, U. S., watered by Suwannee and Withlacoochee rivers. Area 2,080 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,574; in 1850, 7,714. Its cap. is Troupsville.—Also a co. near the centre of Alabama, skirted by the Alabama river on the N. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840,

19,539; in 1850, 21,913. Its cap. is Haynesville.—Also a co. in the E part of Mississippi. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,513; in 1850, 19,547. Its cap. is Columbus.

LOWOSITZ. See Lobositz.

LOW-QUARTER, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Ireleth, Lancashire, 5 m. W of Ulverston, at the mouth of the river Dudden. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565; in 1841, 644.—Also a township in the p. of Hexham, Northumberland, 2 m. S of Hexham. Pop. in 1831, 544; in 1841, 479.

LOWS (Loch of the), a small lake in the p. of Caputh, in Perthshire, 1½ m. E of Dunkeld, on the road from that town to Blairgowrie. It is one of the chain of small sylvan lakes which stretches along and beautifies the district of Stormont.

LOWSIDE, a township in the p. of Wickham, co.-palatine of Durham, 3 m. SW of Gateshead. Pop. in 1831, 1,184; in 1841, 1,192.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township in the p. of St. Bees, Cumberland, 4 m. S of Whitehaven, on the coast. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 299.

LOWTHER, a parish in Westmoreland, 4 m. S of Penrith, on the river Lowther. Area 3,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1841, 470.—Lowther-castle, the residence of the earl of Lonsdale, is situated in this parish.

LOWTHORP, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4¼ m. NE of Great Driffield. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 164. The Scarborough branch of the York and Midland railway has a station here.

LOWTON, a chapelry in the p. of Winwick, Lancashire, 5½ m. S by E of Wigan. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,374; in 1841, 2,150.

LOWVILLE, a township in Lewis co., New York, U. S., 137 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 2,047.

LOWYAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, in N lat. 26° 36′, 20 m. SE of Bettiyah.

LOXA, a province of Ecuador, in the W part of the dep. of Assuay; bounded on the N by the prov. of Guayaquil; and on the E by that of Jaen. It is an elevated valley in the Andes, of a benign and healthy temp., and fertile in all kinds of grain. Its principal commerce is in woven stuffs of cotton and wool, and also in carpets. Cochineal is found in abundance, and some gold mines are worked; but the principal source of riches is the quinquina bark, which is obtained here in immense quantities.—The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat. 4°, W long. 79° 24′, at an alt. of 7,000 ft. above sea-level, between two streams which flow from the Andes. It has several convents, and 2 churches. Its inhabitants, amounting to 10,000, consist of Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and people of colour.

LOXA, or Loja, a considerable town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Granada, situated on the l. bank of the Xenil, in a romantic position, at an opening of the mountains which enclose the plain of Granada. Its streets rise above one another on the side of the mountain; and still higher, upon a rock in the town, is a Moorish castle, which gives the whole scene a highly picturesque appearance. It contains 13,000 inhabitants, and has some saltworks and a copper foundry.

LOXBEAR, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. NW of Tiverton. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. 144.

LOXHORE, a parish of Devon, 5¼ m. NE of Barnstaple. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. 306.

LOXLEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 8 m. SSW of Warwick. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. 318.

LOYALHANNA, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Westmoreland co., which runs NW into the Kiskimanitas.—Also a township in the same co. Pop. 1,130.

LOYALSOCK CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which rises in Bradford co. and runs SSW, and joins the Susquehanna, 4 m. E of Williamsport.—Also a township of Lycoming co. Pop. 1,107.

LO-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 53′, and E long. 107° 31′.

LO-YANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Ho-nan-fu. It was formerly capital of the Chinese empire.

LOYAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. N of Ploermel. Pop. 2,062.

LOYES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, 24 m. E of Trevoux, near the Rhone. Pop. 1,000.

LOYOLA, a town of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen de Bracamoros, on the l. bank of the Veriel, 13 m. SE of Valladolid. It is small, and little else than a village. Its pop. consists mostly of people of colour.—Also a village and celebrated convent of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, 14 m. SW of Saint-Sebastian, on the r. bank of the Urola. It was the birth-place of St. Ignatius de Loyola, in whose honour the convent was founded.

LOYOLA (San Luis de), a town of the Argentine prov. of Cuyo, 170 m. SE of Mendoza, formerly comprehended within the limits of Chili, but afterwards annexed to Buenos Ayres. It is a small place; but contains a parish-church, a Dominican convent, and a college of Jesuits.

LO-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. and 36 m. NE of Fu-chu-fu, on the Eastern sea, in N lat. 26° 24′, and E long. 119° 45′.

LO-YUEN-YU, a town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, in N lat. 40° 19′ 30″, and long. W of Peking 1° 28′ 30″.

LO-YUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Lew-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 24′, and E long. 109° 21′.

LOZDZEY, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 12 m. NE of Seyny. Pop. 1,600, mostly Jews.

LOZE, a river of France, rising near Sombernon, in the arrond. of Dijon, and flowing NW, passing Salmaise; then turning W, and joining the Brenne, on the r. bank, 6 m. NE of Semur, after a course of 30 m.

LOZEIN, a river of France, rising near Lantages; running N, and joining the Seine, on the l. bank, in the dep. of Aube, after a course of 30 m.

LOZERAIN, a river of France, which rises near Sombernon, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or; runs NW, passing Flavigny; and joins the Brenne, on the r. bank, 5 m. NE of Semur, after a course of 21 m.

LOZÈRE, a mountain of France, in the Cevennes, SE of Mende, stretching between the Tarn on the S, and the Lot on the N, and attaining an alt. of 707 toises, or 1,507 yds., above sea-level.

LOZÈRE, a department in the S of France, between the parallels of 44° 7′ and 44° 58′ N; and bounded on the N by the deps. of Cantal and Haute-Loire; on the E by those of Ardeche and Gard; on the S by Gard; and on the SW and W by Aveyron. It has an area of 524,806 hectares. Its surface belongs to the basins of the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone; but chiefly to that of the Garonne. It is mountainous throughout, being traversed by various chains and spurs of the Cevennes, among the most remarkable of which are the Lozère and the Mercoire on the E; the Margeride on the N; the Peyrou, Montasset, Faulire, and Prunclière in the W; and the Laigonal on the S. These chains divide the dep. into three districts. That on the NE, belonging to the basin of the Loire, and watered by the Allier, and its affluents, the Langouyra, the Chapeauroux, and the Ance; the second, on the SE, belongs to

the basin of the Rhone, and is watered by the Borne, the Chasseza, the Cèze, the Gardon-d'Alais, and the Gardon-d'Anduze; the third and largest, on the W, forms part of the basin of the Garonne, and is watered by the Truyère, the Lot, and the Tarn.—The climate is severe, especially in winter, when the mountains are covered with snow.—The soil is poor, and divisible into 125,400 h. of mountain-surface, 54,600 of heaths and landes, 95,000 of calcareous soil, 5,600 of gravelly soil; 35,500 of stony soil, and 90,200 of sandy. The forests cover 45,238 hect. Chestnuts and potatoes form chief articles of subsistence to a considerable proportion of the pop. Sheep are extensively reared. On some favoured exposures in the SE, the olive, the vine, and the mulberry are grown.—Lead, iron, and antimony are mined. The chief branches of domestic manufacture are paper, coarse pottery, leather, and parchment. —The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 126,503; in 1821, 133,934; in 1841, 140,788; in 1846, 143,331.—It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Mende, Florac, and Marvejols; which were subdivided in 1841 into 24 cantons, and 193 communes. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Mende.

LOZOVAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kharkov, 9 m. NNE of Kharkov.

LOZOYA, a river of Spain, which rises to the N of Segovia, and entering the prov. of Guadalaxara, joins the Jarama, on the r. bank, near Uceda, after a SE course of 30 m.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. ESE of Segovia, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 516.

LOZVA, a river of Russia, which rises on the E flank of the Ural mountains, in the gov. of Perm, and joins the Tarda, on the l. bank, after a course from NNW to SSE of 210 m.

LOZZO-VALBONA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Padua. Pop. 2,279.

LU, a small town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, 9 m. W of Alessandria, near the r. bank of the Grana. Pop. of com. 3,098.

LUA, a small seaport of Oman, in Arabia, 10 m. N of Sohar.—Also a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the sea 25 m. NE of Cape Cruz.

LUABO, a river of Mozambique, forming the southmost of the branches into which the Zambeze divides itself before entering the Indian ocean. —The same name is given to the alluvial island formed between it and the Zambeze.

LUAN, an island in the Indian archipelago, between Lakor and Banda, about 14 m. in circumf., and inhabited by about 250 families, who reside in 4 villages.—Also a port on the S coast of Mindanao, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 6° 7′.

LUANA (Point), a cape on the SW coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 2′.

LUANCO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Oviedo, 18 m. N of Oviedo. Pop. 1,800.

LUARCA, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. WNW of Oviedo, at the mouth of the Rio Negro. It is a well-built town, and its port, which is capable of receiving 40 gun frigates, is defended by batteries. Pop. 2,700.

LUART (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Tuffe. Pop. 790.

LUBACZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 39 m. WNW of Zolkiew. Pop. 3,000.

LUBACZOWKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 3 m. SE of Vladimir.

LUBAD, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on a lake to which it gives name, 7 m. S of Brusah.

LUBAN, one of the Philippine group, 12 m. NW of Mindoro, in N lat. 13° 44′.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. SSE of Sluck, on the r. bank of the Oresa.

LUBAR, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 30 m. ENE of Staro-Konstantinow, on the l. bank of the Slucz.

LUBARTOW, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 15 m. NNE of Lublin, on the l. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 1,700.

LUBASZ, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, 3 m. S of Czarnikow. Pop. 210.

LUBASZEWO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 40 m. SW of Pinsk. Pop. 800.

LUBBEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 m. W of Minden, on the Muhl. Pop. 2,150.

LUBBEN, or Lubio, a town of Prussia, 50 m. SSE of Berlin, on an insular spot formed by the Spree and the Birste. Pop. 4,370.

LUBBENAU, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, on the Spree, 58 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 315.

LUBEC. See Lubok.

LUBEC, a township and port-of-entry in Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 180 m. ENE of Augusta, at the W entrance of Passamaquoddy bay. It has a good harbour. Pop. 2,307.

LUBECK, in Danish and Swedish, Lybeck, a free city in the N of Germany, adjacent to the duchy of Holstein, in N lat. 53° 52′ 1″, E long. 10° 41′ 5″, 36 m. NE of Hamburg, and 38 m. SE of Kiel, situated chiefly on a long eminence on the banks of the Trave, a navigable river which flows into the Baltic about 14 m. below. The W side of the town is contiguous to the Trave; its E side is traversed by the Wackenitz, which flows from the lake of Schwerin. From its elevated situation, L. is a clean and cheerful place. It is enclosed by ramparts, with 12 bastions, and which are planted with rows of trees, and form a fine promenade for the inhabitants; but the other military defences, which were of great strength, were demolished after the town was surrendered to the French in 1806, and the moat has been filled up. Most of the houses are old-fashioned, though some of those of later erection are built in a good taste. The interior is on the whole more regular than that of most old towns in Germany, being intersected by several broad and straight streets, and divided into 4 quarters. The houses are built of stone, and are in general very lofty. Their basement-stories are often used as magazines or warehouses. L. was formerly a bishop's see, and still has a cathedral and 4 parish-churches, of which that of St. Mary's is a large and elegant building, remarkable for its lofty vault, its astronomical clock, constructed in 1405, the allegorical painting called 'the Dance of Death,' a magnificent organ, and a number of monuments. There are within the city a poor-house, an alms-house, a mint, an operatic theatre, a house-of-correction, an orphan-house, an hospital, a city-school, and a public library of 37,000 vols. The other public buildings and establishments are the armoury, the Calvinist church, the Catholic chapel, and a classical school. The council-house, a Gothic building, has been preserved with great care. Its hall was in former ages the place of meeting for the deputies from the Hanse towns, among which L. had the precedence. The pop. of the city in 1845 was 25,339. The manufactures are on a small scale, but very multifarious, comprising woollens, silk, cotton, gold and silver lace, tobacco, playing-cards, musical instruments, hats, wax candles, starch, soap, vinegar, white lead, copper, and brass wire. The trade of L. was promoted both by its easy access to the Baltic, and by the means of communicating with the neighbouring country afforded by navigable rivers. It is now connected with the Berlin and Hamburg railway by a

branch-line joining that railway at Buchen. Its harbour is properly at Travemunde, where ships drawing more than 10 ft. water discharge part of their cargo. On the inland side it has a partial navigation up the Trave, and that river being joined a little above the town by the Stecknitz, flat-bottomed vessels sail up the latter to the entrance of a small canal which conveys them to the Elbe, and to Hamburg. The trade of L. consists partly in the export of corn, cattle, wool, fish, goose-quills, iron, and timber; partly in the import of articles for the consumption of its inhabitants and its neighbours. It has also an extensive commission and transit-trade. A great wool fair is held in June. In 1836. the arrivals of vessels were 852 = 85.651 tons. Of these 361 = 19,031 tons were Danish, and 37 = 5,921, English. The trade of L. during 1849, as compared with that of the previous year, if we may judge by the shipping returns, shows an increase of about 20 per cent., and this is principally to be found in the increased number of English and L. vessels. The entries inward and outward are about equal. The number of vessels which entered inward in 1849 was 918 vessels against 816 vessels in 1848. Of these 100 were L. against 69 in 1848; 94 were English against only 37 in 1848; 225 were Russian, 218 Swedish, 172 Danish, 44 Norwegian, 29 Netherlands, and the remainder of various flags. In the above are not included steamers and coasting-craft.

The territory of L. was formerly very scattered; but in 1804 a treaty was made for exchanging most of its distant parts for a continuous tract along the Trave. It still, however, comprises several *enclaves* within the Holstein territory. The territory immediately adjacent to the city is surrounded by the territories of Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Oldenburg, and the Baltic. The acquisition on this occasion was insignificant in point of extent, but of considerable importance to the town, as giving it free access, either by land or water, to its port. The superficial extent is about 127 sq. m., and the whole territory is divided into 5 districts, viz., the Burgthor, Holsteinthor, Muhlenthor, Ritzeran, and Travemünde. Pop. in 1838, 47,200; in 1845, 47,197, mostly Lutherans. The annual revenues amount to about £70,000. In 1851, the revenue was 859,040 marcs; the expenditure, 880,074. The gov. is vested in a senate and a house-of-burgesses, who are elected by the corporate companies of the city. Its armed force consists of 940 men.—L. was built on its present site about 1144, and received from the reigning duke of Saxony various privileges, along with a code of regulations called the Lubeck law, which was afterwards adopted by a number of small states and towns. In 1220 L. was declared a free city of the empire; and in 1241 it entered into a treaty with Hamburg, which laid the foundation of the Hanseatic league. When the disastrous campaign of 1806 brought the French arms into the N of Germany, on the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Blucher threw himself into this city, and did not surrender till after a sanguinary conflict. L. suffered much on this occasion, and was soon after annexed to the French dominions, in 1810. In 1813 it was delivered by the allied troops, and was soon after declared free by the congress of Vienna. It now forms part of the Germanic confederation, and along with the other free towns sends a deputy to the diet. L. has given birth to several men of eminence, particularly Mosheim, the writer on Ecclesiastical History, and Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter.

LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kalterbach, 13 m. NNE of Liegnitz. Pop. 3,520. It has manufactories of woollens, and is celebrated for its biscuits.

LUBENHAM, a parish of Leicestershire, 2 m. W of Market-Harborough. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. 578.

LUBERSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, 8 m. W of Uzerche, near the l. bank of the Haute-Vezère. Pop. 1,431.

LUBICA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. NW of Zolkiew.

LUBIN, a village of Poland, in the obwodie of Kujavie, 21 m. SE of Brzesc. Pop. 340.

LUBIN-DES-JONCHERETS (St.), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, on the Arve, 12 m. W of Dreux. Pop. 1,540.

LUBINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. SE of Saales. Pop. 400.

LUBITZ, or Lubs, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 7 m. ENE of Parchim. Pop. 1,874.

LUBLAU, or Lublo, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, near the r. bank of the Poprad, 15 m. NE of Kesmarkt. Pop. 2,100.

LUBLIN, a palatinate of the kingdom of Poland, comprising its SE extremity. It is bounded by Russia, Austrian Galicia, and the palatinates of Sandomir, Masovia, and Podlachia; and comprehends the following circles of that part of the kingdom of Galicia ceded by Austria to the duchy of Warsaw in 1810; namely, Lublin, Chelm, Josefow, and Zamoski. Its area is estimated at 11,975 sq. m., and is divided into the 4 obwodies of Krasnistaw, L., Rubieszow, and Zamosz. Pop. in 1846, 1,008,292.—Its cap., of the same name, stands on the Bistritza, 95 m. SE of Warsaw, and is almost surrounded by lakes and marshes. It is an ill-built assemblage of wooden houses arranged in irregular streets. It is the see of a bishop, and has several churches and convents, a seminary, and a spacious synagogue. It has manufactories of coarse woollens; an active trade in corn and wine; and three great yearly fairs, which last each a month, and are attended by German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Russian, Turkish, and other traders.

LUBLINITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 79 m. SE of Breslau, on the Malz. Pop. 2,150.

LUBNAIG (Loch), a fine sheet of water in Perthshire. The greater portion of the Scottish lakes are merely expansions of some stream, the waters of which being intercepted at the gorge or lower opening of a glen, spread themselves out and form a lake, in the depths of which the river is for a time apparently lost. Loch-Katrine, Loch-Achry, and Loch-Vennachoir, are thus formed by the southern or principal branch of the Teith, in the several glens through which it takes its course. The N branch of this river—more generally, however, called Balvaig—which joins it previous to reaching Callander, likewise forms during its very devious windings from its source in Dumbartonshire, a series of three lakes: viz., Loch-Doine, Loch-Voel, and Loch-Lubnaig. The last of this chain of lakes is situated at the NE base of Benledi, about 4 m. SW of Callander. It is nearly 5½ m. in length, but is scarcely a ½ m. in breadth at any part. Going from Callander, the traveller approaches the lake through the celebrated pass of Leney.

LUBNY, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Pultava, on the river Sula, 104 m. SE of Kiev. It is tolerably built; and has four yearly markets, at which a considerable traffic is carried on, chiefly in cattle. Pop. 5,300.

LUBOK, an island in the Sunda archipelago, in S lat. 5° 40′, 70 m. N of Java. It is about 10 m. in length, and well-wooded; and produces rice and cocoa-nuts.

LUBOML, a market-town of Russian Poland, in

the gov. of Volhynia, 38 m. NNW of Vladimir. Pop. 2,815.

LUBOWO, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 9 m. WSW of Kalwari. Pop. 425.

LUBRIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 29 m. NE of Almeria. Pop. 4,815.

LUBTHEEN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. SSW of Haguenau. Pop. 1,500.

LUC, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Monein, on the Liyon. Pop. 2,800.—Also a com. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, district of Sierre. Pop. 385.

LUC (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Var, 15 m. SW of Draguignan. Pop. 4,000.

LUCA, a port of Dalmatia, on the E coast of the isle of Guipana, in the Adriatic, 15 m. WNW of Ragusa.

LUCA (Santo), a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra Ima, 12 m. SSW of Gerace. Pop. 1,260.

LUCALA, a river of Angola, in Southern Africa, which falls into the Coanza at Massangano, after a WSW course of 250 m.—There is a town of the same name 30 m. above the point of junction.

LUCAN, a parish and village in co. Dublin, 6¾ m. W of Dublin. Area 1,122 acres. Pop. 1,139.—The village stands on the r. bank of the Liffey, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1841, 563.

LUCAN (Point), a cape on the NW coast of King George Third's archipelago, in N lat. 58° 7′.

LUCANAS, a province of Peru, in the dep. of Ayacucho; bounded on the NW and N by the prov. of Castro-Vireina; on the E and SE by that of Parina-Cochas; and on the SW and W by that of Camana. It is 60 leagues long, and 30 wide. Its situation is elevated among the Cordilleras, and the temp. is cold; but the soil is nevertheless productive in wheat, barley, maize, and in the ravines various fruits are cultivated. It has productive silver-mines, to which it owes its chief importance.—Its cap., of the same name, is in S lat. 14° 58′.

LUCAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNW of Almeria. Pop. 1,930.

LUCAR-DE-BARRAMEDA (San), a maritime town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SW of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It has a harbour defended by two castles, but the entrance is dangerous; the roadstead, on the other hand, is very good. This place is called the Key of Seville, as it commands the passage up the river to that place; and all vessels that draw too much water to sail up the Guadalquivir are unloaded here. Its trade in salt, fruit, and particularly in wine and brandy, was at one time large, but has dwindled away. The neighbouring vineyards produce the inferior sherries known as St. L. wines. Its pop. was 18,000 before the ravages of the plague in 1800; its loss at that disastrous period was about 4,000. It was returned in 1845 at 16,775. It was from this place that Columbus, Magalhaens, Torres, and other early navigators, sailed on voyages of discovery to the New world.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA (San), a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a hill near the Guadiana, 75 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,700.

LUCAR-DE-MAYOR (San), a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiamar, 10 m. W of Seville. Pop. 1,980.

LUCAS, a county in the NW of Ohio, U. S. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,382; in 1850, 12,367.

LUCAS, or Luque, a parish of Paraguay, situated on the E bank of the Paraguay, about 6 m. NE of Assumpcion, in S lat. 25° 15′.—It is also the name of numerous settlements in Spanish America, generally consisting of a few families of Indians.

LUCAS (Cape St.), the most southerly point of land in the peninsula of Old California, in N lat. 22° 45′. The cape offers to the rolling swell of the Pacific a lofty barrier of white and grey rocks of volcanic origin and fantastic outline. Its extremity curves suddenly to the E, enclosing a small bay, in which there is good anchorage. The land in its immediate vicinity is sterile.

LUCAYA ISLANDS. See Bahamas.

LUÇAY-LE-MALE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 20 m. NNW of Chateauroux. Pop. 1,886.

LUCAYNENA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Almeria, at the foot of the Aljamilla mountain. Pop. 1,320.

LUCCA, a duchy of central Italy, now belonging to Tuscany, lying between the parallels of 43° 45′ and 44° 7′; and bounded on the N by Modena; on the E and S by Tuscany; on the W by the gulf of Genoa and the duchy of Massa. Its territorial extent amounts to 322 Italian or geog. sq. m. Its pop. in 1839 was 168,198; in 1848, 173,205. Two-thirds of its territory are supposed to be covered by mountains and defiles; the remainder comprises the central part of the valley of the Serchio. The Apennines cover the N of this little country, and stretch their vanguards down to the sea and the Monte-Giuliano. The principal river is the Serchio, which receives some smaller ones, and is of great utility to the country in supplying numerous canals for irrigation. The climate is severe in the N, and warm but healthy in the centre; in the S and W, where there are stagnant waters, it is damp and unhealthy. Attempts to drain the swamps here have not fully succeeded. The mean temp. is about 11° R.; the heat in summer is about 26° R.; in winter the therm. seldom falls to 0°. The land is in excellent cultivation. All the fields are divided by elms, sycamores, and mulberry-trees, between which the vine is trained in graceful festoons along successive avenues, as was in use amongst the ancient Romans. Along the coast are excellent pasture-lands. The mountains are covered to their very summits with vines, olives, and chestnuts; even the Apennines are not barren here, but are clothed with chestnuts, pines, and larches. Oil and silk are the staple wares. The oil is reckoned the best in Europe, and brings an annual revenue to the state of 200,000 scudi. About 30,000 lbs. of silk are annually produced. There are no manufactures except in the capital, which has always been celebrated for its industry.—The inhabitants are of Italian descent. Their dialect is like that of Tuscany, to the inhabitants of which they also bear a similarity in character, manners, and customs. A large number annually emigrate as labourers, chiefly to the Maremma and Corsica. Under the late archduchess there was a kind of constitution here, and a senate which exercised the legislative power. The duchess was obliged to convene the senate for at least one month in the year. The revenue was estimated at £78,500. The military force was 1,400 men; and there was besides a militia force.—The country is divided into 3 districts, and contains 1 city, and 290 boroughs and villages.

History.] From the middle of the 15th cent. till 1805, L. maintained itself in the form of an independent republic, with an aristocratical government. At the latter period it was erected into a principality, over which Bonaparte placed Pascal Baciocchi, the husband of his sister Elisa. In 1813 Baciocchi was expelled; and in 1815, by act of the congress of Vienna, L. was erected into a duchy, and given as an indemnity to the infanta of Spain, Maria Louisa, widow of the late duke of Parma, and ex-queen of Etruria. An annuity of 500,000 francs was to be paid to the revenues of the principality by the emperor of Austria and the grand-duke of Tuscany, out of the proceeds of certain estates in Bohemia, known as the Bavaro-Palatinate estates; but in the event of the reversion of the duchy of L. to the grand-duke, this annuity was to cease. It was also provided that, in case of his entering upon this reversion, the grand-duke would, as soon as he came into posses-

sion of the principality of L., cede to the duke of Modena the Tuscan districts of Fivizano, Pietra-Banta, and Borga, and the Lucchese districts of Castiglione and Gallicano, as well as those of Minucciano and Monte-Ignose, contiguous to the territory of Massa. In June 1817, a further treaty was concluded between Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to determine the reversion of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. These states had been assigned, by article 99 of the treaty of Vienna, as a provision for the archduchess Maria Louisa, ex-empress of France, for her life. The agreement of 1817 determined that after her death they should devolve on that branch of the Spanish Bourbons heretofore settled at L. The right of holding an Austrian garrison in Piacenza was at the same time secured to the emperor, until these reversions shall have fallen in, and no longer. Hence it appears that the ex-empress Maria Louisa had a life-interest in the sovereignty of Parma, and that the interest of the Spanish Bourbons in L. was made also to depend on the contingency of her majesty's death. They were her heirs; but upon their succeeding to her dominions, the territory of L., which they have held since 1815, would lapse to the grand duke of Tuscany. The reigning duke of L., son of the infanta Maria Louisa, in whose behalf, as ex-queen of Etruria, these arrangements were devised, however, somewhat anticipated the natural solution of them by abdicating his own dukedom in 1847, before he came into possession of his dominions in reversion, in favour of the duke of Tuscany, for an annuity of 1,200,000 francs. By this spontaneous act the country of L. at once devolved to Tuscany.

Lucca, the capital of the above duchy, is situated in a fertile plain watered by the Serchio, and surrounded with beautifully cultivated hills, 11 m. NE of Pisa, 19 m. NNE of Leghorn, and 28 m. W of Florence. It has a circuit of about 3 m.; and its ramparts, planted with trees, give it from a distance a pleasing appearance. Its fortifications, though regular, and in good repair, are not of great strength. The streets are narrow, but well-paved with broad and flat stones; and the houses are mostly well-built. The palace of the late reigning princess, situated in a large square surrounded with trees, is more remarkable for its size than elegance of architecture, but contains some valuable paintings. Several of the churches are built of marble of Carrara; the finest of them are the cathedral, and the church of St. Michael. The houses of the higher ranks are nowise remarkable; but in the neighbourhood most of them possess magnificent residences. L. is the seat of the government-offices, and the see of an archbishop. It has a university, a lyceum with a library of 20,000 vols., an academy of arts and sciences, and a seminary for the education of young ladies. The inhabitants, whose number in 1839 was 24,092, are remarked above most Italians for their steadiness and industrious habits. The chief manufactures are of cloth and silk; the trade in the latter article, and in olive oil, is very considerable. The manufacturing of red woollen caps for the Greek market is considerable; and L. has some celebrity for ladies' shoes. —There is a railway from L. to Pisa.—The celebrated baths of L. are in a lovely valley on the Serchio, 15 m. by road N of the city.

LUCE, a river partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Wigtonshire. Till within 6½ m. of the sea it consists of two streams, called the Main-water of L. and the Cross-water of L. The united stream runs to the head of Luce bay; and for 1¼ m. before becoming lost in the bay, expands into a small estuary which is dry at low-water.

LUCE-BAY, a large bay, broadly and deeply indenting the most southerly land in Scotland, and converting the S half of Wigtonshire into two peninsulas,—a long and narrow one between this bay and the extremity of the frith of Clyde,—and a broad one between it and Wigton bay. The entrance of the gulf is between the Mull of Galloway on the W, and Burrowhead on the E. Measured in a straight line, direct from point to point, this entrance is 18¾ m. wide; and the length of the bay, measured in a line at right angles with the former to the commencement of the little estuary of Luce-river, is 16½ m. At its head the sea-board is low, and at the efflux of the tide displays a sandy beach of half-a-mile mean breadth; but elsewhere it is, with some small exceptions, bluff, bold, rocky, and occasionally torn with fissures and perforated with caverns.

LUCE (New), a parish and village in Wigtonshire. The v stands at the confluence of Cross-water and Main-water, 5 m. N of Glenluce. Pop. of p. in 1801, 368; in 1831, 628; in 1841, 652.

LUCE (Old), a parish in Wigtonshire, to the S of New Luce. A prime object of interest in this p. is Glenluce abbey. Pop. in 1831, 2,180; in 1841, 2,448.

LUCEA, a large and commodious harbour on the NW coast of the island of Jamaica, 17 m. W of Montego-bay. There is a small town here, and numerous villas are erected in the vicinity.

LUCEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, 21 m. SW of St. Calais. Pop. 1,362.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Cordova. It has some manufactories of soap, linen, and cloth, besides the adjacent salt-works of Jarales. Pop. in 1845, 16,652.—Also a town in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,903.

LUCENA (Point), a headland of Brazil, on the coast of the prov. of Parahiba, in N lat. 6° 53′ 35″.

LUCENAY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 13,835; of com., which is 7 m. NNW of Autun, 1,113.

LUCENAY-LES-AIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. of Dornes, on the Ouzon, 22 m. SE of Nevers. Pop. 1,475.

LUCENS, or Lobsingen, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 2 m. NE of Moudon. Pop. in 1850, 892 Protestants.

LUCERA, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 9 m. WNW of Foggia. Pop. 12,000. The houses are all tiled, and generally good; but the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. It is the see of a bishop, and has a royal college and a fine cathedral. The vicinity is rich in vineyards, olive and garden grounds, and parterres. Its antiquity must be great, since Strabo says that *Luceria* had lost much of its splendour in the time of Augustus.

LUCERNA, a small town and citadel of Piedmont, 6 m. S of Pinerolo.

LUCERNE, or Luzern, a canton lying almost in the heart of Switzerland, between the parallels of 46° 47′ and 47° 17′ N; and bounded by the cants. of Soluthurn and Aargau on the N; by Zug, Schwytz, and Unterwalden on the E; and by Bern on the S and W. Its superficial extent is computed at 588 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 124,521; in 1850, 132,843, of whom 1,563 were Protestants. It is one of the least mountainous portions of Switzerland; the N consisting of large plains interrupted only by small elevations; while the S, though less level, contains only a part of the mountains that border the lake of L., which lies to the S and E of the cant. On the whole, both the soil and climate are more favourable to agriculture than the surrounding cantons. It is watered by a number of rivers, of which the chief are the Reuss, the Emmen, the Entlen, the Wigger, the Wyna, the Sur, and the Eschenbach. It contains several small lakes, such as the Sempach or Sur-see, the Mauen, Reichen, and the Red lake. The inhabitants rear cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs. A small surplus of corn is raised; but the greater part of the corn that comes into the market at Lucerne is from Argovia. Fruit is plentiful, also potatoes, flax, and hemp; but no wine is made within this cant. Several of the towns profit materially by the carrying trade; but the chief branch of industry is dairy husbandry and cattle-rearing.—The gov. is vested in a council of 100, one-half of whom are chosen by the city of L., and the other half by the rest of the cant. The right of election is vested in every male native of the cant., 20 years of age, and holding property to the value of 400 francs. Members of council must hold property to the amount of 4,000 fr. The executive is lodged in a

senate of 36 members chosen from among the council. The court-of-appeal is composed of 12 members chosen from the senate. The public revenue averages 360,000 francs. The only literary institution is the college or high school in the town of L., belonging to the Jesuits. L. is the most powerful and zealous of the Catholic cantons; a papal nuncio has resided at the town ever since the Reformation. The whole canton is divided into the five bailiwicks or districts of L., Entlibuch, Willisau, Sur-see, and Hochdorf; each district is subdivided into 4 quarters.

LUCERNE, the capital of the above canton, is situated on the Reuss, where it issues from the W extremity of the lake of L., at the foot of Mount Pilate, in N lat. 47° 3′ 27″, E long. 8° 18′ 35″, 25 m. SSW of Zurich, and 43 m. ENE of Bern. The town stands on both sides of the river, and its two parts communicate by 4 covered bridges, remarkable for their paintings. It is surrounded by a wall and towers; and contains several handsome edifices, with neat groups of houses on the lake. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, the watch-tower, the orphan asylum, and the arsenal, in all of which there are several curious antiquities. The churches are of Gothic architecture; and there are in the town several monasteries and convents. The organ of the cathedral contains 3,000 pipes. There are several collections of books, paintings, and curiosities; but the most remarkable object of this kind is the model or map *en relief* of 180 sq. leagues of Switzerland, by General Pfyffer, which has suggested the idea of other models on the same plan. It is 23 ft. by 13 ft. in size, and is composed of 136 square pieces. In the garden of General Pfyffer, near L., a rock has been cut into the form of a recumbent lion, 30 ft. in length, after a model supplied by Thorwaldsen, as a national monument to the memory of the Swiss guards who were massacred at Paris on the 10th of August 1792. The commerce of L. is confined chiefly to its corn-market, which is one of the largest in Switzerland, and its transit-business.

LUCERNE (LAKE OF), or VIER WALDSTATTER-SEE, a lake of Switzerland, between the cantons of Unterwalden, L., Schwytz, and Uri, at an alt. of 1,380 ft. above sea-level. Its length is about 25 m., but its breadth is very unequal. It is very irregular in outline; and its different reaches form in a manner separate lakes, which take particular names from the chief places on their banks, as the lake of L. proper, the lake of Alpnach, the lake of Stanz, and the lake of Uri. Its depth is in some places 900 ft. It is the largest and most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland. From different spots on the surface of the lake may be seen some of the highest of the Alps, such as the Pilatusberg, Mount-Righi, and the Furca. The river Reuss traverses the lake in its entire length; and a steam-boat plies upon it.

LUCERO (PUNTA DE), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 22′, W long. 3° 5′.

LUCEY, a town of Savoy, 15 m. NNW of Chambery, on the Rhone. Pop. 420.

LUCHAT, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Ile-Jourdain. Pop. 640.

LUCHE′, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, on the r. bank of the Loir, 7 m. E of La Flèche. Pop. 2,626.

LU-CHE, or LO-CHE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

LUCHEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 4 m. E of Doulens, on the small river Grouches. Pop. 1,100.

LU-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 15′, and E long. 113° 13′.

LUCHOW, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Luneburg, on the Jetze, 36 m. SE of Luneburg. Pop. 1,343.

LUCHTUNGEN, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 52 m. SSE of Minden, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,300.

LU-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. 28° 56′, and E long. 105° 33′.

LUCIA (SAINT), one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 24 m. SE of Martinique, and 21 m. NE of St. Vincent. It is about 27 m. long from N to S, and 13½ m. broad, and has a circumf. of 105 m. Its superficies is 114,400 acres. Its surface is elevated, and exhibits a "chequered scene of sombre forests and fertile valleys, smiling plains and towering precipices, shallow rivers and deep ravines." The principal chain of mountains extends longitudinally over the island, dividing it into windward and leeward districts. This sierra presents a highly varied outline, and is everywhere shrouded in wood. At their greatest points of elevation they bear the distinctive names of Sorciere, Paize-Bouche, and Barabara. The Pitons, or Sugar-loaves, two pyramidal rocks, "feathered from the clouds to the waves with evergreen foliage," on the S side of the bay of Soufriere, one of which has an alt. of 3,200 ft., and the other of 3,000 ft., appear to be unconnected with the other mountains. About 2 m. to the E of the Pitons is the Soufriere, or Sulphureous mountain, with a crater of about 3 acres in extent, crusted over with sulphur, alum, and cinders, at an elevation of 1,000 ft. above sea-level. In the midst of the crater are several hot springs in a state of constant ebullition. There are some fine valleys, with a good soil, and well-watered. The higher grounds are clothed with dense forests, in which the cocoa and fustic abound.—The climate is not healthy. It is principally characterised by its extreme moisture and variableness. It rains almost incessantly in October and November. St. L. has often suffered dreadfully from storms and hurricanes, the most remarkable of which occurred in October 1780. It has also of late years been visited by terrific earthquakes.—The coasts present several commodious bays and harbours with good anchorage, particularly the Little Careenage, in which there is everywhere depth enough of water, and the quality of the bottom is excellent. Thirty ships-of-the-line, it is said, might lie here sheltered from hurricanes, without the trouble of being moored.—There are 9 parishes in the island; 8 in the Capis-terre, or to leeward; and only 1 in the Basse-terre, or to windward. Not more than one-twelfth of the island is under cultivation. The total extent of land under crop and pasture in 1849 was only 9,406 acres, of which 3,147 were employed by the labouring pop. in raising provisions. The number of sugar-estates was 84; and the quantity of land under that crop 3,526 acres. A high road is made round the island, and two others which cross it from E to W, afford facilities to carry the commodities of the plantations to the landing-places.

Exports and imports.] In 1810, the official value of the exports from this island was £43,830; in 1836, £69,040; in 1844, £107,626; in 1849, at only £53,760. The imports in 1810 were valued at £193,743; in 1836, at £60,340; in 1844, at £82,971; in 1849, at only £47,200. The quantity of sugar exported in 1848 was 2,916 tons, value £38,101; in 1849, 3,515 tons, value £46,984. In 1848, 107,512 lbs. of cocoa, valued at £969, and 19,722 lbs. of coffee, valued at £398, were exported.

Population, &c.] The pop. in 1777 was returned at 14,199, of whom 10,752 were slaves. In 1846, it was 21,457; in 1849, 23,688. The total number of

Whites is about 1,100. The number of children at school in 1846 was 440; in 1849, 969. The people are still French in language, manners, and feelings, and the religion is the Romish; so that the island is a British colony in little more than in name. The colony has been without a militia for many years.—The government is vested in a governor and council. The council consists of 7 unofficial, and 5 official members. The revenue in 1842 was £11,351; in 1849, £10,737. The expenditure averages £12,500 per ann. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of 3 Protestant, and 9 Roman Catholic clergymen.

History.] The English first settled in this island in 1637; but in 1638, the Caribbeans, instigated by the French, rose on the English settlers, and drove them from the island. When the civil wars broke out in England, a party of French arrived here, under one Rousselan, who contrived to secure the favour of the Caribbees. All the good fortune of the French, however, ended with the life of Rousselan, who died in 1654, and was succeeded by La Riviere, who, with the rest of the colony, was massacred by the Caribs. Other attempts were made both by the English and French to form a settlement, but from mutual jealousy between the two countries neither were successful, and both courts agreed to consider it neutral, till in the year 1763 it was ceded to France. The English took it in 1779, but restored it in 1783. In 1794 it was again taken by the English. It was restored in 1795; retaken in 1796; restored in 1801; and definitively assigned to England by the treaty of Paris.

LUCIA (Santa), one of the Cape Verd islands, 3½ m. N of Branco, and separated from St. Vincent, on the NW, by a channel about 4 m. wide. It is about 16 m. in length, and 4 m. broad. On the NW it rises into high mountains; on the SW it has a bay offering good anchorage.

LUCIA (Santa), a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia, 18 m. ENE of Corté. Pop. 650.—Also a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Sartème, 21 m. SW of Ajaccio. Pop. 510.—Also a village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 4 m. ESE of Corté. Pop. 520.—Also a town of Sicily, 18 m. WSW of Messina. Pop. 4,500.

LUCIA (Santa), a settlement of the La Plata state of Corrientes, on the E bank of the Parana, at the confluence of the Atores, 80 m. SW of Corrientes.—Also a town in the prov. of Buenos Ayres, 30 m. N of Monte Video.—Also a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyas, on the river Tocantins, 290 m. NNE of Villa-Boa.—Also a river of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, which rises near La Conception-de-Minas, runs SW, and uniting itself with the San Joseph, enters the Plata near Monte Video.—There is another river of the same prov., which enters the Paraguay.—Also a river of Brazil, which rises in the Sierra-Grande, and running NNE, enters the Tocantins.—Also a river of the province and government of Maracaibo, which enters the Apure.—Also a river of East Florida, which runs SE, along the E side of the peninsula, communicates inland with Indian river, and falls into the Bahama channel in N lat. 26° 50′.

LUCIA BAY (Saint), a bay on the E coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 4° 20′.

LUCIA-IN-MELAZZO (Santa), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Salerno. Pop. 3,000.

LUCIANA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Ciudad-Real, on the r. bank of the Guadiana.

LUCIDO (San), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, cant. and 4 m. S of Pola, on the coast. Pop. 1,630.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. W of Cortona. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town in the duchy of Lucca, 7 m. NNE of Borgo-a-Mozzano.

LUCILLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 12 m. WSW of Astorga. Pop. 420.

LUCIPARA, or Lusipara, a small barren island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of the island of Banca, in S lat. 3° 10′

LUCITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 12 m. WSW of Larino. Pop. of com. 2,560.

LUCK, or Loutsk, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 30 m. NW of Doubno, on the r. bank of the Styr. Pop. 3,650. It is the see of a bishop of the Greek church.

LUCKAU, a small town of the Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia, on the Bersta, 55 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 4,310. It has woollen and linen factories, distilleries, and powder-mills.—Also a village in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the l. bank of the Schnauder. Pop. 1,228.

LUCKENWALDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Nuthe, 32 m. S of Berlin. Pop. 6,300.

LUCKER, a chapelry of Northumberland, in the p. of Bambrough, 2½ m. SSE of Belford. Pop. 210.

LUCKHAM, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. W by S of Minehead. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. 580.

LUCKIDWAR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Butan, at the top of a range of mountains on the E bank of the Toresha, in N lat. 26° 50′, E long. 89° 20′.

LUCKINGTON, a parish of Wilts, 7 m. WSW of Malmesbury. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. 329.

LUCKLUM, a village in the duchy of Brunswick, 7 m. ENE of Wolfenbuttel, on the Wabe. Pop. 304.

LUCKNOW, or Lak'hnau, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, between the 26th and 27th parallels of N lat. The soil is in general composed of sand, but where well-watered is productive, and yields cotton and all the grains of India except rice. The gardens abound with grapes, mulberries, and oranges.—Also a city of Hindostan, the capital of the prov. of Oude, 174 m. NW of Benares, and 50 m. from Cawnpore, in N lat. 26° 51′, E long. 80° 50′, situated on the S bank of the river Gumti, which is navigable for middling sized boats at all seasons of the year, and falls into the Ganges between Benares and Ghazipore. It is a very ancient city, and was for a long period the residence of the governors or nabobs of Oude. The streets are narrow and very irregular; but there are many stately khans, and handsome mosques and pagodas, scattered about; and the city appeared to Bishop Heber to have more resemblance to some of the smaller European capitals than anything he had seen in India. The SE and newest portion of the city has some good streets and well-built houses. In the vicinity of the city is the dwelling of the British resident and other European inhabitants; and adjoining to the palace is the cantonment of one of the East India company's regiments of native infantry. The gilt domes of the mosques, and the Imambara, which contains a splendid mosque and the mausoleum of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, give it a very gay appearance at a distance; but the situation is bad, and the soil is a white sand, which in the hot weather is driven about by the wind, and pervades everything. There is a bridge of masonry, of 11 arches, across the Gumti. Among the buildings in the city is a large quadrangular pile employed as a menagerie. The pop. is estimated at 200,000. In the vicinity of the city are numerous tombs, both of Hindu and Mahommedan saints.

LUCKPUT-BUNDER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 82 m. SE by S of Tatta, situated about 30 m. up the Kori river, or E branch of the Indus, which was only navigable by small vessels until the river was suddenly deepened by an earthquake in 1819. It is defended by a good fort. Pop. 5,000.

LUCKYPORE, or Luckipur, a town of Bengal, in the district of Tipperah, 156 m. ENE of Calcutta, situated a few miles inland from the E bank of the

Megna, with which it communicates by a small river. At this place the East India company had an extensive factory for the manufacture or purchase of *baftahs* and other coarse cotton cloths.

LUCO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. N of Vittoria. Pop. 130.—Also a lively little town of Naples, on the W bank of Lake Fucino, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da. Pop. 1,600, nearly the whole of whom are supported by fishing in the lake, the result of which they carry, by Capistrello and Canistro, to Subiaco, and even to Rome. The tench and barbel of Fucino are considered good; there are *scardafe* also, and *lasche*, crabs, and crawfish. The inhabitants of L. are considered by the Marsicans generally as being the finest race among them, strong and healthy, though not handsome.

LUCOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 6 m. WSW of Aquila. Pop. 1,900.

LUÇON, LUZON, or LUCONIA, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, on which, in N lat. 14° 36′ 8″, E long. 120° 53′ 30″, stands Manila, the metropolis of the group. Its situation is extremely favourable in a commercial point of view, being placed between the eastern and western continents; having China on the N; the islands of Japan on the NE; the ocean on the E; the other islands of the Philippine group on the S; and to the W, Malacca, Siam, and Cochin-China. Punta-Calaan, at its S extremity, is separated from the isle of Samar by a strait of about 3 leagues broad; and Punta-Cabicunga, at its N extremity, is distant 80 leagues from the island of Formosa. It is formed by two peninsular masses of land united by an isthmus 3 leagues in breadth. The N of these peninsulas is Luçon Proper, the southern receives the name of Camarines. It lies between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 18° 45′, and is of a very irregular figure, but may be estimated to be 420 m. in length from N to S. or from Punta-Calaan to Punta-Cabicunga; but 550 m. if measured along the bend which occurs in about 14° N lat., where a deep bay entering from the N divides the island into two peninsulas. In breadth it varies from 90 m. to 130 m. Its area has been estimated at 57,405 sq. m. The surface is for the most part mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge over the whole island. To the N of the parallel of 16°, from Cabo-San-Ildefonso to Punta-San-Vincenti, the whole country is one mass of rocky mountains, and inhabited only by a few wandering tribes. In some places detached mountains, of a conical figure, shoot up in the midst of extensive plains. There are several volcanoes which occasionally break out into dangerous eruptions, inundating and destroying the neighbouring fields with ashes, stones, sand, water, and lava. The Aringuay, in the N prov. of Ylocos, made a terrific eruption at the same time with the volcano of Iolo in Magindanao, in January 1641. The Volcano-de-Taal, within a day's journey of Manilla, often threatens tha: city; and the far-seen Mayon, between Albay and Camarines, still gives signs of activity. Tufa and calcareous reef-stone are the only stone-materials for building. There are also numerous warm springs and small lakes; and the island is occasionally visited by earthquakes. In 1650, an earthquake almost totally destroyed the city of Manila, and shook the island in different parts with terrible convulsions. In 1754, an earthquake occurred by which four towns were completely destroyed. The coast is indented by many bays and commodious harbours; but that of Manila, on the W coast, one of the finest in the world, is the only one frequented by ships of burden. There are several large lakes in the interior, the principal of which is named by the Spaniards Laguna-de-Bay. It is 28 m. in length, by 22 m. in extreme breadth, and is the source of the Pasig or Manila river. It is studded with wooded islands, the largest of which is named Talim. At the village of Los Banos, on the shores of the lake, are hot springs. On the SE, this lake is bounded by high mountains called Montes Caravalles, inhabited by a peaceable race, of mild manners and industrious habits, who employ themselves in making mats, cloth, and different works with the *abaca*, a kind of banana which bears no fruit, and of which the filaments are very strong. On the other side of these mountains are immense plains, traversed by large and deep rivers, but inhabited by savage and implacable tribes who have retained their independence, but carry on a small traffic with the Spaniards in gold, wax, and tobacco, in exchange for cattle. To the S of the lake just described is the Laguna-de-Taal, a lake of a circular form about 12 m. in diam., and which empties itself into the Chinese sea.

The climate is moist; but not so warm as might be expected from its latitude. Hurricanes, or typhons, often commit great devastation; the wet season lasts from June to September, during which period the S wind blows constantly, and the level country is wholly inundated. The climate is esteemed unhealthy to Europeans, particularly if they visit the island when young; but the natives often live to a great age. Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., and generally all sorts of tropical produce, grow in great abundance; and there is little doubt that were ordinary skill and industry exerted in their culture, the spices of this island might equal those of the Moluccas. The richest fruits of the West as well as the East Indies grow here plentifully, and some that are to be found nowhere else. The mangoes are excellent; the limes and oranges inferior to those of China. The common potato is imported from China and Australia. At the pateros, near the entrance to the Laguna, the natives breed large flocks of ducks for the Manila market. There are 40 different sorts of palm-trees, and excellent cocoas and cassia. In the mountains, wild cinnamon, wild nutmegs, ebony, sandal-wood, together with excellent timber for building and shipping, abound. The best tobacco in the world is grown in the prov. of Cagayan. Cotton is grown in small quantity; and some cocoa-nut oil is made. Among fine cabinet-woods are ebony, *nana* a wood resembling mahogany, *alintatas* a wood of a beautiful yellow colour, and *lanete* a fine white wood.—Among the insects are butterflies, beetles, bugs, scorpions, termites, mosquitoes, and the mantis. The domestic animals are the hog, goat, dog, cat, hen, goose, buffalo, sheep, oxen, and horses. All kinds of cattle abound, and a large fat ox does not cost above 4 pieces of eight. Civet-cats are very common. Ambergris is thrown on the coasts in prodigious quantities.—Gold is found in every part of the island, washed out of the earth by the heavy rains; in the mould of the valleys, where it is carried down by the rivulets; and in the sand and mud of the lakes, brooks, and rivers. The Spaniards obtain, it is said, about 1,000 or 1,500 lbs. weight every year, as a tribute from the inhabitants.

The pop. was estimated in 1818 at 1,376,422. The natives, like all those of the Philippines, are tall and well-made, as compared with the Malays, though slighter and shorter than Europeans, wearing only a kind of shirt, with loose drawers; but the dress of the women is a large mantle, and their black and beautiful hair sometimes reaches the ground. Their complexion is a deep tawny, through which the ruddiness of the blood shows itself on the cheek; and their eyes are dark and lustrous. Their houses are of bamboo framework, filled up with nipa grass, and

covered with palm leaves, and raised on pillars to the height of 8 or 10 ft. Their chief food is rice, which is often eaten with salted fish; many, indulging their natural laziness and indolence of disposition, are altogether dependent upon the fruit of the plantain for subsistence. The interior of the country, as far as it has been penetrated by any European traveller, is covered with thick woods, no habitation nor any appearance of cultivation relieving the dreary prospect of desolation.

The Spaniards, when they arrived in this island, found upon the coast a nation who called themselves Tagalians, or Tagaleze. They are for the most part a well-disposed and tractable people; and, before the arrival of the Spaniards, were distributed into villages, without any king or supreme head, being generally under the dominion of petty chiefs or rajahs. After their conquest by the Spaniards, they were placed under the jurisdiction of a Spanish alcade mayor. Above three-fourths of the pop. still make use of the Tagala language, which, it has latterly been asserted, has little or no similarity to the Malayee. In some parts of the island a people called Negritos are found with Negro features, and most of the characteristics of the African.—Were this island, in addition to the natural advantage of its fine climate and fruitful soil, blessed with a good government, it might with ease support a greatly more numerous population; but agriculture is discouraged; the most important production of the island, tobacco, is made a government monopoly of; foreigners are not allowed to become planters unless they become married to a Spanish or native woman; the whole productions of the island are raised by poor Indian cultivators, each from his own small patch of land; and the inhabitants, indolent and destitute of energy, are despised by their neighbours, the Malay and Sulu pirates, who have long resorted to this and the neighbouring islands for the purpose of procuring a supply of slaves. At several places the natives make a species of cloth, called *medrinaque*, from the plantain-tree; and this manufacture is exported, chiefly to the United States, to the extent of 30,000 pieces annually. The silkworm is reared, and a little silk is also woven by the Indians. Coarse earthenware, hats made from the fibres of cane, mats, cigar-cases or covers, and rope from the fibres of the plantain and also from a species of rush, form the principal articles of native industry. See Manila. The Chinese have been at different times attracted to L. in great numbers by its profitable trade. In 1603, the Spaniards, jealous of their commercial wealth and enterprise, massacred 25,000 of them. In 1639, having again increased to the number of 30,000, they dared to take up arms in their own defence, and a contest ensued in which their numbers were reduced to 7,000. The same feeling of jealousy prompted the expulsion of these industrious people in 1662, 1709, and 1751 successively; but when the public began to suffer from the want of supplies and trade, the measure was complained of, and no governor has since renewed the experiment. — The portion of this island which is occupied by the Spaniards is divided into 15 provinces: viz., Albay, Batangas, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva-Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tayabas, Tondo, Valangas, Ylocos, and Zambales.—See articles Philippines and Manila.

LUÇON, a town of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, arrond. and 18 m. W of Fontenay-le-Comte, in a fertile but marshy plain, and on a navigable canal which runs S from L., through the marshes of Troissey and Saint-Michel, to Aiguillon bay, a little to the W of the embouchure of the Sevre-Niortaise. The town is well-built, but its streets are narrow. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral. It has linen factories, and porcelain works; and conducts an active trade.

LUCOS, or L'Khos, a river of Marocco, the *Lixus* of the ancients, which rises in the Little Atlas, and, running NW, falls into the Atlantic at El Araish.

LUCOTTA, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 1° 43′.

LUCRIN, or Licola (Lake), a lake in the Neapolitan territory, 4 m. NW of Puzzuoli, the *Lacus Lucrinus* of the ancients. It nearly disappeared in 1538 in consequence of a subterraneous eruption.

LUCTON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. NW of Leominster. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 183.

LUCUCHE, a river of Chili, which runs S, and enters the Valdivia.

LUCY-LE-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 4 m. N of Avallon. Pop. 900.

LUCZYNIEC, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 21 m. N of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Nimia. Pop. 800.

LUCYN, or Liutsin, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, 20 m. E of Rzezica, on the Luja. Pop. 300.

LUDAMAR, a country of Central Africa, having on the N and NE the Sahara or Great desert; on the SE, Bambara; on the S, Kaarta; and on the W, Jafnu. The soil is sandy, and the surface is to a large extent covered with forests. The inhabitants are almost entirely strangers to agriculture, and depend for subsistence on the rearing of cattle. Their women weave cloth from goats' hair, and transform the skins of their cattle into saddles, bridles, pouches, &c. Though rigid Mahommedans, they have no mosques, but perform their devotions in an open enclosure of mats. The king administers justice, but seldom inflicts capital punishment. He is distinguished by a finer cloth and larger tent; but in the ordinary intercourse of society his rank seems forgotten. He will be seen eating out of the same bowl, and sleeping in the same bed, with his camel-driver. He defrays his expenses by a tax on his subjects, and upon the merchandise passing through his kingdom.—The chief town is Benowm.

LUDBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 25 m. NE of Lincoln. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. 321.

LUDBREGH, a village of Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. NNE of Kreutz, on the l. bank of the Bednya.

LUDBURY (North), a parish of Salop, 2½ m. from Bishop's Castle.

LUDCHURCH, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SE of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 228; in 1841, 220.

LUDD, a village of Palestine, in the pashalik of Gaza, 2 m. NE of Ramleh, the successor of the ancient *Lydda*.

LUDDEN, or Luddenbeg, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. NNE of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 1,954 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1841, 944.

LUDDENDEN, or Luddington, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, 3½ m. W by N of Halifax.

LUDDENHAM, a parish in Kent, 2 m. NW of Feversham. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 235.

LUDDESDOWN, a parish in Kent, 5 m. WSW of Rochester. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1841, 275.

LUDDINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 13 m. W by S of Barton-on-Humber. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 905; in 1841, 982.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Old Stratford, 3 m. SW of Stratford-on-Avon, on the N bank of the Avon. Pop. 127.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK, a parish partly in Huntingdonshire, and partly in Northamptonshire, 5 m. S of Oundle. Area 580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1841, 139.

LUDE, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 4 m. W of Verzy. Pop. 600.

LUDE (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, on the l. bank of the Lour, 12 m. ESE of La Flèche. Pop. 2,250.

LUDENSCHEIDE, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 23 m. SW of Arnsberg. Pop. 3,810. It has manufactories of steel goods, and of brass and iron ware.

LUDFORD, a parish partly in Herefordshire, and partly in Salop, ½ m. S of Ludlow, on the river Teme. Area 2,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 284; in 1841, 300.

LUDFORD (Magna and Parva), a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. E of Market-Raisen. Area 3,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 528; in 1841, 670.

LUDGERI (Sankt), a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 1 m. S of Helmstedt.

LUDGERSHALL, a parish in Bucks, 6 m. SE by E of Bicester. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, with Tetchworth and Kingswood, 585; in 1841, 566. —Also a parish and market-town in Wilts, 15 m. NE by N of Salisbury. It was disfranchised by the Reform act. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1841, 554.

LUDGVAN, a parish in Cornwall, 2¾ m. NE of Penzance. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,190.

LUDHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 12½ m. NE by E of Norwich. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 924.

LUDIANA, or Lud'hyana, a town and fortress of Hindostan, situated on the NW boundary of the prov. of Delhi, and on the S bank of the river Sutledge, in N lat. 30° 49′, E long. 75° 48′. It was for many years the most remote military station which the British possessed in Hindostan, and was considered as a post of defence against the Afghans. For four months in the year the climate of L. is cold, and even ice is produced on the small ponds; but being situated on a sandy plain, the hot winds blow with great violence during the summer months. It is surrounded by a desert of sand; and the cantonments are confined. Barracks have, however, been recently erected for European troops, and a few good houses. The fort is constructed of mud and brick. The town has been extended nearly to the gates of the fort. The bazaar is large and populous. Near the infantry lines is the palace of the defunct king of Cabul, Shah Sujah, surrounded by a high wall, possessing an extensive garden, and two large compounds or enclosures. L. is universally considered one of the hottest stations in the upper provinces of India. During the hot season no verdure is visible, not a sign of vegetation to refresh the eye, and only one point of interest in the distance, the snowy range of the Himalaya mountains, forming the boundary of the horizon.

LUDLOW, a parliamentary borough in Salop, on the S border of the co., 143 m. NW by W of London, and 25 m. S of Shrewsbury, beautifully situated on an eminence at the junction of the Corve with the Teme. Area 280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,897; in 1831, 5,253; in 1841, 5,171; in 1851, 5,376. The town is upwards of 1 m. in length, and consists of regular and wide streets, lying in diverging and inclined directions from the highest and most central part of the town. The houses in general are neat, well-built, and better arranged than those of most inland towns of the same antiquity. The Corve runs along the NW, and the Teme along the W and S outskirts of the town. The former is crossed by a bridge of 3 arches; the latter, by 2 bridges. The church, which stands in the highest part of the town, is a beautiful cruciform edifice, in the decorated Gothic style of the latter part of the 15th cent., forming one of the most stately parochial churches in England. The amount of the borough income for 1840 was £968; for 1847, £1,824. The borough, previous to the passing of the reform act, returned 2 members, as it still does. The number of electors registered in 1848 was 426. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the S division of the co. —The glove trade formerly employed 1,000 hands here; but owing to the establishment of marts for articles of cheaper fabrication in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, the trade declined, and a few years ago became extinct. There is a small woollen factory; and malt is made to a considerable extent.—L. seems to have been anciently included within the borders of Wales, and to have been the site of a castle belonging to the Welsh princes. In the wars of the Roses, L. castle was chiefly in the possession of the house of York. During the civil war the castle held out under the earl of Bridgewater, for the interest of the king, but ultimately surrendered to the parliament. It is famous for having been the place where Milton's *Masque of Comus* was first performed, in 1631. The remains of the castle are situated on an eminence overhanging the river Corve, and form an important feature in a country rich in picturesque scenery.

LUDLOW, a township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, U. S., 82 m. WSW of Boston. Pop. 1,268. Also a township in Windsor co., in Vermont, 80 m. S of Montpelier, with a village on Black river. Pop. 1,636.

LUDLOWVILLE, a village in Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 172 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 500.

LUDNEY. See Grainthorpe.

LUDON, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 4 m. N of Blanquefort. Pop. 1,000.

LUDWEIS, a village of the archd. of Austria, 26 m. NNW of Krems.

LUDWIGSBURG, a town of Würtemberg, situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, 8 m. N of Stuttgard. It is a well-built place, and has one of the finest palaces in Germany, several churches, an arsenal, a cannon-foundry, and a charitable institution for the education of young children, with which a workhouse and woollen manufactory have been connected. Pop. 6,200. The court was removed to L. in 1727; but in 1733, on the death of the reigning duke, the public offices were brought back to Stuttgard, and L. has since been only the occasional residence of the court.—Also a town of Prussian Pomerania, situated on a bay of the Baltic, 5 m. ENE of Greifswald.

LUDWIGSLUST, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 m. SSE of Schwerin, on the Hamburg and Berlin railway. Pop. 5,256.

LUDWIGSTADT, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. SE of Lauenstein. Pop. 600.

LUDWIGSTEIN, a bailiwick of Electoral Hesse, in the circle of Witzenhausen. Pop. 5,108.

LUDWIGSTHAL, a village of Moravia, in the circle and 27 m. WNW of Troppau.—Also a village of Würtemberg, 2 m. NNE of Tuttlingen, on the r. bank of the Danube.

LUDWINOWO, a village of Poland, in the woivode of Augustowo, on the Szeszuppe, 4 m. S of Marianpol. Pop. 312.

LUDWIPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Slucz, 30 m. NE of Rowno.

LUDWORTH AND CHIDWORTH, a township in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, 9 m. NW of Chapel-en-le-Frith, on the E bank of the river Etherow, and in the line of the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Pop. in 1831, 1,734; in 1841, 1,476.

LUESIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Saragossa. Pop. 1,400.

LUETASCH, or Loitasch, a valley of the Tyrol, in the NE part of the circle of the Upper Innthal, It is singularly closed in on all sides by natural or artificial defences.

LUEZAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Logrono, in the col or pass of Monte Viso. Pop. 260.

LUFFENHAM (North), a parish in Rutlandshire, 5½ m. ENE of Uppingham, on the N bank of the river Chater. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. 478.

LUFFENHAM (South), a parish in Rutlandshire, 7 m. SW by W of Stamford, on a branch of the Chater. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1841, 317. The North Midland railway has a station here.

LUFFINCOTT, a parish in Devonshire, 6 m. S by W of Holsworthy, on the E bank of the Tamar. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1841, 93.

LUFTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. NW by W of Yeovil. Area 280 acres. Pop. in 1841, 21.

LUFUNA, a small river of Congo, in Africa, near the frontier of Angola, which falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. 8° 26′.

LUGA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Petersburg, on the river Luga, 97 m. S of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,800.—The L. flows into the gulf of Finland, after a course of about 150 m.

LUGAGGIA, a commune of the Swiss cant. of Ticino, in the district of Lugano. Pop. 388.

LUGAGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of Limougne, 15 m. ESE of Cahors. Pop. 350.

LUGAGNANO, a village in the duchy of Parma, 9 m. WSW of Borgo-San-Domino, on the l. bank of the Larda.

LU-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 7 districts. The town is in N lat. 36° 7′ 12″, E long. 113°.

LUGANO, a lake, partly in the S of Switzerland, cant. of Ticino, and partly belonging to Austrian Lombardy, between Lake Maggiore on the W, and Lake Como on the E. It is 16 m. in length, and from 2 to 5 m. in breadth, and of great depth. The elevation of its surface above that of the Mediterranean is computed at 930 ft. It receives the river Agno on the N, and the Cavaigna on the E, and several other small streams; and discharges itself into Lago Maggiore by the river Tresa. It lies between two mountain-ranges, steep and of irregular form, whose craggy sides display a scene of uncommon magnificence, but impress the mind with awful rather than pleasant sensations. In the bay near Lugano, however, the surface slopes down to the edge of the water, discovering that town surrounded by meadows, corn fields, and vineyards, while the Alps, with their snowy peaks, form a grand semicircular boundary to the landscape. It is the *Ceresius lacus* of the Middle ages.

LUGANO, or Lauis, a town of Switzerland, the capital of the cant. of Ticino, 15 m. S of Bellinzona, and 16 m. NW of Como. Pop. in 1850, 5,142, Catholics. It stands on the N side of the lake of Lugano, and has an extensive traffic in silk, with well-frequented fairs, being an entrepot between Italy and Switzerland.

LUGANSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, 16 m. SE of Bachmut.

LUGAR, a river of Ayrshire, which discharges itself into the river Ayr, near Catrine, after a course of 13 m.

LUGARES (Santos), a village of Buenos Ayres, 10 m. W by N of the city of Buenos Ayres, on the high road to Pilar, chiefly consisting of soldiers' huts. On the 3d of Feb. 1852, the Buenos Ayrean dictator, Rosas, played his last stake upon the plain surrounding this v., and was decisively defeated by the allied forces under Urquiza. Rosas led out his troops on Sunday afternoon from their encampment at Santos L. to a spot distant from it about a league. Here they remained on Monday the 2d, and that evening he formed his line of battle on the edge of a gentle slope, just raised above the surrounding level country. It is computed that he had from 20,000 to 25,000 men of all arms. Most of these, especially the cavalry, were new levies, having been taken from their farms only a few months before; but some few of the infantry, especially the blacks, who fought well, had long been soldiers. He had nearly 100 pieces of artillery, but they were badly managed. His old cavalry, to the number of 13,500 men, had been stationed in detachments along the river bank to the N of the province, and having been taken in detail, had nearly all been cut off or dispersed by Urquiza's troops during their march, so that only about 1,000 crossed the bridge of Márques under General Pacheco a few days before the battle. Rosas' line extended for about 2 m. on the edge of a gentle slope,—cavalry on the wings, infantry in the centre, artillery in front and between the intervals. There was not a tree or house on the field of battle, except a house of brick and mortar, with a tower, called Monte-Caseros, which formed his extreme right, and which he occupied in force, and a round pigeon-house of brick about 70 yds. from it. Urquiza, with a force of from 25,000 to 28,000 men, from Entre Rios, Uruguay, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Brazil, arrived from the neighbourhood of Moron on the evening of Monday, and bivouacked at a distance of about 2 m. from the enemy. At daylight on Tuesday morning he drew up his men in a line, opposite to Rosas' army, on the edge of an opposite slope, at the distance of about 1 m. He was inferior in artillery, but much superior in the quality and discipline of his troops. The cannonading began at daylight. Urquiza commenced the battle by outflanking with his cavalry Rosas' left, which was turned and routed. While this was going on on Rosas' left, Urquiza's centre and left, composed of Brazilian and Oriental infantry, crossed the valley, and took at the point of the bayonet the two houses which formed the strong positions on Rosas' right, while Urquiza's cavalry on the left completely surrounded the whole of Rosas' right. Thus both his wings were turned. The cavalry fled; the infantry and artillery made a stand for a short time in a new position, but it was only for a very brief space: surrounded on all sides, they surrendered or fled in all directions, and the rout was complete. Rosas was on the tower of the house for some time, and then in the field; at length, seeing all was lost, he took to flight, and, thanks to a very magnificent horse, and the dust and smoke of the battle, succeeded in getting into Buenos Ayres, and off to a steamer, which conveyed him to the British flag-ship, the Centaur, lying about 3 m. off. Such was the issue of the battle of Monte-Caseros, in which, it is said, upwards of 50,000 men were engaged,—a larger number, perhaps, than ever assembled in America on one field since the days of the Aztec princes. The results were the complete dispersion of Rosas' cavalry, the capture of all his infantry and artillery, his own ruin, and the freedom of the Argentine republic. Of this large army it is not thought that more than 200 were killed, and 600 wounded on both sides,—Urquiza having given strict orders to make prisoners, but not to kill except in case of resistance. The victorious troops passed the night in Santos L., and head-quarters were established at Rosas' quinta of Palermo.

LUGDE, or Lude, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the Emmer, 15 m. N of Brackel. Pop. 3,500.

LUGDUFF, a mountain of co. Wicklow, forming part of the S screen of Glendalough, and part of the N screen of Glenmalure. It has an alt. of 2,148 ft. above sea-level. Its name means 'the mountain of the Black gulf;' and its N side is so precipitous, that a writer, who has no propensity to exaggerate, declares it possible to "take a somerset of 1,500 ft.," from the top of it into the upper lake of Glendalough.

LUGG, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn at Chepstow.—Also a river of Herefordshire, which rises in Radnorshire, and falls into the Wye, near Hereford, after a course of about 40 m.

LUGGELAW, a beautiful glen in co. Wicklow, 3½ m. NW by N of Roundwood. Lough Tay, possessing a surface-elevation of 807 ft. above sea-level, lies in the bottom of part of the glen; and the enormous alpine mass of naked granite, which forms the mountain of Carrigemanne, climbs tumultuously up from one of the lake's sides.

LUGGIE, a river of Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire, which joins the Kelvin near Kirkintilloch. The great canal between the Forth and Clyde is carried over it by an aqueduct bridge.—Also a river of Linlithgowshire, a tributary of the Avon.

LUGINO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 27 m. SW of Owrucz.

LUGNANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 24 m. SW of Spoleto. Pop. 1,000.

LUGNAQUILLA, a mountain of co. Wicklow, 7 m. ENE of Baltinglass, alt. 3,039 ft. above sea-level. It can be easily ascended on the SW side.

LUGNEZ, or Lungnez, a jurisdiction in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, comprising the valley and side-valleys of the Glenner. Pop. in 1850, 292, Catholics.

LUGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 10 m. N of Maçon. Pop. 1,167.—Also a village in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 1 m. NNW of Recay.

LUGO, a province of Spain, formed in 1822 of the NE part of the prov. of Galicia. It is bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the provs. of Oviedo and Villafranca; on the S by those of Orense and Vigo; and on the W by La Corogne. The Cantabrian chain traverses its centre; the rivers Mino and Sil water its S part. Much of the surface is uncultivated, but offers excellent pastures.—Its chief town, of the same name, stands on an eminence near the l. bank of the Mino, in N lat. 43°, 51 m. E of Santiago. It is neatly built, and is more than 3 m. in circuit; but contains only 7,200 inhabitants. It is of great antiquity, having been the capital of a district under the Romans, who gave it the name of *Lucus Augusti*. It is now a bishop's see, and has a cathedral of Gothic architecture, with several churches and convents. Its ancient walls are in good preservation. It has some small manufactures of woollen.

LUGO, a town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ferrara, on the river Senio, 15 m. S of Ferrara. Pop. 9,343. It is a place of considerable trade.

LUGOS, or Lugosch, a small town of Hungary, the chief place of the palatinate of Krassova, on the l. bank of the Temes, 35 m. E of Temesvar. On the opposite bank of the river is Olah-Lugos, or Wallashisch-Lugos, with a pop. of 6,000.

LUGRIN, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Thonon, 4 m. E of Tvian. Pop. 1,100.

LUGROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. E of Grenada. Pop. 670.

LUGTON, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Libo in Renfrewshire, and falls into the Garnock.

LUGUMKLOSTER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 48 m. NNW of Sleswick, 19 m. W of Apenrade, near the l. bank of the Brede-aae. Pop. 1,200. It has large cattle-fairs.

LUGWARDINE, a parish of Herefordshire, 3 m. E by N of Hereford, on the Lugg. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. 690.

LUHATSCHOWITZ, a village of Moravia, 12 m. ESE of Hradisch. It has sulphurated springs and saline baths.

LUH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se. The div. comprises 3 districts.

LUHE, a village of Bavaria, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Elbe, and 9 m. N of Nabburg.

LUH-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 12′, E long. 102° 14′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, to the E of Hai-fung.

LUH-GAN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy. The div. comprises 2 districts.

LUH-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Keang-ning-fu or Nanking, in N lat. 32° 20′, E long. 118° 50′.

LUH-HWAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Wu-ting-chu.

LUH-LEANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Keuh-tsing-fu, 60 m. E of Yun-nan-fu, on a small lake, in N lat. 25° 8′, E long. 103° 42′.

LUH-YIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Kwei-tih-fu, in N lat. 33° 56′ 50″, E long. 115° 34′ 30″.

LUI, a stream in Aberdeenshire, descending from Benmuicdhu through Glenlui, and the forest of Mar, to the Dee.

LUIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Thouarce. Pop. 500.

LUINA (Loch). See Avich.

LUINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Tours. Pop. 2,000.

LUING, an island off the W coast of Argyleshire, separated on the N from Seil by a strait scarcely 300 yds. wide, and having the islands of Torsay and Shuna off its E side. It is 6½ m. in length, but rarely exceeds 1 m. in breadth. Clay-slate forms the mass of the island; and the quarrying of it, for roofing-slates, employs a number of hands.

LUINO, or Luvino, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore, 15 m. S of Locarno.

LUIS (San), a town of the La Plata confederation, in the prov. and 130 m. SW of Cordova. It is composed of low mud-built huts, and enclosed with a wall of the same material.—There are various inconsiderable settlements of this name in Spanish America.

LUIS (San), a harbour and inlet of Texas, near the W end of Galveston island. The harbour is formed by an island called San Luis, and a neck of the mainland.

LUISA, a river of New Granada, which rises 36 m. W of Ibague; runs SW; and enters the Magdalena, on the l. bank, after a course of 75 m.

LUIS-OBISPO (San), a town of Upper California, 40 m. N of Point Conception, at the mouth of the Rio San Felipe.

LUIS-DE-LA-PAZ (San), a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanaxuato, 36 m. NNW of Queretaro. Pop. 4,500.

LUIS-POTOSI (San). See Potosi.

LUIS REY (San), a village of New California, founded in 1798. It stands in N lat. 32° 45′, on the coast road from San Diego northwards.

LUISTRE, or L'Huitre, a village of France, in

the dep. of L'Aube, cant. of Ramerup, 6 m. NE of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 720.

LUITRE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Fougères. Pop. 1,700.

LUIZ (San). See Maranham.

LUIZ (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 5 m. NNE of Paracatu.

LUIZ-ALVES, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, rising in the Serro-do-Duro, and flowing E, through dense forests, to the Tocantins.—Also a river in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, descending from the Serra Bahu, and joining the Tajahi.

LUIZ-BELTRAO (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Rezende, near the l. bank of the Parahiba.

LUIZ-GOMEZ, a mountain-ridge of Brazil, a branch of the Cordilheira Borborema, in the provs. of Parahiba and Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in which the Rio-do-Peixe has its origin.—Also a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, to the W of the Rio-das-Piranhas, in the district of Porto-Alegre.

LUIZ-DAS-MISSOES (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, comarca of Missoes, on the Rio Piratini.

LUKASZOWKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SSE of Kiev. Pop. 500.

LUKAWETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SW of Czaslau.

LUKAWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. SE of Chrudim.

LU-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Shin-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 15′, E long. 109° 53′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Keen-chang-fu, in N lat. 27° 33′, E long. 117° 17′.

LU-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Lu-chu-fu, 105 m. SW of Nan-king, in N lat. 31° 16′ 49″, E long. 117° 17′ 10″.

LU-KEEN-HO, a river of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, which has its source near the fortress of Yang-fang; runs W; and, after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the Hoang-ho, on the l. bank, near the town of Ho-ken.

LUKE'S KEYS, two small islands near the coast of Honduras, in N lat. 15° 50′.

LUKEW, a river of Galicia, rising near Przyslupie, and running NNE to the Dneister.

LU-KIANG, a name by which the river Thaleayn is distinguished in its passage through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan.

LUKKI, a town of Sind, 12 m. SE of Lukkur, in about N lat. 27° 48′.—Also a town of Sind, in about S lat. 26° 14′, near the W bank of the Indus, and adjacent to a pass leading through a range of mountains, connected with the Hala range of Beluchistan.

LUKMANIER, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, in Switzerland, on the frontiers of the cant. of Grisons and that of Ticino. Nearly on the summit of the pass by which the road from Desentes to Bellinzona crosses this mountain, is the hospice of Santa Maria, at an alt. of 5,740 ft. above sea-level.

LUKNIKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 15 m. ESE of Telsze.

LUKOJANOV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Nizni-Novgorod, on the river Teshe, 102 m. S of Nizni-Novgorod.

LUKOMI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NW of Mohilev, near a small lake of the same name.

LUKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 18 m. S of Siedlev, on an affluent of the Krzna. Pop. 1,500.

LULEA, a seaport of Sweden, in N. Bothnia, 68 m. WSW of Tornea, in N lat. 65° 36′, E long. 22° 10′, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which rises on the Norwegian frontier, and reaches the gulf after a SE course of about 220 m. Pop. 1,140.

LULEA-LAPPMARK, an extensive district of Swedish Lapland; bounded on the N by Tornea-Lappmark; on the E by W. Bothnia; on the S by Pitea-Lappmark; and on the W by Norway, from which it is separated by the Dofrines chain. It takes its name from the river Lulea, which flows through it. The greatest part of it consists of woods and high mountains. It has mines of silver, lead, and iron; and is divided into two parishes of vast extent, called Jokmok and Gellivara. It is thinly peopled, containing hardly 2,500 inhabitants, though 150 m. in length, and 70 m. in breadth.

LULES (Los), a settlement in the Argentine prov. of Tucuman, 50 m. N of Tucuman.

LULLIAMORE, a parish in co. Kildare, 4 m. NNE of Rathangan. Area 2,656 acres. Pop. 51.

LULLIANA, a village of the Punjab, 20 m. S of Lahore.

LULLINGSTONE, a parish in Kent, 14 m. W by S of Rochester, on the river Darent. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 40; in 1841, 59.

LULLINGTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 6½ m. S of Burton-upon-Trent. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 548; in 1841, 650.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. N by E of Frome. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 145; in 1841, 139.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SW of Hailsham, on the E bank of the Cuckmere. Area 960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 39.

LULLWORTH (East), a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. SW of Wareham. Area 2,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 392. L. castle is a massive structure, forming an exact cube of 80 ft., with a round tower at each corner.

LULLWORTH (West), a chapelry in Dorsetshire, 7½ m. SW of Wareham, on the shore of the English channel. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 407.

LULSLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Suckley, Worcestershire, 7 m. W by N of Worcester, on the S bank of the Teme. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1841, 120.

LU-LUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yung-ping-fu.

LUMBERLAND, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 129 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,205.

LUMBERTON, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., capital of Robeson co., 91 m. S by W of Raleigh.

LUMBERVILLE, a village of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 117 m. E of Harrisburg.

LUMBIER, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. ESE of Pampeluna, on an island formed by the Irati and the Salazar. Pop. 2,143.

LUMBO, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 120 m. ENE of Benguela.

LUMBRALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 55 m. WSW of Salamanca. Pop. 2,084.

LUMBRERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. S of Logrono. Pop. 1,300.

LUMELLO, a town of the Sardinian states, the chief place of the district of Lomellina, 44 m. ENE of Turin, on the r. bank of the Agogna. Pop. 2,150.

LUMEZZANE (Val Delle), a district of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Brescia, watered by the Gobbia, an affluent of the Mella. It is a highly fertile region; and contains several villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly supported by the manufacture of fire-arms and military weapons of all kinds.

LUMEZZANE-PIEVE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. N of Brescia. Pop. 1,300.

LUMEZZANE-SAN-APOLLONIO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. NNE of Brescia. Pop. 1,386.

LUMGHANAT. See AFGHANISTAN.

LUMIAR, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 3 m. N of Lisbon. Pop. 1,600.

LUMIARES, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 7 m. SSE of Lumego, on the r. bank of the Coura.

LUMIO, a village of Corsica, in the cant. of Monte-Grosso, 4 m. N of Calenzana. Pop. 750.

LUMLEY (GREAT), a chapelry in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham, 5 m. NNE of Durham, on the E bank of the Wear. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,301; in 1841, 1,796.

LUMLEY (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. NNE of Durham. Area 750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 393; in 1841, 381. On an eminence on the S bank of the river Wear stands the majestic castle of L.

LUMMEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 4 m. N of Herck. Pop. 659.

LUMNA, a village of Galicia, 27 m. SW of Sambor. Pop. 1,000.

LUMPARLAND, an island in the Baltic, one of the Aland group, in N lat. 60° 7′, to the SE of Aland.

LUMPHANAN, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 24 m. WSW of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1831, 947; in 1841, 964.

LUMPKIN, a county in the N part of the state of Georgia, U. S., watered by the Etowah and Chestalee. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. 5,671 in 1840; in 1850, 8,674. Its cap. is Dahlonega.—Also a village in Stewart co., in the state of Georgia, 137 m. SW of Milledgeville.

LUNA, a river of Ecuador, which rises to the NE of La Conception, runs S, and joins the Putumayo, on the l. bank, in S lat. 1°, after a course of 120 m.

LUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Arva-da-Biel. Pop. 1,300.

LUNA (PUNTA DE), a cape on the N coast of the island of Cuba, in W long. 75° 8′.

LUNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Najac. Pop. 500.

LU-NA-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Ning-yuen-fu, in N lat. 26° 33′, E long. 102° 57′.

LUNAIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Pleurtuit, on the coast, 12 m. N of Dinan. Pop. 1,000.

LUNAN, a river of Forfarshire, flowing NE to Rescobie-loch; expanding into Balgaves-loch; and terminating at Lunan-bay, in the vicinity of Redcastle, after a course of 17 m.—Also a rivulet of Perthshire, formed by various picturesque rills emptying themselves into the loch of Lows, in the parish of Caputh. After its efflux from that lake, it becomes lost in the circular loch of Butterstone; issuing thence, it runs E and SE, and expands into Loch-Clunie; a mile farther E, it is once more a lake, or is lost in Loch-Drumellie. Running now SE, it falls into the Isla, 2 m. E of Meiklour.—Also a parish on the coast of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by Lunan-bay. Pop. in 1801, 318; in 1831, 298; in 1841, 272.

LUNAN-BAY, a semicircular indentation of the German ocean, on the coast of Forfarshire. Its coast for a mile at each extremity is bold and rocky. It has a fine sandy bottom, and affords safe anchorage in any storm except from the NE and E.

LUNAS, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, 27 m. N of Beziers. Pop. 1,500.

LUNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. of Savigny, 6 m. W of Vendome. Pop. 1,600.

LUNCARTY, a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, near the Tay, 4 m. N of Perth, with about 230 inhabitants. A bleachfield here has long been reputed the most extensive in Britain. Its grounds comprehend upwards of 130 acres; and four falls of water-power impel 24 sets of beetles. The works bleach about 2,000,000 yds. of linen cloth in the year, and employ upwards of 120 hands.—L. is famous in connection with the decisive overthrow of the Danes, about the year 990, by Kenneth III. The scene of conflict was on the Tay, 2 m. above the confluence of the Almond.

LUND, or LUNDEN, a town of Sweden, in the laen of Malmö, 21 m. E of Copenhagen, 8 m. from the Baltic. Pop. 5,000. It has some woollen manufactories and tanneries. A university was founded here in 1479, which is still attended by above 600 students. It has a botanical garden, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of curiosities, and a library containing above 40,000 vols. L. has a fine old cathedral, now under progress of restoration.

LUNDEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, in the N. Ditmarsch, near the mouth of the Eyder, 62 m. NNW of Hamburg. Pop. 400.

LUNDENBURG, or BRZEDSLAW, a town of Moravia, on the river Theya, 36 m. E of Brunn. Pop. 1,500.

LUNDIE, a parish in Forfarshire, skirting the Sidlaw hills. Area 3,258 acres; or with Fowlis-Easter, in Perthshire, 5,202 acres. Pop. of these conjoined districts, in 1831, 778; in 1841, 734.

LUNDU, a river of Borneo, on the W coast. It has a breadth of about a ½ m. at its mouth; and is from 150 to 200 yds. wide opposite the Dyak village of Tungong, situated about 18 m. above its mouth.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol channel, 11 m. NW by N of Hartland point. It is about 3 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, and comprises nearly 2,000 acres. On account of the lofty rocks with which it is environed, it is inaccessible except by a narrow entrance on the E side, where a small beach admits approach. Towards the N extremity, it rises to the height of 800 ft. above sea-level, and is terminated by a lofty pyramidal rock called the Constable. In 1840 it was sold for 9,400 guineas. There is a lighthouse upon it, in N lat. 51° 10′ 7″, W long. 4° 40′ 15″.

LUNDYE, a river of Afghanistan, rising on the Hindu-Kush, and flowing SW to the river of Cabul, which it joins in N lat. 34° 10′.

LUNE, a river of Westmoreland and Lancaster, which rises on the S slope of Shapfells; runs past Kirby-Lonsdale and Hornby to Lancaster, a distance of 45 m.; and below Lancaster opens into a wide estuary. Its chief tributaries are the Rother, the Leckbeck, the Greta, and the Wenning. It is navigable to Lancaster.—Also a river in the counties of Westmoreland and Durham, which runs into the Tees below Longton.

LUNE, a village of Hanover, 1 m. NNE of Luneburg, near the r. bank of the Ilmenau.

LUNEBURG, a government of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, stretching along the l. bank of the Elbe, between the parallels of 52° 15′ and 53° 3′ N, and forming part of the NW frontier of Hanover. A small part, lying on the r. bank of the Elbe, belongs to Denmark. It has a territorial extent of 4,236 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 326,427. Its surface belongs to the basin of the Elbe on the N; and to that of the Weser on the S; and is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, the Lühe, the Ocker, the Jetze, the Fuhse, the Bohme, and some smaller streams. The central part forms a large heath, which is employed in feeding sheep and in maintaining bees. The latter are reared in such numbers as to produce honey and wax for export to the annual value, it is said, of £30,000. Wherever the soil has

any considerable elevation, it is sandy, and apt to run into heath; but on the banks of the rivers there are many fertile districts. The low grounds produce corn of different kinds, particularly buckwheat; in certain situations hops; and in others excellent pasturage on which horses are reared for export. The manufactures of the province are confined to the products of the country, consisting chiefly of woollens, linen, and wax. L. is governed by its own states, and has its own courts of justice. At Zell, in this prov., there is a court of appeal for the whole Hanoverian states.

LUNEBURG, the capital of the above prov., stands on the Ilmenau, which is here navigable. It has dark and narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses; and is surrounded by walls of no great strength. It has 4 churches, with an equal number of hospitals, an orphan-house, a gymnasium, and a military school in which young men of family and others receive their education. In the market-place stands the palace, a good building; and opposite to it the church of St. Michael, in which many of the ancient dukes of L. are buried. Pop. in 1845, 11,779. Luneburg formerly held a leading rank among the Hanse towns, and still carries on a considerable trade, particularly in horses. It has also a fine salt-spring, from which salt is manufactured and exported in considerable quantities. On the W side of the town is a hill called the Kalkberg, from which lime is procured for exportation to Hamburg, Altona, and Holland. One quarter of the town, called the Sulze, is surrounded by a separate wall, and governed by its own magistrates.

LUNEDALE, a township in the p. of Romaldkirk in Yorkshire, 11 m. NW of Barnard-Castle. Area 21,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1841, 339.

LUNEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Montpellier.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,853; in 1841, 13,410.—The town, called also Lunel-la-ville, is 14 m. ENE of Montpellier, and 9 m. N of Aigues-Mortes, on the r. bank of the Vidourle, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near a canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 6,385. It has numerous distilleries of brandy and of essences; and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, and dried fruit. Wine in large quantities is cultivated in the environs. The canal of L., to which the town chiefly owes its activity, is 8½ m. in length. It is formed by the waters of the Dardaillon, and connects the Rhone with the Canal-des-Deux-Mers and the Mediterranean. The town of L. was taken and fortified by the Protestants.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. N of St.-Genies-de-Rivedolt. Pop. 230.—Also a river which has its source in the dep. of the Drome and cant. of Chatillon; flows thence into the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes; and joins the Buech, on the r. bank, 1½ m. N of Serres, after a course in a generally S direction of about 24 m.

LUNEL, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Galam, and 15 m. WNW of Makana.

LUNEL-VIEIL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 3 m. W of Lunel, and 13 m. ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 560.

LUNEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 27 m. NW of Arenberg, circle and 7 m. NNE of Dortmund, at the confluence of the Lippe and Lesick. Pop. in 1837, 1,993. It has manufactories of hosiery, needles, tobacco, and tinware, and several tanneries.

LUNENBURG, a county of Nova-Scotia, on Mahone bay, on the S coast of the prov., facing the Atlantic ocean; bounded on the N by Annapolis and King's co.; on the E by Hants and Halifax; and on the W by Queen's co.—Also a township in the above co., originally colonized by a number of industrious Germans and Swiss, who changed its name from Melagash to the present. It is 35 m. SW by S of Halifax, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants, who still talk German. The style of the houses is Dutch, and their outsides are generally painted red, white, orange, or green. The harbour is about 1 m. in length, with water for large vessels.—Also a county in the S of Virginia, U. S., watered by the Meherin. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,055; in 1850, 11,678. Its cap. is Lewistown.—Also a village of Albany co., New York, on the W side of Hudson's river, opposite to the city of Hudson, and 30 m. S of Albany.—Also a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 46 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 1,272.—Also a township of Essex co., Vermont, 58 m. ENE of Montpelier. Pop. 1,130.

LUNERAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 4 m. NW of Basqueville, and 11 m. SW of Dieppe. Pop. 1,630. It has a Protestant chapel, and contains several oil-mills.

LUNEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, near the junction of the Vezouze and the Meurthe, 15 m. SE of Nancy. Pop. in 1836, 12,661; in 1846, 12,164. It is an open town; the streets are regular, and the houses are in general well-built. The principal public edifice is a castle, built towards the beginning of last cent., by Leopold I., duke of Lorraine, and long inhabited by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who made important improvements both on the castle and town, where he instituted an academy, and furnished it with a good library. In the centre of the town is the large and handsome church of St. James, with two elegant towers. The hotel-de-ville, the barracks, the principal hospital, and several other public establishments, are of considerable interest. The town has, on a small scale, manufactories of stockings, lace, muslin, gloves, and pottery.—L. is well known in diplomatic history for the treaty concluded there between Austria and the French republic, on the 9th February, 1801.—The cant. of L. comprises 36 coms. Pop. in 1841, 33,512.—The arrond. of L. has an area of 120,912 hect., and comprises the cants. of L., Baccarat, Bayon, Blamont, and Gerbeviller. Pop. in 1841, 89,179.

LUNG, a river of the cos. of Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon. It issues from Lough Errit, on the W border of Roscommon; and flows to the S side of Lough Gara, in a prevailingly NE course; but it flows so sinuously as to make an actual run of 20 m. in achieving a real distance of 10. A large proportion of the country upon its banks and within its basin is bog.

LUNGA, an island off the coast of Argyleshire, on the W flank of the sound of Luing. It extends about 2½ m., by ¾ of a mile, N and S; and is separated at its ends by very narrow straits from Ormsa and Scarba. The strait at the S end, between it and Scarba, is obstructed by a rocky islet, and has a tumbling and impetuous tidal current. L. consists of a long irregular hilly ridge, generally less than 500 ft. above sea-level, but occasionally rising to nearly 1,000 ft. From the different eminences of the island, the views are extremely interesting.

LUNGAU, a district of the archd. of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and SE extremity of the circle of Salzburg. It consists chiefly of a valley, at an elevation of 3,225 ft. above sea-level, and surrounded by lofty mountains. Its chief towns are Mauterndorf and Tamsweg.

LUNG-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 28′, and E long. 105° 19′.

LUNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Tung-seang-fu, in N lat. 34° 48′, and E long. 106° 57′ 54″.

LUNG-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, in N lat. 24°, and E long. 114° 52′.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-haï, near the NE shore of the Yellow sea, and 66 m. WNW of Hang-chu.

LUNG-CHUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Yu-lin-chu.

LUNG-CHUEN-KIANG, a river which has its source in Tibet, in the prov. of Kam, in N lat. 31°, and E long. 95° 50′; flows through the defile of Singghian-khial into Birmah; passes thence near the mountain of Ming-kwang-chan into the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan; re-enters the Birman empire; and, after a course, in a generally S direction, of about 600 m., joins the Irrawadi, on the l. bank, 135 m. NNE of Ummerapura. It bears, in the upper part of its course, the name of Gakbo-dzangbo-chu.

LUNG-CHUEN-SEUEN-FU-SE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, in N lat. 24° 18′, E long. 98° 16′.

LUNG-CHU-TING, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 30 m. W of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 22′ 24″, and E long. 12° 39′.

LUNG-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Nan-ning-fu, in N lat. 23° 15′, and E long. 107° 20′.

LUNG-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 135 m. NNE of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 32° 22′, and E long. 104° 38′ 50″. It is well-fortified, and carries on an active trade. The surrounding mountains are inhabited by people possessing but little civilization.

LUNGERN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Unterwalden, 8 m. SW of Sarnen. Pop. 1,413, Catholics.—In the vicinity is the small lake of L., which has been drained 20 ft. below its original level by boring a tunnel through the Kaiserstuhl, a high ridge stretching across the foot of the lake, and forming a natural dam.

LUNG-KI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. of Chang-chu-fu.

LUNG-KIANG, a river of China, which has its source in the NW part of the prov. of Kwan-se; flows SE past the towns of King-yuen, Liou-chu, and Thsin-chu; and near the latter joins the Hung-kiang, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 300 m.

LUNG-LE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and 18 m. SE of Kwei-yang, in N lat. 26° 28′, E long. 102° 48′.

LUNG-LING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Yung-chang-fu.

LUNG-MUN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 36 m. NE of Seuen-hwa-fu, and 78 m. NW of Pe-king, in N lat. 40° 47′ 40″, E long. 115° 37′ 50″.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Kwang-chu-fu, and 90 m. NE of Canton, in N lat. 23° 43′ 42″, E long. 113° 3′ 50″.—Also a gorge in the mountains to the S of Keae-chu, in N lat. 35° 40′.

LUNG-NAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kan-chu-fu, 300 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, in N lat. 24° 51′ 36″, E long. 114° 36′ 50″.

LUNG-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Chaou-chu, 210 m. SSW of Pe-king, in N lat. 37° 25′, E long. 114° 54′.

LUNGRO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 6 m. W of Castro-Villari. Pop. 3,500, chiefly of Albanian descent. In the vicinity is a salt-mine.

LUNG-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Yung-shun-fu.

LUNG-SE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Kung-chang-fu.

LUNG-SHING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Kwei-lin-fu.

LUNG-TAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Tseuen-lo, 150 m. from Han-yang.

LUNG-TIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. and 30 m. WNW of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. 35° 40′, E long. 106° 10′.

LUNG-TSEUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Kih-gan-fu, 198 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, in N lat. 26° 18′, E long. 114° 25′.

LUNG-TSEUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. of Chu-chu-fu, 66 m. S of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. 28° 8′, E long. 119° 9′ 7″.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and 360 m. NW of Shih-tseen-fu.

LUNGUR, a village of Afghanistan, 32 m. SE of Sui-Pul, in N lat. 35° 50′.

LUNGWITZ (Upper and Lower), two contiguous villages of Saxony, 10 m. WSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 5,140. They have hosiery and linen manufactories, and bleacheries.

LUNG-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Chang-tih-fu, in N lat. 28° 52′, and E long. 111° 38′.

LUNG-YEN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town is in N lat. 25° 8′, E long. 117° 8′.

LUNG-YEW, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chi-keang, div. and 21 m. E of Keu-chu-fu, in N lat. 29° 9′, E long. 119° 18′. In the environs are extensive plantations of tea, oranges, mulberries, and pines, and several quarries.

LUNG-YNG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 22° 56′, E long. 106° 48″.

LUNI, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. N of Saragossa. Pop. 1,259.

LUNIGIANA, a small territory of Italy, formerly belonging to Tuscany, now to Modena. Area 197 sq. m. Pop. in 1844, 55,220.—In 1847, in virtue of arrangements entered into by the treaty of Vienna, this little prov. was detached from Tuscany, and passed under the administration of the duke of Modena,—an arrangement which afforded little satisfaction at the time to its inhabitants.

LUNINI, a river of Lower Guinea, in the E part of Angola. It separates the district of Mattemba from the territory of Ginga; runs S; and is supposed to join the Coango.

LUNKHOFEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district and 5 m. SE of Bremgarten, and 19 m. ESE of Aarau. Pop. of p. 2,052.

LUNNA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 26 m. SE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

LUNNERN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SW of Zurich, and bail. of Knonau, on an affluent of the Reuss. It contains several Roman remains.

LUNONE, a river of Corsica, which falls into the sea, a little S of Ajaccio bay.

LUNUGALLA, a mountain of Ceylon, which rises from the table-land of Horton's Plains to an alt. of 7,800 ft. above sea-level.

LUNZ, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 15 m. ESE of Waidhofen, and 41 m. SW of St. Polten.

LUNZENAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of

Leipzig, 2 m. NE of Penig, on the Mulde. Pop. 2,737.

LUPATA MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Eastern Africa, which is represented by early Portuguese writers as beginning at the upper part of the Zambeze, and extending along nearly the whole of Mozambique and Zanguebar, parallel to the sea, and at the distance of 90 leagues from it.

LUPERANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. SE of Tarento, cant. and 8 m. SSW of S. Georgio. Pop.1,000.

LUPERSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 8 m. ENE of Aubisson. Pop. 2,320.

LUPIAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Aignan, and 17 m. NW of Mirande. Pop. 1,426. It has an hospital.

LUPIANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 588. Near it, on the summit of a mountain, is an ancient and celebrated monastery dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

LUPICIN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saint-Claude, and 13 m. SE of Orgelet. Pop. 550. It has an extensive trade in timber.

LUPION, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 949.

LUPNYAK, a village of civil Croatia, in the comitat and 30 m. WSW of Warasdin, near the frontier of Styria. It has a coal mine.

LUPO (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 18 m. S of Campobasso. Pop. 1,800.

LUPOW, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency of Cöslin, circle and 17 m. ESE of Stolpe, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Baltic. Pop. 300. It has a copper work.

LUPPE, a small river of Saxony, called also the Muhlgraben, which falls into the Saale near Leipsic.

LUPPIT, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. N by E of Honiton. Area 4,730 acres. Pop. in 1841, 782.

LUPPURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 1 m. E of Parsberg, and 19 m. NW of Ratisbon, on the r. bank of the Laber. Pop. 438.

LUPSA, a town of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat of Thorenburg, 27 m. NW of Carlsburg, and 38 m. SSW of Klausenburg, on the l. bank of the Arangos. It is enclosed in the comitat of Lower Weisenburg. Pop. 2,800. It contains five Greek churches.

LUPTON, a township in the parish of Kirby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, 3 m. W by N of Kirby-Lonsdale. Area 4,970 acres. Pop. in 1841, 285.

LUQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SE of Cordova. Pop. 3,752.

LUQUE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 10 m. W of Tartas, and 23 m. WNW of St. Sever. Pop. 600.

LURAIS, a village of France. in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 2 m. S of St.-Martin-de-Tournon, on the Creuse. Pop. 1,465.

LURAS, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 32 m. NNE of Oziere, district and 5 m. NE of Tempio, on a height. Pop. 1,132.

LURBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. S of Oleron, and 19 m. SW of Pau. Pop. 650. It is commanded on the E by a lofty calcareous mountain named Binet. It has several thermal springs.

LURCY-LE-BOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 25 m. SE of Cosny. Pop. 1,200.

LURCY-LEVY, or Lurcy-le-Sauvage, a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, 20 m. NW of Moulins. Pop. 2,940.

LURE, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone, 17 m. E by N of Vesoul. Pop. 3,190. It has a trade in corn, cheese, and leather.—The arrond. of L. has an area of 181,026 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 141,422. It comprises 10 cants.

LURES, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of San-Juan-de-los-Llanos. It runs N, and enters the Meta.

LURGAN, a market-town in the parish of Shankill, co. Armagh, on the E verge of the county, 13 m. NE by E of Armagh, and 17 m. SW of Belfast. The principal street is spacious, well-built, and of comparatively imposing aspect. The linen and muslin manufacture, principally in cambrics, lawns, diapers, and diaper damasks, is so extensively carried on in both the town and its vicinity, as either wholly or partially to employ the greater portion of the pop. The town is connected with all the interior navigations of Ulster; and it now enjoys the eminent advantage of being touched by the Ulster railway, connecting it with Armagh on the one hand and Belfast on the other, and also, by way of Portadown, with Drogheda and Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 2,842; in 1841, 4,677. In 1839, Charles Brownlow, Esq. of Lurgan-castle, was created Baron Lurgan, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.—Also a parish in co. Cavan, containing the town of Virginia. Area 11,327 acres, of which 774 acres are in Lough Ramor, and 148 acres in Lough Nadregeel. Pop. in 1841, 6,557.

LURGANBOY, a village in the p. of Killarnet, co. Leitrim, 1½ m. WNW of Manor-Hamilton. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1841, 184.

LURGAN-GREEN, a post-village in the p. of Dromiskin, co. Louth, at the head of Dundalk bay, 3 m. N of Castle-Bellingham. Pop. in 1841, 214.

LURGAN-HILLS, a range of heights in cos. Mayo and Sligo, extending from the town of Foxford, NE to the vicinity of Ardnaglass harbour in Sligo. Nearly the whole range is lumpish, heath-clad, and of dreary aspect.

LURGASHALL, a parish of Sussex, 4½ m. NW of Petworth. Area 4,990 acres. Pop. 771.

LURI, a small town of the island of Corsica, in the arrond. and 12 m. N of Bastia. Pop. 1,662.

LURI, a village of the Punjab, 50 m. SE of Attock, in N lat. 33° 30′.

LURIN, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Peru, 18 m. S of Lima, about 1,000 paces from the sea-shore, and about 1 m. from the Rio-de-L. Fine gardens and well-cultivated lands impart beauty to the surrounding scenery. The ruins of the temple of Pacchacamac, situated on a hill 558 ft. high, are in the neighbourhood. This temple, which was dedicated to the sun, was destroyed by Pizarro in 1534.

END OF VOLUME FOURTH.

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